

Asia Pacific CSO Forum on Beijing+20

**Bangkok, Thailand
14-16 November 2014**

AP CSO Steering Committee

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I. List of Acronyms

AP	Asia and the Pacific
ACWC	ASEAN Commission of the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children
APPC	Asian and Pacific Population Conference
APNSW	Asia Pacific Network of Sex Workers
APWLD	Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development
APWW	Asia Pacific Women's Watch
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ARROW	Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women
BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CWEARC	Cordillera Women's Education Action Research Centre
CSW	Commission on Status of Women
DAWN	Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era
DIVA	Diverse Voices and Action for Equality
GAATW	Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IFI	International Financial Institutions
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LBTI	Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
SOGI	Sexual Orientation and Gender Identities
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
SRED	Society for Rural Education and Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAW	Violence Against Women
WB	World Bank
WTO	World Trade Organization
WWD	Women with Disabilities

II. Introduction

Brief description of the Asia Pacific CSO Forum

1. In 1995, at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA) was adopted by 189 Nations. The BPfA is considered as one of the major accomplishments by the global women's movement as it incorporates women's rights and equality on government agendas.
2. Preceding the *Asia and Pacific Conference on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Beijing+20 Review*, which took place on 17-20 November 2014 in Bangkok, Thailand, a formation of feminist and women's rights networks, constituencies, and allies from the region gathered for the Asia and Pacific Civil Society Organizations Forum on Beijing +20 (CSO Forum). More than 450 women activists, feminists, and other CSO representatives from the region came together to call for accountability of governments and to influence the Beijing +20 review processes. The CSO Forum provided an opportunity for CSOs from the Asia and the Pacific region to consolidate their key demands and to strategize on how to best make the governments accountable for the implementation of the BPfA as well as putting forward new commitments on gender equality and women's rights.
3. A CSO Steering Committee of 18 organizations¹ was formed in February 2014 in Jakarta, Indonesia. This Committee encompassed constituency-based groups of, among others, indigenous, migrant, LGBTI women and Women With Disabilities (WWD).

APWLD and DAWN served as co-secretariats of the CSO steering

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Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP); Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD); Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW); Asia Pacific Women with Disability (APWWD) United; Asia Pacific Women Watch (APWW); Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN); Diverse Voices and Action for Equality (DIVA); FemLINKPACIFIC; Fiji Women's Rights Movement; Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW); Isis International; International Women's Rights Action Watch (IWRAP) Asia Pacific; Pacific Youth Council; Women's Alliance for Communities in Transition – South Asia (WACT-SA); Women's Global Network for Reproductive Rights (WGNRR); Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture & Natural Resource Management (WOCAN); Foundation for Women Thailand; Sustainable Development Foundation

committee. Regional networks, sub-regional representatives and organizations with specific expertise on women's human rights, including Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) groups also took part in the committee.

4. The aim of the creation of the CSO Steering Committee was to assure that the Asian-Pacific civil society has an influential role in reviewing the progress of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) and to demand accountable, legitimate and binding processes that can finally deliver the promises governments made in 1995.
5. The objectives of the CSO Steering Committee are to:
 - α. Collect, facilitate and lead input of women's rights civil society organizations into the reviewing process;
 - β. Ensure and facilitate thematic inputs where there was convergence;
 - χ. Conceptualize and plan the Civil Society Forum in November 2014;
 - δ. Ensure participation of diverse constituencies from the region;
 - ε. Develop the CSO agenda and content;
 - φ. Carry out post-meeting follow up actions;
 - γ. Develop communication mechanisms with the broader civil society;
 - η. Liaise with UN Women and ESCAP to influence the format and the content of the meeting and ensure a space for civil society to influence on the outcomes of the meeting; and
 - ι. Develop processes for the engagement of civil society to ensure that regional priorities are reflected in the global processes and in post-2015 positions.
6. To reach these goals the CSO Steering Committee had organized various working groups:
 - a. the programme working group;
 - b. the selection working group;
 - c. the media working group;
 - d. the advocacy working group;
 - e. the drafting working group; and,
 - f. logistics working group.
7. The responsibilities of the *Programme Working Group* included the design of the programme of the CSO Forum, the draft of the selection criteria for the workshops and events as well as leading the selection

process, the documentation of workshop recommendations with the Drafting Working Group; and to consult the Steering Committee for final decisions.

8. The *Selection Working Group* aimed to lead the drafting of the criteria for funding and CSO participation, to come up with the initial list of CSOs who will participate in the CSO Forum and to consult with the CSO Steering Committee for final decisions.
9. The main duties of the *Media Working Group* were to draft press releases and other communication tools, to lead the social media work, and to organize media events and coordinate engagements during the CSO Forum and the intergovernmental meeting.
10. The *Advocacy Working Group* was responsible for leading the advocacy and outreach work, and developing CSO positions in the final draft of the Asia Pacific Region Ministerial Declaration.
11. The *Drafting Working Group* prepared the guidelines for documenting workshop recommendations (with the Programme Working Group,) organized the inputs and recommendations from the plenaries and workshops to be integrated in the CSO Statement, and drafted the CSO Forum statement for review and adoption by CSO participants.
12. The *Logistics Working Group* ensured that the logistics needs for the CSO Forum were prepared and organised efficiently.
13. In the CSO Forum a common message and strategy for the intergovernmental meeting was developed. The CSO Forum agenda offered three spaces where participants could exchange issues, analysis and share recommendations:



Plenary Sessions provided the participants with overview of the issues and set the tone of the discussion for the day. Introductions and keynote speeches were given during the plenary sessions. Discussions of the regional caucuses and the draft of the CSO Statement were also synthesized in the plenary sessions.



Self-organized and Thematic Workshops gave the participants the chance to organize their own workshops, focusing on several issues related to gender equality and women's rights.



Sub-regional caucuses and young women group discussions were conducted to provide CSO of these sub-regions to convene and develop national, sub-regional and regional strategies for the BPfA +20 Review.

Key discussion points and main agreements during this forum were taken into account for the development of the APCSO Statement towards the UNESCAP Conference on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Beijing+20.

14. More than 450 organizations from 35 countries of the Asia and the Pacific region participated in the 3-day forum held at the United Nations Conference Centre and the Trang Hotel, from the 14th to the 16th of November 2014.

III. Opening Ceremony

The opening ceremony was facilitated by **Nalini Singh** from the Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW), and **Sepali Kottegoda** from Asia Pacific Women Watch (APWW), who were the overall programme facilitators on November 14.

Welcoming Remarks

15. **Ravadee Prasertcharoensuk** from the Sustainable Development Foundation and on behalf of the Thai organizations and the CSO Steering Committee, opened the CSO Forum highlighting how women activists and feminists from the Asia and the Pacific (AP) are making history by continuously pushing for tangible change, gender justice, and empowerment for women. Nineteen years ago, the BPfA was established for governments, CSOs and intergovernmental organizations to work together to address the most pressing issues for women in the region such as poverty, violence, decision-making, and human rights, alongside sustainability and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
17. She emphasized that the CSO Forum was also much more than just following up with the government commitments. It was also an opportunity to critically examine the CSOs efforts to review progress and to engage CSOs with intergovernmental bodies in order for women's priorities in the region to be considered in the global dialogue and in the various post 2015 processes. It was also an opportunity for CSOs to share the struggles and strengths, to reaffirm the commitment and to coordinate themselves to achieve greater impact in fighting for women's rights and ensuring equality in the future. She stressed that the outcomes of the CSO Forum would be fed to the intergovernmental meetings to influence the 59th Commission on Status of Women (59TH CSW) session, which will be held in New York in March 2015.
18. **Kate Lappin** from Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD), opened her speech by welcoming all participants on behalf of CSO Forum Co-Organizers (APWLD and DAWN,) and the CSO Steering Committee.
19. Ms. Lappin explained that when Aung San Suu Kyi welcomed participants to the Civil Society Forum in Beijing 20 years ago, she

called it a '*great celebration of the struggle of women to mould their own destiny and to influence the fate of our global village*'.

She continued highlighting that twenty years down the line, this global village is in crisis and at a tipping point. While Global wealth inequality has become obscenely high (85 people in the world today own more than \$3.5 billion--as much wealth as that held by half the world's population) there is mounting evidence that we are at an era of catastrophic climate changes that are devastating the lives of millions of women.

20. The BPfA was indeed a watershed for the feminist movement. Its roadmap provided the most comprehensive, universally agreed plan of action to realize women's human rights, and to counter and dismantle patriarchy. Ms. Lappin remarked that while it remains a powerful tool, its largest failure has been the lack of accountability mechanisms. Moreover, during these last 20 years, whatever little accountability governments had, has shifted towards corporations and profit-making rather than ensuring and protecting rights and advancing equality of the people.

The Beijing+20 review process is an opportunity to hold governments accountable for their commitments, as well as to demand stronger, more effective and genuine accountability mechanisms.

She emphasized the need for governments to be genuinely accountable for the people, especially the most marginalized women from the regions, which is the main focus of this Forum and the intergovernmental meeting.

21. She called for the reshaping of new relationships, economies and systems as women across this region are calling for Development Justice – a framework that demands five transformative shifts incorporating Redistributive Justice, Economic Justice, Gender and Social Justice, Environmental Justice and Accountability to People. In 2015, the UN will adopt a new set of sustainable development goals, which shape future development priorities, including a goal on gender. Ms. Lappin urged women to recognise this as an opportunity to accelerate the implementation of governments' obligations under the BPfA and ensure there is no regression from the commitments already made.

Video Presentation

22. The video featured the journey and milestones of feminist movements in the last 20 years. The video also captured the setbacks and struggles of the women's movement and the realisation of the BPfA, which linked to the continued existence of neoliberal globalization, the growth of fundamentalism and militarism, and the current development model, which threatens the very existence of our planet and has deepened inequalities to obscene levels. The presentation concluded by honouring some of the feminist activists who dedicated their lives to fight for the actualization of women's rights and equality.

Beijing and Beyond

23. **Cai Yiping** from the Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN), highlighted the importance of CSO involvement and advocacy in Beijing 1995, the relevance of this review, and the linkage to Post-2015 development agenda. She expressed the importance of the strength and power that the feminist movement has to reshape the agenda, prioritizing especially on women and girls, marginalized groups and with a continued commitment of respect for our planet over profit interests.
24. She stressed that Beijing was about equality, peace, development and advancing women's rights. Twenty years after Beijing, there is a shift to the concentration of the development narrative that "instrumentalizes" women at the expense of the realisation of human rights. It is crucial to ensure that the Post-2015 agenda and the articulation of the sustainable development goals are firmly grounded in women's rights work, and that gender is integrated in all development goals and targets.
25. Ms. Yiping argued there is a decisive need to re-politicise BPfA and to hold states accountable for the promises made 20 years ago. BPfA must be linked to treaties that ensure their accountability and commitments such as Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). She concluded by stating that the CSO Forum, and its attendees were part of a larger feminist movement whose vision is to guarantee substantive equality, environment and economic justice, and in which every woman was accounted for.

IV. Plenary Session 1

“Our lives 20 Years On”

26. The session was facilitated by **Tara Chetty** from the Fiji Women's Rights Movement. The session's objective was to present the testimonies of women from the region whose struggles against human rights violations are emblematic of struggles and critical element in movement building.
27. Ms. Chetty stated that “*Personal is Political*” was a powerful statement and it remains powerful in the women's movement across the AP region. She emphasized that the use and link of personal struggles will help women build their local, national, regional and global movement. These stories not only illustrated the power of the Asia and Pacific feminist movement but also the challenges that remain in the implementation of the BPfA.
28. **Erwiana Sulistyaningsih** from the organization of Returned and Family of Indonesia Migrant Workers shared her experience as a young migrant worker in Hong Kong. She was abused, tortured, and exploited by her employer while she worked as a domestic worker. Coming from a poor Indonesian family, Ms. Sulistyaningsih did not have any opportunity to go to university and the job that she had in Jakarta was not enough to support herself and her family. Her case was taken up by two organizations that rallied to fight for justice for Erwiana. After postponements of court hearings, a trial has been scheduled on December of 2014 in Hong Kong. Ms. Sulistyaningsih acknowledged that through her case, the situation of the migrant workers has been exposed but the suffering and exploitation still continue. She called for action of the governments and demanded protection of migrant workers.
29. **Lilly Besoer** from Voice for Change, has survived tribal conflict, polygamous marriage and raised six children on her own. She played a leading role in the mediation of tribal conflict and is a recipient of the Pacific Human Rights Defenders Award. Ms. Besowa, after suffering as a refugee and a displaced woman for ten years, was finally relocated with her children. She shared the difficulties that internally displaced women face. Displaced women are vulnerable to all forms of violence and their voices are not heard. They do not have any income for food, supplies, health services or

the education of their children. To address these issues, women in her community came together and established, “Highlands Human Rights Defenders Network”. This network works with CSOs and international partners for development and human rights. The organization gives the space to internally displaced women to ensure their voices are heard. She added that the Network will continue to advocate for women, peace and security connected with other women regionally and globally, working together to raise awareness about internally displaced women issues.

30. **Kay Thi Win** from the Asia Pacific Network of Sex Workers (APNS) stated that society considers sex workers as uneducated and useless, devoid of the understanding that these women are an essential part of the society. She stressed that prostitution should be decriminalised to ensure the rights of sex workers. Sex workers should be able to report violence without feeling insecure of their own safety and women are entitled to make a decision to empower themselves economically. APNSW advocates for the rights and equal opportunities of sex workers as part of the women's movement. She called for action of governments of the Asia and the Pacific region to ensure and protect rights of sex workers.
31. **Zhang Dandan** from the Chinese Lala Alliance shared her experiences and struggles as a bisexual woman in China. She had never heard about LGBT until 1995 when the Beijing Conference was held in her country. Internet was the path to this invisible community for the longest time. After a Queer Film Screening in 2008 and the establishment of an LGBT centre, she started to be involved in this community as a volunteer. From 2007 to 2009, the LGBT movement spread across the country, and this was the starting point of her organization and the LGBT movement across mainland China.
32. Zhang Dandan expressed that the most common challenge that the LGBT community faces is violence. She exposed the case of two lesbian girls who were forced into a hospital because of their sexual orientation. Cases like this increased her awareness that the struggle of the women's movement is similar and deeply interlinked with the LGBT movement. She called for the need to bring more attention to gender diversity and that their voice in the LGBT community will be resonated in the CSO Forum.
33. **Abia Akram** from the Asia Pacific Women with Disabilities (APPWDU) United gave her testimony as a woman with disability

and on behalf of women with disabilities. She stated that disability does not need to be fixed; rather, this should be accepted.

34. Ms. Akram mentioned that women with disabilities carry extra burdens and face triple discrimination. Ms. Akram stressed the fact that women with disabilities experience many barriers in relation to communication, information, access to services, and challenges on having legislative and policy developments that address the need and protection of women with disabilities. Ms. Akram demanded that women with disabilities should be included in all decision-making processes and their issues should be highlighted.

Concluding Remarks

35. Civil society representatives had space for asking questions and comments. As there was a limitation of time, the concerns of the participants were collected in papers and read by the main facilitator. The key points from the discussion are the following:

- a. *Climate change and its impact on women.*

Ms. Besowa mentioned that the concept of climate change still needs to be translated at a grassroots level. There is a need for these women to understand what is happening, how it affects them, and to have strategies to cope with this issue.

- b. *Experiences advocating for the rights of sex workers and advocate for decriminalizing sex work.*

Ms. Thi Win stressed that sex workers cannot stand alone in the fight for their rights. All women's movements need to work together for the protection of the rights of sex workers.

- c. *Importance of the intergovernmental mechanisms that are intended to protect domestic workers.*

Ms. Sulistyaningsih highlighted that there is a need for governments to ratify human rights conventions and to provide protection to all domestic workers around the world.

d. *Experiences of advocacy that have worked to change discriminatory attitudes.*

- Ms. Akram outlined that visibility and understanding of all women's needs is essential. Policies and strategies need to be inclusive and take into account everyone's concerns.
- Ms Dandan underlined that gender equality is about gender diversity. To recognize intersectionality is fundamental.
- Ms. Sulistyaningsih reiterated the need for governments to ratify international conventions on human rights and to be accountable to the people.
- Ms Besowa and Ms. Thi Win stressed that it is highly important to reinforce the solidarity of the women's movement to collectively raise their voices.

V. Plenary Session 2

“Our lives 20 years on: The Continuing Struggle of Women in Achieving Development”

36. The purpose of the Plenary 2 was to review the economic, political and cultural structures that have prevented the realization of the promises made in Beijing almost twenty years ago. The Plenary discussed emerging issues that are essential and decisive in the achievement of women’s human rights and the guest speakers outlined the political context and global moment that influence the Beijing+20 Review and the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The panel was facilitated by **Kamala Chandrakirrana**, from the Asia Pacific Women’s Alliance for Peace and Security. Ms. Chandrakirrana asked the panelists to share their experience as women human rights defenders who have been in the movement in the past twenty years, *“What is a moment of triumph in your struggle against structural, political, economic and structural barriers between men and women? What is the moment of failure?”*
37. **Vernie Yocogan-Diano** from the Cordillera Women’s Education Action Research Centre (CWEARC), explained that a key success in the last twenty years was the strengthening of indigenous movements and organizations all over the Asia and the Pacific region. Intergovernmental engagement, which resulted in policy changes and passing of legislations that address the rights of indigenous peoples was also a highlight. Ms. Yocogan-Diano mentioned, among others, the adoption of UN ‘Declaration of Indigenous Peoples’ in 2007 which would not have been passed without the massive and active engagement of the women’s movement in the region. The collective vigilance of indigenous women to defend and protect life, land and resources, and demand for development justice were also moments of achievement. In addition, she noted the personal triumph she gained from the capacity-building she experienced alongside the women’s movement.

38. On the other hand, as failures, she highlighted the exploitation of resources and massive land grabbing of indigenous territories by governments and corporations, as well as the expansion of military forces, which has continued to infringe on the lives and rights of activists. Ms. Yocogan-Diano also spoke about the use of VAW, particularly rape, to humiliate and subjugate women and indigenous communities. Additionally, she stated that the lack of political will of governments to shift to a new development paradigm that will address poverty, inequality and human rights as well as economic justice is one of the root causes that impede the achievement of gender equality. She declared that the reinforcement of the World Trade Organization (WTO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank (WB) and other International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and economic corporations that promote neoliberal policies (privatization, deregulation and liberalization) further deepen economic and gender inequality.
39. **Noelene Nabulivou** from Diverse Voices and Action for Equality (DIVA), noted two moments of progress, if not triumph. The first one was during the Sixth Asia and Pacific Population Conference (APPC) in 2013 in which many State delegations including Pacific Governments, proposed and then defended language on 'sexual orientation and gender identity' (SOGI) and 'human rights without discrimination' - so that references to SOGI appeared several times in the final Ministerial Declaration. One of the reasons this happened, she proposed, because of prior coalition work by state and non-state actors with leadership of feminist and women's movement, working with the UN and regional development institutions in the Pacific and wider SRHR allies. It was a positive example of working as movement-led coalitions, using deep and contextualised sub/regional context and conditions, and aiming for strongest advancements in gender equality and women's human rights, not just to 'hold ground'.
40. As for the moments of failure, she described a particular incident that happened at the High-Level Political Forum in New York where according to some participants, *"it was not the place where climate change should be discussed as it has nothing to do with sustainable development."* Ms. Nabulivou expressed that in these kinds of situations, women activists need to be bolder, stronger, pricklier and angrier to be able to push the boundaries and to come up with new ways to address climate change.

41. **Fatima Burnad Natesa** from the Society for Rural Education and Development (SRED), stated that participating in this CSO Forum is already an achievement as it reaffirms rural women's voices in international and regional affairs. She considers the collective women's actions to advance women's rights and equality as a triumph. She also noted that the fight against land grabbing is another victory.
42. As for the failures, she talked about the patriarchy embedded in a culture that causes rapes and murders in India. Moreover, she added that the corporative point of view of governments is also a hindrance in advancing women's rights. She called for inclusiveness in the women's movement and for the need of working together with other social movements.
43. **Sivananthi Thanenthiran** from ARROW, sees the MDG, the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), and the BPfA review processes in the national and regional levels as victories, as they show women are still collectively engaged. She also acknowledged that the movement is more inclusive. Ms. Thanenthiran reflected on challenges that persist with a recent incident in Northern India, where 11 women died in a sterilization camp and other 50 were hospitalized. Early marriage is another grave concern; some governments do not recognize the fact that under-age marriage is taking place or they legitimize it as religion. Once again, the statement 'Personal is Political' was stated at the UNESCAP Conference Center. Ms. Thanenthiran concluded her speech by declaring that the site of the battle of women begins in their bodies.

Concluding Remarks

44. After answering the facilitator's questions, concerns focused on specific issues were discussed. The key points and messages of these discussions were the following:

a. The support non-Dalit women give to Dalit women:

Ms. Burnad Natesa stressed the fact that non-Dalit women also face patriarchy. It is difficult for them to overcome their caste consciousness. The women's movement in India are struggling to support Dalit women in the National Conference Agenda.

There is a need to bring all women's groups nationally and internationally to fight against differences.

b. *The responses of the Pacific Feminist Movement to the emerging phenomenon of deep sea mining:*

Ms. Nabulivou mentioned that Pacific feminist movements are responding in various ways at all levels on the issue of deep sea mining. Some of them work on the ground of defence while others advocate to hold governments and corporations accountable and to propose alternatives to deep sea mining.

c. *The implication of militarisation on development:*

Ms. Yocogan-Diano pointed out that militarisation and the building of national internal security policies are meant to secure interests of Corporations and States, but not people's interests.

d. *New priorities of LGBT women's agenda in the context of development:*

Ms. Nabulivou stated that LGBT women's priorities are not just about sexual rights, but also economic, social and cultural rights.

e. *How to ensure greater cohesive action in CSOs to guarantee gender equality:*

Ms. Thanenthiran stressed the fact that movements are strengthened when they have collective action and unified voice. Building alliances, promoting solidarity work and taking up the issues of other movements as their own struggles ensure cohesive action and voice

f. *Envisioning the women's movement and the peoples' struggle:*

Ms. Yocogan-Diano highlighted the courage, solidarity and the resistance of the movement as well as the demand for development justice framework.

Ms. Thanenthiran stressed the involvement of young people on the women's movements.

Ms. Nabulivou mentioned her hope comes from the different struggles of women's movements at all levels. She also highlighted

the intergenerational organising and the interlinked analysis of the women's movement that continue to build alternatives for a more equitable future.

Ms. Burnad Natesa pointed out the link women's movements are doing with other social movements to respond to women's issues but also to broader social issues.

VI. Plenary Session 3

“Accountability and Implementation of BPfA, Post 2015, and the SDGs”

44. Facilitated by **Kate Lappin** from APWLD, the last session of the first day of the CSO Forum discussed the opportunities for increasing genuine accountability through the current review process and in the intergovernmental meeting. This session also mapped the existing accountability and monitoring mechanisms, and presented the Post-2015 process and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as an opportunity to accelerate BPfA. Additionally, it was an opportunity to engage with UNESCAP and UN Women when reviewing this process towards increasing accountability and implementation.
45. **Nanda Krairiksh** from UNESCAP, noted that this conference was the largest conference UNESCAP had ever convened in preparation for such a global event. Over 700 delegates from 48 member States, 7 intergovernmental bodies, 13 UN bodies and over 500 CSOs delegates from 187 organizations attended this historic and unprecedented intergovernmental meeting. She shared her experience preparing the Nairobi World Conference on Women, where the women’s movement emerged as a very strong force of international gender equality. There had been many turning points during the last few decades, and Beijing was the largest conference ever held. She expressed that during the past decades, forms of accountability had emerged in addressing gender equality. Nairobi was a good start, having 127 member States that established Women’s Machineries in some form to look after gender equality.
46. Ms. Krairiksh explained that the process of consultation had started with civil society on February 2014. UNESCAP wanted to engage with civil society on challenges and achievements in past twenty years, and how civil society would design the conference that reflects the agenda of the women’s movement in the Asia and the Pacific region. The objective of the AP Ministerial Declaration is for member states to reaffirm their commitments to BPfA and ensure its full and effective implementation. The AP Ministerial Declaration, which has gone through three readings by governments, addresses the gaps and ways to strengthen national capacity and regional cooperation efforts in order to accelerate implementation.

47. The key areas of the Outcome Document are focused first on accountability and strengthening institutions, in particular national women's machineries, which still need to be strategically repositioned to be involved at a ministerial level. There are also recommendations focused on increasing financing, which is the second key area. UNESCAP is establishing measurable targets, strengthening the participatory and inclusive monitoring processes, as well as forging partnerships and enhancing the engagement of civil society with governments, and emphasizing regional cooperation.
48. Ms. Krairiksh mentioned that CSOs played a critical role in the Beijing+20 review processes. The presence, contribution and advocacy work of CSOs in the Asia and the Pacific region will ensure the implementation of the BPfA.
49. **Janneke van der Graaff-Kukler** from UN Women spoke about the role of UN Women in advancing accountability and implementation of the BPfA through the Beijing +20 review process. She stated that ensuring accountability for the implementation of the BPfA builds upon previous reviews of the BPfA and speaks to multiple levels and aspects of accountability towards the realisation of gender equality that has not yet been accomplished. Accountability requires an official agreement and political commitment to implement. It requires the establishment of policies and mechanisms for the implementation and monitoring of the agreement. It also requires allocating sufficient funds to support the implementation of the commitments made. She added that something particularly important is ensuring that the agreements made are owned at all levels, within the political realm, within bureaucracies, civil society and other actors. Ms. van der Graaff-Kukler noted that the most difficult part of accountability and changing processes is to ensure ownership, and consequently, a transformation in attitudes and practices, where patriarchal norms and values still impede advancement for equality and the implementation of progressive frameworks such as the BPfA.
50. UN Women is mandated, to support governments on the operationalization and monitoring of the implementation of agreements for the advancement of gender equality and empowerment of women. These agreements encompass the BPfA, MDGs, the Post-2015 sustainable development framework, the CEDAW and relevant regional and national frameworks.
51. UN Women works at national levels to strengthen the capacity of women's machineries, ministries of finance, planning, judiciaries, and legislature to build evidence and implement national and

international agreements for the advancement of gender and women's rights. UN Women partnered with CSOs and the women's movement in holding governments and stakeholders accountable for the implementation of national and international commitments. Moreover, UN Women is also mandated to lead the coordination and to promote accountability within the UN System on its work on gender equality. Ms. van der Graaff-Kukler said the findings from this process will be used by UN Women to reinforce its advocacy efforts and to support governmental institutions and civil society towards strengthening accountability towards the implementation for the BPfA and the realization of women's rights. The Beijing+20 review process culminates at CSW in March 2015. UN Women is working on the Secretary General's report to CSW, based on national and regional review processes. This agency will be also involved in providing technical briefs and support in the Post-2015 development agenda, which will be agreed on, at the General Assembly next September.

52. **Liza Maza** is a former congress woman from the Congress of the Philippines representing the Gabriela Women's Party. She talked about the functions and character of parliament and accountability processes. She reported that the parliament is responsible for operationalizing the BPfA and investigates, evaluates, and monitors laws and policies that guarantee women's rights. Parliament is also tasked to allocate budgets for implementation of the platform and to ensure transparency and people's democratic participation, including the participation of women in law and policy-making.
53. Maza has been a representative of Gabriela Women's Party for nine years in the Congress of the Philippines. She explained that as in many other countries, the Congress of the Philippines is dominated by the elite, by men and corporate interests. International trade agreements have encroached on the sovereign power of the country to make laws and policies. Members of the Congress of the Philippines are the main purveyors of neoliberal economic policies, such as privatization, liberalization and deregulation, which prevent sustainable development.
54. Ms. Maza emphasized the crucial role social movements have played in making Parliament accountable for their commitments. The women's movement was able to pass important legislations for women including: the anti-rape laws, anti-violence against women

and children policies, and the Magna Carta of Women. These laws established standards for the treatment of women but the realization of these rights requires the collective and sustained actions of social movements. The engagement of social movements, especially feminist movements, at international, regional and national level, is needed. She called for the occupation of the Parliament with women's voices and the changes they want.

55. **Paulina Flanina** from the Women's Network in Timor Leste, spoke about mechanisms of collaboration, implementation and engagement of the BPfA.
56. She stated that in terms of accountability, the mechanism of engagement and collaboration is to involve women's networks in the women's parliamentary caucus and women's machineries. There has been an increase in the number of women in parliament – Timor Leste has now 38% - which is the result of the collaboration between the women's network, the women's parliamentary caucus and the women's machinery.
57. After the panel presented, Kate Lappin shared an interactive map, an initiative of APWLD, which provides information on the existing accountability mechanisms developed around Beijing Platform for Action including information from UN Women and other agencies on how Beijing Platform for Action has been incorporated into national machinery or accountability systems at regional and international levels.

Concluding Remarks

58. Discussions following the presentation focused on the following topics:

a. Significant monitoring of the national plans and their accountability.

Ms. Krairiksh stressed that national governments have to establish accountability mechanisms and frameworks to implement the commitments for gender equality and women's rights.

β. The integration of the Post 2015 with the SDGs: its monitoring and implementation.

Ms. van der Graaff-Kukler stated that UN Women used the key documents and outcomes from the CSW58 in which the MDGs were reviewed from a gender perspective to inform the Post-2015 agenda of the discussions. UN Women works at national levels with governments and civil society to ensure the understanding of the content of the Post-2015 as well as the standards on gender equality and the inclusion of gender equality indicators and targets in other goals of the Post-2015 framework.

χ. The lack of cohesion between international conventions or agreements the governments adopt.

Ms. Maza and Ms. Lappin pointed out that it is necessary to look beyond the normative and traditional women's rights frameworks, and critically examine economic policies, the trade agreements, investment agreements, and any other architecture that impede the implementation of women's rights.

VII. Self-Organized and Thematic Workshops

59. Self-organized and thematic workshops were conducted on the second day of the CSO Forum. The aim of these workshops was to provide a space for CSOs to discuss topics related to gender equality and women's rights. Each workshop agreed on a set of recommendations which were later included on the final Asia and the Pacific CSO statement.
60. These eighteen workshops were held in parallel sessions. The workshops encompassed diverse topics such as women in power, women and economics, women and environment, VAW, SRHR, LGBT, WWD, women and trade, indigenous women issues, women in conflicts, and migrant and rural women issues, among others. There were also workshops focused on the accountability and monitoring of the BPfA and national, regional and international mechanisms of protection of women's rights.
61. A summary of the outcomes of each thematic workshop can be found on ANNEX 2.

VIII. CSO Caucuses

62. On the afternoon of the 15th of November, CSO Caucuses met by sub-regions and a separate young women's group. Each caucus identified milestones, critical issues and priorities in national, sub-regional and regional levels that need to be addressed in the Beijing+20 review processes and the Post-2015 processes. The CSO Caucuses also consulted each other on "priority setting" of national governments towards implementation of BPfA. In total there were six different groups: (1) Southeast Asia; (2) South Asia; (3) Central Asia; (4) North and East Asia; (5) Pacific; and (6) the Young Women group. With the exception of the Young Women group, which had to identify its own process, the other five groups discussed the following set of questions:
- a. What are the national and regional mechanism that CSOs should be engaged with to strengthen the Beijing +20 processes and Post-2015 process?
 - b. What are the key issues that should be prioritized in the implementation of the B+20 and Post-2015 processes?
 - c. What are the existing CSO engagements, networks, and platforms that are working and engaging with the B+20 processes and Post-2015 process?

IX. Presentation by the CSO Representatives on the Plan and Strategies that were identified during the CSO caucuses

63. Ms **Abia Akram** of the Asian Pacific Women with Disabilities (APWWDU) United and **Shireen Huq of Naripokkho** facilitated Day 3 of the CSO Forum.
64. The third day of the CSO forum began with the presentation of the summary of outcomes from the sub-regional CSO Caucuses; Southeast Asia, South Asia, Central Asia, Pacific and North and East Asia group; and the Young Women's groups. A representative from each group briefly discussed the key issues, messages and recommendations from their meetings. The outcomes of the caucus discussions were integrated in the final CSO statement. The full reports from the CSO caucuses can be found in ANNEX 3.

X. Presentation and Adoption of the Draft of the CSO Statement

65. The CSO Statement on Beijing+20 was presented and adopted in this session on November 16. Ms. Bing Parcon chaired the session. She read the introductory part of the CSO statement and summarized the key points, which were derived from the outcomes of the self-organised workshops and CSO caucuses. Various inputs from CSOs enriched the discussion to make the Statement capture the final demands of the CSOs. Finally, the final statement was adopted by consensus in the session.

XI. Closing Plenary

66. The closing session provided CSO representatives useful tools of negotiation with government delegates towards the intergovernmental meeting. It exposed briefly the strategies and languages used for negotiating with governments.
67. **Kate Sheill** from Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW) explained in detail the work the Steering Committee has done on the advocacy strategy. Ms. Sheill noted that the Steering Committee had come up with twelve briefing papers which contained the reason for the importance of the key issues, as well as the background, key facts and messages. These papers encompassed the following topics: Family, Armed Conflict, HIV, Equal Rights to Inherit land, Gender and Climate Change, Unpaid Care Work, Enabling Economic Environment and Role of Private Sector, Safe and Legal Abortion, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, Comprehensive Sexuality Education, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity and the Role of Women's Movements and Feminist Organizations.
68. Following this introductory description of the briefing papers, each panel member explained what the briefing was about, and what the focus on the key issues and language that should have been adopted by governments in the intergovernmental meeting.

Family

69. In August 2014, a restrictive language on family was proposed. The message from CSOs is to reflect that families take diverse forms. There should be shared responsibilities within the family and that it should not be only considered as women's work.

Armed Conflict

70. The draft created in August 2014 included only two paragraphs on armed conflicts in very limited language. The briefing paper reflects four critical areas of concern:

- *Increased participation in conflict and resolution making;*
- *Reducing military expenditure;*
- Protection of women in the context of Sexual Violence in armed conflicts and *early and forced marriage; and*
- *Sub-national conflicts*

HIV

71. There was not much attention given to HIV apart from women's vulnerability to HIV and the access to the treatment. The CSOs noted that the following issues need to be properly addressed under this area of concern: female sex workers, women who use drugs, transgender people, and migrant women.

72. The stigma and discrimination in health care hinders access to health care services by people with HIV. It is also important to push forward that women have the right to control their own sexuality.

Equal rights to inherit land

73. There is a need to establish the right of women to inheritance, equal access and equal control over land.

Gender and Climate Change

74. CSOs endorse the need to strengthen the language on gender and climate change. The Rio Principles should be recognized including the common and differentiated responsibilities and the need to ensure binding and comprehensive agreements in the upcoming negotiations.

Unpaid care work

75. CSOs call for the recognition of unpaid work and the commitment to the redistribution of unpaid care work. Care work needs to be valued and the multiple burdens experienced by women need to be addressed.

Enabling Economic Environment and Role of Private Sector

76. It is fundamental to address the obscene levels of economic, resources, and wealth inequality. Accountability of the private sector is key area for CSOs. CSOs demand accountability of the private sector and the implementation of the commitment made in the in the Human Rights Council to produce a binding mechanism on transnational corporation.

Safe and Legal Abortion

77. There is an urgent need to bring attention to the issue of safe and legal abortion in the region in order to fully realise sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). Women need to have access to safe and legal abortion services. Governments must decriminalize abortion and remove all legal and implementation barriers to ensure access to safe, comprehensive, free and high quality abortion services and post abortion services. These services should be provided free of consent requirements from family, marital or partners, and without discrimination based on sexuality, identity and expression, social status, age or occupation.

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

78. SRHR recognizes the right to decide on the number and spacing of children, free of coercion, discrimination and violence; the right to the highest attainable standard of health, including sexual and reproductive health; and the right to access sexual and reproductive health services, information and education. It includes the right of people to have control over and decide freely on matters related to their sexuality, free from coercion, discrimination and violence. The BPfA recognizes the right to control all matters related to sexual

and bodily autonomy. The Outcome Document shows regressive language than the one already agreed to by governments in the BPfA. The recommendations given were the following:

- Sexual and reproductive health services should be freely available and accessible to all without discrimination.
- Legal, policy, financial and social barrier to access to sexual and reproductive health services should be addressed and overcome.
- Particular attention should be paid to meeting the sexual and reproductive health needs of marginalized groups.

Human rights and development

79. The fulfilment and enjoyment of human rights require sound social and economic policies and programmes on development. The key messages that have to be given out to governments are the following: a) there cannot be development without women's and girl's human rights and b) There are no human rights without development. Development and human rights are inextricably linked and mutually reinforcing. The language has the support of international conventions and treaties such as the CEDAW, the MDGs, and the RIO+20 agreement made by governments.

Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE)

80. The right to accurate information about SRHR has been recognized by various international human rights agreements including, but not limited to, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the CEDAW. CSE is defined as basic education about sexual and reproductive health and rights, including attitudes toward sexuality, gender relations, and information about services pertaining to sexual and reproductive health, such as contraception or HIV testing services. CSOs demand the design and implementation of CSE programmes that are consistent with evolving capacities and are

age-appropriate. Accurate information should be provided on human sexuality, gender equality and human rights, relationships,

and SRHR and it should cater to formal, informal and non-formal education systems.

Sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI)

81. In the AP region, women and girls still face execution, imprisonment, torture, violence, marginalisation and discrimination as a result of real or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity. Lesbians, bisexual women, trans* people and intersex people (LBTI) continue to be targets of violence, hate crimes, loss of custody of children, exclusion from or denial of entry to health and other economic and social services and experience much social and cultural stigma. Key messages provided in the briefing paper included the need to uphold the human rights of ALL women and girls including sexual rights, the right to non-discrimination and the need to end all forms of violence against women and girls including violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity, to guarantee the human rights of all. Development planning and policies should include experiences of people discriminated by sexual orientation or gender identity. There should be better and more resourced data collection and commitment to addressing the specific human rights and development needs of groups of women and trans* people that are invisible within much of the CEDAW, Beijing POA, MDGS and Post-2015 analysis, advocacy and policy-making. Non-state actors who are also responsible for perpetrating abuses must be held accountable in relation to relevant national and international human rights obligations in relation to international human rights obligations..

Role of Women's Rights and Feminist Organizations

82. Women's organizations and feminist groups have taken a lead role responding to gender-based violence. In addition, women's rights and feminist organization brought to the political agenda the voices, needs and demands of marginalized groups. These organizations have pushed governments to integrate gender analysis into policies and programmes. Women's organizations and feminist groups have also played a significant role in monitoring the implementation of the CEDAW. Women's rights and feminist organization should be recognised as key actors in their contribution in the advancement of the BPfA and the Human Rights and the Women's Rights agenda.

Closing Remarks:

83. **Meena Bilgi** from the Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resources Management (WOCAN) gave the closing remarks on behalf of the CSO Steering Committee. Ms. Bilgi acknowledged the collective work done by CSOs during the CSO Forum, as well as the consolidation of a strong women's movement in the Asia and the Pacific region. She highlighted the importance of increasing the spaces and the presence of CSOs of the region in the UN system. Ms. Bilgi noted that as a consequence of the CSO participation at all levels, accountability is moving ahead. She ended her speech by acknowledging the effort and work done by UN Women, UNESCAP and the CSO Steering Committee in the organization and realisation of the CSO Forum.
84. The CSO Forum closed with a collective solidarity action to support and demand the release of 10 women activists in Cambodia. This call for action symbolically ended the 3-day Asia Pacific Civil Society Forum on Beijing+20 in Bangkok.

ANNEX 1: CIVIL SOCIETY STATEMENT ON THE BPfA+20 Review

ASIA PACIFIC BEIJING+20 CIVIL SOCIETY FORUM STATEMENT

Women's rights organisations and movements from Asia and the Pacific, comprising 480 women, gathered in Bangkok on 14-16 November 2014 to call on our governments for accountability for the commitments made almost twenty years ago in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action to advance gender equality and the rights of women and girls, and to realise our aspiration for a region that is defined by development, economic, social, gender and environmental justice. We remind ourselves that the BPfA drew its mandate and inspiration from earlier global agreements, such as, the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions and the Vienna Conference on Human Rights.

Almost twenty years ago, the world's leaders came together to collectively advance our rights at the Fourth World Conference on Women, making an unprecedented commitment that was enshrined in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. Five years later, the Millennium Declaration was adopted which reinforced the principles of human dignity, equality, and equity at the global level and reconfirmed respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as respect for the equal rights of all.

Today, we find ourselves in a world defined by deep and entrenched inequalities. Gender inequality reinforces and is itself reinforced by the extraordinary levels of inequality in wealth, power, and resources experienced by women in Asia and the Pacific. The architecture of globalization has resulted in wealth being concentrated in the hands of a tiny minority of obscenely rich individuals. Globally, the sixty-five richest people in the world have as much combined wealth as the 3.5 billion poorest, which is half of the world's population.

In Asia, 0.001% of the population owns 30% of the region's wealth. These few people own seventeen times more wealth than the least developed countries in Asia combined.

In a region that has two-thirds of the world's poorest people, women comprise the majority of the poor. Migrant, indigenous, refugee, rural, urban poor, women living with disabilities, women and girls living with HIV, ethnic minorities, caste and women with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities are the most likely to experience marginalisation and a denial of their human rights.

Today we also find ourselves in a moment of reflection, as governments consider

their progress under the Beijing Platform for Action and deliberate on a new development agenda that must avert the social, economic, and environmental crises that we face. In this moment, we demand that governments finally deliver on the promises made in Beijing.

The single greatest barrier to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action is the lack of binding, meaningful accountability mechanisms. Governments derive their mandate from their capacity to be accountable to their constituents. Accountability requires time-bound targets, transparent reporting and monitoring, adequate funding and resources and yet it requires so much more.

Genuine accountability means that governments at national and local levels should have a clear role in ensuring implementation and establish annual parliamentary reporting mechanisms. Genuine accountability means that civil society must be able to access government policies, data and decision-making processes at all levels. It is unacceptable that civil society representatives are prevented from attending civil society forums by their own governments. National women's machinery must have an all-of-government mandate to ensure all critical areas of concern are implemented in their entirety. They must have the mandate to review and amend policy that undermines the Beijing Platform for Action and other obligations.

Genuine accountability means that the least powerful amongst us are able to hold the most powerful to account for their actions.

Genuine accountability means that we can hold parliamentarians, officials, corporations and the individuals within them to account for their direct and indirect violations of women's human rights.

But most significantly accountability requires access to justice, remedies. Accountability requires reparations. Accountability requires justice.

We reiterate the civil society call from this region for governments to commit to Development Justice. Embedded in a commitment to human rights, Development Justice requires governments to end the gross inequalities of wealth, power, resources and opportunities that exist between countries, between rich and poor and between men and women. Development Justice requires implementation of five 'transformative shifts' – Redistributive Justice, Economic Justice, Environmental Justice, Gender, Sexual and Social Justice and Accountability to the Peoples.

The women at the Asia Pacific Beijing+20 Civil Society Forum collectively recognise the following concerns and priorities for women in Asia and the Pacific regarding the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, the post-2015 development agenda,

and beyond.

Women in Migration

The nature of women's work in Asia and the Pacific has been fundamentally shaped by neoliberal economic reforms and development strategies adopted by governments in recent decades. One of the consequences of this has been the expansion by governments of avenues for labour migration across the region. Many states have actively supported migration of women, from the poorer countries of the region as a source of income to the economies of countries of origin. There has been little focus across the region to putting in place the bilateral agreements that are essential to ensure that the rights of these workers are protected.

The primary reasons for women to undertake employment migration across borders, within and beyond sub-regions, are poverty, lack of viable alternate avenues of employment, economic insecurity at home. The lack of protective measures has meant that thousands of women are placed in extremely vulnerable positions, facing abuse and exploitation with little recourse to any forms of justice.

We recognize poverty as a cause and a consequence of migration, including forced migration. Rates of poverty are high with poverty among migrant families due to the high costs and low pay that many migrant workers experience. Many migrant women have limited options and negotiating power and this can make them targets for exploitative labour practices and violence. They undergo unregulated and long hours of work, low wages, lack of access to food, restrictions on mobility, rest and at times, even the right to communicate with their families back home. Thousands of women migrate for employment as domestic workers; there is a growing phenomenon of thousands of others who are trafficked as sex workers in and from Asia and the Pacific.

Returnee women migrants often face stigma by people who assume they worked as migrant sex workers or were sexually active during their migration. Returnee women migrant workers are looked upon as having neglected their families by their absence during migration, they are made to take the blame for children dropping out of school, for 'allowing' incest to take place, for breaking up their families. These discriminatory attitudes against women migrant workers need to be challenged.

We acknowledge that where women have undertaken migration for employment as sex workers, the rights of sex workers and women's sexual autonomy needs to be recognized. Governments in countries of origin, transit and destination

should recognize, respect and affirm women's rights to health and their sexual and reproductive health rights regardless of their status.

Refugee and migrant women face a number of challenges including the lack of legal status, no right to work, limited access to education and health services, increased risk of arrest and detention, violence, xenophobia and discrimination by host communities. The lack of legal status is a key barrier to women's access to justice and security, and a key challenge to obtaining regular employment and securing access to services.

States should increase the economic agency of refugee and migrant women, by providing safe livelihood opportunities; decent work; safe and healthy workplaces; access to training and education; recognition of existing qualifications and the right to social protection across all formal and informal sectors.

We call on States to accede to relevant international legal instruments on refugee protection, statelessness, migrants' rights and related concerns, and develop strong regional mechanisms and national frameworks to ensure the protection of the rights of refugee and migrant women.

We call on Asia and Pacific governments to ratify and implement ILO Convention 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers.

Women in Power

Women in the Asia and the Pacific Region continue to be systematically excluded from political spaces. In the Pacific, for example, women occupy only 3.4 per cent of parliamentary seats. We call on governments to ensure the full, equal and safe public and political participation of women at all levels of government, including through electoral and political reforms; strengthening the implementation of gender equality plans, policies and programs; ensuring gender-responsive budgeting and provision of a special fund for women standing in elections; and ensuring disaggregated data collection that is responsive to the needs of all women, particularly disadvantaged women. Further, we call for women's leadership to be increased at the international level, including in UN bodies and agencies.

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

Sexual rights are human rights. Reproductive rights are human rights. If we cannot control our own bodies, sexualities, and fertility, we cannot exercise any of our other civil, political, economic, social or cultural rights. Sexual and reproductive health and rights must be guaranteed and entrenched in law and policy, and mechanisms must be established to address and redress violations of these rights.

Governments must ensure that all women and girls can exercise their right to a full range of quality, free, and comprehensive sexuality education and reproductive health information and services, including safe and legal abortion, provided through the public sector, without any form of stigma, discrimination, coercion or violence. Governments must revoke discriminatory and punitive laws and policies that undermine the sexual and reproductive health and rights of marginalized women and girls, including rural women, women and girls living with HIV, sex workers and entertainers, women who use drugs, women with disabilities, migrant and mobile women, lesbian and bisexual women, transgender people, elderly women, rural women, women working in the informal sector, and girls and young women. To guarantee these sexual and reproductive health and rights, governments must allocate financing to ensure the availability, acceptability, accessibility and quality of services and adopt mechanisms for accountability that including regular monitoring, and redress mechanisms for violations. This process must be consultative and include the meaningful participation of NGOs, specifically women's and feminist organizations, ensuring their role in government accountability.

Women and Girls Living with HIV

Women and girls living with HIV experience disproportionate levels of gender-based violence, stigma and discrimination and human rights violations. Key affected women, in particular, female sex workers, transgender people, women who use drugs, mobile and migrant women, and young women, are increasingly vulnerable to HIV infection. This increased vulnerability, limits the access of women and girls living with HIV to treatment, care and services. Governments must review and remove laws and policies that discriminate and/or criminalize sex workers, people who use drugs, mobile and migrant

women and transgender people, including policies that conflate sex work with trafficking, criminalize HIV transmission, and deport migrants on the basis of HIV status.

Governments need to scale up interventions that end stigma and discrimination in health care settings for key affected women and girls, including prohibition of

compulsory HIV and pregnancy testing, denial of services; subjection to degrading and/or humiliating treatment; forced contraception; forced sterilization and forced abortion. Governments must ensure that implementation and financing are targeted to key affected populations and their meaningful participation is included at all levels. Women's activist groups and policy-makers need to address the issues of key affected women and girls. *Include us, support us. Nothing about us without us.*

Women and the International Economic Framework

The realisation of women's human rights is fundamentally threatened by the dominant model of trade and investment, which has most recently found its expression in the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement. This Agreement alone threatens to undo the progress made under the Beijing Platform for Action. Women in this region have a long history of resisting trade, investment, and finance regimes that exacerbate the underdevelopment of developing countries, impose harmful policies of privatisation; liberalisation and deregulation; restrict the sovereign regulatory space of governments; exacerbate poverty; and violate individual and collective rights.

We demand transparency of, and inclusion in, the negotiation of these agreements, which affect livelihoods and lives. Women have the most to lose when healthcare services are privatised, land is sold in unscrupulous, un-transparent deals, and labour protections are deregulated. We call for global solidarity against the Trans-Pacific Partnership and the broader neoliberal trade and investment model. We call for governments to fulfil their extraterritorial human rights obligations, to hold transnational corporations accountable for human rights violations, and we call for development justice.

Gender equality and the achievement of women's rights necessitates labour reforms to build an inclusive labour market which secures women's equal access to decent work and a living wage; women's representation in labour market institutions and decision-making; and more broadly, support for collective bargaining and the right to organise as well as the adoption of universal social protection.

Women and the Environment

The issue of environmental sustainability must be integrated into every policy and discussion affecting women's human rights and women's livelihoods: there should not be a disconnect between human rights norms and the lexicon of environmental sustainability. The neoliberal paradigm of development must be

challenged in order to combat corporate greed throughout the region. Women's organizations working on environmental justice issues must be recognized for their efforts to generate income for women, protect their human rights and right to natural resources, and continue to work towards climate change mitigation.

We urge governments to commit to a binding framework to reduce carbon emissions and to ensure accountability to the Rio Principles, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities; to strengthen education and capacity development that supports conservation, restoration, and sustainable development; further the understanding of the impact of gender inequality; strengthen integrated forest and coastal management institutions; develop and integrate disaster, risk and reduction strategies; increase women's role in governance; challenge public-private partnerships; and recognize women as agents of change and empowered scientists who work to safeguard their lives and livelihoods.

Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression

The lived realities of lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and intersex persons is that there is often little acknowledgement of the discrimination and violence perpetrated because of sexual orientation, gender identity and expression. We demand the recognition of the rights of lesbian, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LBTI) persons' as human rights. We bring to your attention the rights of LBTI persons embodied in various internationally-agreed-upon documents, including the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CEDAW), Human Rights Convention, and the Beijing Platform for Action, which, in paragraph 96, protects *"the human rights of women, [which encompasses] their right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to, their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence."*

Therefore, we urge governments to remove all discriminatory laws, policies, barriers and practices that discriminate against LBTI persons in the Asia-Pacific region, as well as ensure the realization of their sexual and reproductive rights.

We call for the fulfillment of legal and ethical responsibility to protect the fundamental and full human rights for all, and ensure the health, well-being, protection and safety of all women, including LBTI people.

Violence against Women and Girls

Violence against women and girls remains widespread, systematic, and

culturally entrenched in the Asia and Pacific Region. Women continue to experience violence in both public and private domains, on a continuum that includes acts of harassment; murder, femicide, and the disappearance of women. The violence experienced by women and girls is amplified by changes in context such as, land grabbing, armed conflict, militarization, religious fundamentalism, pre and post-disaster situations among others. These changes in context, together with attitudes and perceptions which are moulded by tradition and influenced by a neo-colonial culture, continue to violate the rights and welfare of women and girls.

Violence against women and girls is not simple and one-dimensional, rather it is characterised by intersectionality; a complex of being both a woman/girl and a member of a marginalised group. It is essential to recognize the multiple and intersecting forms of violence faced by women and girls as a result of caste, sexuality and sexual orientation and gender identity or expression, disability, HIV, migration status, caste and occupation.

Targeted gender-based violence online such as cyber-stalking, harassment and misogynistic hate speech is increasingly being used to silence women and girls voices, and to keep them out of public spaces. There is a need to articulate the duties and responsibilities of States, private sector, inter- governmental institutions and other actors to include technology-related forms of violence in their overall response and prevention efforts to end violence against women.

Eliminating violence against women and girls must be a priority for governments and civil society going into the post-2015 agenda and should reflect a genuine commitment to transformative change through the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action. This commitment must include information, awareness, and campaigns which work to dismantle the cultural, social and contextual factors that lead to violence against women and girls; and appropriate budget allocation for services related to it. We also demand State accountability to end impunity in cases of violence against women and girls by stringent monitoring of implementation of policies and legislations mandated to provide justice.

Women with Disabilities

Women with disabilities are amongst the most likely to live in poverty; to be denied development rights; the right to make choices over their own bodies; to achieve justice and access services when experiencing gender-based violence; to enjoy education, meaningful and decent work; to control resources; and to participate in public life. Women with disabilities must be included at all levels to create a just and inclusive society, where women with disabilities live with dignity, respect, and equality. This requires a multi-stakeholder approach which

recognizes the contribution to and role of women with disabilities in the Beijing +20 Review and takes into account the needs and issues of women and girls with disabilities.

We urge governments to undertake a holistic review of policies and governance structures around disability by consulting and involving persons with disabilities, particularly women and girls. In order to avoid discrimination and biases, and undertake a realistic, needs-based analysis that will lead towards achievable and inclusive legislation and action plans, it is essential to consult with and include women and girls with disabilities at all levels. There is also an urgent need for inclusive data collection, analysis and research on persons with disabilities, which capture disaggregated data around age, gender, caste, sexual orientation and gender identity and expression; and cultural, religious, and ethnic identity. We also call on State and non-state actors to incorporate opportunities for leadership development and participation in decision-making by women and girls with disabilities.

Women and Armed Conflict

Some of the world's most protracted armed conflicts are in the Asia Pacific region. Our region also has the highest numbers of sub-national conflicts in the world, many of which are not recognised by our governments. Globalised militarisation coupled with regional and global vested interests in our region has made parts of the region a theatre of war.

Entrenched militarism has fostered suspension of the rule of law, poor governance, legitimisation of violence and repression, and a continuum of violence from the state and society to the family underpinned by a culture of all pervasive impunity. Rising religious fundamentalisms, extremism and the radicalization of societies in the name of religion has significantly impacted on women's human rights. It is critical to recognise that women and girls who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination – such as women from ethnic, religious, indigenous, sexual groups, women with disabilities, women-headed households including widows, single women as well as women ex- combatants and women human rights defenders – face heightened insecurity and vulnerability in conflict situations. A conflict prevention and transformative approach to development is therefore critical to addressing root causes of conflict and promoting long-term sustainable development, peace and justice.

Women have engaged extensively in conflict resolution, peacemaking and peace-building in the region but have been allowed little roles in formal mechanisms of peacemaking. This must be rectified urgently and women must be included at all levels of decision-making so that women's lived experience in conflict resolution,

prevention, protection, and relief and recovery efforts is recognized. We must redefine the meaning of 'peace', 'justice' and 'security' from the perspective of women to challenge the current State-centric definitions, so that women can reclaim their rights. We call on governments to adopt National Action Plans that incorporate the principles of UNSCR 1325 and CEDAW and on Critical Area E of the Beijing Platform and adhere to their obligations under CEDAW, to ensure that women enjoy substantive equality by creating monitoring and accountability mechanisms that are effective, participatory, and transparent.

We ask that governments provide long-term support and rehabilitation to women survivors, in a holistic way; reinforce mechanisms and upscale resources and funding to ensure safe spaces, protection, and recovery of women and girl survivors of conflict. This includes creating avenues to involve women in peace processes, including forming women peace groups at the local level. Governments must also ensure justice—as defined by local women— including transitional justice, and reparations for war crimes against women and an end to impunity for perpetrators of violence against women, with a view to strengthening the rule of law in regard to sexual violence and violence against women.

Finally, we ask that governments reduce defence budgets and ensure accountability and transparency in relation to military spending and ensure that the military is not engaged in civilian functions.

Rural Women

Rural women, particularly peasants, agricultural workers, indigenous women, Dalit women, nomads, tribals, fisherwomen, informal women workers, and herders, are even more marginalized than most women; face multiple forms of discrimination and violence; and are hungrier and poorer than ever.

Rural women need genuine land reform. They must be assured of the equal right to access, own, control and benefit from productive resources, including land, water, seeds, energy sources, livestock and fisheries, genetic resources, public subsidies and appropriate technologies. There must be the Free, Prior and Informed Consent of communities on all projects encroaching on agricultural

and customary lands.

Communities need to have the right to determine their patterns of food production and consumption, and prioritise food production for domestic consumption: food sovereignty is key to food security and the eradication of poverty. Women have a significant role in providing food security and there must be active and meaningful participation and leadership of women in all decision-making processes concerning food and agriculture policies.

The onslaught of corporate-led agriculture, which is at the helm of accelerated land and resource-grabbing and destruction of biodiversity and ecology must be stopped. We call on governments to reject neo-liberal policies that force developing countries to adopt measures that favour large-scale agribusinesses over the interests of small food producers. Instead, states should improve livelihoods through smallholder agriculture and agro-ecological farming, connecting rural farmers with urban consumers, and building on local, indigenous and gender-based knowledge, employing biodiversity-based techniques with women at the core.

We demand the elimination of the use and trade of highly hazardous pesticides and genetically-engineered crops and products; and holding agrochemical transnational corporations accountable for harm inflicted by these technologies to the environment and human health, especially of women and children. We demand governments develop and strengthen policies to encourage farmers to transition out of conventional chemical agriculture, which exacerbates food insecurity, towards biodiversity-based ecological agriculture; to promote climate change solutions in agriculture that aim at building community resilience to climate change impacts through ecological and sustainable agricultural practices.

Women & Girls' Access to Information

Access to full and accurate information by women and girls continues to be a major challenge in many countries. Women and girls have the right to access information that they need, to empower them in making informed decisions about their bodies and lives.

Governments should invest and enable the education and training of women and girls, engaging them in important national, regional and international discussions to ground the decision-making processes in the realities of women and girls in the Asia and Pacific Region.

We also call on governments to ensure that comprehensive sexuality education

is incorporated in the national curriculum, and where this is not yet possible, to enable civil society and other stakeholders to provide this education widely, in and out of schools, using formal, informal and non-formal education settings.

Women and the Media

Access to the media must be universal. To address digital and media divides, governments must have the political will to address economic, social- cultural and political divides that perpetuate gender inequality and discrimination against women. There must be increased support by government for women-driven media that reaches different audiences with different needs.

We call on governments to develop media policies, practices and tools that respect women's human rights and gender equality and that eliminate gender stereotyping, biases, and discriminatory portrayals of women and other social groups in media. It is critical for government and civil society to promote media literacy that will provide women and girls to be more engaged in how media portrays them as well as digital literacy as a component of meaningful access enabling women and girls including the marginalised and under-represented communities in media to develop essential technical skills as users and consumers so they may become active agents who can participate fully in social and public life.

Governments must use gender audits such as the Global Media Monitoring project to conduct quantitative and qualitative analysis of content to ensure that government communication and media strategies effectively promote gender equality. This must also ensure an increase in the number of women in decision-making positions in all media institutions whether corporate or alternative including social media.

Strategies need to be developed for government and private media to work with women's media groups to conduct trainings, regarding appropriate language and understanding of gender issues. Internet governance and or regulations need to incorporate a gender perspective with the participation of women in all decision-making processes.

Internet and mobile phone service providers must develop corporate policies, practices and tools that respect women's rights and prevent technology- related forms of violence against women. Such policies must ensure the participation of women in internet governance processes and in telecommunications regulatory policies and ensure greater affordability of mobile, internet and other technologies for all, paying particular attention to addressing the gender gap in access.

Women's Human Rights and the Development Agenda

In reflecting on the role of human rights in the development agenda, we note that they play an essential role in setting norms and standards, naming the rights, rights holders, duty bearers and their obligations. The universality and indivisibility of human rights ensures that development is holistic and reaches all without exception, not as “beneficiaries” but as “rights-holders.”

CEDAW offers a holistic, rights based framework which must be implemented as the normative framework for the BPFA. There must be a continuous process of defining the content of normative standards based on the meaning of “substantive equality” as given in CEDAW. Intersectionality must be prioritised, recognizing the diversity of women and historic discrimination against women. All organs of the State, the executive, judiciary and the legislator, must be recognised to be responsible and accountable arms of the State and bound by treaty obligations.

Indicators for the stand-alone gender equality goal in the post-2015 development agenda and the integration of women's human rights in all other goals must be finalised in adherence to CEDAW and other international human rights standards. Procedures and monitoring mechanisms must be clarified to ensure State accountability for the fulfilment of the Post Beijing goals and include women's participation.

We urge governments to accelerate the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

The following priorities and concerns emerged from the sub-regional and young women's caucuses.

Young Women's Caucus

While there has been some progress made to improve the lives of young women in the region, there are still great battles to be won. We acknowledge progress made in the areas of education, particularly in primary enrolment of girls, in access to employment opportunities for young women, and increasing political participation and engagement of young women in national and regional platforms. However, young women continue to be left out of the conversation in many arenas. Young women have unique struggles and needs, and we urge governments and the international community to recognize and address those

needs, to ensure the fulfilment of rights for all young women.

We call for the meaningful and effective participation of young women in political spaces, decision-making platforms and accountability mechanisms. Governments must strengthen young women's economic empowerment through laws and policies that protect their right to equal employment and wage opportunities. We remind governments of their responsibility to protect young women and the girl child, including those from marginalized groups, the diversity of which encompasses lesbian, bisexual, transgender people, young women with different abilities, indigenous young women, young women living with HIV and AIDS, young women sex workers, young women using drugs, and young migrant workers, among others.

We call on governments to ensure the provision of accessible, affordable, non-judgmental, confidential and gender-sensitive youth-friendly services for all, including sexual and reproductive health and rights services and comprehensive sexuality education, recognizing young women's rights to these services and information. We also strongly recommend the expansion of the definition of violence against women to include the specific vulnerabilities faced by young women, to account for the emerging and multifaceted forms of violence, including early and forced marriage, online and cyberspace violence, dating violence, violence in educational institutions, harmful traditional practices, as well as in conflict and post-conflict situations.

South Asia Caucus

We stress that VAW, such as, acid violence, dowry violence, honour killing, trafficking, sexual violence, intimate partner violence, and witch hunting are intolerable indicators of discrimination. We observe that the interplay of rising fundamentalism and extremism has led to increased control of women. We are concerned about the entrenched militarization, non-recognition of sub-regional conflicts, poor governance, normalization of states of exception, increased military budgets, regional and global vested interests, and the rise of resource-based conflicts in the region. We understand that people continue to face exclusion, discrimination, and violence because of their sexual orientation, disabilities, caste, class, ethnic, tribal and indigenous identities.

We reiterate that governments are responsible to uphold their obligations even to extra-territorial violations by international financial institutions, private sector, third party states, and non-state actors.

We call on governments to urgently address the impunity of perpetrators of violence, ensure that structural discrimination such as caste-based violence is not tolerated, enact laws and policies needed to tackle sexual harassment, and provide resources to civil society organizations.

We further call on states to commit to transitional justice processes, and initiate new jurisprudence enabling women to report current and past incidences of sexual violence in conflict.

We are concerned that the current model of development shaped by neo-liberal policies, degradation of the natural environment combined with retrogressive laws and geo-political imperatives escalate fundamentalisms and patriarchal inequalities that force women and girls to bear the burden of unsustainable economic growth. This has resulted in large-scale economic displacement and disempowerment of women, disruption of the social fabric, increased the burden of work, including unpaid care work. The feminization of poverty has increased disproportionately in South Asia through implementation of macroeconomic policies and withdrawal of the state from its responsibility in the core social sectors of livelihood, food security, health, welfare, and well-being and has forced women into exploitative migrant work both within and outside their countries of origin. We call on states make a commitment to value, reduce and redistribute women's unpaid, care, and domestic work, and to ensure access to full employment, decent work and social protection floors for all; ensure decent work and a living wage for women and regularise the informal sector work;

establish and strengthen institutional frameworks and mechanisms that ensure effective rights protection for documented and undocumented women migrant workers in countries of origin and destination

East Asia

We in the East Asian region recognize the work being done in China, Korea and Japan to promote gender equality and the women and development agenda while also highlighting the need to strengthen government linkages with civil society. This is within the context of the rise of conservative governments across the region and a corresponding shrinking of an already limited space for civil society engagement.

Growing inequality across all sections of society is a key concern for women in the region. Unsustainable lifestyles, the divide between urban and rural populations, and excessive capitalism have multifaceted and detrimental effects on women.

Violence against women continues to be a key issue faced by women in the East Asia region. Migrant women, women farmers, women refugees, LGBT women and elderly women in particular experience high levels of violence which points towards the need for a greater focus on marginalized sections of the population in order to meet the needs of women and reflect the reality on the ground.

While women's participation in politics and the formal economy has increased over the past years, it has not been translated into tangible social change. The patriarchal corporate culture which demands long working hours of employees prevents women from continuing working during pregnancy as well as after childbirth. Women's jobs are not secure after maternity leave and the glass ceiling for women still persists. In addition to the inequalities and discrimination that women face in the formal economy, women continue to be the primary caretakers of the family, including children, the sick, and the elderly; bearing the burden of the unpaid work whether or not they are active in labour force.

Gender-stereotyping continues to be perpetuated by the society including media and school curriculum. Traditional heterosexual oriented social norms persist and act as social pressure which do not accommodate diverse sexual expressions and single status.

Military expenses have increased in the region over the years with women's voices continuing to be absent in peace and security dialogue. Women human rights defenders face increasing oppression ranging from threats and harassment to detention without judicial trial.

Government accountability needs to be strengthened so that legislation and policy are gender sensitive and reflect unequal power balances.

Pacific

The women and girls of the Pacific face great challenges, some of which are common to the Asia and Pacific region, while others are particular to the Pacific sub-region. Violence against women is a deep-rooted problem in many countries in the Pacific. The instability of governments, extractive industries and domination by corporation all have profound, long-lasting, and multifaceted impact of the lives of women and girls. Climate change remains a continuous battle for these countries and the women that call the Pacific their home.

We urge Pacific governments to increase efforts in addressing violence against all women. Governments should ensure that all women and girls have access to

sexual and reproductive health and rights information and services, including comprehensive sexuality education. We also see a dire need to intensify efforts in climate change and disaster risk management, particularly in alleviating the impact faced by women and girls in the Pacific.

Political participation of women in the Pacific sub region is low and the forum calls for temporary special measures to increase women's access to parliament at all levels.

We recognize the importance to engage and work collaboratively with regional bodies, including the Pacific Youth Council, the Pacific Island Association of Non-government Organizations, the Pacific Young Women Leadership Alliance, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Women Crisis Center, and the Pacific Network on Violence against Women, among others. We, as civil society, must advocate and work with governments to advance the rights of women and girls in the Pacific, ensuring that governments are held accountable to the commitments they make nationally and regionally. We must also strive to ensure that the messages transpiring at these platforms are brought back to the community, translated into native languages, so that the community, as a whole, can hold governments accountable for the promises they have made.

Southeast Asia

Women and girls, including women with transgender experience in Southeast Asia have multiple, urgent priorities that need to be addressed. They include: poverty; women's health, sexual and reproductive rights including HIV, infant mortality, early marriage, and teenage pregnancy; access to justice especially in relation to minority rights; the rise of religious fundamentalism; a lack of accountability of states and corporations; the protection of women in the informal sector; migrant workers rights; militarisation and human security; women's under-representation in legislature; women's land rights; the lack of protection of women human right defenders (this relates to land-grabbing in Cambodia and fundamentalism in Malaysia); violence against women and girls, violence against women and girls of diverse sexual orientation and gender identities; high unemployment; sexual stereotypes of women in media; creating space for girls and young women's voices; monitoring implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, which should include women's rights organisations

We recognize the need to work more systematically and in a synergistic way with the many international mechanisms, taking a cohesive view of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Beijing Platform for Action, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other relevant conventions and treaties and interlinking all the reports with a single frame of reference. This

must be accompanied by all the different civil society organizations (CSO) working together to promote human rights comprehensively recognising the indivisibility of rights.

We urge governments to fully include civil society consultation in national and international processes, and to be transparent in national reporting and provide access to comprehensive, disaggregated data.

Central Asia

Central Asian States such as Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan manifested their political commitment to gender equality and women's rights. These States ratified international conventions and reformed domestic laws, however, gaps remain for the realization of women's rights within the Central Asian sub-region. Political will was neither supported nor confirmed with an adequate mechanism of implementation, financing, and accountability. State promises were not translated into funding support. There are plans to actively engage with all consultation and review processes at country, regional and international levels on Beijing+20, Sustainable Development Goals and post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda. Central Asian States achieved progress in many of the important critical areas of concern of the Beijing Platform for Action.

We call on governments in the Central Asian Region to sustain the achievements made already in our countries and continue to support national gender equality plans; women's full participation in decision-making; sustain work on ending violence against women and girls; including specific practices such as bride-kidnapping, early and forced marriages; sustain work on women's economic empowerment and entrepreneurship, particularly of rural women; ensure women's equal access to resources including land and funding towards an intergenerational social, cultural, development, environmental, economic, civil and political rights and justice; sustain work on increasing rural women's access to water, sanitation, energy, food security, credit at affordable interest rates; provide support to address the emerging challenges of climate change and disaster risk reduction, but also of increasing fundamentalism; invest in women's and girls rights including sexual and reproductive health and rights; and to recognize the role of women in development of peace and security, and provide adequate funding for participation and building capacity of women as peacemakers.

We call on Central Asian governments to remove all legislations that restrict NGO participation in advancing human rights and to put in place laws and policies to advance gender equality and women's rights.

CONCLUSION

We, the women of Asia and the Pacific, recognise and celebrate the contributions of feminist and women's rights organisations to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action. We further recognise the broader role played by these organisations in advancing our aspirations for societies that are free of poverty, violence, conflict and discrimination against women. We are committed to continuing to strive for these goals through the pursuit of movement-building, solidarity, democratic processes, and respect for our diversity and our equality.

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NNEX 2: SELF-ORGANIZED WORKSHOPS: SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

WORKSHOP SESSIONS Asia Pacific Civil Society Forum on Beijing +20

OUTCOMES DOCUMENT

	Key Messages	Recommendations for CSO Forum Declaration/Statement	Recommendations in relation to the draft outcome document of the Asia and Pacific Conference on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Beijing+20 Review
VAW in Asia: stories from the region	To hold the state accountable in cases of VAW; continuing solidarity is the key to have a louder voice in demanding for a transformative change.	The workshop on VAW in Asia concluded with the following recommendations: 1 Demanding state accountability to end impunity in cases of violence against women by stringent monitoring of implementation of policies and legislations mandated to provide justice. Moving from mere rhetoric to actual transformative change. 2 We need to underscore that women and girls belonging to lowest castes and class experience the worst kind of violence and discrimination. We also need to defend women human's rights defenders, recognize and underscore the multiple	

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		and intersecting forms of violence faced by women such as disability, caste, sexual orientation, domestic work, etc. 3 Violence against women and girls gets amplified by changes in contexts – land grabbing, armed conflict, religious fundamentalism, pre-post disaster situation amongst others. Attitude and perception moulded by tradition, which was influenced by a neo-colonial culture continuously violates the rights and welfare of women and girls. Thus, it is necessary to have information awareness and campaign against factors (eg. policies and programs i.e. neoliberal policies, cultural beliefs) that cause such violence. We also need to demand for budget allocation for services related to VAW and should be appropriately and genuinely implemented. 4 CSOs should work together to demand transformative change through the implementation of BPfA so that the member states can address the Asian concern on violence against women and girls.	

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Putting issues of HIV Key Affected Women and Girls Squarely in the Beijing +20 and Post 2015 Agenda: Towards Truly Inclusive Policy and Programme Development & Implementation	1. The rights of key affected women and girls are women's rights and women's rights are human rights. 2. The broader women activist groups and policy makers need to address the issues of key affected women and girls. "Include us, support us. Nothing about us without us." 3. Resources need to be mobilized, nationally, regionally and internationally to respond to issues of HIV key affected women and girls. 4. There is a need to scale up access of key affected women and girls to the whole range of gender sensitive HIV services from prevention to treatment, care and support	• Include: Review and remove laws and policies that discriminate and/or criminalize sex workers, people who use drugs, mobile and migrant women and transgender people. This includes policies that conflate sex work with trafficking, criminalize HIV transmission, and deport migrants on the basis of HIV status. • Include in the Statement: Scale up interventions that end stigma and discrimination in health care settings for key affected women and girls, including prohibition of compulsory HIV and pregnancy testing, denial of services, subjection to degrading and/or humiliating treatment, forced contraception, forced sterilization and forced abortion. • Include: Acknowledge the disproportionate levels of gender-based violence, stigma and discrimination and human rights violations that key affected women and girls are facing, in particular, women and girls living with and affected by HIV, female sex workers, transgender people, and women who use drugs. • Include: Target health services to key affected population, especially women and girls, through participatory budgeting and monitoring process for high impact intervention at all levels. Ensure that means	1. Name most-at-risk women and girls: women sex workers, transgender people, women who use drugs, and migrant and mobile women, girls and young women in the outcome document. 2. Push for removal of punitive laws that discriminate and criminalize key affected women and girls. 3. Include: Recognize the gender inequalities and all forms of gender-based violence increase HIV vulnerability of women, girls, young women and transgender people. (Women and Health section, Para 31) 4. Include: Acknowledge the disproportionate levels of gender-based violence, stigma and discrimination and human rights violations that key affected women and girls are facing, in particular, women and girls living with and affected by HIV, female sex workers, transgender people, and women who use drugs. (Violence against women section, Para 33) 5. Include: Scale up nationally driven , sustainable and comprehensive responses to achieve broad multi-sectorial coverage for prevention, treatment, care and support, with full and active participation of people living with HIV, vulnerable groups, most affected communities an civil society... (Para 31) 6. Include: "comprehensive sexuality education" in

	Key Messages	Recommendations for CSO Forum Declaration/Statement	Recommendations in relation to the draft outcome document of the Asia and Pacific Conference on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Beijing+20 Review
		of implementation includes financing and regular monitoring of all stages for key affected populations.	Girl Child section 7. Target health services to key affected population, especially women and girls, through participatory budgeting and monitoring process for high impact intervention at all levels. Ensure that means of implementation includes financing and regular monitoring of all stages for key affected populations.
Women and the economy: Forging solidarity for migrant women' access to resources and right to decent work	The nature of women's work in Asia and the Pacific has been fundamentally shaped by neoliberal economic reforms and development strategies adopted by governments in recent decades. For instance, in the Philippines, there is an intensification of labour export policies (LEP) targeting women (migration for marriage and work) and the government has created infrastructures to ensure the target of labour migration is met. Status report of migrant women: • Women migrants are treated as sub-class (enslaved) in receiving countries and made		We, the workshop on "Women and Economy: Forging Solidarity for Migrant Women's Access to Decent Work and Resources" would like to make the following recommendations to the CSO Forum Organizing Committee for consideration of integrating it into the CSO Forum outcome Declaration addressing to the government: • There is a lack of strong discourse on marriage migration in the Beijing+20 and the BPfA. Marriage migration is a growing phenomenon especially in the Asia Pacific region and the women's human rights movement need to reflect this in its review of the Beijing+20 • Hold government accountable to the people's interest, including migrant women (both marriage migrants and women migrant workers) to ratify and implement the international conventions and agreements that protect and fulfil the rights of migrant women such as the ILO Convention 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers; Convention on

	Key Messages	Recommendations for CSO Forum Declaration/Statement	Recommendations in relation to the draft outcome document of the Asia and Pacific Conference on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Beijing+20 Review
	to compete for docile labour. • Visa restriction of receiving countries, Live-In Policies and Social Exclusion of Domestic Workers from various policies enforce further discrimination. • Heavily indebted due to placement fees by the recruitment agency • Migrated through marriage because of no means to pay the agency fee as migrants. Men who marry women migrants are coming from the marginalized class so they need to work in the farm and they need someone to take care of the family. Married migrants who are not citizens are not yet entitled to access gov't services and resources. They are even treated as stealing job and resources. Residency status is removed when divorce occurs. • Urgent issue on decent work for migrant domestic workers (low wage, working hours,		the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women, the UN Convention on the Protection of Migrant Workers and their families. • Hold the private sectors such as the recruitment agencies, trade and financial institutions accountable to the international law and human rights of migrant women, such as adherence to the UN Principles on Business and Human Rights and the ILO Core Decent Work Standards • Provide migrant women especially domestic workers' the ability to control their sexual and reproductive health rights by removing punitive health policies and increasing access to SRHR service • Beijing Review to recognise the intensified poverty and the phenomenon of forced migration that makes migrants especially vulnerable to human trafficking, sexual violence etc.

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	accommodation, food, social exclusion, no rest days, etc) • Governments have not ratified C189. • Stigmatization against women migrants as trafficked sex workers and re-integration. • Migrants with HIV/AIDS, women are seen as punished for being rape, access to health services in their receiving countries. • ASEAN Economic Community in 2015 is regarding how to open the economic and financial boundaries among 10 countries. Free flow of investment, good and labour. • Boom in tourist service sector (promoted for women), preventive and awareness need to be done. • New Zealand : poverty among migrant families (long working hours, low pay, disintegration and severe social costs of migration ,etc) and remittances • Non recognition of women		

	Key Messages	Recommendations for CSO Forum Declaration/Statement	Recommendations in relation to the draft outcome document of the Asia and Pacific Conference on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Beijing+20 Review
	work as services sectors and part of the social and economic development. • Marriage migration is parallel to labour migration. • Stigma to women marriage migrants as sex workers or lowly class citizen. • Issues of women rights to sexual and reproductive health. • Effect and impact of the ASEAN 2015 which will result for free flow of goods, investment, service and free trade agreement as well as treatment to migrants domestic worker. Domestic worker will be more vulnerable, drive more poverty in Indonesia and other sending countries. • Domestic violence among women migrants and the effect of exploitation when they are overseas. • Women's access to land, resources and decision making process need to be		

	Key Messages	Recommendations for CSO Forum Declaration/Statement	Recommendations in relation to the draft outcome document of the Asia and Pacific Conference on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Beijing+20 Review
	recognize as real solution of migrant, and labour including informal workers' problems		
Women's Experiences of and Responses to Violence and Conflict in Asia-Pacific: Progress and Priorities related to BPfA Critical Area E	End impunity and promote access to justice 1. Governments should increase efforts to end impunity, ensure prosecutions of perpetrators main responsible (need regional campaigns) 2. Support women in accessing justice Strengthen accountability 1. Reduce military spending 2. Provide budget for implementation of NAP 3. Create avenues to involve women in peace process; form women peace groups at local level Support, rehabilitation and	1. Redefine the meaning of "Justice" from the perspective of women to challenge the current legal definition, so women can reclaim their rights 2. Encourage governments to adopt National Action Plans on 1325 on Women Peace and Security and on BDPfA Critical Area E 3. Provide long-term support and rehabilitation to women survivors, in a holistic way; reinforce mechanisms and upscale fundings 4. Create monitoring and accountability mechanisms (that are effective, participatory and transparent) 5. Create avenues to involve women in peace process; form women peace groups at local level 6. Ensure accountability and transparency of military spending 7. Create safe spaces for women survivors of conflict at the grassroots level to	We acknowledge efforts across the region to address the differential impact of conflict on women and girls, compared with men and boys, and to reinforce the important and positive role of women in peace building, in particular the development of sub regional and national action plans on women, peace and security, including conflict resolution and peace building awareness raising, education programmes and the provision of services to women and girls affected by conflict and long term, holistic support and rehabilitation for women who have experienced violence. We note, however, that women remain underrepresented in leadership and decision-making positions in conflict, transition and post-conflict situations. We also note that the vast majority of countries in the Asia-Pacific region have not developed normative frameworks to ensure the protection of women and girls in times of conflict and in post-conflict settings, their participation in conflict resolution and peacebuilding, the prosecution of perpetrators of human rights abuses against women and girls, the provision of

	Key Messages	Recommendations for CSO Forum Declaration/Statement	Recommendations in relation to the draft outcome document of the Asia and Pacific Conference on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Beijing+20 Review
	reintegration 1. Provide long-term support and rehabilitation to women survivors, in a holistic way; reinforce mechanisms and upscale fundingsAt local level, create women friendly places to deal with their trauma 2. Use participatory methods to gather the voices of women victims and strengthen them 3. Include women ex-combatants in programs Legal reforms 1 Amend discriminatory laws that reinforce the impact of conflict on women (including underage marriage and discriminatory practices) 2 Implementation of national laws and amendment of discriminatory laws National Action Plans: 1. Encourage governments to adopt National Action Plans on 1325 on Women Peace and Security and on BPfA	support women in accessing justice 8. End Impunity and strengthen rule of law in regard to VAW and SV	relief and recovery programmes, including the reintegration of female ex-combatants, and the provision of restorative justice. Where these normative frameworks exist, there are gaps in implementation and lack of mechanisms for accountable monitoring with participation from civil societies States are urged to develop normative frameworks to ensure full and accountable implementation of the BPfA on those issues and address laws and practices that discriminate against women. To remove legal and policy barriers and take positive measures to change discriminatory social norms concerning women's decision-making and autonomy in all aspects of their lives, including health, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, family life, finances, education and employment, and to ensure access of women and girls to justice and legal redress; and end impunity for all form of violence against women Accountability To develop and strengthen participatory, transparent and inclusive monitoring, evaluation and reporting on progress and results in the implementation of the Platform for Action, encompassing policies, strategies, resource allocations and programmes for gender equality at the national and local levels

	Key Messages	Recommendations for CSO Forum Declaration/Statement	Recommendations in relation to the draft outcome document of the Asia and Pacific Conference on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Beijing+20 Review
	- They must include funding for implementation and monitoring mechanisms/framework - Localisation of implementation plans, to support local authorities - Create monitoring and accountability mechanisms (that are transparent) - Need a regional action plan on implementation of 1325 / BDPfA Area E - Governments without NAP should also take steps to protect and support women.... Implementation Beijing 20+ Review process particularly on Article E should also feed into the Global Study on the implementation of 1325 and post 2015 development framework		
OUR STORIES, OUR JOURNEY: empowering Rural Women on	Twenty years after Beijing Declaration, rural women are even more marginalized, face multiple discrimination by	Push for food sovereignty as a key to food security and the eradication of poverty. Communities should have the right to determine their patterns of food	Push for food sovereignty as a key to food security and the eradication of poverty. Recognise women's significant role in providing food security

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Rights to land, food, resources and SRHR	class, caste and ethnicity, exploited, their rights violated, more hungry and poorer than ever. Rural women are still denied access and control to land and resources (such as water, seeds, energy, aquatic resources, etc). • Neo-liberal policies dictated by developed countries and international financial institutions spawned massive and aggressive land grabbing by government officials, corporations, TNCs, local landlords and elite, and foreign governments, which exacerbated landlessness of rural women and further violated women's rights such as right to food, livelihood, education. • Rural women also suffer from corporate-led, profit-driven and chemical-based agriculture: ○ Making them more dependent on high cost of	production and consumption, and prioritise food production for domestic consumption. • Uphold women's rights to land and natural and genetic resources. Rural women must be assured of the equal right to access, own, control and benefit from productive resources, including land, water, seeds, energy sources, livestock and fisheries, public subsidies and appropriate technologies. Genuine land reform must be carried out. • Recognise women's significant role in providing food security. Ensure the active and meaningful participation and leadership of women in all decision-making processes concerning food and agriculture policies. • Promote and support smallholder agriculture that is built on local, indigenous and gender-based knowledge, employing biodiversity-based techniques with women at the core. Improve livelihoods through agro-ecological farming and connecting rural farmers with urban consumers. • Stop the onslaught of corporate-led agriculture, which is at the helm of accelerated land and resource grabbing	2. Uphold women's rights to land and natural and genetic resources. Rural women must be assured of the equal right to access, own, control and benefit from productive resources, including land, water, seeds, energy sources, livestock and fisheries, public subsidies and appropriate technologies. Genuine land reform must be carried out. 3. Ensure the active and meaningful participation and leadership of women in all decision-making processes concerning food and agriculture policies. 4. Promote and support smallholder agriculture that is built on local, indigenous and gender-based knowledge, employing biodiversity-based techniques with women at the core. Improve livelihoods through agro-ecological farming and connecting rural farmers with urban consumers. 5. No projects encroaching on agricultural and customary lands should push through without the Free, Prior and Informed Consent of communities. All forms of aggression and human rights violations in the name of "development" must stop. 6. Eliminate the use and trade of highly hazardous pesticides and GE crops and products. 7. Hold agrochemical TNCs accountable for harm inflicted by these technologies to the environment and human health, especially of

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	production, toxic agro-chemicals, and new technologies such as GE (genetic engineering). ○ Chains millions of rural women deeper into poverty, hunger, further threatens their rights to health, to clean environment and safe food. ○ Erodes women's roles as seed savers and custodians of ecosystems, which ensure food sustainability of communities and earth's natural protection from extreme climate changes. ● Exercise of SRHR is	and destruction of biodiversity and ecology. Reject neo-liberal policies that force developing countries to adopt measures that favour large-scale agribusinesses over the interests of small food producers. ● No projects encroaching on agricultural and customary lands should push through without the Free, Prior and Informed Consent of communities. All forms of aggression and human rights violations in the name of "development" must stop. ● Eliminate the use and trade of highly hazardous pesticides and GE crops and products. Hold agrochemical TNCs accountable for harm inflicted by these technologies to the environment and human health, especially of women and children. Demand policies to encourage farmers to transition out of conventional chemical agriculture—which exacerbates food insecurity—towards biodiversity-based ecological agriculture. ● Promote climate change solutions in agriculture that aim at building community resilience to climate change impacts through ecological and sustainable agricultural practices.	women and children. Create policies to encourage farmers to transition out of conventional chemical agriculture—which exacerbates food insecurity—towards biodiversity-based ecological agriculture. - Promote climate change solutions in agriculture that aim at building community resilience to climate change impacts through ecological and sustainable agricultural practices. - State programme on development or rural women's entrepreneurship - Sustainable mechanisms of involvement of women into monitoring and evaluation of programme and policies. - Promote indigenous knowledge / technology for food security - Repeal laws discriminatory to rural women, including Dalit women, LGBT, sex workers, etc. Legalize women's strike in concern to: women's rights, women's wage, women's advocacy (land rights, protect migration, sexual reproductive). - Gender sensitized judiciary. - Educate police at all levels about women's rights. - Create sustainable employment opportunities at the rural level as an alternate to women's migration & to reduce trafficking of women.

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	inextricably linked to the economic empowerment of rural women. Rural women's sexual and reproductive rights issues include lack of access to health care, sexual and reproductive health information, care and services. Gender based violence and harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage also threaten their health and well-being. Rural women who own land and have sufficient income from land are more likely to assert their SRHR than women who are dependent on men, family and clan for their upkeep. Rural women's exercise of their rights are met by more violations of women's rights by state security forces and other non-state actors to form associations and unions, right to assembly, and mobility, and in extreme cases right to life. Despite continuing	- Additional recommendations: - a Document, disseminate human rights violation of women. - b Global campaign to claim RIGHT TO LAND of Rural Women - c The need to educate rural women to use new technology methods (but friendly to environment) and machines by giving them so they can produce more, increase their yield, can make more income to them. (Eg. New technology, innovative way to produce and promote (ICT) using media. CSOs can play role by exchanging expertise.	- Recognition and valuation of women's role & work in planning, implementation, monitoring of development programmes. - Recognition of women's leadership in community based management of resources. - Creation of rural women's fund for financial support. - Rural women's access to information, training, technologies, such as clean energy in rural areas & women's potential in developing this. - Laws & legal norms to ensure gender equality for rural women in access to resources. - Strengthen women's political participation: - Special measures (Eg. Quota, reserved seats) to provide access of rural women to decision and policy making. - Implement CEDAW - Rights of women over land and access to local, safe, culturally appropriate food. <u>Policy</u> - Introduce policies to educate girls who are dropped out of schools due to early pregnancy - Include Comprehensive Sexuality Education in mainstream education system. Introduce training to the teachers on the same.

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	violations, rural women initiate, implement plans of actions to address/confront these challenges such as organizing and movement building, women led community based sustainable, bio diverse farming and coastal management practices.		3. The governments must provide universal law (Like Phil.) to prohibit young women to marry at a very young age. Violating this law will be punished including the parents forcing such act. <u>International Instrument</u> 1. All the governments should implement CEDAW. The maternal and infant mortality rate should continue to decrease and end. Attention must be focused on the rural areas where the rate remains high. Instead of implementing policy or population growth, focus on developing an all-inclusive policy that ensures the current birth rate increase.
Re(embodied) politics in the Beijing +20 and Post 2015A processes: South feminists and LGBTI groups Building Transformative Politics to link sexual rights, women's human rights and sustainable development	● Lawmakers must acknowledge rights of LGBTI women ● Need disaggregated data on violence against LBT ● Sexual Rights Are Human Rights ● Everyone is born with human rights ● (To government and NGOs in multilateral negotiations) 'More than your bargaining chip!' ● Recognise gender diversity for gender equality!	We the CSOs of Asia and Pacific call for: ● Recognition of lesbians, bisexual women and trans people's rights as human rights ● Removal of all discriminatory laws and policies, barriers and practices that discriminate against LGBTI women in the AP region, which affect all of the life cycle; ● Calling for the removal of all barriers, practices, heteronormative biases, and to ensure the fulfilment of sexual and reproductive rights of LGBTI women; ● Recognition of CEDAW/ GR 28, ICESCR, GC20, CRC GC 13, HRC/RES/17/19, HRC/RES/27/32, the Yogyakarta Principles and other relevant documents that embody	● Add small changes to make doc more inclusive, Example, through: ○ "All women" – in PP2 ○ Inclusion of sexual orientation and gender identity in all listings of women included in the doc ○ Please see the SOGI and other briefing notes of the SC -Already drafted; ○ Please see the LBT South South statement (See Kumi Samuel, DAWN) ● The SC of the AP to ensure inclusion of these issues as part of their mandate to the AP CSO Forum Incorporate all workshop #6 workshop results into all advocacy both into the CSO Forum document, and the

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	• Lawmakers must acknowledge rights for LGBTI AP women • Homosexuality is not a western concept, and the laws criminalising LBT are western and colonial! • Women's movements in the AP region need to commit and re affirm commitment to LBT human rights • Make health services accessible to all LGBTI women regardless of their SOGIE • LGBTI persons need to be free from discrimination in the workplace – formal and informal • Change homophobic attitudes to LGBTI women by including them in all decision making, at all levels • Comprehensive sexuality education at all levels, including primary levels! • 'Being lesbian is not an illness, and rape is not a cure!'	SOGIE positive language, and uphold human rights of LGBTI people; • Recognition and upholding Beijing POA Para 97! Fulfilment of legal and ethical responsibility to protect the fundamental and full human rights and ensure the health and well-being, protection and safety of women, especially LGBTI people;	Ministerial Outcome document;

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Advancing the Rights of Women and Girls in Asia through access to rightful information	Challenges highlighted: Child prostitution and pornography needs to decrease because it's rampant throughout the region. While child prostitutions decrease, online dating and internet exploitation of young people are constantly increasing. States should have measures to track down offenders including: 1. Torture and punishment of producer of pornography 2. Deletion of porn images from internet 3. Age of victims....difficult to save a child who has been exposed to pornography on the internet	1. Make sure that elderly are cared for. There is a decline in the working age population and elderlies seem to not be inclusive. Society structure is changing and families are not taking care of elderlies because they move to urban areas and many elderlies are left in the rural areas. 2. States should ensure that comprehensive education on sexuality is available and allow space for CSOs to be able to educate the public on sexual rights and gender-based violence when governments cannot do it. 3. Young Women to be included in important national, regional and international discussions so they can best relate the realities of the challenges they face as they	

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	4. Ensure there are counsellors available to help 5. we need to share experience and train girls and older people because this technology is very important for everybody	may be different from older women's challenges years ago. 4. More education and training for young women regarding sexual and reproductive health rights, climate change, leadership, advocacy, gender-equality and expose them to global issues at all levels. 5. There is a need for CSOs to work in solidarity to ensure that sexual exploitation does not happen. There are international bodies that national NGOs and all CSOs can reach out for help and especially fight for people's rights. 6. There is a lack of information regarding lesbian bisexual women and lack of information on how women use their own bodies. They cannot make informed choices because there is a lack of information and services available to help them. 7. Online dating and cyber bullying are becoming huge problems and so as video games. A lot of them promote rape as something good and boys and men play them. Masculinity of boys and men needs to be addressed and for CSOs to ensure that they do not cross the principles of the feminist movements. 8. That the State does something with regards to the caste system in India and that there needs to be efforts to fight for the rights of Dalit women because they are exploited by those of	

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		higher castes. 9. States should introduce SRHR to the school curricula, have enactment legal standard national and international to protect girls' rights (not just prosecution) 10. More documentation and data to be collected on realities happening at the grassroots level in the lives of women and girls.	
Women and Trade: Why International Trade is a Feminist Issue	• The imposition of privatization, liberalization and deregulation policies on developing countries exacerbate underdevelopment and reinforce neo-colonial ties which result in massive poverty and violation of people's individual and collective rights • Call for global solidarity, uniting groups and creating a formidable machine against corporate power • Creating alternatives that are consensus-based, non-coercive, non-discriminatory, environmentally friendly, cooperative and solidarity-based • Trade developments that impose constraints on policy space constitute infringements on ESC rights, including women's ESC	• Flesh out how to advocate women's rights in the face of neoliberal trade regimes using ETO and other mechanisms (and stage a protest!) • Call to adopt the framework of development justice and its five transformative shifts.	• Review impact of trade agreements on women's rights; strengthen our analysis on women and trade developments; impact of WTO on grassroots and marginalized women • Ensuring greater transparency and participation of women • Trade is no excuse for infringement of rights. One TPP can undo decades of work on Beijing and women's human rights. Trade agreements should be evaluated on impact on governments' ability to meet its international human rights commitments.

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	rights		
Workshop on Situation of human rights of indigenous women, with experience sharing of Nepal and Bangladesh	The human rights issues and violence against indigenous women raised 20 years ago in the Indigenous Women's Declaration in Beijing 1995 persist as issues until today. These have even worsened as governments have not been sincere and never had the political will to deliver their commitments in fulfilling women's rights. We reiterate, "land is life"! "We are not the problem, we had always been part of the solution". Governments, international development agencies and financial institutions need to shift from the neoliberal development model that out rightly violates indigenous peoples right to self-determination resulting the loss of indigenous women's access and control over land, territories and resources and viable indigenous knowledge and practices that ensure harmony with nature and resources for the future.		
Forced migration in Southeast Asia: Gendered	This workshop provided opportunity to share gender perspectives of forced migration and labour migration and	• Ensure all practices are based in the human rights framework • Honour community-development	• Build the economic empowerment of refugee women. This includes providing legal opportunities for gainful employment as well

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Perspectives	considered how to better engage BFPA commitments to increase protection/human rights for forced migrants and women domestic workers. Key messages: • Women are often more vulnerable in the labour and forced migration process and face higher risks of exploitation however there is a lack of national and regional mechanisms in place to ensure their rights are protected • Domestic migrant workers and irregular migrant workers are particularly vulnerable to forced labor, exploitation and abuses. • Refugees face a number of challenges including the lack of legal status, no right to work, limited access to education/health, increased risk of arrest/detention, xenophobia and discrimination by host communities etc. • Lack of safe channels to migrate (either voluntary or forced) makes women more vulnerable to	practices, and ensure inclusion of refugee women in all activities • Share resources and information (e.g. good practices and training models) • Provide training that is sensitive to gender and cultural context, ensuring displaced men and women are aware of their rights • Support the economic empowerment of women, including finding alternatives to survival sex. • Ensure service providers are trained to respond effectively to SGBV. • Advocate with governments to accede to relevant international legal instruments and develop strong national frameworks to ensure the protection of refugee/migrant women • Advocate with governments to develop regional mechanisms that focus on increasing protection to refugee/migrant women • Combat shrinking protection spaces by coming together and jointly advocate as civil society • Highlight when countries violate their obligations under international law (e.g. forced repatriation of refugees, Australia-Cambodia deal)	as supporting women to find safe livelihood alternatives to survival sex. • Improve access to training and education, recognise qualifications already held, and create programmes for refugee women which enable income generation. • Ensure service providers are fully trained to understand and respond effectively to refugee issues. This includes police forces, members of the judiciary, and health care professionals. • Ensure fair access to legal representation for refugee/migrant women and girls, which includes training to make them aware of their legal rights • Consider the impact of documentation requirements in accessing rights, including improving registration processes and birth registration • Develop greater transparency throughout the resettlement process • Support refugee/migrant women participation in all decision making, and engage refugee/migrant women in all levels. • Accede to international legal instruments (Refugee Convention, Statelessness Convention, ILO convention and engage with UN processes • Develop an effective system for ensuring shelter in appropriate, safe, and accessible

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	use irregular channels that are more risky • In addition to the already existing challenges, refugee/migrant women often lack access to justice, leaving cases unreported and unclosed • The lack of legal status of refugee women is a key obstacle to seek access to justice, seek regular employment and get access to services • Lack of access to legal employment forces women to pursue informal work leading to increased vulnerability and heightened risk of exploitation • Refugee women are also at increased risk of SGBV including domestic violence, trafficking, survival sex, sexual harassment etc. • - Advocacy needs to be tailored to the experiences and needs of refugee/migrant women and participation as well as opportunities for refugee/migrant women to self-advocate need to be increased	Disseminate information on safe migration channels via different means ("Migration should be a safe choice")	places • Develop regional mechanisms that provide protection for refugee/migrant women instead of bilateral agreements • Ensure inclusive healthcare is provided in urban and camp settings, including sexual and reproductive healthcare • Governments instead of private recruiters and employment agencies to ensure safe migration channels • Countries that have signed on international instruments need to ensure that they fulfil their obligations under international law

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Asia Pacific CSO Forum: Women and Environment Policies in Action			WOCAN, in conjunction with IUCN, AGHAM, and SEI propose the following statements be included in the "Draft of Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment": • The 12 key areas for women noted in the APCSO Declaration must be integrated: There should not be a disconnect between human rights norms and regimes and the lexicon of environmental sustainability; policy reform must be integrative and innovative. This integration is necessary to strategically challenge national and international laws and safeguard women's livelihoods. • A Results vs. Process based model must be implemented: Environmental sustainability standards, sustainability certification labels focused on women's empowerment, as well as technical standards pertaining to carbon emissions must be adapted in order to quantify women's empowerment for donors and policy makers. • Benefit sharing mechanisms and value chains must be adopted by women's groups and donors: These mechanisms must be implemented to ensure that women are compensated for their work and recognized for their labour within the global value chain(s) inherent within natural resource management and climate change mitigation. • The Neoliberal Paradigm of development must be

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			challenged in order to combat corporate greed throughout SE Asia. Environmental women's organizations must be recognized for their efforts to generate income for women, protect their human rights and right to natural resources, and continue to work towards climate change mitigation. • Education and Capacity Development: Generate, share and apply knowledge to support the conservation, restoration, sustainable development and use of coastal ecosystems. There is a need for context specific knowledge and information about the dynamics of social inequality/gender inequality. Many gaps in knowledge on the socio-cultural norms, attitudes and practices on which division of labour and other gender inequalities are based on lack of education and capacity. • Strengthen Integrated Coastal Management Institutions: Empower civil society to engage in decision-making and management that supports sustainable management of coastal ecosystems. Social empowerment processes for women include leadership and co-management of natural resources. More grant funded projects that respond to gender needs of both men and women and benefit both men and women are needed. • Develop and integrate more Disaster, Risk and Reduction strategies throughout the Asia Pacific and Pacific Islands, which can be implemented by

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			women's organizations at the grassroots and international level. • Increase women's role in Governance: Enhance coastal governance at all levels (regional, national, sub-national) that promotes integrated and inclusive management for ecologically and socio-economically sound management and human well-being and security. Governance processes should ensure the representation of women's perspectives and needs in multi-sectoral governance processes/ multi-stakeholder for a/ co-management arrangements. In the process, 'stand-alone machineries' for advancement of women and girls in multi-sectorial governance processes must be integrated. • Private v. Public partnership must be challenged: More transparency is needed with regard to the private sector's ownership of natural resources. Women's groups interaction with the private sector also includes monitoring of investment in industries focusing on mineral extraction. Women's groups need to adopt a more nuanced approach to interact with the private sector in order to encourage corporate social responsibility, but also to adapt their own strategies to procure funding. • The language of Gender Mainstreaming should not be used as default terminology or adopted by women's organizations and policy makers in a complacent manner within the women's

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			environmental movement: Policymakers cannot use gender mainstreaming terminology to address some gender issues but not others. Further, the language of vulnerability and victimhood must be erased from documents regarding women and the environment: the gendered nature of time poverty and devastation from natural disasters is known. Rather, women must be recognized as agents of change and empowered scientists who work to safeguard their land and livelihoods. • Women's organizations must make a conscientious effort to attend CSOs and UN COPs and to coordinate with UN bodies regarding climate change. Although the UN system marginalizes some groups on environmental issues, it must be engaged with and critiqued; advocating for policy change requires women's organizations to keep abreast of changes within national and international legislation.
Women with Disability and Development	Inclusion of women with disabilities at all levels to create a just and inclusive society, where women with disabilities live with dignity, respect, and equality through Multi Stakeholders approach Role of Women with Disabilities in Beijing +20 Review	• State agencies and non-state actors should incorporate opportunities for leadership development and participation in decision making by Women and Girls with Disabilities ▪ There is a need for Inclusive Data Collection, Analysis and Research (age and gender disaggregated), i.e., data on persons with disabilities with their age and gender breakdown.	▪ Comprehensive Accessibility, which means accessibility of physical infrastructure, communication and policies with an aim to include every person with disability particularly women in equal participation and all state mechanisms at all levels. ▪ There is a need to give more opportunities to the women with disabilities, through print and electronic media for awareness and education

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		▪ Holistic Review of policies and governance structure around disability by involving persons with disabilities, particularly women. This can give opportunities to avoid discrimination, biased opinions, and realistic needs analysis that will lead towards a doable and inclusive action plan and legislations. ▪ The Strategies to achieve justice and remedies when experiencing gender based violence, to enjoy education, meaningful and decent work, to control resources and to participate in public life, the issues of women and girls with disabilities needs to be included.	raising around issues and barriers faced by women and girls with disability. ▪ While developing gender specific policies and legislations, the issues of women and girls with disabilities should be an integral part. ▪ For designing livelihood opportunities, there is a need to consider the challenges and limitations of women with disabilities. State should promote Entrepreneurship skills development for the women with disabilities for sustainable growth and development justice. ▪ There is a dire need for Joined up advocacy/alliance building amongst CSOs working on women rights , CSOs working on disability issues, state and non-state actors. Including women's organizations and DPOs as central players helps ensure disability perspectives and gender is central to planning and implementation. ▪ Increase the representation and exposure of women with disabilities at national, regional and international level. This will help us to review international conventions and local laws to highlight the rights of women and girls with disabilities. ▪ Ensure the rights of women with disability on Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights. ▪ All government should adopt the principles of Development Justice in reference to persons with disabilities in general and women with disabilities in particular. (the UNCRPD document can serve as

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			baseline information) ▪ States may promote Community Based Inclusive Development approach to ensure sustainable development and growth ▪ Appropriate steps may be taken to address 'Ageing & Disability' at appropriate levels

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Women and the Media		To address the digital and media divides there must be recognition and the will to address economic, social-cultural and political divides. Increased support for women-driven media that reaches different audiences with different needs. For governments to use gender audits such as the Global Media Monitoring project to conduct quantitative and qualitative analysis of content to be able to ensure that government communication and media strategies effectively promote their gender equality commitments. and ensuring an increase in the number of women who are in key decision-making positions in all media institutions whether corporate or alternative (When speaking of corporate media, this needs to include social media such as Facebook, Google, Twitter, etc..) Both government-owned and private media need to develop strategies to work with women's media groups to conduct trainings, address appropriate language and understand gender issues and be held accountable for their reporting. Internet governance and or regulations need to	

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		incorporate a gender perspective where women need to be involved in formulating deliberations. Engaging intermediaries to build safer online spaces: Internet and mobile phone service providers play a role in ensuring women's privacy and safety when using their services. And to develop corporate policies, practices and tools that respect women's rights is a critical part of responding to and preventing technology related forms of violence against women and ensure the participation of women in internet governance processes and in telecommunications regulatory policies.	
Women in Power			Recommendations from the Women in Power: Panel discussion on the "Progress and Gaps made in eliminating discrimination against, and increasing participation and influence of women in decision making at all levels of public and political life". 1. States to pursue measures such as electoral reforms –adopting a proportionate electoral system to increase the participation of women in decision- making with the aim of achieving their full and equal

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			participation with men at all level of government 2. Strengthen the capacity of individual and institutions responsible for implementing gender equality, plans, policies and programs-trainings, technical assistance, gender responsive budgeting 3. Data collection –that is responsive to women's needs- who collects the data, where the data comes from, the scale at which data is collected, how the data is interpreted and presented; only sex-disaggregated data will not completely reflect the state of gender relations, but data should also reflect existing gender concerns and differentials, social and cultural factors must also be considered 4. The UN should have more women in leadership positions including that of the post of the Secretary General
Development for whom? Advancing	Inequalities globally and in the region continue to rise which most negatively impacts the lives and wellbeing of	The workshop recommends that the Civil Society Forum Declaration assert our commitment to Development Justice.	

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Development Justice for rural; indigenous; workers; migrant women in Asia Pacific	women. .001% of people in the Asia Pacific region own 30% of the region's wealth. We need a new global architecture that addresses the root causes of poverty, one that reduces the inequalities of wealth, power and resources between countries, between rich and poor and men and women.	We propose that the declaration articulate the need for policies that redistribute wealth and resources, and to address poverty. The workshop participants stressed the following issues: • Climate change • Protection of the rights of migrant workers, especially women. • Access and control of land and resources. • To increase budgets and availability of social services for women. • Peace and Justice- particularly addressing militarization. • Labour Rights and Protection: Government ensure that its country strategy and related policy dialogues, programming and resourcing reflect both the significance rural-urban migration and its gendered dimensions, particularly the vulnerability of women to exploitation and violence. Governments ensure appropriate measure to push employers for fair labour wages, workers' rights, and work conditions by providing a minimum liveable wage of US \$177 a month to cover their basic needs. • To guarantee the participation of women in	

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		all decision making levels – from the home, community, local, national, regional and international levels.	
Sexual and reproductive health and rights in the Beijing +20 and Post 2015 Agenda: From Commitment to Accountability	Sexual rights are human rights. Reproductive rights are human rights. If we cannot control our own bodies, sexualities, and fertility, we cannot exercise any of our other civil, political, economic, social or cultural rights. These rights must be guaranteed in law, and mechanisms established to address and redress violations of them. We must revoke discriminatory and punitive laws and policies that undermine the sexual and reproductive rights of marginalized women and girls, including sex workers and entertainers, women who use drugs, women with disabilities, migrant and mobile women, lesbian and bisexual women, transgender people, women working in the informal sector, and girls and young women.	Governments must recognize that the rise in extremism and religious fundamentalisms are threats to the sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and girls everywhere. It exacerbates gender-based violence and other attempts to control women's and girls' bodies, sexuality and lives. Governments have a responsibility to address all forms extremism and fundamentalism and protect women's rights in the face of them, as well as end all forms of violence against women against girls, end impunity, and ensure women's access to justice. Governments must ensure that all women and girls everywhere can exercise their right to a full range of quality, free, and comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services provided through the public sector, without any form of stigma, discrimination, coercion or violence. Barriers to access must be eliminated, especially third-party consent requirements that undermine women's and girls' autonomy and choice; as well	

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		as economic and geographic barriers, especially for women in rural and remote areas. To guarantee this right, governments must allocate financing to ensure the availability, acceptability, accessibility and quality of services and adopt mechanisms for accountability that including regular monitoring, redress mechanisms for violations, meaningful participation of NGOs, women's and feminist organizations, including their role in verification. Access to safe and legal abortion is a human right. When governments deny this right, they endorse, tolerate and perpetrate institutional violence against women. Governments must decriminalize abortion, remove all legal and implementation barriers, and ensure access to safe, comprehensive, free and high-quality abortion services, as well as post-abortion care. Governments must stop targeting women's bodies for family planning and end violence perpetrated in health care settings, especially forced abortion, forced sterilization, and forced contraception especially for marginalized women and girls. We must not go	

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		back. Instead governments must guarantee women's rights to information about a full range of contraceptive methods and access to quality methods of their choice, with full respect for their rights to informed consent and to refuse contraception. Governments must guarantee the rights of all adolescents and young people, in all forms of education, both in and out of school, to comprehensive sexuality education and to sexual and reproductive health services. CSE should be evidence-based, rights-based, non-discriminatory and gender sensitive, delivered in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of children and adolescents, and to equip adolescents and young people with the skills to be able to make informed choices about and control all aspects of their sexuality.	
From monitoring to full accountability: Engendering an accountability framework in advancing women's human rights for	1. Normative frameworks, passing of laws aren't enough. We need to have clear policies, programs and evaluation for implementation 2. Critical moment of need to push for meaningful and effective accountability mechanisms,	1. Need of adherence by the States and aligning to the principles of equality, non-discrimination and Due Diligence within the accountability systems, encompassing at State, parliamentary, UN, civil societies and Corporations. 2. Accountability should be part of development agenda.	• In relation to creation & strengthening accountability system, increased budget should be allocated for inclusion of civil society in the accountability processes. • In relation to creation & strengthening accountability system, commitments as to special treaty agreements, should also be reflected.

	Key Messages	Recommendations for CSO Forum Declaration/Statement	Recommendations in relation to the draft outcome document of the Asia and Pacific Conference on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Beijing+20 Review
development	that encompasses not just within State, but also UN, civil societies and Corporations. - Accountability systems cannot run without political will including the political ownership. - Ownership is about taking toll, from government level to civil societies, to movements and partnerships of these at all levels. - In the region, all south Asian states (except Maldives), 4 Southeast Asian states and all Pacific states submitted report. - Examples of National Plan of Action based around Beijing like Nepal, Myanmar, was shared. In South Asia overall, issue based accountability has been adopted through specic issue based mechanisms like in addressing VAW. - All levels of government including local governments need to be acquainted and involved in Beijing process.	- Integration of Beijing need to be in planning process of the States and also at the parliamentary level, it cannot be once in 5-year affair. - Need of more women to be in the national machineries and parliament. - Governments need to allocate increased budget and resources dedicated to enhance the existing machineries and human rights mechanisms at regional & national level. - Beijing Reviews need to be more regular than mere 5-year periodic review. States need to report every year with involvement from the local to national level government bodies. - Engagements with civil societies need to be institutionalized (for example Timor Lester has Parliamentary Women's Caucus with its own structure, budget, etc.) - Governments need to fund civil societies enabling them to conduct consistent monitoring of the national reports, agreed conclusions by the government etc. and also need to look at special treaty agreements, special mechanisms. - Civil Societies on the other hand also need to be accountable to their constituencies, communities. - It is not acceptable that still in this day, young	- Need of right, disaggregated data by age (due recognition to girl child), transgender and gender identity, ethnicity, geographical backgrounds, stateless, etc. - Need to develop specific measurable indicators (civil societies could develop by seep 25) - Governments need to allocate increased budget and resources dedicated to enhance the existing machineries and human rights mechanisms at regional & national level.

	Key Messages	Recommendations for CSO Forum Declaration/Statement	Recommendations in relation to the draft outcome document of the Asia and Pacific Conference on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Beijing+20 Review
	8. If governments are serious about their accountability, women's agenda should be in development agenda.	activists are barred to attend civil society forum like this in some of the countries.	
CEDAW and BPfA	Human rights are universal, inalienable and interlinked. - The aims and objectives of development and human rights are aligned and cohesive. Social justice is the purpose. To be meaningful, this must prioritise capacity building. - Human rights add value to the development agenda, setting norms and standards, which name the "right", "right-holder" and "duty-bearer." - Fundamental human rights are the right to equality and non-discrimination. - Development benefits should be accessible to all. Human rights remove the discretion of the State to decide which groups are included in the development	The Beijing Platform for Action must be pursued within a human rights framework. CEDAW offers a holistic, rights-based framework which must be mobilised and implemented as the normative framework. It is necessary to ensure clarity within the draft outcome document of the Asian and Pacific Conference on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Beijing+20 Review between the terms "equality" and "equity." This must emphasise equality, within CEDAW and the human rights framework. There must be a continuous process of defining what normative standards mean, based on the meaning of "substantive equality" as given in CEDAW and how they can be applied. Intersectionality must be prioritised, to ensure human rights are universal for all women and acknowledge historic discrimination. Procedures and policies must be clarified and streamlined to ensure State accountability,	

	Key Messages	Recommendations for CSO Forum Declaration/Statement	Recommendations in relation to the draft outcome document of the Asia and Pacific Conference on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Beijing+20 Review
	processes, which protect the rights of the most vulnerable. - Any development agenda must reach all not as "beneficiaries" but as "rights-holders." - Human rights are therefore political as they emphasise that development is not a goodwill or benevolent act but an obligation. This must include private parties. - CEDAW allows for an in depth consideration of whether discrimination has occurred. - There is a further difference between obligations of "conduct" and "result." States are responsible for both their conduct within development and the results. - Progressive realisation must be monitored carefully to ensure	including monitoring mechanisms. National budgets and machinery for the advancement of women's human rights, including the allocation of resources, must be mobilised to achieve development goals. All organs of the State, i.e. the executive, judiciary and the legislator, must be recognised to be responsible and accountable arms of the State and bound by treaty obligations. Women's participation at the local, national and global levels must be improved. Improvement of the capacity of women must also be prioritised. Violence against Women and increasing militarisation must be acknowledged as a threat to women's human rights and explicitly dealt with by the draft outcome document. Indicators for the stand alone gender equality goal and the mainstreaming of women's human rights in all other goals must be finalised in adherence to CEDAW and other international human rights standards.	

	Key Messages	Recommendations for CSO Forum Declaration/Statement	Recommendations in relation to the draft outcome document of the Asia and Pacific Conference on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Beijing+20 Review
	it adequately represents the situation. - Feminist engagements must occur by civil society with men's and boy's organisations. When we discuss women's human rights, we need to stress "gender", concepts of "masculinity" and systems of discrimination. - It is necessary to recognise the window for opportunity presented by the Beijing Platform for Action (BfPA), Universal Periodic Reviews, Millennium Development Goals and other international legal frameworks. Historic discrimination must be recognised.	Women must be included in the monitoring of the fulfilment of goals, enforcement of standards and implementation.	

ANNEX 3: CSO CAUCUS: SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

Asia Pacific Civil Society Forum on Beijing+20

Caucus	National & Regional Mechanisms on Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Existing CSO Networks & Platforms Engaging with Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Key Issues to be Prioritized in Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Plans to Integrate These Different Initiatives
East Asia	- In China, “the national working group of women and children under state council” is a coordination mechanism including over 50 members of the government ministries which develop a national program on women and development as a policy guideline to monitor the implementation of the program. In the past there was engagement with the Women’s Federation (the largest women’s organization) at the national level. However, there is no structural mechanism to engage with the autonomous women’s NGOs. - In Korea, initiatives are often led by elites, not reflecting the reality faced by	- The existing national mechanisms in the region need strengthening of direct structural engagement of CSOs. - Pacific CSO Steering Group on Beijing+20/CSW59 (FWRM, DIVA for Equality, femlinkPacific, Pacific Youth Council) - Pacific Feminist SRHR Coalition (Regional/10 countries) - Pacific Partnerships on Gender, Climate Change Response and Sustainable Development (PPGCCSD/ 11 countries) - Pacific Regional Working Group on Women, Peace and	- Violence Against Women, issued faced by migrant women, women farmers, women refugees, LGBT, elderly women in the context of aging population across the region, which point to the need to focus more on marginalized section of the population to reflect the ground reality in formulating policies. - While women’s participation in politics and formal economy has increased over the past years, it has not been translated into a tangible social change. The patriarchal corporate culture which demands long working hours of employees prevents women from continuing working during pregnancy as well as	Given the key issues shared in the region, we recognize the need to revitalize the regional women’s forum in East Asia to strategize and push for the women’s rights agenda. This action-oriented network consisting of rights-based women’s NGOs would enable us to raise the voice of women from the region.

Caucus	National & Regional Mechanisms on Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Existing CSO Networks & Platforms Engaging with Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Key Issues to be Prioritized in Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Plans to Integrate These Different Initiatives
	women. There is no direct structural engagement. The ministry in charge is called “Ministry of Gender Equality” in English but the Korean name literally means “Ministry of Women and Family” implying the focus on “family” rather than gender equality. • In Japan, the national machinery to promote gender equality has been located at the highest level of the government. It is designed to be accountable to the Prime Minister, which makes it susceptible to varying degrees of political commitment of the Prime Minister and the ruling party. The national mechanism needs to strengthen the linkage with CSOs which can counteract against the conservative groups and politicians as well as to reach out to lay people in the society by creating more awareness about gender equality.	Security (16 countries/State, CROP agencies, CSOs) • Pacific Gender and CROP Working Group (16 countries/State, CROP agencies, CSOs) • SIDs Cluster • As a regional mechanism for CSOs, there used to be a regional women’s forum called East Asian Women’s Forum. Due to political tensions in the region, it stopped functioning since 2006.	after childbirth. Women’s jobs are not secured after maternity leave. Glass ceiling for women still persists. Work-life balance is not materialized. • Women are still primary caretakers of the family, including children, the sick, and the elderly, bearing the burden of the unpaid work, whether or not they are active in labour force. • Gender-stereotyping continues to be perpetuated by the society including media and school curriculum. Traditional heterosexual oriented social norms persist and act as social pressure which do not accommodate diverse sexual expressions and single status. • Military expenses have increased in the whole region over the years. Women’s voices are absent in the process related to peace and	

Caucus	National & Regional Mechanisms on Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Existing CSO Networks & Platforms Engaging with Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Key Issues to be Prioritized in Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Plans to Integrate These Different Initiatives
			security. • Women human rights defenders face various oppression, ranging from threat and harassment to detention without judicial trial. • Across the region, women are seen as a means to produce the next generation of labour force and the policies are not based on human rights. Other issues discussed were: Based on more consultation with women, accountability of the government needs to be strengthened so that policies reflect the unequal power balance and be interpreted and implemented in a gender-sensitive manner. • It is also a worrying trend that with conservative governments, CSOs' engagement is shrinking in some countries in an already limited space.	

Caucus	National & Regional Mechanisms on Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Existing CSO Networks & Platforms Engaging with Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Key Issues to be Prioritized in Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Plans to Integrate These Different Initiatives
			• Growing inequality between gender, class, geographical location is another grave concern. Unsustainable life style, the divide between urban and rural, and excessive capitalism have multifaceted and detrimental effects on women.	
South Asia	• South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). It is the only inter-governmental regional mechanism, thus should be used to forward the Beijing and post-2015 development agenda. SAARC continues to be a weak mechanism with little formal CSO engagement. • Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism (RCEM). RCEM can be used to give CSOs a regional voice. • South Asia Civil Society Advisory Group (CSAG). South Asia CSAG needs to be a more inclusive mechanism with	• UN Working Group on Discrimination against Women in Law and Practice, and UN special procedures • South Asian civil society will work more closely with UN working group and other mechanisms. • Civil Society Networks in South Asia: -SAAW (South Asia Women's Watch) -People's SAARC (PSAARC) -SANGAT (South Asia Network of Gender Trainers) -SAFA (South Asia Feminist Alliance) -SAFMA (South Asia Free	• Women and Poverty -Poverty and Inequalities -Food insecurity for marginalized groups • Education and Training of Women -Lack of universal access to education for girls -Lack of provision of adult education for older women -ICT education for women • Violence Against Women -Acid violence, dowry violence, honor killings -Trafficking of women and girls -Witch-hunting -Exploitation and violence	• More youth participation • Broadening existing networks to include focus on Beijing PfA and post-2015 development agenda. • Common mailing list for Beijing +20 which should include all organizations that are involved in the review process. • Effective use of social media to network and to push advocacy agenda.

Caucus	National & Regional Mechanisms on Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Existing CSO Networks & Platforms Engaging with Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Key Issues to be Prioritized in Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Plans to Integrate These Different Initiatives
	CSO participation from across the region. Partners in Population and Development (PPD).	Media Association) -YWCA (Young Women Christian Association) -Home net South Asia -SAFAR -SAHR (South Asians for Human Rights) -SAAPE (South Asia Alliance for Poverty Eradication) -South Asia Women's Network -South Asia Dalit Women's Forum -South Asia Forum for Women with Disability -Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)	against migrant workers -Violence against Women from marginalized groups e.g. dalits, tribals, LGBTI and ethnic groups, especially in countries that are "caste-affected" • Human Rights of Women -Human rights framework for Beijing follow up and implementation of SDGs -Security of women human rights' defenders - Violation of women's human rights in the name of religion and culture -Human rights of LGBTI -Discriminatory laws and practices e.g. discriminatory customary and personal laws in relation to land, inheritance, and marriage • Women and Armed Conflict -Threat of religious fundamentalism in South Asia -Lack of recognition of female heads of households due to conflict and disaster -Increasing military budgets	

Caucus	National & Regional Mechanisms on Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Existing CSO Networks & Platforms Engaging with Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Key Issues to be Prioritized in Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Plans to Integrate These Different Initiatives
			and reduced accountability on defense budgets -Displaced persons do not have a national framework to protect their rights -Impunity for violence against women and girls, including sexual violence -Militarization and increased role of military in civilian functions • Women and the Economy -Migrant labor rights – as a region, we need a consistent policy or recommendation for migrant labor rights. -Economic justice – recognition of women as domestic workers -Formalizing informal work force e.g. home-based workers. Regularize informal sector employment for women. -Address poverty and inequalities across the region. -Un-paid care work done by women needs recognition. • Women in power and	

Caucus	National & Regional Mechanisms on Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Existing CSO Networks & Platforms Engaging with Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Key Issues to be Prioritized in Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Plans to Integrate These Different Initiatives
			decision-making -Local governance is crucial and needs to be established across the region. -Electoral reforms are needed. -Need for more women at the decision-making level, especially for conflict resolution. • Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women -Need for accountability mechanisms and better quality of care, from designing to evaluation and reviews. CSOs are usually not involved in designing, but do implement, so quality of care decreases. -Implementation and access to services. -Under-utilization of budgets, or lack of allocation of budgets to certain components. -Lack of sensitization of Heads of institutions and government bodies in line with Beijing PfA and CEDAW framework. -Lack of accountability	

Caucus	National & Regional Mechanisms on Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Existing CSO Networks & Platforms Engaging with Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Key Issues to be Prioritized in Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Plans to Integrate These Different Initiatives
			mechanisms for women and marginalized groups. • Women and the Media -Gender insensitive media -Negative portrayal of women • Women and the Environment -Environmental degradation -Climate change -Lack of disaster response -Extractive industries (mining) result in displacement of women and families • The Girl-Child -End to early and forced marriage • Women and Health -Lack of sexual rights across South Asia -Lack of access to safe and legal abortion -Need for comprehensive sexuality education -Lack of human rights legislation to protect sexual diversity in the region	

Caucus	National & Regional Mechanisms on Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Existing CSO Networks & Platforms Engaging with Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Key Issues to be Prioritized in Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Plans to Integrate These Different Initiatives
			• Emerging issues -Extra-territoriality and responsibility of states for extra-territorial violations by International Financial Institutions, the private sector, third party states, and non-state actors. -Suspension of the Rule of Law and normalization of States of exception. -Non-recognition of sub-regional conflicts by some states in the region, particularly conflicts that are not addressed by international humanitarian law. -Increasing neo-liberal globalization and market driven development policies. -Transnational and extractive resource-linked development projects have caused marginalized communities and women to be affected worse than others. -Women with disabilities need recognition. -Need for political and electoral reform, including	

Caucus	National & Regional Mechanisms on Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Existing CSO Networks & Platforms Engaging with Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Key Issues to be Prioritized in Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Plans to Integrate These Different Initiatives
			provision for local governance. -Restrictions on free movement of labor should be removed by receiving countries, and recipient countries should have obligations for the protection of migrant workers.	
Southeast Asia	• Indonesia Institutional reform (Commission) • ILO, CEDAW & UPR are focus • Thailand -Social agenda Secretariat -Independent Mechanism for Women -19 Constitution in Thailand (grassroots) -Accountability mechanism -Gender indicators -SDG – target gender on the National Adaptation Plan, on the 12 areas of policy reform in the country • Philippines -Process highly exclusive to	• Indonesia Joint Delegation (sit down with government next week) • Thai Women Network for Advancement & Peace • Vietnam -Activities with women unions (1 million members) -3 NGO networks organized -Research, action, regional work around trafficking • Cambodia -CSO statement & consultation with Ministry of Women Affairs -National level workshop, on outcome of these discussions & PC for CSW59	• Women's health, sexual & reproductive rights -health & HIV -Infant mortality & health -Early marriage & pregnancy • Access to justice especially minority rights • Rise of religious fundamentalism • Accountability of state, corporation • Protection of women in informal sector • Limited access to some of the government drafted documents on how to ensure	• Negotiate with govt using existing documents • Organize & participate in relevant CSO consultations with the govt, UN & other stakeholders • Ongoing discussions, forum • Advocate for new laws on women's rights e.g. equality of gender Act • Improved engagement with government • Advocate for gender impact study at national & regional level • so many international mechanisms so must ensure work

Caucus	National & Regional Mechanisms on Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Existing CSO Networks & Platforms Engaging with Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Key Issues to be Prioritized in Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Plans to Integrate These Different Initiatives
	those already working with the machineries (on Beijing & post 2015) -Objective is inclusive, but we are seeing only appointed persons are able to participate -strategic engagement guideline with government • Vietnam -Government increasingly concerned with Beijing • Cambodia -Lack mechanism to implement Beijing -UN Funds go direct to govt -Need monitoring system • Burma -CEDAW/Beijing are very new • ASEAN platform	-Connect with ASEAN Women's Caucus • Burma -Govt invited participation of CSOs but only for show -Women & children network organizations -Women's forum • Timor Leste -Limited participation at national consultation -Work in partnership with govt to implement • Malaysia -Working Committee to engage with govt at ministerial level (on-going) -Requested regular meetings of joint committee	CEDAW & Beijing to be highlighted for post-2015 agenda • Migrant workers rights • Militarisation & Human Security -Thai coup d'etat should be highlighted in report • Consultation does not mean acceptance of the position. And consultation does not constitute meaningful participation (inclusiveness & participation matter). • Women in political positions -election laws -women's underrepresentation in legislature -15% quota for representatives at all levels (Laos) -Minimum 30% representation of women (Msia) • Land women rights	more systematic way • Open feedback mechanism back home, and the process, where CSO can meaningfully participate & facilitate these spaces • Data & Monitoring for all issues to do with women (across life cycles, and all identities including SOGIs) • Law reform referencing CEDAW • Laos preparing CEDAW Report • Laos will hold consultation on laws on VAW & pass results to parliament in December • Check the timelines for each report & arrange for Ministerial meetings • Holistic view: CEDAW, CRC, UPR, Beijing, MDG, (Interlink all the reports with single frame of reference) • bring all the different groups together

Caucus	National & Regional Mechanisms on Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Existing CSO Networks & Platforms Engaging with Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Key Issues to be Prioritized in Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Plans to Integrate These Different Initiatives
			• Protection of women human right defenders -relates to land grabbing (Cambodia) & fundamentalism (Malaysia) • VAW & SOGI • Law as a mechanism for conflict resolution • High unemployment • Foreigners dominate local market • Women in media (sexist stereotypes) • Should call for more space to CSOs in implementing & monitoring • Increase young women's voices • Poverty	• Open to documentary submissions as well (challenges & ground issues) • Prioritise gender & age disaggregated data
Youth Caucus	N/A	N/A	• Ensure meaningful and effective participation of	N/A

Caucus	National & Regional Mechanisms on Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Existing CSO Networks & Platforms Engaging with Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Key Issues to be Prioritized in Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Plans to Integrate These Different Initiatives
			young women in youth-specific and mainstream spaces, accountability mechanisms, including in formulating and implementing laws, policies, plans and budgets, and create an enabling environment for building leadership of young women. • Ensure the provision of accessible, affordable, non-judgemental, and gender sensitive youth friendly services, including sexual and reproductive health and rights services, as well as comprehensive sexuality education for all, recognizing young women's rights to these services and information, as agreed in accordance with the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.	

Caucus	National & Regional Mechanisms on Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Existing CSO Networks & Platforms Engaging with Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Key Issues to be Prioritized in Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Plans to Integrate These Different Initiatives
			• Ensure the protection and meaningful participation of young women from marginalized and/or minority groups including lesbian, bisexual, transgender people, young women with different abilities, indigenous young women, young women living with HIV and AIDS, young women sex workers, young women using drugs, young migrant workers, among others, in all processes and mechanisms, from national to global. • Strengthen young women's economic empowerment through laws and policies that protect their right to equal employment and wage opportunities. Acknowledge the informal and often marginalized sectors, including household, migrant domestic workers, entertainment sector, and their vulnerabilities to violation of their rights.	

Caucus	National & Regional Mechanisms on Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Existing CSO Networks & Platforms Engaging with Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Key Issues to be Prioritized in Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Plans to Integrate These Different Initiatives
			Expand the definition of violence against women to include the specific vulnerabilities faced by young women, to account for, with an emphasis on legal protection, the emerging and multifaceted forms of violence, including early and forced marriage, online and cyberspace violence, dating violence, violence in educational institutions, harmful traditional practices, as well as in conflict and post-conflict situations.	
Central Asia	- Forum of Women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan, Rural women's association ALGA, PA SHAZET, Feminist League of Kazakhstan and Civil Society Development Center of Kazakhstan and other organizations took the lead in this process. - Central Asian Conference on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	N/A	- Institutional mechanisms remain largely underfunded and poorly resourced. - Legal and policy frameworks to address a range of issues including women in decision making, education policies and responding to violence against women. While these are undermined by	- We should sustain the achievement made already in our countries, support national gender equality plans, women's full participation in decision-making and a.o. introducing quota systems until we have achieved this, --- not just for national elections, but also for local elections. - Sustain work on ending violence against women and

Caucus	National & Regional Mechanisms on Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Existing CSO Networks & Platforms Engaging with Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Key Issues to be Prioritized in Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Plans to Integrate These Different Initiatives
	• National conference "Future of Kyrgyzstan from women's perspective". • There was created CSO Council for the development of CEDAW alternative report, as well as Platform for the monitoring of the external aid.		the lack of full implementation, compliance and accountability. ▪ Data collection has improved, but still there is an immense need for more gender, age, marital status, geographical and income disaggregated data and information. ▪ There is lack of access to information, comprehensive sexual education, friendly services mostly for young women, adolescents, minorities, migrant and rural women. ▪ An extreme underrepresentation of rural women in policy and decision making. ▪ There is great number of threats to Beijing Commitments. Women experience time poverty, overburdened by unrecognized care work deriving from their role in reproduction.	girls, including specific practices such as bride kidnapping, early and forced marriages. ▪ Sustain work on women's economic empowerment and entrepreneurship, particularly of rural women. Ensure women's equal access to resources including land and funding towards an intergenerational social, cultural, development, environmental, economic, civil and political rights and justice. ▪ Sustain work on increasing rural women's access to water, sanitation, energy, food security, credit at affordable interest rates. ▪ Provide support to address the emerging challenges of climate change and disaster risk reduction, but also of increasing fundamentalism. ▪ Invest in women's and girls rights including Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights.

Caucus	National & Regional Mechanisms on Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Existing CSO Networks & Platforms Engaging with Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Key Issues to be Prioritized in Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Plans to Integrate These Different Initiatives
			▪ The root causes of inequality are not properly addressed. The women's agenda has thus remained at the traditional social and microlevels; yet transformation requires addressing the structural and macro issues that perpetuate inequalities, discrimination and exclusion. ▪ Increasing unemployment and labour migration in Central Asia. ▪ Violence against women and girls remains pervasive and further perpetuated through technology and social media. ▪ Women in vulnerable situations, including rural women, women with disabilities, minority, experience disproportionate rights violations; while girls and older women lack social protection. ▪ Girls and young women face psychological	▪ To recognize the role of women in in development of peace and security, provide adequate funding for participation and building capacity of women as peace makers. ▪ And finally, we call to our governments not to introduce restrictive NGO legislation, but to provide support and enabling legislation for Civil Society Organizations so that they can all work on advocating for gender equality and women's rights. ▪ Fulfilment of the Beijing commitments to all interconnected and universal human rights and systematic implementation of a women's rights approach; buttressed by an accountability and resource framework. ▪ Women are at the heart of sustainable development and the post 2015 SDG Agenda must include a clear stand-alone goal on gender equality and women's rights with clearly articulated means of

Caucus	National & Regional Mechanisms on Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Existing CSO Networks & Platforms Engaging with Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Key Issues to be Prioritized in Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Plans to Integrate These Different Initiatives
			pressures, including sexual harassment and sexualization of their bodies and destructive body image. - Increased of unregistered early marriage, trafficking of women and girls, lack of access to justice. - There is still lack of women's access to control over and ownership of land and natural resources, low investment in innovative technologies for environmental and climate justice.	implementation for women's rights and empowerment. In addition girl's and women's rights must be recognized throughout the other SDG and specific strategies.
Pacific	N/A	- Pacific CSO Steering Group on Beijing+20/CSW59 (FWRM , DIVA for Equality, femlinkPacific, Pacific Youth Council) - Pacific Island Association of Non-Government Organizations - Pacific Young Women Leadership Alliance - YWCA - Women Crisis Center's and	- Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management - Violence Against Women - Leadership for women and girls at all levels - Extractive industries and domination by corporations - Peace and Security: Unstable	- Review the Pacific Region Review Women's Platform...most of our countries were involved in - Work at the national level to hold the Government accountable - CSOs to organize national consultations to connect as a sector and also to invite politicians and officials to the second day to commit them to

Caucus	National & Regional Mechanisms on Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Existing CSO Networks & Platforms Engaging with Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Key Issues to be Prioritized in Beijing+20 & Post-2015	Plans to Integrate These Different Initiatives
		Pacific Network on VAW • Pacific Feminist SRHR Coalition (Regional/10 countries) • Pacific Partnerships on Gender, Climate Change Response and Sustainable Development (PPGCCSD/ 11 countries) • Pacific Regional Working Group on Women, Peace and Security (16 countries/State, CROP agencies, CSOs) • Pacific Gender and CROP Working Group (16 countries/State, CROP agencies, CSOs) • SIDs Cluster	governments • Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights and services including comprehensive sexuality education)	working together with CSOs and hold them accountable ▪ Advocate and hold the government accountable for the commitments they make nationally and regionally and translate the outcome documents to our native languages and use it as part of civic education for the public.

ANNEX 4: CSO FORUM PROGRAM SNAPSHOT

Asia Pacific Civil Society Forum on Beijing +20 (CSO Forum on Beijing +20)
14 November 2014 – Day 1
United Nations Conference Center
Bangkok, Thailand

REGISTRATION 11:30 – 13:30		
Time	Agenda	Objectives
Opening Ceremony 13:30 – 14:20	<u>Welcoming Remarks</u> • Ravadee Prasertcharoensuk, Sustainable Development Foundation (on behalf of Thaiorganisations, CSO Steering Committee) • Kate Lappin, Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (on behalf of APWLD and DAWN, CSO Forum Co-Organisers, CSO Steering Committee)	Welcome and presentation of the objectives of the CSO Forum.
	<u>Video Presentation</u> <u>Beijing and Beyond</u> α. Cai Yiping , Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN)	The video will present the journey of feminist movements and women's rights milestones in the last 20 years. From Beijing to Bangkok - our achievements, our struggles and engagement with the Beijing Platform for Action process - a journey marked with advances and gains as well as setbacks and hurdles. This presentation will contextualise the Beijing Platform For Action, the relevance of its review and the linkage to Post2015 development agenda. Also, this session will introduce the expectations and outcomes for this Forum, including the Civil Society Forum Statement.
	<u>Our lives 20 years on</u> • Erwiana Sulistyaningsih, Organisation of Returned and Family of Indonesian	This session will provide testimonies from women whose struggles against human rights violations are emblematic of struggles across the region. A combination of promises

	Migrant Workers • Lilly Besoer, Voice for Change • Kay Thi Win, Asia Pacific Network of Sex Workers (APNSW) • Zhang Dandan, Chine Lala Alliance • Abia Akram from the Asia Pacific Women with Disabilities United (APPWDU) Facilitator: Tara Chetty , Fiji Women's Rights Movement.	unfilled and rights left unprotected. Testimonies will also highlight the progressive movements women have ignited as a result of their experiences and struggles.
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Time	Agenda	Objectives
COFFEE BREAK 15:15-15:45		
Plenary Session 2 15:45 – 16:45	<u>Our lives 20 years on – The Continuing Struggle of Women in Achieving Development</u> - Vernie Yocogan-Diano, Women's Education Action Research Center (WEARC) - Noelene Nabulivou, Diverse Voices and Action for Equality (DIVA) - Fathima Burnad Natesa, Society for Rural Education and Development (SRED) - Sivananthi Thanenthiran, Asia and Pacific Resource and Research on Women (ARROW) Facilitator: Kamala Chandrikhana, Asia-Pacific Women's Alliance for Peace and Security (APWAPS)	The 'talkshow' will focus on the economic, political and cultural structures that have prevented the realisation of the promise of Beijing and consider the issues still missing from that agenda and emerging concerns that are critical in achieving women's human rights. The panel will discuss the political context and global moment that the Beijing 20 year review and post2015 development agenda should consider to achieve pro-people development.
Plenary Session 3 16:45 – 17:30	<u>Accountability and implementation of BPfA, Post 2015, and the SDG</u> • Nanda Krairiksh – Director, Social Development Division, UN ESCAP • Janneke van der Graaff – Kukler, UN Women • Lisa Maza, representative of Gabriela Women's Party • Paula Flaminia Da Silva De Corte Real Araujo, Women in Politics Caucus, Timor Leste Facilitator: Kate Lappin, Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)	This session looks at the opportunities presented by the current review process and intergovernmental meeting for increasing genuine accountability. It will include an introduction to the mapping of existing accountability and monitoring mechanisms and link to the Post 2015 agenda, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Overall Programme Facilitators:

- Nalini Singh, Asia Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW)
 - Sepali Kottegoda, Asia Pacific Women Watch (APWW)

Asia Pacific Civil Society Forum on Beijing +20 (CSO Forum on Beijing +20)

15 November 2014 – Day 2

Trang Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand

Time	Agenda	Objectives
Self-organised workshops 09:00–10:30	Session 1: Thematic Workshop 6 parallel sessions	These sessions will provide CSOs an opportunity to organize their own workshops related to BPfA and Post2015 processes. The outcomes of the workshops will feed into the CSO Forum Outcome Statement.
COFFEE BREAK 10:30–11:00		
Self-organised workshops 11:00–12:30	Session 2: Thematic Workshop 6 parallel sessions	These sessions will provide CSOs an opportunity to organize their own workshops related to BPfA and Post2015 processes. The outcomes of the workshops will feed into the CSO Forum Outcome

		Statement.
LUNCH 12:30–13:30		
Self-organised workshops 13:30-15:00	Session 3: Thematic Workshop 6 parallel sessions	These sessions will provide CSOs an opportunity to organize their own workshops related to BPfA and Post-2015 processes. The outcomes of the workshops will feed into the CSO Forum Outcome Statement.
COFFEE BREAK 15:00–15:30		
CSO caucus CSO Forum Press Conference (in parallel) 15:30 – 17:00	CSO Caucus: National and sub-regional discussion	This session will provide a space for national or sub-regional caucuses to begin processes of consultation that will enable civil society to advocate around the 'priority setting' that governments have to do prior to September 2015.
Parallel activities: Workshop rapporteurs meet and provide input to drafting committee/ Film Showing 17:00 – 18:30		

Asia Pacific Civil Society Forum on Beijing +20 (CSO Forum on Beijing +20)
16 November 2014 – Day 3
Trang Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand

Finalising the CSO Statement (Drafting Working Group) 08:30 – 13:00		
Time	Agenda	Objectives

Plenary Session 1 13:00-14:00	<u>Presentation from the CSO representatives on the plan and strategies that were identified during the CSO Caucus</u> (Representatives from CSO Caucuses)	This session aims to provide information on the plan of action in the national level. This will map the possible entry of engagements on BPfA, Post 2015, and SDG processes.
Plenary Session 2 14:00-15:00	<u>Presentation and adoption of draft CSO Statement</u> Representatives from the CSO Steering Committee Drafting Working Group (Marevic Parcon, WGNRR)	To endorse the Asia Pacific Civil Society Forum on Beijing +20 – CSO Statement.
COFFEE BREAK 15:00-15:30		
Plenary Session 4 15:30-16:30	<u>Closing Plenary</u> • Representative from the Advocacy Working Group (Sepali Kottegoda, APWW and Kate Sheill, GAATW) • Authors of the topical briefing papers Facilitator: Meena Bilgi, Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture & Natural Resource Management (WOCAN)	This session aims to present the overall CSO action plan for the UN-ESCAP Asian and Pacific Conference on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Beijing+20 Review; and to provide overview of the briefing papers that were prepared as these would be the main messages that will be used by CSOs in lobbying the governments.
Overall Programme Facilitators: Shireen Huq, Naripokkho Abia Akram, Asia Pacific Women with Disabilities Union (APWWDU)		

ANNEX 5: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Aahung	Aisha	Ijaz	Pakistan
Abilis Foundation	Saowalak	Thongkuay	Thailand
Action for Health Initiatives (ACHIEVE), Inc./Coordination of Action Research on AIDS and Mobility in Asia (CARAM Asia)	Amara	Quesada Bondad	Philippines
Action Network for Migrant Workers Sri Lanka	Velayudan	Jayachithra	Sri Lanka
Action Network for Migrant Workers, Sri Lanka	Thushari	Madahapola	Sri Lanka
ActionAid	Michelle	Higelin	Australia
Advocate Supreme Court,Legal Advisor Women In Struggle For Empowerment (WISE)	Rabbiya	Bajwa	Pakistan

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
AGHAM-Advocates of Science and Technology for the People	Maria Finesa	Cosico	Philippines
Ain O Salish Kendra (ASK)	Abantee	Nurul	Bangladesh
Ain O Salish Kendra (ASK)	Sanaiyya	Ansari	Bangladesh
Aksi	Titi	Soentoro	Indonesia
All-China Women's Federation	Hongju	Zhao	China
All-China Women's Federation	Zhu	Lilan	China
ALOLAFoundation/FUNDASAUN ALOLA	Alzira	Sequeira Freitas Dos-Reis	Timor-Leste
AMIHAN National Federation of Peasant Women	Teresita	Vistro	Philippines
Asia Justice and Rights (AJAR) Burma/Myanmar	Laetitia	Bonnet	Myanmar

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Asia Justice and Rights (AJAR) Indonesia	Sorang	Saragih	Indonesia
Asia Pacific Alliance for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (APA)	Alexandra	Johns	Thailand
Asia Pacific Alliance for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (APA)	Rose	Koenders	Thailand
Asia Pacific Council Of Aids Service Organizations (APCASO)	Rodelyn	Marte	Malaysia
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)	Aileen	Familara	Thailand
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)	Albertina De Jesus Piedade	Almeida	Thailand
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)	Betty	Barkha	Thailand
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)	Diyana	Yahaya	Thailand
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)	Honey	Tan	Thailand

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)	Kate	Lappin	Thailand
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)	Leanne	Sajor	Thailand
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)	Lilly	Purba	Thailand
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)	Marion Bernadette	Cabrera	Thailand
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)	Pichayapuk	Leangsombut	Thailand
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)	Reileen Joy	Dulay	Thailand
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)	Sunee	Singh	Thailand
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)	Tessa	Khan	Thailand
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)	Trimita	Chakma	Thailand

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)	Wanee	Bangprapha Thitiprasert	Thailand
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)	Wardarina	-	Thailand
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)	Wint Thiri	Aung	Thailand
Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants	Sonia Bullong	Miralles	Hong Kong SAR
Asia Pacific Network Of People Living With HIV/AIDS	Nukshinaro	Ao	Thailand
Asia Pacific Network of Sex Workers (APNSW)	Fatimah	Abdullah	Thailand
Asia Pacific Network of Sex Workers (APNSW)	Kay Thi	Win	Thailand
Asia Pacific Network of Sex Workers (APNSW)	Tracey	Tully	Thailand
Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network	Julia	Mayerhofer	Thailand

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Asia Pacific Research Network (APRN)	Marjorie	Pamintuan	Philippines
Asia Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW)	Dhivya	Kanagasingam	Malaysia
Asia Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW)	Nadia	Rajaram	Malaysia
Asia Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW)	Nalini	Singh	Malaysia
Asia Pacific Transgender Network (APTNI)	Kevin	Halim	Indonesia
Asia Pacific Women Watch (APWW)	Sepali	Kottegoda	Sri Lanka
Asia Pacific Women With Disabilities United	Abia	Akram	Pakistan
Asia Pacific Women With Disabilities United	Nagina	Tahira	Pakistan
Asia Pacific Women's Watch (APWW)	Sanchia	Brown	Sri Lanka

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Asia Safe Abortion Partnership	Garima	Shrivastava	India
Asia Safe Abortion Partnership	Sarah	Soysa	Sri Lanka
Asia Safe Abortion Partnership	Smriti	Thapa	Nepal
Asia-Japan Women's Resource Center (AJWRC)	Sumire	Hamada	Japan
Asia-Pacific Women's Alliance for Peace and Security	Bandana	Rana	Nepal
Asia-Pacific Women's Alliance for Peace and Security	Frederika	Korain	Indonesia
Asia-Pacific Women's Alliance for Peace and Security	Kamala	Chandrakirana	Indonesia
Asia-Pacific Women's Alliance for Peace and Security	Roshmi	Goswami	India
Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD)	Alisa	Taruwitayakom	Thailand

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD)	Kusalin	Wongnamkob	Thailand
Asian Migrants Coordinating Body (AMCB)	Eni Lestari Andayani	Adi	Hong Kong SAR
Asian Rural Women's Coalition	Lorelei	Covero	Philippines
Asian Rural Women's Coalition	Ma. Johanna	Quinto	Philippines
Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW)	Biplabi	Shrestha	Malaysia
Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW)	Yukari	Horii	Malaysia
Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW)	Sivananthi	Thanenthiran	Malaysia
Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW)-Funded	Kalpana	Rani	Bangladesh
Centre for Human Rights & Development	Dilshan	Weerasinghe	Sri Lanka

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Chittagong Hill Tracts Hill Students Council	Monalisha	Chakma	Bangladesh
Dabindu Collective	Chamila	Thushari	Sri Lanka
Asmita Resource Centre For Women	Pallavi	Gupta	India
Asosiasaun Chega! Ba Ita (ACBIT)	Manuela	Pereira	Timor-Leste
Association for Development of Women and Legal Education	Malita	Keopaseuth	Laos
Association for Development of Women and Legal Education(ADWLE)	Inthana	Bouphasavanh	Laos
Association for Progressive Communications	Concepcion	Ramilo	Philippines
Association of Indonesian Migrant Workers in Indonesian	Karsiwen		Indonesia
Association of Transgender People in the Philippines (ATP)	Kate	Montecarlo Cordova	Philippines
AWARE GIRLS	ALINA	HUDA SHAH	Pakistan

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha (BNPS)	Rokeya	Kabir	Bangladesh
Banteay Srei	Panha	Sok	Cambodia
BCome	Ai	Ke	China
Beyond Beijing Committee (BBC)	Ruby	Shak	Nepal
Beyond Beijing Committee (BBC)	Shanta	Shrestha	Nepal
Beyond Beijing Committee (BBC)	Sushila	Shrestha	Nepal
Buku Classroom	Daranee	Thongsiri	Thailand
CamASEAN Youth's Future	Srorn	Srun	Cambodia
Cambodia Young Women Empowerment Networking (CYWEN)	Hoa	Srey Ton	Cambodia

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Cambodian Domestic Worker Network (CDWN)	Samphous	Von	Cambodia
Cambodian HIV/AIDS Education and Care (CHEC)	Kolnary	Kasem	Cambodia
Cambodian Young Women's Caucus	Reasey	Seng	Cambodia
CATW-AP	Jean	Enriquez	Philippines
Center for Creative Initiatives in Health and Population (CCIHP)	Nga	Dinh	Vietnam
Center for Education Promotion and Empowerment of Women (CEPEW)	Ha	Ngo	Vietnam
Center For Environmental Concerns-Philippines, Inc. (CEC)	Frances	Quimpo-Dongeto	Philippines
Center For Health , Education, Training And Nutrition Awareness (CHETNA)	Indu	Capoor	India
Center for Research on Environment Health & Population Activities (CREHPA)	Romi	Giri	Nepal

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Center for Women and Gender Studies	Milena	Pires	Timor-Leste
Center for Women's Resources (CWR)	Mary Joan	Guan	Philippines
Centre for Community Socio-Economic and Environmental Development (CSEED)	Chung	Than Thi	Vietnam
Civil Rights Defenders	Shiwei	Ye	USA
Civil Society Forum of Tonga, Tonga	Haitelenisia	Uhila	Tonga
CMA	Ellene	Sana	Philippines
Coalition of Asia-Pacific Regional Networks on HIV/AIDS	Maria Lourdes	Marin	Thailand
COAST Trust	Ferdous Ara	Rumee	Bangladesh
Comfrel	Sonket	Giz	Cambodia

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Community Healthy Advocacy Network At Nation (CHANAN)	Alyas	Rahmat	Pakistan
Coordination of Action Research on AIDS and Mobility in Asia	Brahm	Press	Thailand
Cordillera Women's Education Action Research Center (CWEARC)	Vernie	Yocogan-Diano	Philippines
Cordillera Women's Education Action Research Center (CWEARC)	Alma	Sinumlag	Philippines
Council of Women Brunei Darussalam	Kertini	Hanifa	Brunei
Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era	Claire	Luczon	Philippines
Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN)	Gita	Sen	India
Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN)	Kumidini	Samuel	Sri Lanka
Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN)	Remy	Gamboa	Philippines

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN)	Sandra	Laureano	Philippines
Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN)	Yiping	Cai	China
Development Environment Community Association	Hongnapha	Phommaboth	Laos
Development Environment Community Association	Soukanya	Rattanawong	Laos
Digital Broadcast Initiative, Equal Access	Sabin	Singh	Nepal
Diverse Voices and Action for Equality	Shirley	Tagi	Fiji
Diverse Voices and Action for Equality	Vivania	Ditukana Tatawaqa	Fiji
Diverse Voices and Action for Equality; PPGCCSD; Pacific Feminist SRHR Coalition	Noelene	Nabulivou	Fiji
Dristi Nepal	Parina	Subba Limbu	Nepal

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Dristi Nepal	Rina	Thebe	Nepal
EMPOWER Foundation	Chantawipa	Apisuk	Thailand
EMPOWER Foundation	Nutchuda	Hemrattanaarapong	Thailand
Family Planning Association of Nepal	Amu Singh	Sijapati	Nepal
Federation of Nepali Journalists (FNJ)/ Kantipur Publication, Nepal Weekly News Magazine	Yashoda	Timsina	Nepal
Feminist League	Yevgeniya	Kozyreva	Kazakhstan
FemLink	Sharon	Rolls	Fiji
Feto Iha Kbitt Servisu	Gizela	Carvalho	Timor-Leste
Fiji Women's Rights Movement	Genevieve	Sukhdeo	Fiji

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Fiji Women's Rights Movement	Gina	Houng Lee	Fiji
Fiji Women's Rights Movement	Seema	Naidu	Fiji
Fiji Women's Rights Movement	Tara	Chetty	Fiji
Forum of women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan	Nurgul	Dzhanaeva	Kyrgyzstan
Foundation for Media Alternatives	Liza	Garcia	Philippines
FOUNDATION FOR WOMEN	Panjit	Kaewsawang	Thailand
Foundation for Women	Siriporn	Skrobanek	Thailand
Foundation for Women	Usa	Lerdsrisuntad	Thailand
GABRIELA Philippines	Joan May	Salvador	Philippines

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Gabriela Women's Party / Law Office	Alnie	Foja	Philippines
Gabriela Women's Party	Emily	Cahilog	Philippines
GCAP Youth SENCAP	Rudolf Bastian	Tampubolon	Indonesia
Gender and Development for Cambodia	Khleang	Sovanna	Cambodia
Gender and Development of Cambodia	Ros	Sopheap	Cambodia
Gender and Development in China Network	Qian-Ting	Ke	China
Gender and Development in China Network	Xiaoou	Ou	China
Gender and Development in China Network	Yihong	Jin	China
Gender and Development in China Network (GAD)	Xiaoyan	Wang	China

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Gender and media group in the Institute of Journalism and Communication (IJC), Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)	Qiaoyan	Zhu	China
Gender and media group in the Institute of Journalism and Communication (IJC), Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) Gender and Development in China Network (GAD)	Wei	Bu	China
Gender Equality Network	May Sabe	Phyu	Myanmar
Gender Studies Centre of South China University of Technology	Yun	Li	China
Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW)	Jasmin	Qureshi	UK
Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW)	Gemma	Sadler	Australia
Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW)	Jebli	Shrestha	Nepal
Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW)	Jittakan	Saetang	Thailand
Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW)	Kate	Sheill	UK

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
GRAVIS	Shashi	Tyagi	India
Greater Wellington Regional Council	Susan Jane	Kedgley	New Zealand
Hangzhou Women's Center/ Gender Equality and Action Network	Xiaowen	Liang	China
Hbs Cambodia	Chuon	Chamrong	Cambodia
Himalayan Grassroots Women's Natural Resource Management Association (HIMAWANTI) NEPAL	Asha Kumari	B.K.	Nepal
Honiara Youth Council	Christina Saremana	Ora	Solomon Islands
Human Rights Now	Kazuko	Ito	Japan
ICWAP	Daisy	David	India
ICWAP	Diwi Rubyanti	Kholifah	Indonesia

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
ICWAP/APN	Nukshi	Naro	India
IDEA	Anita	Yi	Cambodia
IDEA	Sam Orn	Heng	Cambodia
Indigenous Women Network of Thailand (IWNT)	Kulsuwarak	Puyee	Thailand
Indonesian Women's Coalition For Justice and Democracy	Titiek Kartika	Hendrastiti	Indonesia
INHURED International (Special Consultative Status with ECOSOC, UN)	Dr. Gopal Krishna	Siwakoti	Nepal
Institut Perempuan	Ellin	Rozana	Indonesia
Institute for Population, Family and Children Studies	Vu	Binh	Vietnam
Institute for Social Development Studies	Thu Hong	Khuat	Vietnam

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Institute for Women's Empowerment	Marhaini	Nasution	Indonesia
Institute for Women's Empowerment	Risma	Umar	Indonesia
Integrated Rural Management Association(IRMA),Women in Governance(WinG-India)	Helam	Haokip	India
International Alliance of Women	Soon-Young	Yoon	USA
International Council of Women	Monthip	Sriratana	Thailand
International Council of Women	Rebecca Matheson	Matheson	Australia
International Domestic Workers Federation	Elizabeth	Tang	Hong Kong SAR
International Planned Parenthood Federation – East and South East Asia and Oceania Region	Fumie	Saito	Malaysia
International Planned Parenthood Federation – East Asia and Southeast Asia Region (IPPF ESEAOR)	Lady Nancy	Lisondra	Philippines

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
International Planned Parenthood Federation, South Asia Region	Anindit	Roychowdhury	India
International Planned Parenthood Federation, South Asia Region	Sujatha	Natarajan	India
International Planned Parenthood Federation, South Asia Region	Susmita	Choudhury	India
International Rescue Committee (IRC), Mae Sot office	Kingkan	Choopitakpaopong	Thailand
International Women's Health Coalition	Paul	Silva	USA
International Women's Health Coalition	Sarah	Gold	USA
International Women's Health Coalition	Shannon	Kowalski	USA
International Women's Rights Action Watch (IWRAP) Asia Pacific	Mary Shanthi	Dairiam	Malaysia
International Women's Rights Action Watch, Asia Pacific (IWRAP AP)	Juana	Jaafar Manap	Malaysia

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
International Women's Rights Action Watch, Asia Pacific (IWRAP AP)	Aishath	Velezine	Malaysia
International Women's Rights Action Watch, Asia Pacific (IWRAP AP)	Jayanthi	Utumpala	Malaysia
International Women's Rights Action Watch, Asia Pacific (IWRAP AP)	Kathryn	Mecrow	Malaysia
International Women's Rights Action Watch, Asia Pacific (IWRAP AP)	Liyana Binti	Mohd Yusof	Malaysia
International Women's Rights Action Watch, Asia Pacific (IWRAP AP)	Neelam	Chaturvedi	Malaysia
International Women's Rights Action Watch, Asia Pacific (IWRAP AP)	Ngoc Anh	Khuat Thi	Malaysia
International Women's Rights Action Watch, Asia Pacific (IWRAP AP)	Pham Kim	Ngoc	Malaysia
International Women's Rights Action Watch, Asia Pacific (IWRAP AP)	Ruth	Manorama	Malaysia
International Women's Rights Action Watch, Asia Pacific (IWRAP AP)	Sounita	Souphan	Malaysia

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
International Women's Rights Action Watch, Asia Pacific (IWRAP AP)	Suraya	Zainudin	Malaysia
International Women's Rights Action Watch, Asia Pacific (IWRAP AP)	Syarifah Syaliza Alia binti	Haji Said Halim	Malaysia
International Women's Rights Action Watch, Asia Pacific (IWRAP AP)	Thu Ha	Ho	Malaysia
International Women's Rights Action Watch, Asia Pacific (IWRAP AP)	Trang	Le Thi Mai	Malaysia
International Women's Rights Action Watch, Asia Pacific (IWRAP AP)	Uzma	Zarrin	Malaysia
International Women's Rights Action Watch, Asia Pacific (IWRAP AP)	Yane Elfrida Domingas	Maia	Malaysia
IPPI (Indonesia Positive Woman network)	Ayu	Oktariani	Indonesia
Isis International	Juliana	Cano Nieto	Philippines
Isis International	Luz	Martinez	Philippines

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Isis International	Nicole	Hutchison	Philippines
Isis International	Sonia	Randhawa	Philippines
Isis International	Olivia	Cantor	Philippines
IUCN Asia : Mangroves for the Future Program	Maeve	Nightingale	Thailand
Jagaran Media Center (JMC)	Parvati	Sunam	Nepal
JAGO NARI (Fighting for women empowerment)	Duke	Ivan	Bangladesh
Japan Women's Watch	Reiko	Aoki	Japan
Japan Women's Watch	Masako	Tanaka	Japan
JASS Southeast Asian	Sophorn	Yit	Cambodia

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
JAWW (Japan Women's Watch)	Yukiko	Oda	Japan
JERA International	Carole	Shaw	Australia
JERA International	Jodi	Peskett	Australia
Jera International	Judith	Van Unen	Australia
Just Associates (JASS)	Kunthea	Chan	Cambodia
Kalyanamitra	Listyowati	Iskandar	Indonesia
Kalyanamitra	Rena	Herdiyani	Indonesia
Kapaeeng Foundation	Chanchana	Chakma	Bangladesh
Kapaeeng Foundation	Chandra	Tripura	Bangladesh
KBR 68H (News Radio) 68H	Luviana	Ariyanti	Indonesia

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Korean Women's Association United	Youngsook	Cho	South Korea
Ladlad Caraga Incorporated	Isagani Jr.	Bacasma	Philippines
Landesa/ Rural Development Institute	Govind	Kelkar	India
Legal Aid Commission	Damayanthi	Wijesekara Dissanayakalage Dona	Sri Lanka
Leitana Nehan Women Development Agency	Helen	Hakana	Papua New Guinea
LES+ / Beijing gender health education institute	Tingting	Wei	China
Manav Seva Sansthan "SEVA"	Jata	Tripathi	India
MAP Foundation, Thailand	M Hkawn	Mai	Thailand
MARUAH (Human Rights)	Braema	Mathi	Singapore

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Maruah (Human Rights)	Raqvind	Kaur	Singapore
Media Monitor for Women Network	Jing	Xiong	China
Media Monitor for Women Network	Pin	Lu	China
Media Monitor for Women Network	Yuan	Feng	China
Member of the 88 Generation Peace and Open Society	Thiri Nay	Win	Cambodia
Migrante International	Sarah	Maramag	Philippines
Migrante International /APWLD	Rina	Anastacio	Philippines
Migration Working Group	Sumitha Shaanthinni	Kishna	Malaysia
MISSION FOR MIGRANT WORKERS(MFMW LTD.)	Cynthia Caridad	Tellez	Hong Kong SAR

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
MOFFE Timor-Leste (Young Women Movements in Timor-Leste)	Yasinta Lujina	Conceicao Das Regras	Timor-Leste
MONFEMNET national network	Khishigsuren	Naidandorj	Mongolia
Mothers & Daughters Sri Lanka	Dissanayake	Pushpa Ramlani	Sri Lanka
Nationwide Organization of Visually-Impaired Empowered Ladies (NOVEL)	Shiela	Aggarao	Philippines
Naripokkho	Maheen	Sultan	Bangladesh
Naripokkho	Shireen	Huq	Bangladesh
National Coalition Against Racial Discrimination (NCARD)	Rajani	Maharjan	Nepal
National Council For Women's Organization (MALAYSIA)	Sharifah Syahirah	Syed Sheikh	Malaysia
National Council For Women's Organization (MALAYSIA)	Omna	Sreeni-Ong	Malaysia

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
National Federation Of Peasant Women - AMIHAN	Catarina Tungcul	Estavillo	Philippines
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE DISABLED NEPAL	Tikadevi	Dahal	Nepal
NAWO	Neelam	Chatuverdi	India
NAWO Women	Leevathy		India
Nepal Disabled Women Association(Ndwa)	Nirmala	Dhital	Nepal
NetEase Lady Channel	Chan	Zhang	China
NEW	Le Quy	Le	Vietnam
New Zealand Council of Trade Unions (NZCTU)/ITUC-Asia Pacific Women's Committee	Suzanne	Mcnabb	New Zealand
NGO Gender Group	Agatha Nunu	Burma	Myanmar
NGO Gender Group	May	Pyone	Myanmar

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
North East Network	Anurita	Pathak Hazarika	India
Organisation of Returned and Family of Indonesian Migrant Workers	Erwiana	Sulistyaningsih	Indonesia
PA SHAZET	Aizhamal	Bakashova	Kyrgyzstan
Pacific Women's Watch (New Zealand) Incorporated	Beverley	Turner	New Zealand
Pacific Youth Council	Tarusila	Bradburgh	Fiji
Pacific Disability Forum	Nelly	Caleb	Vanuatu
PALM Foundation Sri Lanka	Pemawathie	Geegana Gamage	Sri Lanka
Partners for Law in Development	Madhu	Mehra	India
PCID	Salma	Rasul	Philippines
PEKKA	Nani	Zulminarni	Indonesia

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
People's Empowerment Foundation	Chalida	Tajaroensuk	Thailand
Pohnpei Youth Council, FSM	Stephanie	Edward	Federated States of Micronesia
Population Foundation of India	Francesca	Barolo	India
Population Foundation of India	Poonam	Muttreja	India
Positive Change for Cambodia	Sochivanny	Hoy	Cambodia
Provincial Commission on the Status of Women, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan	Amna	Waheed	Pakistan
Public Foundation "Development of Civil Society"	Raushan	Nauryzbayeva	Kazakhstan
Rahnuma-Family Planning Association of Pakistan (Rahnuma-FPAP)	Nabila	Malick	Pakistan
Rainbow Rights Philippines	Angie	Umbac	Philippines

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
RHR	Safia	Azhar	Pakistan
Roots for Equity	Sana	Sharif	Pakistan
Rural women's association Alga	Olga	Djanaeva	Kyrgyzstan
Rural Women's Network Nepal(RUWON Nepal)	Uma	Ghimire	Nepal
Rural Women's Network Nepal(RUWON Nepal)	Dhruba Prasad	Ghimire	Nepal
Rural Women's NGO "Alga	Asel	Dunganaeva	Kyrgyzstan
SALIGAN (Alternative Legal Assistance Center)	Marie Hazel	Lavitoria	Philippines
Salinlahi Alliance for Children's Concerns – Philippines / Philippine NGO Coalition on the Convention on the Rights of the Child	Eilekrenes	Manano	Philippines
Samsara	Inna	Hudaya	Indonesia

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
SANFiji	Rani	Ravudi	Fiji
Save the Children	Hope	Tura	Philippines
Save the Children	Shiela	Carreon	Philippines
Saviya Development Foundation	Kokmaduwa Senanayake Ralahamilage Thushara	Senanayake	Sri Lanka
Saviya Women's Organization	Inoka	Nilmini	Sri Lanka
Sentro ng Alternatibong Lingap Panligal (SALIGAN)	Francesca Lois	Sarenas	Philippines
SERUNI	Dewi Amelia Eka	Putri	Indonesia
Shirkat Gah - Women's Resource Centre	Samreen	Shahbaz	Pakistan
Shirkat Gah – Women's Resource Centre	Shabana Wahid	Khan	Pakistan

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Shirkat Gah – Women’s Resource Centre	Tabinda	Sarosh	Pakistan
Shirkat Gah – Women’s Resource Centre	Aliya	Khan	Pakistan
SILAKA	Sophoan	Chan	Cambodia
SILAKA	Thida	Khus	Cambodia
Social Agenda Working Group(Social Watch,Thailand)	Ranee	Hassarungsee	Thailand
Society for Rural Education and Development	Burnad Fathima	Natesan	India
Solidaritas Perempuan - Women's Solidarity for Human Right's	Salma	Safitri	Indonesia
Solidaritas Perempuan - Women's Solidarity for Human Right's	Wahidah	Rustam	Indonesia
Soroptimist International	Dianne Wendy	Lockwood	Australia

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
South Asia Women's Watch (SAWW)/NAWO	Pam	Rajput	India
Sponsored by the International Women's Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific (IWRAW AP)	Carla	Natan	Indonesia
Sri Lanka Girl Guides Association(SLGGA) & World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS)	Chamathya. G. M.	Fernando	Sri Lanka
Sri Lanka Women's NGO Forum	Evangeline	De Silva	Sri Lanka
Sri Lanka Women's NGO Forum	Stella	Perera	Sri Lanka
Standup movement	Ashila	Niroshine	Sri Lanka
Standup movement	Prasad	Gamage	Sri Lanka
Stockholm International Institute	Bernadette	Resurrección	Philippines
Stockholm International Institute	Ha	Nguyen	Vietnam

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Strey Khmer	Pech	Polet	Cambodia
Suriya Women's development center	Sarala	Emmanuel	Sri Lanka
Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF)	Ravadee	Prasercharoensuk	Thailand
Ta'ang Women organization (TWO)	Lway	Ei Nwe	Myanmar
TASAT (TransAsia Sisters Association)	Hsiao Chuan Hsia		Taiwan, ROC
Tavoyan Women's Union	Hnin Ei	Htwe	Myanmar
Te- Tiare Association	Lalit	Prasad	Cook Islands
Thai Women Watch (TW2)	Nunthalee	Charuratna	Thailand
Thai Women Watch (TW2)	Dr. Orapin	Sopchokchai	Thailand

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
The Asian Muslim Action Network	Dwi Rubiyanti	Kholifah	Indonesia
The Asian-Pacific Resource And Research Centre For Women (ARROW)	Undugodage Sachini Kalpana	Perera	Malaysia
The Cambodian NGO Committee on CEDAW (NGO-CEDAW)	Channeang	Chim	Cambodia
The Foundation For Elimination Of Violence Against Women “MITRA Perempuan”	Rita Serena	Kolibonso	Indonesia
Togetherness for Equality and Action (TEA)	Sattara	Hattirat	Thailand
Tonga National Youth Congress	Matelita	Houa	Tonga
Tonga Women's and Children's Crisis Centre	Ofa Guttenbeil	Likki	Tonga
Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP)/ITUC-AP Women's Committee	Florencia	Cabatingan	Philippines
Transparency International Vanuatu	Rita	Norman	Vanuatu

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Trinamul Nari Uddyakta Society(GRASSROOTS)	Himangshu	Mitra	Bangladesh
Tuvalu National Youth Council/Pacific Youth Council	Milikini	Failautusi	Tuvalu
UBINIG/ Narigrantha Prabartana	Sayyida	Akhter	Bangladesh
UN Women Aotearoa New Zealand National Committee	Rae	Jullian	New Zealand
Unzip the Lips •Creative safe space for women	Nilofer	Khan Habibullah	Thailand
Voice for Change (VFC)	Lilly	Be'soer Kolts	Papua New Guinea
WALHI	Ahmad	Syamsul Hadi	Indonesia
WeGovern Institute	Liza	Maza	Philippines
WLB	Tay Tay (alias Nang Lao Liang Won)		Myanmar

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
WomanHealth Philippines	Ingrid Shannah	Calapit	Philippines
WomanHealth Philippines	May-I	Fabros	Philippines
Women and Media Collective	Rasika Deepani	Arandara Kankanamalage Dona	Sri Lanka
Women and Media Collective	Vanamali Kaushalya	Galappatti	Sri Lanka
Women and Media Collective	Violet	Perera	Sri Lanka
Women Caucus Malaysia	Sabrina	Aripen	Malaysia
Women Center(WeiMing)	Churan	Zheng	China
Women Empowerment Nepal (WEN)	Rashmila	Prajapati	Nepal
Women Forum for Women in Nepal (WOFOWON)	Anisha	Luintel	Nepal

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Women in Governance-India	Ashalatha	Zechariah-Kowtal	India
Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture & Natural Resource Management (WOCAN)	Jeannette	Gurung	India
Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture & Natural Resource Management (WOCAN)	Meena	Bilgi	India
Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture & Natural Resource Management (WOCAN)	Nisha	Onta	India
Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture & Natural Resource Management (WOCAN)	Whitney	Huntley	India
Women's Aid Organisation	Sumitra	Viswanathan	Malaysia
Women's Education And Research Centre	Shanika	Wijesinghe	Sri Lanka
Women's League of Burma	Su Su	Swe	Myanmar
Women's Legal and Human Rights Bureau, Inc.	Jelen	Paclarin	Philippines

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Women's Regional Network	Kishwar	Sultana	Pakistan
Women's Rehabilitation Center (WOREC)	Ashmita	Sapkota	Nepal
Women's Resource Center	Sumika	Perera	Sri Lanka
Women's Studies Institute of China	Jian Hua	He	China
Women's Watch	Sunun	Duangchan	Thailand
Women's Watch-China under Beijing Zhongze Women's Legal Counseling and Service Center	Lixia	Lin	China
Women's Aid Organisation	Ivy	Josiah	Malaysia
Women's Centre	Padmini	Weerasuriya	Sri Lanka
Women's Centre For Change	Melissa	Mohd Akhir	Malaysia

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Women's Global Network for Reproductive Rights (WGNRR)	Marevic	Parcon	Philippines
WON	Shwe Shwe Shin Latt		Myanmar
worec/ Nawhrd	Renu	Rajbhandari	Sri Lanka
Workers Hub for Change	Pranom	Somwong	Thailand
Working Group for Peace	Prok	Vanny	Cambodia
World Women's Conference Lobbying Network in Japan	Kuniko	Funabashi	Japan
Young Women's Leadership Network	Sam Ath	Ouk	Cambodia
Youth and Students Advancing Gender Equality (YSAGE)	Clydie	Pasia	Philippines
Youth Peer Education Network Sri Lanka	Dakshitha	Wickremarathne	Sri Lanka

Organization	First Name	Last Name	Country
Young Women for Change (YWC) NGO	Anudari	Anush	Mongolia
Young Women Leadership Network	Sorn	Chantha	Cambodia
YWCA	Jindanuch	Chokdeepusit	Thailand
YWCA of Sri Lanka	Rajini Sureka	Wijerupa	Sri Lanka
YWCA of Thailand	Sirikwan	Techapatanarat	Thailand

Organisation	First Name	Last Name	Country
APNSW	Chatchai	Kongmont	Thailand
AIPA Secretariat	Ria	Aritonang	Indonesia
Ambo University	Bahar	Oumer	Ethiopia
Brunei Council On Social Welfare	Pg Zabaidah	Pg Kamaludin	Brunei
Bureau of Reproductive Health	Nadaprapai	Sara	Thailand
Bureau of Reproductive Health	Phattharapong	Chooset	Thailand
Cambodian National Rescue Party (CNRP)	Nev	Syim	Cambodia
Cambodian National Rescue Party (CNRP)	Som	Charya	Cambodia
Center of Integrated Services on Women Empowering and Child Protecting	Helda	Khasmy	Indonesia
Central Provincial Council of Women	Laeko	Bala	Papua New Guinea
Cordaid	Jane	Mcgrory	Australia
Dan Church Aid/Christian Aid	Nina	Khim	
Democratic Action Party (DAP)	Dyana Sofya	Binti Mohd Daud	Malaysia
Fokus Women	Shyamala	Gomez	Sri Lanka
Hivos	Theresia	Iswarini	Indonesia
Legislative Department, Local Government Unit of Cagayan De Oro	Lourdes Candy	Dela Rosa Darimbang	Philippines

Organisation	First Name	Last Name	Country
National University of Malaysia	Rashila	Ramli	Malaysia
Member of Yangon Parliament	Nyo Nyo	Thinn	Myanmar
Member of Yangon Parliament	Kui Kyi	Mar	Myanmar
Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications	Charuda	Luanglath	Laos
Ministry of Social Affairs of Republic of Indonesia	Ni Masjitoh	Tri Siswandewi	Indonesia
National Coalition Againsts Gender-based Violence (Koalisi GBV)- Indonesia	Adriana Venny	Aryani	Indonesia
NGO Caucus "Women in Politics Timor Leste"	Paula Flaminia	Da Silva De Corte Real Araujo	Timor-Leste
Office of MP Serdang (Democratic Action Party)	Nor Zulaila	Abd.Ghani	Malaysia
OXFAM Hong Kong	Hiu Fung	Ku	Hong Kong SAR
PD Politik (Center for Women Empowerment in Politics)	Sjamsiah	Achmad	Indonesia
People's Justice Party of Malaysia (PKR)	Isnaraissah Munirah	Bt Majilis Fakharudy	Malaysia
Province Riau House of Representatives	Ade Hartati	Rahmat	Malaysia
Seknas Perempuan Jokowi-Bangkok (The Women's National secretariat of Jokowi's volunteers)	Dewi	Ratnawulan	Thailand

Organisation	First Name	Last Name	Country
SIDA	Ulrika Holmström	Holmström	
SIDA	Orawan	Raweekoon	
UNDP	Bipasha	Chakma	Bangladesh
UNDP-RAHA	Imran	Ullah	Pakistan
University of Balochistan	Aurangzaib	Alizai	Pakistan
University of Health Sciences, Lao PDR	Vanphanom	Sychareun	Laos
University of New South Wales	Geraldine	Doney	Australia
UN Women	Roberta	Clarke	
UN Women	Ramanathan	Balakrishnan	
UN Women	Francisco	Cos	
UN Women	Masumi	Watase	
UN Women	Ruangkhao	Chanchai	
UN Women	Chanprapa	Tipayarugsa	
UN Women	Janneke	Kukler	
UN Women	Caroline	Horekens	
UN Women	Yumiko	Kanemitsu	
UN Women	Nuntana	Tangwinit	
UN Women	Inthira	Tirangkura	
UN Women	Montira	Narkvichien	
UN Women	Suwanna	Sangsuwan	

Organisation	First Name	Last Name	Country
UN Women	Wannajan	Sujatanond	
UN Women	Apirada	Khachonpan	
UN Women	Rojanee	Veerakiatikit	
UN Women	Morakot	Buranachon	
UN Women	Sarin	Kliewpaisal	
UN Women	Kriangkrai	Chotchaisathit	
UN Women	Duangkamol	Ruengchinda	
UN Women	Thanapat	Kamolweerakochakorn	
UN Women	Ajcharawan	Yubolkosol	
UN Women	Kingkarn	Sangwanich	
UN Women	Chalernpol	Attasara	
UN Women	Nutthapon	Rathie	
UN Women	Siriporn	Laosang	
UN Women	Deepa	Bharati	
UN Women	Pimvadee	Keaokiriya	
UN Women	Ketsara	Naunpunyong	
UN Women	Anne	Eyrignoux	
UN Women	Cheewarat	Kaewsangkwan	
UN Women	Anna-Karin	Jatfors	
UN Women	Andrea	Nyberg	
UN Women	Vantanee	Arunotai	
UN Women	Ryratana	Rangsitpol	
UN Women	Ratchada	Jayagupta	
UN Women	Widchayarad	Sinthuwong	
UN Women	Elmer	Dante	

Organisation	First Name	Last Name	Country
UN Women Cambodia	Veth	Vorn	Cambodia
Walailak University	Amporn	Marddent	Thailand
Women Caucus in Politics	Filomena Barros	Dos Reis	Timor-Leste
Women Crisis Centre of Perempuan Nurani Padang	Yefri	Heriani	Indonesia
Women Parliamentary Caucus Department of National CSO	Thavisay	Phasathanh	Laos