Envisioning a world without GBV

Reframe
A Pan Asian Summit

by Breakthrough
Table of Contents

Acknowledgments 05

Introduction 06
Why must we ‘Reframe’ to envision a world without gender-based violence? 07
What did we aim to achieve with the Reframe Summit? 08

Agenda 10

Overview of chapters 19

Plenaries and sub-regional discussions: A snapshot 20
Day 1 21
Day 2 24
Day 3 27

Themes 30
Creating an enabling environment and building allies: Preventing GBD and GBV 31
Building agency and leadership for preventing GBV and GBD 38
Covid-19 and beyond: Re-strategising to prevent GBV, strengthening adolescents, youth and communities 42
Collaborating and co-creating: Collective actions for agenda setting within the region 46
The internet of social change 51

Conclusion and way forward: 54

What’s next in the Reframe journey? 56

Annexure 1: List of resources 57
Abbreviations

- ARROW: Asian Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women
- BPfA: Beijing Platform for Action
- CSO: Civil Society Organisation
- ECFM: Early Child and Forced Marriage
- GBV: Gender-based violence
- GBD: Gender-based discrimination
- GEF: Generation Equality Forum
- MEASA: MenEngage Alliance South Asia
- NGO: Non-Governmental Organisation
- NAP: National Action Plan
- SRHR: Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
- SDG: Sustainable Development Goals
- UN: United Nations
- VAW: Violence Against Women
- VAWG: Violence Against Women and Girls
- WPS: Women, Peace and Security
Acknowledgments

The Reframe: A Pan Asian Summit was organised by Breakthrough India to weave together a collective advocacy agenda for a concrete guidance on GBV prevention, redressal services, and strategies. The Summit brought together diverse voices and experts to address GBV in the Asian region and would not have been possible without the support of our partners, collaborators, panellists and speakers. We extend our heartfelt thanks to the following:

- We thank the Wellspring Foundation whose valuable support helped us host this virtual Summit at the Pan-Asia level, amidst challenging situations created by the Covid-19 pandemic.

- Our partners- Asian Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW), MenEngage Alliance South Asia (MEASA), Swayam and UN Women who worked together with us, co-hosted plenaries, co-hosted the sub-regional dialogues and helped make Reframe a huge success. Their critical inputs, ideas and outreach efforts made this Summit a truly collaborative event.

- We want to express our sincere gratitude to our esteemed panel of reviewers, who helped us with the selection of the final proposals for the Summit: Amrita Dasgupta (Swayam), Amitabh Kumar (Social Media Matters), Amrita Gupta (Azad Foundation), Anja Kovacs (Internet Democracy Project), Krati Sharma (UN Women), Laxman Belbase (MenEngage Global Alliance), Supriya Jaan (CORO), Sanya Seth (UN Women), Prabhleen Tuteja (The YP Foundation).

- The virtual summit plenary and sub-regional dialogue sessions were translated into English, Bengali, Hindi, Mandarin, Bahasa and International Sign Language. We acknowledge and thank the team at Interprefy, Translation India, our sign language translators- Gaganpreet Kaur and Atul. The seamless translation process enabled participants to understand and meaningfully participate in the Summit.

- The Airmeet team deserves special acknowledgement for hosting the Summit on their platform. The team trained the speakers on how to navigate the platform and were present throughout the sessions to provide assistance to the panellists and speakers.

- The WAY Foundation put together a series of spectacular illustrations depicting the important discussions that took place in the plenary sessions and sub-regional dialogues. We are thankful to Indrajit and his team for all their efforts.

- We extend our gratitude to all our speakers, session hosts and organisers, artists and participants, without whom the event could not be possible.

- We would also thank Richa Singh who painstakingly went through each documentation and recording for drafting the proceedings and learnings of Reframe.

- Lastly, the team at Breakthrough who have worked tirelessly to host our first ever Pan Asian Summit and supported the building blocks of this event.
Introduction
Why must we ‘Reframe’ to envision a world without gender-based violence?

- Guided by landmark efforts like the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, a lot has been achieved in our collective work towards gender equality. And yet, this progress has been slow. The Generation Equality Forum (GEF) was launched in 2020 to accelerate our progress towards gender equality by making stakeholders accountable to promises made at Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) and achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

- The goal of gender equality is chequered. Directly linked to gender inequality is gender-based violence (GBV), a term which refers to harmful acts directed at an individual or a group of individuals based on their gender. It is rooted in gender inequality, the abuse of power and harmful social norms. The term is primarily used to underscore the fact that structural, gender-based power differentials place women and girls at risk for multiple forms of violence. While women and girls suffer disproportionately from GBV, men and boys can also be targeted. The term is also sometimes used to describe targeted violence against LGBTQIA+ populations, when referencing violence related to norms of masculinity/femininity and/or gender norms.

- As a member of the Action Coalition on gender-based violence under the Generation Equality Forum, Breakthrough recognises that advancing a shared agenda on gender-based violence prevention is important to accelerate our progress, especially for Asia, the region it is based in. An understanding that is shared by its partners- Asian Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW), MenEngage Alliance South Asia (MEASA), Swayam, UN Women and Wellspring Philanthropic Foundation.

- Globally, 1 in 3 women experience violence at least once in their lifetime. This number is greater in Asia – two-thirds in many countries in the region. Women, girls, adolescents, LGBTQIA+ people face violence, economic exclusion and lack of political representation. Further, emerging data shows that since the outbreak of COVID-19, gender-based violence, has intensified across the globe.

- Here’s where a regional Summit like Reframe comes in: While national level advocacy is important to move national level commitments aligned to SDG goal 5 (achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls), regional coalitions and partnerships play a central role to align efforts and resources at a regional level. Further, it enables strengthening the roll-out and implementation of a multi-sectoral response to urgently address gender-based violence across this diverse region. Sharing of lessons, best practices and challenges help us reframe our advocacy agenda in order to accelerate progress. Such collective agenda setting will help formalise concrete guidance for prevention and redressal services that should be available to all vulnerable to violence.
What did we aim to achieve with the Reframe Summit?

- **Objectives:**
  - Develop specific areas of advocacy on prevention and redressal services for GBV based on regional sharing and best practices.
  - Formulate a future agenda in the Asian context, including priorities and strategies for achieving and measuring progress on the GBV related SDG targets; Action Coalition Commitments etc.
  - Strengthen existing partnerships, identify new partnerships and forums to advance priorities in the region, keeping prevention of GBV as the broad focus.

- **Anticipated outcomes:**
  - A common understanding of gender-based violence advocacy agenda focussing on prevention strategies and norm change using an intersectional and feminist lens specific to Asia is established.
  - High-level policy priorities or implications related to gender-based violence are identified/agreed.
  - An action plan outlining commitment of resources and expertise is agreed for the region along with alignment with regional/global mechanisms and movements.

How did it all come together?

Breakthrough India in partnership with ARROW, MenEngage Alliance South Asia, Swayam and support from UN Women and Wellspring Philanthropic Fund organised the Pan Asia Summit from 2nd to 4th March, 2022.

Here’s how it went:

It was held virtually on the Aimeet platform with 250+ speakers and over 60 sessions spread out across 3 days. There were 1323 registrations and eventual participation of 1076 people representing more than 16 countries. 82% of the attendees were from the Asian countries such as India, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Nepal etc. The event was covered in 200+ media reports across Asia highlighting the critical need for collaboration and advocacy for preventing GBV.
The conversations at the Summit were categorised under five broad themes:

Creating an enabling environment and building allies: Preventing GBV and GBD
Building agency and leadership for preventing GBV and GBD
Covid-19 and beyond: Re-strategising to prevent GBV, strengthening adolescents, youth and communities
Collaborating and co-creating: Collective actions for agenda setting within the region
The internet of social change

The sessions were distributed across:

Theme based pre-formed panel
Lightning talk (short TED-talk style presentations featuring a single speaker and topic)
Breakthrough lab (interactive skill sharing sessions focusing on a single issue or question)
Fish bowl (participant-driven, interactive and substantive discussions on one critical topic or challenge)

Under these broad themes and formats, session organisers were encouraged to explore a range of tracks like - economic justice and rights, climate change, bodily autonomy and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), private sector philanthropy and mental health.

Over 80 abstracts were submitted across the different session formats and 9 expert reviewers helped put together the final agenda with 57 sessions. The final agenda also included 6 plenaries, 3 sub-regional discussions and 4 performances by artists. The jury decided using the following criteria:

Alignment on themes and key words of the Reframe Summit.
Diverse representation in the panel to consider age, country, region, gender identity, and people from marginalised groups.
Multi-stakeholder approach in terms of speakers, and panelists.
Ways forward to include proposed strategies, tools, and solutions with multiple stakeholder approaches.
Engaging and interactive methodologies moving beyond conventional formats and making use of multimedia, art and culture.

Session organisers were requested to arrange for their own translators for languages other than English. This also included arranging for sign language interpreters. Breakthrough provided Closed Caption during the sessions, and sign language interpreters and translators - to and from English, Hindi, and Bengali for all the plenary sessions.
The names of all participating organisations and individuals along with their session titles are listed in the following agenda:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Themes</th>
<th>Preformed Panels</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
<th>Artist</th>
<th>Moderator</th>
<th>Organiser</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opening Plenary</strong> 9:00 to 10:00 AM IST</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Breakthrough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parallel Sessions</strong> 10:00 to 11:30 AM IST</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Themes 1 - Creating an Enabling Environment and Building Alliances:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Building Women's Leadership for Preventing and Addressing Gender-based Violence</strong></td>
<td>Vanitha Prabu</td>
<td>Seema Sayed</td>
<td>Ekta Viveck Varma</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Incorporating LGBTQ+ Perspectives in the Women, Peace and Security Agenda</strong></td>
<td>Simran Shergan</td>
<td>Rachana Shrestha</td>
<td>Swechchha Dhal</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Themes 2 - Building Agency and Leadership for Preventing GBV &amp; GBD:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Agents of Change: Fostering Agency and Leadership to Prevent GBV</strong></td>
<td>Tanusree Dasgupta</td>
<td>Gargee Guha</td>
<td>Akhina Nair</td>
<td>Koyel Ghosh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Men and Boys Come Together for Ending GBV and GBV</strong></td>
<td>Jagdish Lal</td>
<td>Pushpa Pai</td>
<td>Harisadan Pramanik</td>
<td>Mahendra Kumar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Themes 4 - Collaborating Co-creating - Collective Actions for Agenda Setting Within the Region</strong></td>
<td><strong>The Significance of Global South Coalition for Dignified Menstruation</strong></td>
<td>Rewati</td>
<td>Kavita</td>
<td>Esther</td>
<td>Radha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Themes 5 - The Internet of Social Change</strong></td>
<td><strong>Self and the Smartphone: Exploring Digital Gender Divide in Mumbai</strong></td>
<td>Lakshmi Lingam</td>
<td>Shilpi Gubbi</td>
<td>Ashwamogha Galkwad</td>
<td>Saima Shaih</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Safer Digital Spaces’ Solutions for Women and Other Gender Minorities</strong></td>
<td>Shmyla Khan</td>
<td>N. S. Nappinai</td>
<td>Chhaya Rajput</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Regional Dialogue</td>
<td>Session title</td>
<td>Speakers</td>
<td>Artist</td>
<td>Moderator</td>
<td>Organiser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploring Regional Opportunities Under GEF for Synergies, Co-creation and Collaboration</td>
<td>Urwashi Gandhi</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Priti Chatterjee</td>
<td>Breakthrough, ARROW, Swayam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BT Lab</td>
<td>'Beyond Borders' Virtual Breakthrough Lab</td>
<td>Ramanjit Kaur</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>The Creative Arts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dribbling Past the Patriarchy</td>
<td>Somasee Basu</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Strjee India</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preformed Panels</th>
<th>Theme 1 - Creating an Enabling Environment and Building Alliances: Preventing GBV &amp; GID</th>
<th>What Works to Redress VAW - Indicators for Success</th>
<th>Ramesh Awasthi</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>Sangeeta Rege</th>
<th>Cehat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GBV in the Context of Forced Marriage of Queer Women</td>
<td>Maya Sharma</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Ritu Pratap</td>
<td>Nazriya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Developing Social Capital to Build Community Resilience</td>
<td>Krati Prakash</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Supriya Rawat</td>
<td>Breakthrough</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 2: Building Agency and Leadership for Preventing GBV &amp; GID</td>
<td>Catch Them Young, Shattering Harmful Masculine Norms Through Education System</td>
<td>Divya</td>
<td>Ronak Soni</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>International Center for Research on Women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sanjyot</td>
<td>Padam Suri</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[Kailash Brijwasi, Sarthak Khirchi, Vrunda Verma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[Sarika Sengupta, Sunita Verma, Shalini Verma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Closing Plenary | Movement Building for Women’s Rights, Gender, and Social Justice: The Urgency for Solidarity and Collaboration for a System Change Agenda | Khamasheetha Chanderwanshue, UN Women, Laos | - | Leeman Belbase | MenEngage Alliance South Asia |
## Lightning Talks

11:00 AM to 12:30 PM IST

### Theme 1 - Creating an Enabling Environment and Building Alliances: Preventing GBV & GBV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session title</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
<th>Artist</th>
<th>Moderator</th>
<th>Organiser</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If’s in Our Laws: Gender-based Economic Discrimination in India</td>
<td>Bashash Bomjan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If’s Because of What You Wore: What Rape Myths Reveal About the Link Between Data and VAW</td>
<td>Anis Farid</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Women’s Aid Organisation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Theme 2 - Building Agency and Leadership for Preventing GBV & GBV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session title</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
<th>Artist</th>
<th>Moderator</th>
<th>Organiser</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaliyug - Transforming the PCV from Apocalyptic to Transcendental</td>
<td>Prajakta Sarwottam Hasabnis</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Amala Jeewan India Foundation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Theme 3 - Covid - 19 and Beyond

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session title</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
<th>Artist</th>
<th>Moderator</th>
<th>Organiser</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Be Your Own Hero</td>
<td>Drukpa Kung Fu Nuns</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Drukpa Kung Fu Nuns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Theme 4 - Collaborating and Co-creating - Collective Actions for Agenda Setting Within the Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session title</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
<th>Artist</th>
<th>Moderator</th>
<th>Organiser</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are We Ready for a Paradigm Shift in Discussing DV?</td>
<td>Alessandra Pauncz</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Work with Perpetrators</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Theme 5 - The Internet of Social Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session title</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
<th>Artist</th>
<th>Moderator</th>
<th>Organiser</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GBV in Media: How Can Media Report Gender-Based Violence Sensitive?</td>
<td>Japleen Paaricha</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Feminism in India</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Fish Bowl

11:00 to 11:45 AM IST

### Theme 1 - Creating an Enabling Environment and Building Alliances: Preventing GBV & GBV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session title</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
<th>Artist</th>
<th>Moderator</th>
<th>Organiser</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exploring Interconnections Between Gender Based Violence and Women’s Decent Work</td>
<td>Reshmi Begum</td>
<td>Shampa</td>
<td>Ajay</td>
<td>Ashutosh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Theme 6 - The Internet of Social Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session title</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
<th>Artist</th>
<th>Moderator</th>
<th>Organiser</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reclaiming the Internet: Towards Intersectional Inclusivity</td>
<td>Soumya Mathew</td>
<td>Nandini Gautam</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Agenda

### Day 2 | 3rd March '22

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session title</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
<th>Artist</th>
<th>Moderator</th>
<th>Organiser</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening Plenary</td>
<td>Building Alliances: Using Performing Arts and Popular Media to End GBV and GBV</td>
<td>Monique Wilson, Philippines</td>
<td>Nidhi Goyal</td>
<td>Anuradha Kapoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parallel Sessions</td>
<td>Preformed Panels</td>
<td>Polly Vauquelin</td>
<td>Yvees</td>
<td>Vavat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Themes</strong></td>
<td><strong>Preformed Panels</strong></td>
<td><strong>Artist</strong></td>
<td><strong>Moderator</strong></td>
<td><strong>Organiser</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 1: Creating an Enabling Environment and Building Alliances: Preventing GBV &amp; GBV</td>
<td>Making a Business Case for Safe and Equal Workplaces</td>
<td>Garima Dadhich</td>
<td>Polly Vauquelin</td>
<td>Banglanatak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From Violence to Alliance: Partnerships for Enabling Equitable Environments</td>
<td>Shinhi Raghav</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Yvees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roar against Violence and Live Without Fear</td>
<td>Soumya Bhownik</td>
<td>Sharan Aliwawi</td>
<td>Vavat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women’s Rights to Land: Uprooting Patriarchy, Creating Equal Ground</td>
<td>Lipi Rahman</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Badabon Sangha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gayetri Biswas</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Landees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Meherunnessa</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 2: Building Agency and Leadership for Preventing GBV &amp; GBV</td>
<td>Reviewing and Strategising on GBV/Discrimination Against Marginalised Women and Girls</td>
<td>Deepmala</td>
<td>Manjula Pradeep</td>
<td>National Council of Women Leaders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Role of Women in Peace Building Initiatives in Humanitarian Settings</td>
<td>Rani Salmari</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Manjula Tuddu</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maneka Tagalge</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monika Tuddu</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shampa Saha</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 3: Collaborating and Co-creating - Collective Actions for Agenda Setting Within the Region</td>
<td>Ending GBV Through Promoting Better and Healthier Relationships</td>
<td>Saloni Pradhan Singh</td>
<td>Fauzia</td>
<td>HomeNet South Asia Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United Against Violence: Ensuring Safe Work for Women Home-Based Workers</td>
<td>Nanadita Banerji</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Banglanatak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chandini Joshi</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Banglanatak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Neve D’Souza</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Banglanatak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Swati Srivastava</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Banglanatak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mirza Meena Sherin</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Banglanatak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Banglanatak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lightning Talks</td>
<td>Session title</td>
<td>Speakers</td>
<td>Artist</td>
<td>Moderator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 1 - Creating an Enabling Environment and Building Alliances for Preventing GBV &amp; GBD</td>
<td>Queer-Feminist-Resistant Approaches to Trauma-Informed Responses in Gender-Based Violence</td>
<td>Alanlita Datta</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Climate Change Through the Feminist Lens</td>
<td>Trisha Chandra</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 2 - Building Agency and Leadership for Preventing GBV &amp; GBD</td>
<td>Creating Change: One Sakhí At A Time</td>
<td>Anusha Bharadwaj</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 3 - Covid-19 and Beyond</td>
<td>Programming During a Pandemic</td>
<td>Avati Khare</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 4 - Collaborating and Co-creating - Collectively Joining in for Agenda Setting Within the Region</td>
<td>Best Practice of Preventing and Responding to Violence Against Women</td>
<td>Carol Mortensen</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 5 - The Internet of Social Change</td>
<td>Digital Publishing, Politics of Presence and Shared Safe Spaces</td>
<td>Pooja Bhatia</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fish Bowl</th>
<th>11:00 to 11:45 AM IST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theme 1 - Creating an Enabling Environment and Building Alliances for Preventing GBV &amp; GBD</td>
<td>Agents of Change - Stepping towards Gender Equity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cursing Feminist Ecosystems of Empowerment to Address Gender Based Violence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Regional Dialogue</th>
<th>12:00 to 01:30 PM IST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Session title</td>
<td>Speakers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BT Lab</strong> 01:00 to 02:30 PM IST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theme 1 - Creating an Enabling Environment</strong> and Building Allies: Preventing GBV &amp; GBD</td>
<td>Art for Social Change: Re-defining Prevention Work to End GBV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theme 6 - The Internet of Social Change</strong></td>
<td>Becoming Agents of Ishq: How The Pleasure Principle Can Help Us Make Better Digital Content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preformed Panels</strong> 01:30 to 02:30 PM IST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theme 1 - Creating an Enabling Environment</strong> and Building Allies: Preventing GBV &amp; GBD</td>
<td>Rethinking Designs: From Masculinity to Masculinities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Menstruation as a Human Right in Disasters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theme 2 - Building Agency and Leadership for Preventing GBV &amp; GBD</strong></td>
<td>Chota Muh Khari Bast (Small Mouth, Real Talk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theme 4 - Collaborating and Co-creating - Collective Actions for Agenda Setting Within the Region</strong></td>
<td>Insights From Implementing the RESPECT Women: Preventing Violence Against Women Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closing Plenary</strong> 02:30 to 03:30 PM IST</td>
<td>Impact of COVID-19 on Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Themes</td>
<td>Preformed Panels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opening Plenary</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 to 10:00 AM IST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parallel Sessions</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 to 11:00 AM IST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theme 1 - Creating an Enabling Environment and Building Allies</strong></td>
<td>Uniting to Voice Gender-based Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theme 2 - Building Agency and Leadership for Preventing GBV &amp; GID</strong></td>
<td>Strengthening Youth for a Gender Equal World</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theme 4 - Collaborating and Co-creating - Collective Actions for Agenda Setting Within the Region</strong></td>
<td>Learning From Practice on Prevention of Violence Against Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theme 5 - The Internet of Social Change</strong></td>
<td>Online Opposition to Gender Equality: Exploring the Digital Ecosystem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lightning Talks</td>
<td>Session title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 1 - Creating an Enabling Environment and Building Alliances: Preventing GBV &amp; GBD</td>
<td>Mental Abuse and Recovery From Bodily Pain in Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mental Health is A Necessary Wealth: GBV and Mental Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 2 - Building Agency and Leadership for Preventing GBV &amp; GBD</td>
<td>Journey to Self Through CREATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 5 - The Internet of Social Change</td>
<td>Ab Bolna Hoga - A Campaign on Online and Offline Gender-based Violence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fish Bowl</th>
<th>11:00 to 11:45 AM IST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theme 5 - The Internet of Social Change</td>
<td>Gendered Surveillance: Protecting Human Rights in Borderless Digital Realms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rujuta Dutt</td>
<td>Shehreen Umar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Regional Dialogue</th>
<th>12:00 to 13:30 PM IST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theme 1 - Creating an Enabling Environment and Building Alliances: Preventing GBV &amp; GBD</td>
<td>The Elephant in the Room: Reframing the Young Feminist Agenda on GBV and GBD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### BT Lab
01:00 to 02:30 PM IST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme 1: Creating an Enabling Environment and Building Alliances: Preventing GBV &amp; GRD</th>
<th>Perpetrators to Gender Advocates - Facilitating Transformations in Men and Boys</th>
<th>Durba Ghosh</th>
<th>Saloni Gose</th>
<th>Harsh Gupta</th>
<th>Rachita Isha</th>
<th>Tamanna</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>Genderstalgik</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theme 3: Covid - 19 and Beyond</td>
<td>Building Communities and Breaking Down Gender-based Barriers Using Arts</td>
<td>Rekha Balakrishnan</td>
<td>Dinshan Veithaseesaran</td>
<td>Asim Siddiqui</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Preformed Panels
01:30 to 02:30 PM IST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme 1: Creating an Enabling Environment and Building Alliances: Preventing GBV &amp; GRD</th>
<th>&quot;Addressing the Elephant in the Room&quot;</th>
<th>Purnima Gupta</th>
<th>Anita Meena</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>Neharika Mahajan</th>
<th>Niantar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building Allyship in Darker Days</td>
<td>Anthony Keoti</td>
<td>Fatima Outaleb</td>
<td>Ghida Anani</td>
<td>Gary Barker</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening Health System’s Response to Violence Against Women</td>
<td>Shrinivas Gadiapp</td>
<td>Jyoti Rakade</td>
<td>Sanjida Arora</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>CEHAT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Theme 2: Building Agency and Leadership for Preventing GBV & GRD | Behind The Wall | Farheen | Radha Shukla | Usha Meenu Chawal | - | Nilaka Kakkar | Seeking Morden Applications For Real Transformation |

### Closing Plenary
02:30 to 03:30 PM IST

| Feminist Action Plan to End GBV in the Next 10 Years | Gopika Bashi, AWD | Ruby Khudafah, AMAN, Indonesia | Shanthi Deyaram, IWRAW | Siddharth & Faizan | Schini Bhattacharya | Breakthrough |
Overview of chapters:

The first chapter provides a snapshot of all the plenaries and sub-regional discussions held at the Summit. This is followed by five chapters which are based on the different Summit themes and capture the key challenges, learnings, recommendations, strategies, tools, insights that emerged from all the sessions held at the Summit. These are followed by a concluding chapter and a list of resources.

Please note: We’ve included names of organisations and individuals along with some information (strategies and tools being used, research etc.) where a reader may wish to seek more details.
Plenaries and sub-regional discussions: A snapshot
Day 1: Plenaries

What will it entail to end GBV in the next 10 years?

The opening plenary set the tone for all the conversations which happened at the Summit. The first half of the plenary focussed on the need to engage key stakeholders and advancing agenda-setting needs across the Asia region on GBV. The second half focussed on unpacking various dimensions of addressing GBV from the perspective of CSO’s and people working in communities, including building feminist leadership and agency, gender inclusive programming, role of media and popular culture and role of technology.
Movement building for women's rights, gender, and social justice: The urgency for solidarity and collaboration for a system change agenda

Thought leaders and activists from various movements came together to critically assess the moment we find ourselves in, sharing perspectives on the state of the world, asks and visions for a better future, and presenting perspectives of alliance building and solidarity as we progress towards a shared goal centered on intersectional feminist movement-building and systems change agenda.
The discussion began by establishing interlinkages between SRHR and GBV and continued the conversation from the regional consultation that took place post GEF Paris. Participants collectively brainstormed to establish a regional network of the CSOs to take forward the pathway – for advocacy at the regional level as well as sharing strategies and learning.
Building allies: Using performing arts and popular media to end GBV and GBD

The plenary explored the potential of using the performing arts and social media to shape the way forward in addressing GBV and GBD. The panellists shared experiences and best practices of how their work has addressed issues including GBV and GBD, SRHR, sexuality, women's empowerment, women's rights, and how far reaching their impact has been.
Impact of Covid-19 on women

The discussion unpacked the impact of Covid-19 pandemic on women and looked at aspects such as forced digitization, livelihood challenges and access to health services for women and girls coming from various backgrounds. Key policy recommendations to address these were discussed.
Accountability towards feminist vision for equality: Lessons, critical analysis and way forward for ‘men and masculinities’ field in Asia

The discussion took up key critical issues related to the work on transforming patriarchal masculinities and engaging men and boys to end and prevent sexual and gender-based violence. Participants discussed challenges and collectively identified ways to strengthen accountability in the work on engaging men and boys and place it more firmly within a feminist perspective.
Day 3: Plenaries

Collaborating and co-creating: Collective actions for agenda setting within the region

The panellists shared best practices from regional collaborations through community-based intervention and advocacy efforts, to shape the way forward in addressing GBV through inter-country and sub regional partnerships, networks, forum and alliances.
The closing plenary synthesised the best practices discussed over the three days by various panelists. Solutions in terms of feminist resourcing, gender inclusive policies and collaborative approaches to end GBV in the next 10 years were discussed to create intersectional feminist action plans, which can be advocated in countries across Asia, as well with stakeholders working in the continent.
Sub-regional discussion

The elephant in the room: Reframing the young feminist agenda on GBV and GBD

The discussion looked at intersectional, youth affirmative and feminist leadership within programmes and movements across Asia. Participants explored ways of collaborating to understand and amplify different leadership models.

Note: The challenges, learnings and recommendations emerging from all of the above sessions have been detailed out in the following chapters.
Themes
Creating an enabling environment and building allies: Preventing GBD and GBV

Under this theme at the Summit, we hoped to discuss the importance of engaging allies from diverse backgrounds in order to build an environment with strong response mechanisms which address gender-based violence and discrimination with an intersectional lens. We looked at discussing the key stakeholders, strategies and tools to create a violence-free/safer environment, transform narratives and harness the power of arts and popular culture in influencing how gender norms are challenged.
Challenges, learnings and recommendations:

Strengthening response mechanisms to address GBV and GBD:

- Evidence suggests that women are more likely to seek help from health workers rather than police and lawyers. To strengthen their response, working with health care practitioners is not enough. There is a need to build up the overall health systems response to violence against women (VAW) through measures like having proper documentation in place, referral directory and better health infrastructure. Further, training content for health care practitioners needs to focus not only on knowledge but also on personal values and beliefs. Also, ongoing reinforcement of training is needed and teaching VAW in pre-service is recommended.

- A survivor of GBV often experiences various degrees of distress, aggravation of pathology, social segregation, loss of ‘self’ etc. It is therefore important that a case worker’s approach is aligned with mental health while responding to a GBV, where they are trained to assess the mental health needs of a survivor. Enabling easy, affordable access to mental health services for survivors should also be a focus area. Additionally, it is equally important to cater for the mental health needs of case workers because they experience impacts like secondary trauma, triggers, stress leading to burnout etc. Swayam, India has been using this approach in their work.

- While a trauma-informed approach for GBV is necessary, it’s not enough. Our trauma-informed responses need to be grounded in Queer-Feminist-Disability-Resistance-Affirming principles. This allows for a system of care to be accessible to GBV survivors existing at multiple intersections of marginalisation. Further, it ensures that service providers do not pressurise survivors into an ableist model of healing and make space for survivors to flourish while also not being “over” their trauma. It highlights the small acts of resistance towards violence that all victims and survivors of GBV engage in, that are often overlooked or minimised. Participatory paradigms are a must and it’s recommended that we ask victims and survivors what makes “care” caring enough. Service providers in systems of care must practice critical allyship, where we:
  » stop trying to “save” or “fix” people who lie at a certain intersection of marginalisation
  » take active steps to learn about the systems of inequality for which one is in a position of privilege
  » step back and pass the mic
  » recognize the need for action at the systemic, institutional, interpersonal and internal levels
  » do not use allyship to enhance personal power

- Gender-based violence and discrimination are disrupted through ecosystems and environments of empowerment that have to be strategically, consciously, and creatively curated and nurtured. The environment or “ecosystem” gets created through alliances between grassroots communities, violence victim-survivors, artists, skills trainers, educationists and academics, lawyers, mental and physical health practitioners, counsellors and social workers, field experts and, most importantly, youth. Thus, the stakeholders are diverse, interdisciplinary, and inter-sectoral. They include those who are trained to provide crisis response to violence, as well as artists and activists who work culturally to transform narratives and challenge norms. Shakti Shalini, India has been using this model.

- Pain becomes chronic when it is neglected for a long period of time. Some studies show that pain is a major cause of concern in women more than men, even chronic pain. To address this, healthcare practitioners need to focus on not just the biological or pathological parts but also psychological and social aspects. In
our society women’s health is not prioritised. They are made guilty of self care, advanced medicine and diagnostic tests are seen as a luxury for them, spending money on elderly women is considered a waste and women’s health problems become a nagging problem for the family. Health care practitioners need to identify that there is a problem even if it doesn’t present itself overtly, build trust with clients, consider the psycho social aspects and provide help.

- In Malaysia, go-to safety points have been established at every gas station which has been able to mobilise society and has been a game changer. This is an example of strengthening response and support for GBV survivors.

**Building intersectional, youth affirmative and feminist leadership:**

- Young people are treated as a homogeneous group. There’s a need to understand the layers that intersectionality brings with it. We also need to see/view young people beyond their age and consider their experiences. Disability, Dalit and Queer activists have brought us the concept of cryptime which talks about how time is not experienced by everyone in the same manner; milestones and achievements are not realised in the same way.
- The need to contextualise our feminism while reframing the agenda was identified giving the example of the recent Hijab ban in Karnataka, India where young Muslim women’s right to education and religion are being violated in the name of derobing them of patriarchal symbols.
- Vulnerable communities need to be the leadership and the ones setting the agenda. While their participation has been used to build movements, inclusion would mean moving beyond ‘participation’ to their being in leadership spaces where the agenda setting power lies.
- Leadership needs to be explored as the ability to create more leaders. Building leadership within a larger community by creating a pool of changemakers and increasing involvement of marginalised communities in leadership roles in their localities are areas that need to be worked upon.
- When we build leadership and agency in girls, it results in girls not only negotiating for themselves but other girls as well, with safe spaces and support structures available to them. Access to this network (support structures) is critical.
- We need to have the freedom to explore, to sit with discomfort, in movement, network building spaces which are increasingly becoming very outcome oriented. There’s also a need to understand the mental health of our movement members, their boundaries, their struggles.
- We need to explore collective leadership to prevent the incarceration and targeting of specific people.
- The young feminist manifesto created by the experiences of the National Gender Youth Activists is an example of tools that can be used to build youth feminist leadership. It can be used to create a checklist for organisations which can function as an accountability mechanism.
- The demand for youth leadership is not in any way to create a separate place for young people but to truly create an inter-generational space which learns from experiences and is also a call to share the power.
- We need to centre joy and pleasure as a part of our movement and reframe our goal as not a world where violence is absent but a world where joy and pleasure are the central points of our lives.
Inclusion of LGBTQIA+ issues in existing frameworks:

- In 2007, LGBTQIA+ rights were formally recognized and protected in Nepal's Constitution. However, these rights have not been reflected in laws and policies. It was pointed out that the first National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda failed to incorporate issues of LGBTQIA+ community and now the second NAP is under review, which also does not integrate LGBTQIA+ issues. Research suggests that women and LGBTQIA+ population are interconnected and face similar difficulties as norms and values are discriminatory based on gender and sex. Marriage inequality, abuse (verbal, physical, sexual), stigma, discrimination, lack of inclusion and participation are common issues deeply rooted in social structure. Incorporating LGBTQIA+ issues in WPS agenda can contribute to addressing the needs and issues of establishing gender equality. Further, in the changed context of the governance system of Nepal, advocacy and engagement for inclusion of LGBTQIA+ community should focus on local, provincial and federal level.

Addressing GBV and GBD in the workforce:

- More than 250 regulations across Indian states treat female job seekers differently. These regulations impose different kinds of restrictions such as: complete ban on hiring women, subject to approval or complying to some rules before women are hired. These laws weaponise women's vulnerability, reproductive function and family responsibilities against them. Lawmakers need to rethink the relevance of laws that date back to colonial times asking the critical question: Do women need protection or agency?
- Irrespective of any particular domain of work, almost every workplace is imbued with an inherent gender imbalance. Even though there are policies in place and steps are being taken to eliminate gender-based discrimination, what has actually translated into action is considerably minimal.
- Gender sensitization programs for mid level and top level leaders and what they can do to ensure that there is no such gender gap or discrimination within the organization is essential.
- For achieving women participation in senior levels and the board, focus should be on succession planning where women employees at the mid-level are given the opportunity to move to a higher position.
- Enhancing access to technology and financial security for women is important for increasing their participation in the workforce.
- Awareness and sensitization of internal committee members (for the
organised sector) on Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act (POSH) and their role to efficiently handle complaints and provide redressal is crucial. There is a need for establishing local committee in all districts in each state for handling complaints and providing grievance redressal against sexual harassment in the workplace in the unorganized sector.

- Home based workers are in a unique position where they experience workplace violence which often leads to victim blaming and loss of income, and marital discord at home. This, in turn leads to further domestic violence, leading to loss in productivity, which causes more workplace violence and the cycle continues. There is a need to ensure access to response and support, strengthen community based reporting and response mechanisms, and increase awareness around these issues.

- Women's access to work is an enabler to combat gender-based violence. Azad Foundation, India uses this approach and enables women to access transformational rights-based training to access livelihoods with dignity. Almost 75% of women who are interested in joining Azad face opposition for driving and encounter different forms of violence like domestic violence, harassment in public spaces, burden of unpaid care work, restrictions on their mobility while they undergo their training. Many of them report how access to economic freedom post livelihood helps them break this cycle of violence and violations.

Addressing the connection between land and GBV:

- The connection between land and GBV is important and complicated and needs to be addressed by working on changing discriminatory laws, practices, and attitudes towards women. Badabon Sangho, Bangladesh highlighted that in their working area which is the south-western part of Bangladesh, near Sundarban, economic violence is prevalent and not any less than other forms of domestic violence such as physical abuse. These forms of violence are interconnected. Land ownership induced gender-based violence and discrimination have deep impacts on women, aggravating the vulnerability of women and girls who don’t have their own income and jobs for which they depend on their male family members.

Dignified menstruation:

- We cannot have a product driven approach when it comes to menstruation. The issue requires work to shift mindsets and address the 3As (accessibility, affordability and awareness).

- It's not just women who bleed but trans men also bleed. There's a need for us to start using the term menstruators to make the narratives around the issue inclusive. Issues of feminisation of sanitary products, lack of gender neutral washrooms, and women-specific advertisements for sanitary products need to be addressed. Trans men need to be provided access to sanitary kits and hormones, especially during emergency situations like the pandemic so that they don't experience dysphoria. This is a lens that is often missing during disasters and needs to be brought in.
Harnessing the power of arts and popular culture to challenge gender norms:

- It is important for people to engage with art themselves as its impact is long lasting. The process of creating artwork is more important than just the artwork as it changes you, you also become a role model as an artist and then you connect to the community with your art to make the transformation happen.
- The process of taking art to public spaces where the artist can stand with the artwork and engage with the community holds a lot of potential.
- The digital medium helps reach a wider audience and needs alternative content on issues such as sex and pleasure to exist as a large chunk of the existing content is often made from a male gaze and is violent and misogynist. Putting a relatable face on screen makes a huge difference while talking about these issues. Further, there's a need and an increasing demand for local and regional content on digital mediums.
- Digital platforms have sex negative features which need to be addressed. For example: Advertisements with a lot of sex education content are not allowed which disincentivises creation of such content because it cannot be monetised.
- Art for social change is not only an innovative medium of spreading awareness on GBV/GBD but also to amplify marginalised voices, especially voices of women survivors of violence. This approach is used by Swayam, India.

Importance of allyship:

- There's a need for collaborations not just between companies but also sectors and stakeholders. Recent collaborations and successful coalitions, especially in a post-pandemic world, have demonstrated the existence of an appetite for allyship.

Work on masculinities and engaging men and boys:

- Accountability towards feminist vision for equality:
  » MenEngage Alliance (MEA) launched a set of accountability standards in 2014 and toolkit (for members) as a response to concerns raised by women's rights organizations and feminist groups in engaging with men and boys. These concerns included: Lack of consultation with women's rights organisations, lack of acknowledgment of women's rights leadership and achievements, men occupying too much space in the movement, appealing to men's traditional roles to persuade men to buy our message, opportunistic motives to do the work, competition with work for women's rights, victimisation of men - not acknowledging male privilege and bad 
  » There is emerging evidence of positive impact of engaging men and boys towards gender equality and transforming masculinities. However, most initiatives with men and boys continue to have a narrow focus on outcome and are adapted as an instrumental approach rather than strategic. There's an over explanation about why the program is engaging with men and boys rather than clarity about how it connects to the goal of promoting gender equality.
  » It is important for work on men and boys to be in continuous
conversation with women and women's rights organisations. However, we need to ask ourselves: What does it really mean to adopt feminist principles? It is so much more than just organisations working with men partnering with women's rights organisations. Change starts from within and from our organisations. We need to choose to do things differently, look at our processes (which can be masculine) and centre marginalised voices. We need to address issues in our leadership and processes before we move into movement building and reach out as allies.

» There's an elitism in our discussions about accountability. It is easier to hold marginalised men accountable.

• Expanding masculinities work to speak to trans masculine experiences and the need for a masculinities lens while programming with trans masculine people:
  » More research is needed to document trans masculine experiences and masculinities. The documentation needs to move beyond the binary of the victim-perpetrator. Erasure of narratives needs to be recognised as violence too.
  » We need to have trans masculine persons as co-creators of knowledge and not just participants while designing programmes. Safe spaces of dialogue are needed while designing programmes and we need to incorporate the lens of heteronormativity, patriarchy, and masculinity for a more holistic understanding around masculinity.
  » Masculinity programmers (who are currently focussed on cis men) need to urgently reflect, build capacity on intersectional issues and realities of trans masculine people.
  » We need to look at funders to support this work.
  » Trans men and masculine persons are not a homogenous group.
  » Trans men should not be seen as an extension of women.
  » We need to stop thinking of work with trans masculine people as a separate bucket and need to understand intersections.
  » We need to look beyond the individual. For example: we see trans men also being heteronormative in their relationships. We need to challenge structurally.
  » From a masculinities programming lens, there is a lot more scope for collaborations, a lot of scope for us to learn and build our perspectives.

• Engaging men for gender justice in conflict affected areas in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region and other locales in the Global South:
  » Parenting programs and working around men's identities related to fatherhood are examples of entry points which work while engaging men for gender justice in conflict areas. They also help steer away from militarised, masculine societal expectations from these men.
  » Another effective strategy has been the high focus on campaigning and creating national dialogue about the negative influences of patriarchal masculinities. This strategy is not only effective in turbulent times. It should constantly and consistently be used to create a stable identity of trust and dialogue with the population that it engages which can be used to facilitate feminist work on masculinities in the most difficult times.
  » We need to investigate facilitation and engagement techniques that are not dependent on internet connection, yet are sensitive to physical distancing and other health requirements in a Covid-19 threatened environment, in order to accommodate the marginalised and low resource settings in which this work is done.
  » There’s a need for greater allocation of resources for NGOs and CSOs doing work in highly violent or conflict environments.
  » More pressure and accountability is needed at the international level and with state actors in order to effectively address the structural drivers of war and militarised masculinities, globally and especially in the Global South.

• Tools like experiential dialogue circles (loosely structured and facilitated, experiential learning spaces) and creation of safe spaces are being effectively used by organisations working with men and boys towards gender equality. Commutiny - The Youth Collective and Equal Community Foundation are two organisations in India that can be reached out for this.
Building and strengthening agency and leadership skills of adolescents, young people, gender diverse and marginalised groups we work with is key to ending GBD and GBV. Under this theme, we shared strategies, tools, insights and recommendations for supporting these groups to live to their full potential, becoming leaders and role models in their own right.
Challenges, learnings and recommendations:

Expanding our understanding of agency and leadership:

- The meaning of violence and efforts to end violence cannot be located in the binary understanding of ‘tolerating violence’ and ‘not tolerating violence’. Between these two extremes, women and girls continue to negotiate with violence in their lives, in which the negotiation with gender and sexuality-based rules and regulations goes on for life. Even if women bear violence in this negotiation, we cannot deny their agency and limit their leadership and empowerment to ‘tolerating violence’ and ‘not tolerating violence’. Before eliminating any kind of violence in their lives, women and girls face a long struggle. We need to acknowledge this struggle, along with their agency and empowerment. At the same time, when women and girls become leaders, or enter their leadership roles, the rules and regulations of gender and sexuality remain a part of their lives. Activists working on violence, or even case workers, are no different from these rules and regulations. From our own lives, to our work, the rules and regulations of gender and sexuality affect us in different ways. We need to acknowledge this and our own anxieties in our programs on gender-based violence, as well. These are findings from research and learnings of Nirantar, India.

Building youth leadership:

- Acknowledging the critical linkages between SRHR and GBV, we need to include comprehensive sexuality education for youth in our programmes so that they understand the importance of these issues and are inspired to lead initiatives to create more awareness about these issues in their communities. We need to build understanding of gender beyond binaries.
- It is important to focus on building the life skills of young people. For example: Capacitating them with good communication and partnerships skills will empower them to reach out to people.
- Youth representation and involvement is necessary at the policy and institutional level so that their voices are heard and they are considered as key stakeholders.
- Pravah, India has a programme called ‘My life, mere faisle’ (My life, my decisions) which builds youth’s agency to take their own decisions with early marriage and SRHR being the larger focus areas. An important aspect of this programme is to build negotiation skills among the youth so that they can negotiate for their rights with their families and communities.
Building leadership of men and boys to address GBD and GBV:

- We need to build safe spaces and solidarity with men and boys about GBD and GBV in order for them to reflect and bring change in themselves and around them.
- Places where women’s groups exist, men’s groups become greater allies and support change at all levels.
- We need to talk about gender issues being a political issue in group meetings, to understand discrimination at all levels—personal, community and institution, in order to bring transformative change.
- While working on masculinities and defining harmful masculinity, we need to fully understand what masculinity means for trans masculine persons for whom it can be a form of assertion.
- The International Centre for Research on Women (ICRW) runs a gender equity programme in schools of Rajasthan, India which is primarily focussed on boys. The curriculum for this programme has been created in collaboration with the State Council of Education and Training (SCERT) which will be an open source document for others to use and adapt. Rajasthan is one of the few states to have a dedicated programme on gender and masculinities. The communities appreciate that there is a programme for boys as most programmers are focussed on girls. The programme has resulted in several stories of change—where from adolescent boys to the field facilitators and teachers themselves have understood how power and patriarchy play out in our lives. They have challenged these ideas and practices by becoming agents of change in their own lives and in their communities.

Building agency and leadership of women and girls:

- Shreeja India works with girls from the Santal tribe and uses football as a tool to build agency and leadership in them. Football is combined with Shreeja’s concept of ‘informed imagination,’ mental health and well being enhancing techniques and this approach has shown promising results.
- Aahan Foundation, India works with girls to build their self and social awareness and break free from a life of cyclical violence through the CREATE model: Critical thinking and problem solving skills, Responsibility, Emotional Intelligence, Awareness and assertiveness, Team work, Effective communication - all of which in turn help build their agency and leadership abilities. The model is implemented through skill building, collective action through community and network building, arts, sports and capacity and agency building.
- Community radio is a medium of, for and by people. It is a hyperlocal medium which reaches people in their own language and the content is tied up with their own local culture. Seeking modern applications for real transformation (SMART) in India has been working with a group of community radios to address violence against women and the approach has proven to be effective. Along with radio shows, they also build safe spaces for women in their neighbourhood, connect them to authorities like one stop centres, police, women and child development officials etc.
- We need to ensure that all research studies focusing on issues affecting women’s rights in India have an intersectional lens. This will support marginalised communities like tribal women, devadasis by mainstreaming their issues and problems.
Women’s agency and leadership in peacebuilding initiatives:

• One of the key outcomes of the GEF is a compact on women, peace, security and humanitarian action which is an intergenerational inclusive movement for action and calls for a redesign of peace, security and humanitarian processes to systematically and meaningfully include women and girls especially peacebuilders, refugees, those forcibly displaced and those rendered stateless.
• We need to recognise: 1) conflict exacerbates gender based inequalities and reduces women’s survival and recovery process 2) the crucial role that women play in resolution of conflicts and peacebuilding initiatives.
• Women’s participation in peace negotiations, mediation and peacekeeping is minimal. Women's experiences and voices of how their lives are disproportionately impacted in conflict situations are not valued enough. Some specific examples to take note of are:
  » India is not a signatory to the resolution on women, peace, and security.
  » In Nepal, after the end of armed conflict, women’s voices were absent or were silenced during the transitional justice processes. Their voices have been brought into the second National Action Plan (NAP) which is currently awaiting Government approval. Women survivors have been a part of the drafting process and once the second NAP is implemented, it can serve as a foundation for survivors and victims of sexual violence and torture to receive reparations.
• We need to look at women not as observers but as influencers of the peacebuilding processes. An example of work being done to enable this is: In Bangladesh, through an initiative called Women Peace Cafes, female students of educational institutions are being trained to be peace builders. The network enables students to take action to address the socioeconomic situations around them.
Covid-19 and beyond: Re-strategising to prevent GBV, strengthening adolescents, youth and communities

The sessions under this theme addressed these questions:

What issues related to GBV have emerged during the pandemic? What are some of the tools, strategies, innovations and recommendations to address these emerging issues? What is the role that communities have played in addressing GBV during the pandemic?
Challenges, learnings and recommendations:

Impact of Covid-19 on women and girls:

- We witnessed an increasing reliance on digital spaces due to the pandemic. Women and girls lacked meaningful access to the internet. Even in families which had an internet enabled device, girls often could not access online education as the resources were limited and education of boys was prioritised. In many situations, this also resulted in girls dropping out of schools. During lockdown when reporting of violence against women was restricted, domestic violence survivors could not often use the phone to report as it would be a shared device and being on the phone also became trigger of violence. While social media became a platform to get relief, women often lacked the access, the digital literacy and social visibility to use these benefits. Sex workers had to move all their work to mobile devices during the pandemic and payments became digitally mediated. A lot of them did not know how to use these interfaces. Also, sex workers who had access to social protection schemes could not avail it if their mobile number was not linked to their Aadhaar card.

- Government needs to look beyond just ensuring that people have access to mobile phones or helpline numbers. They need to:
  » Empower individuals and communities to make the most meaningful use of internet access.
  » Pay close attention to factors beyond internet infrastructure and these factors could include but are not limited to understanding socio cultural norms, affordability of devices which does not just include the one time cost but the recurring charges etc.
  » Ensure that women have the relevant capacities and skills needed to make the best of the internet connectivity which includes reporting violence, dealing with misinformation etc.

These are findings from research done by the World Wide Web Foundation and Radhika Radhakrishnan from India.

- Women and girls with disabilities and their families in Bangladesh reported going hungry, and loss of livelihood, during the lockdown. They could not access the safety net allowance from the Government due to various gaps in the process and even when they did receive some help, it was not substantial. Some women and girls with disabilities reported that when they lost their jobs and had to return to their villages, their families refused to accept them. Many women with severe disabilities could not even access safe water as neighbours refused to let them access water from tube wells. When schools started, many girls with disabilities did not have access to devices and the internet. Further, many people with disabilities need therapy services which were halted and resulted in their condition deteriorating. Women and girls with disabilities faced violence within homes and there were also reports of them facing sexual violence when they went out to collect food etc. Shelter homes in Bangladesh are not accessible for girls and women with disabilities. They were forced to stay at home with abusers. Governments and CSOs need to include persons with disabilities in the development agenda.

- Indigenous women in the Philippines too feared realities like starvation more than the virus. Many of them are farmers and during the lockdown they were unable to sell their crop and due to the heat and drought there was also less harvest. Despite the urgent need for support, no aid was being extended to indigenous women, no covid-19 information was reaching them and access to technology for communication was very limited. State neglect was already an issue, but the pandemic highlighted it. Even now, several indigenous women and their families are yet to be reached.
with the government. Meanwhile environmental safeguards were weakened and it was announced that extractive industries will be used for economic recovery. A few weeks after the lockdown was imposed, 3 diesel tankers forcibly entered a indigenous community. People put up barricades to protect their land but the police came and violently dispersed them. Many indigenous women were injured, traumatised and they were the ones charged for violating protocols. Similar examples of indigenous people being criminalised through policies for controlling the pandemic were shared.

Impact of Covid-19 on work with men and boys:

- Participants (of various programmes being run by organisations) from marginalised communities particularly Dalit, Muslim and migrant worker communities have faced the bigger brunt of the Covid-19 crisis.
- Working on caste and religion has always been tough. Intervention from external facilitators is not taken well by communities as they are seen as outsiders. This highlights the need to move beyond project-based presence to building long term presence in communities.
- Many participants lost their jobs which not just impacted them financially but also their mental health and wellbeing. A lot of organisations tried to go beyond their thematic focus areas and work on these issues but lacked resources and expertise.
- CSOs working on various issues across geographies need to look at sharing learnings and expertise with each other.
- Masculinities and gender programmes need to have an intersectional lens to be able to address the various impacts of a pandemic like Covid-19 and have collaborations with other organisations working on areas such as health, livelihood etc.
- Policy makers and implementers need to recognise indigenous people’s ancestral domains and traditional practices. They need to hold dialogue with the communities and ensure that women are included. They need to ensure equal access to basic social services. Specific to the Philippines, counting of indigenous people was recommended as this data is currently not available.

- High rates of dropouts were observed across programmes (diverse themes). Dropouts in gender related programming were higher than other issues. Loss of income and employment led to deprioritization of masculinities and gender programmes in the lives of the participants.
- Covid-19 presented a lot of opportunities to adapt work to online formats but faced challenges like lack of access, connectivity, and funding.
- We need to explore hybrid (offline-online) modes of working and sustainable online engagement through use of apps that require low bandwidth are easy to use and access online tools etc.
- We need to be more collaborative in our approach as organisations, as opposed to being competitive when it comes to funding.
- These are findings from a study done by The YP Foundation, India which is available on their website.
Community leadership in addressing GBV:

- The onset of the pandemic also saw people taking leadership to support one another during these difficult times.
- Breakthrough India works with adolescents to build their agency and leadership so that they are able to negotiate for their rights and challenge oppressive gender norms. What it has also resulted in is adolescents building social capital through the programme as they now have access to a group of peers and other key members in their community who they can rely on to understand their struggles and seek support. This has resulted in multiple stories of adolescents not only fighting for their own rights but coming together to fight for their peers and to bring about larger changes in their communities. This is what also enabled them to take leadership during the pandemic and support their communities by reporting and taking action (while following precautions) to address issues like domestic violence, early marriage and shortage of essential supplies.

- Similarly, nuns of the Druk Amitabha Mountain nunnery, Kathmandu cycled 3000 kms through Nepal and India to raise awareness about human trafficking. Their actions are based on the realisation that nobody was coming to save the women and girls in their communities, a realisation which only became stronger during the pandemic. Kung Fu nuns of the Druka order are rewriting their place in the Buddhist hierarchy. Traditionally, among monks from Tibet, Himalaya region, it is the male practitioners who hold positions and are looked up to. It is not the same for female practitioners. The nuns at the Druk Amitabha Mountain nunnery, Kathmandu have been working on building their physical and mental confidence through Kung Fu and today they are leaders in their lineage with them taking on all tasks - constriction, plumbing, holding offices or speaking against injustices!
Collaborating and co-creating: Collective actions for agenda setting within the region

Under this theme, we saw sharing of learnings and best practices from regional collaborations through community based intervention and advocacy efforts, to shape the way forward in addressing GBV through inter-country and sub-regional partnerships, networks, forum and alliances.
Challenges, learnings and recommendations:

Examples of collaboration and co-creation:

- National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR) is a platform for Dalit women to escalate their voice for justice. They have been associated with like-minded organisations and groups at various levels to prevent violence against Dalit women:
  » Evidence building for advocacy is a critical tool. NCDHR collaborates with other like-minded organisations for fact finding and then undertakes advocacy and legal interventions. All India Dalit Mahila Adhikar Manch (AIDMAM), a wing of NCDHR acts as Dalit women resource centre for actors like members of parliament, like minded organisations and media. NCDHR also created a web based tool to track atrocities which helps them advocate with officials. This also inspired the Ministry of Social Justice, India to come up with a national call centre for these kinds of atrocities.
  » NCDHR has also formed various groups of Dalit women human rights defenders, youth leaders etc. for advocacy at the grassroots level.
  » With the help of like minded organisations such as International Dalit Solidarity Network and Asia Dalit Rights Forum, Dalit women's voices have been represented in spaces like the United Nations and European Union. Even at the national level, critical changes like amendments to the SC ST atrocities Act have been brought about. Building solidarity is essential as the onus to fight violence against Dalit women cannot only be on the Dalit women.
- The Asia Pacific Transgender Network (APTN) is a trans led organisation which works across Asia in 26 countries on issues such as comprehensive health care and socio political rights of trans people. They work with a lot of trans-led organisations across the region. Every 2-3 years, they bring trans activists together and create a strategy together for Asia Pacific. APTN's approaches include movement building, advocacy for advancing justice, rights and access, leadership development of trans people and organisations, public campaigning on issues affecting the community and research. They also work on amplifying trans advocacy fellowship which provides capacity building, seed funding and technical assistance to enable trans human rights defenders from Asia and the Pacific to advance human rights using international human rights accountability mechanisms integrated in it.
- Narratives about the lives of indigenous women with disabilities are often not heard in the public domain. Even within civil society and feminist spaces, this intersectional lens is lacking and the feminist agenda is still being defined by a few. National Indigenous Disabled Women's Association (NIDWA) of Nepal highlighted the second conference of Indigenous Women as a space created to collaborate across movements and for the first time in the UN CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women), UN CRPD (Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities), a report on indigenous women with disabilities has been submitted, as a result of which clear guidelines for Nepal's government is available.
- Youth movement building is crucial to achieving sustainable development. One of the ways in which ARROW has been contributing to youth movement building in the Asia Pacific region is through the Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD). The forum aims to expand civic space for youth sustainable development and remains a dedicated regional linking, learning and capacity strengthening space for young people in all their diversity. It ensures representation of young people's
voices from youth led and youth serving organisations across social movements and their realities and perspectives are meaningfully included in setting, transforming and implementing the regional agenda on sustainable development with specific reference to the intergovernmental APFSD, ECOSOC Youth Forum and High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) processes. The shift to virtual organising has helped bring in more young people into this space and measures like giving digital allowance for young people to effectively participate are good practice.

Practice-based knowledge is cumulative knowledge and learning acquired by practitioners from designing and implementing diverse programs in different contexts, including insights gained from observations, conversations, direct experiences and programme monitoring. Several practitioners have shared how the traditional scientific methods like randomised control trials are expensive and inaccessible. Practice-based knowledge is an alternative to this issue and helps decolonise knowledge. Further, pathways to prevention of VAWG are messy and practice-based knowledge can bring out a reality check of the problems that practitioners face on an everyday basis. Organisations from various Asian countries shared how they incorporate practice based knowledge in their work:

» Using knowledge from work on varied focus areas like health, livelihood etc. to understand how they are all interconnected.
» Designing programmes in consultation with other CSOs, government organisations and law enforcement agencies working in the same geographical areas.
» Women and community members being at the centre of programs and solutions/measures being formulated based on their inputs.
» Shared learning enables innovation. Example: Survivors of armed conflict in Nepal were frustrated because people would keep coming to them, asking them to share their stories. However, when The Story Kitchen, Nepal learnt of this, they realised that the process lacked agency of the survivors. Therefore, they worked on equipping survivors with skills which enabled them to share their own stories and stories of other survivors.

Building collaboration and solidarity between movements for work on systems change agenda:

- An intersectional and transformative approach needs to be central to all the work we do.
- We need to be clear about where the common ground is while also acknowledging that people are at different starting points and these differences need to be accommodated without being judgemental. For example: Men and boys are not a homogeneous group. Their openness to gender equality is different. Thus, we cannot go in with a linear perspective while working with men and boys.
- We need to build interlinkages of this work with other movements and realise that gender does not necessarily have to be our entry point to achieve our end goal.
- Currently, patience and resources are very limited to achieve very big goals like movement building and processes for transformations. We need to have this conversation with donors/funders. Systems change entails long term work and inter-generational changes.
- We need to move beyond calling each other out and need to focus on what are the mechanisms we can develop to hold each other (individuals and institutions) accountable.
- We need to put aside our differences, stop competing with one another (creating a hierarchy within issue areas) and come together to fight the backlash we are facing. Everyone does not have to work on everything. Movement building enables us to add value with whatever we are doing.
Regionalisation of the GEF process:

- Under GEF, there are 6 action coalitions among which one is for gender-based violence and one for bodily autonomy and sexual and reproductive health and rights. There’s an unexplored area of intersections between these two action coalitions. For example: Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is both an issue of GBV and SRHR. There are interlinkages of issues and interventions that can be made. Breakthrough, ARROW and Swayam held a regional discussion at the Summit where they shared the plans for these coalitions and initiated a discussion for taking forward this acceleration plan at the regional level through collective action and commitment. This is what emerged:
  » We need a regional forum where we all work together on two goals: 1) Ensure advocacy around implementation of the acceleration plan 2) Sharing of the wide range of knowledge and strategies from across Asia and learning about each other.
  » We need to look at how we can collectively come up with the research which will help us advocate. Governments respond to numbers.

Some other learnings shared:

- UN Women and World Health Organisation (WHO) shared the RESPECT framework developed by them and 12 other agencies for prevention of violence against women. The primary audience for this framework is policy makers and it is available in multiple languages. Further, a crucial insight that has emerged from implementing the RESPECT framework is that political commitment to address VAW is crucial. In Tamil Nadu, India, where the RESPECT framework is being used by the Government, the call for work on VAW has come from the highest orders and that has made a difference.
- Hagar International in Vietnam shared their experience of implementing a multi-disciplinary emergency response team (ERT) model to prevent and respond to VAW. To end the cycle of domestic violence, a coordinated community response is essential because each part of the community has a role to play: the reconciliation teams, administrative and criminal justice systems, the civil law system, people’s committee, health services, including mental health, education system, media, and civil society groups. Currently, the organisation has set up 10 ERTs in 6 target communes where VAW is rampant and has been working to prevent and respond to human trafficking. So far, the initiative has achieved many positive outcomes for survivors. 815 survivors have reported and received support in these areas.

- Through sharing of learnings, we can also find ways to hold our governments accountable and support one another in case of backlash.
- We need to look at working on mental health and its intersection with GBV and SRHR, menstrual discrimination, policies for LGBTQIA+ communities, developing youth and community leadership. These were some of the issues that emerged from the group discussion.
- We can have smaller working groups within the network where youth and community voices of marginalised groups are represented.
- The group can be a space to build skills and capacities around advocacy, services, support and prevention.
- We need to explore how can we get financing for this kind of work, how we can inform organisations across the region and how do we ensure that funding doesn’t keep going to areas which are already well funded.
- Many of us have not been involved in the GEF process. However, that does not exclude us from benefiting from it and this regional forum can help us achieve this.
The Global South Coalition for Dignified Menstruation highlighted the following:

» Globally, when it comes to menstruation, the focus is on hygiene, product and infrastructure. We need to go beyond this and focus on ensuring dignified menstruation for each menstruator and their right to participate in all spheres of life for their development. Further, menstrual discrimination needs to be understood as a root cause for GBV.

» Policies and plans need to be inclusive of the various intersecting identities of menstruators. For example: While there are policies that address disability, they do not address the various groups of persons with disabilities and rather look at disability as an umbrella category. Further, the gap in addressing menstrual discrimination across policies and plans is also because international instruments don’t address menstrual discrimination.

» We need to decolonise the knowledge and methods of learning around GBV and redirect resources towards grassroots organisations.

• It was pointed out by multiple sessions at the Summit that unless we change the dialogue, the narrative around DV, we will not be able to shift the root causes of DV. For instance, most of our work is focussed on identifying red flags in relationships and ways to help survivors. We need to move beyond this and talk about what healthy relationships look like. Similarly, it is commonly observed that the stories around domestic violence are focussed on victims and the perpetrators are almost invisible. We need a paradigm shift where we move from asking questions to the victims to making perpetrators visible and accountable.
The internet of social change

This theme aimed to look at the internet and digital media beyond its usage. We hoped to explore institutional frameworks for inclusivity when it comes to access, usage and control of the new media technologies for marginalised groups; while understanding how new tech is leaving behind the voices of women, girls and all other marginalised social and gender identities.
Challenges, learnings and recommendations:

Addressing GBV and GBD in the digital space:

- We need to shift the larger mindset which does not consider online violence as harmful as compared to offline violence.
- Online GBV forces gender minorities to withdraw from online spaces and the presence of support systems that are accessible and available can help stop this. Helplines like TechSakhi (a Hindi digital information helpline) or Cyber Saathi in India which don’t just provide support if one has faced harassment online but also help in accessing financial information for marginalised genders and legal counselling are examples of such support systems. Those impacted by online GBV don’t necessarily want redressal from the system but are often looking for immediate remedies that helplines like these can provide.
- Digital media and advocacy can play a crucial role in raising awareness on online and offline GBV without using jargon and academic theories. It is also crucial to talk about GBV in regional languages.
- Most content on the internet is in English which excludes several groups (especially women and marginalised groups) from maximising the utility of the internet. For example: Definition of online gender-based violence that the US uses will be different from how Indonesia looks at online gender-based violence. This needs to be challenged and changed.
- We need to acknowledge that mainstream media often perpetuates GBV by the way in which it reports with respect to headlines, the language used in the body text and images. Feminism in India has a toolkit which shares best practices and recommends guidelines on how to report GBV in a sensitive and ethical way.
- We need to understand surveillance as a feminist issue, one that affects the safety and rights of marginalized communities and address it while also working on a shared vision of what feminist internet looks like.
- To counter the opposition (Eg: Men’s rights movement) on gender equality online, we need to be more strategic and know what we want to achieve with our pages and groups. We need to be organised and be able to pull people who don’t necessarily subscribe to the same ideology. We need to be intergenerational and intersectional, consistent with our work, use influencers who will be able to speak to the non-converted and get training on digital security, tech etc. Platforms like Facebook already have their guidelines and we need to learn about them. The opposition knows it well and uses it to their advantage. Lastly, we need to know our audience and need to test out different messages for different audience segments.
- We need more research to understand the experiences of women and gender diverse people online.
- We need to be designing tech spaces for women and gender diverse people. There are basic questions that we need to answer while designing these tech spaces - are female and gender diverse technologists being paid the same as male technologists? How do these tech spaces navigate workplace sexual and emotional harassment? How do we push for tech that provides autonomy, acknowledges our agency and protects privacy? Feminist internet and tech should be liberating, intersectional and empowering and the only way to do that is by having women and gender diverse people in spaces where these decisions are being made.
Internet and digital media as an empowering space:

- Young girls in low income neighbourhoods grow within a context of economic deprivations and cultural constraints. As opposed to their precarious everyday life, digital mediascapes accessed through smartphones often provide visual opportunities that build their aspirations, desire for consumption and curate a digital persona distinct from their real lives. It is important for these voices to be foregrounded and represented when these stories are told.
- For many people, especially from marginalised communities, the internet becomes a space to voice out, learn, and skill-up while acknowledging that they also face a risk of being left out and cyberbullied. The internet can be used as a community-building tool in order to make it safer and emotionally accessible for expressing.
- Blacksheep, a new age digital publishing platform which is, of and for people from marginalised communities, is working towards making the process of publishing easier and accessible. It reimagines writing as a way to exchange ideas, as a way to vent, address issues and not just as good English, good grammar, good syntax. Most of the pieces they have received are from queer people, women and a lot of them are personal accounts. They receive pieces on subjects which other platforms don't run like caste at the workplace. A platform like Blacksheep feeds into the vision of making the internet a safer space for people to share their voices and views. We need to build more spaces like this.
- The online conversation around important ideas – for example, consent – often gets defined in very limited ways, causing sometimes more violence or at least distress. By emphasizing the emotional and social worlds of sex and intimacy, these limited, formulaic ideas get expanded and make possible deeper discussions, with more nuance, which can be connected to everyday experiences and context. A politics of pleasure will be fruitful in offering an alternative to the existing discourse that leads to violence and is a perspective that should be employed to build meaningful and impactful digital content on sexuality and gender, keeping in mind the internet's co-creation potential.
Conclusion and way forward
While progress has been made towards gender equality, we have to acknowledge that progress is not happening fast enough. The Covid-19 pandemic has further exacerbated the issues we face, disproportionately impacting those who are already vulnerable to GBV and experience intersecting and compounding oppressions on the basis of their gender, race, caste, class, ability, sexual orientation etc. Civil spaces have shrunk in many countries, polarising counter narratives are at work and toxic masculinity has gained traction. Human right defenders and feminists are under threat both online and offline and these are intentional moves to erode historical gains made in terms of rights.

But, we can fight this. Ending GBV is possible. An Oxfam International analysis carried out in 70 countries over 40 years found that the most vital and consistent factor driving policy change has been feminist activism. Feminist organisations and movements have changed the way we think about GBV and will go on to end GBV.

The feminist action plan to end GBV:

Based on the diverse and meaningful conversations that took place at the Summit, here are some areas that we need work on:

- We need comprehensive plans to address GBV and there needs to be conceptual clarity of GBV. In many countries, the work is fragmented by various ministries and agencies and the budget is spread out which is not helpful.
- We need programmes to be targeted to address the different contexts of different women and their varying vulnerabilities.
- We need to address the exclusion of community organisations which are by and for women with intersecting identities who face compounded violence, from mainstream GBV service providers (Government funded or mainstream feminist organisations).
- Mobilising public opinion to address GBV is a crucial strategy. It’s important that this mobilisation is not limited to individual cases but builds an understanding of gender-based violence over time.
- We need connections between issues, work areas, stakeholders, movements, to advance all forms of equality particularly for historically marginalised communities. A great example of this is from Indonesia where women ulema have been brought into the movement to address sexual violence, using innovative methods and approaches.
- We need to centre perspectives and leadership in the Global South.
• The existence of feminist media is important for the voices of marginalised communities to be represented. Further, we need to work on ensuring the independence of media channels for them to be able to truly play their role.

• We need to push state agencies and organisations to commit to gender disaggregated data. When we have data, we have the power to clearly state the problem and demand the funding that is needed to solve it. However, we also need to recognize the chicken and egg situation when it comes to funding and data especially for smaller, grassroots organisations. Funding is available to select few organisations (English speaking, who can meet funder requirements) who have data available to make their case. But also, only if you have funding can one gather data.

• Addressing GBV needs resources and it is time we come together through regional collaborations and demand that the work we do is adequately resourced. It is important for all of us to hold donors accountable to their funding commitments. Let’s ensure that donors are speaking the language that we want them to speak to support us. We need core, flexible, long term support. Recognising our demand for resourcing needs to be a part of our organising work.

• It is important to visualize feminist constituencies that are not on the table when it comes to resourcing.

• We also need to work towards building multi sectoral buy-in by the global philanthropic community to adhere to feminist funding principles. We need to recognise that regional and sub-regional feminist funds have been pioneers in facilitating agency in terms of resource mobilisation. At the grassroots practices like inclusive and participatory grant making have been followed for years and recently these practices rooted in intersectionality have influenced Global North feminist funders to shift to more inclusive grant making practices.

What’s next in the Reframe journey?

We’re already working on building a regional network that will take forward the learnings from the Summit to work on advocacy for GBV prevention in Asia.

We hope to convene again soon and this time, do it even better! We’ve learnt a lot during this virtual Summit and we hope to build on these learnings and feedback to make the next convening even more meaningful and effective.

Asia is a diverse region and we need to acknowledge that we don’t know much about each other. We hope to keep building this space to be able to learn about and from each other.

We want to thank everyone who made this virtual pan Asian Summit possible and hope that we will all continue on this journey, with more and more people joining us and keep moving closer to our goal of ending gender-based violence!
Annexure 1: List of resources

Creating an enabling environment and building allies: Preventing GBD and GBV:

- Implementation research on strengthening health systems response to violence against women by Cehat, India.
- While there are several approaches to address VAW, we don’t have indicators of success. What indicates a strong response system? Sahaj and Cehat in consultation with several community-based and other organisations in India have come up with indicators of success for various approaches such as work with formal systems (health, police, judiciary), community-based and survivor-based approaches. Along with indicators of success, barriers, facilitators and monitoring mechanisms have also been identified by them.
- An exploratory study by Nazariya, Delhi, India on Forced Marriages of Queer women and Transmasculine persons. The study conducted by Nazariya will be published very soon followed by a podcast series.
- The State of Discrimination report which presents a comparision of different states in terms of how much economic freedom is offered to women, can be accessed at Trayas.org.
- ‘Engendering Workspaces’ is an initiative by Contact Base (banglanatak dot com) in collaboration with the American Centre, Kolkata. As part of this they conducted a formative research and a series of consultations with stakeholders from various sectors with the support of experts from Department of Women’s Studies, Gauhati University and Department of Economics in University of Calcutta. Key findings from this research and consultations indicated that there is hardly any dialogue or action to address this paradox of decline in the work force participation of educated women in India.

The internet of social change:

- Research has pointed out that misogyny online is increasing, especially post pandemic. While feminist movements are increasingly mobilising online, so is the opposition. UN Women has done research with Quilt.AI to understand opposition to gender equality online, specifically in countries like India, Philippines and Bangladesh