

DECENT WORK IN THE ASEAN REGION DGD PROGRAMME 2017-2021

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT REGIONAL PROGRAMME



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ACRONYMS

ACW	ASEAN Committee on Women
AMRC	Asia Monitor Resource Center
AEPF	Europe People's Forum (AEPF)
AROSP	Asian Roundtable on Social Protection
HNSEA	HomeNet South East Asia
ILO	International Labour Organisation
OH	Outcome Harvesting
OiC	Oxfam in Cambodia
OSB	Oxfam Solidarité Belgique
MMN	Mekong Migration Network
NTSP	Network for Transformative Social Protection
SO	Specific Objective
SP	Social Protection
StreetNet	Street Net International
TOC	Theory of Change

This report was prepared by Mariana Anton

For more details about the report or the project, please contact Oxfam in Cambodia and Oxfam Solidarité Belgique, contact: mariana.anton@oxfam.org, gaelle.nyssen@oxfam.org

Front page picture: Regional Partner Workshop held in Laos in 2019, Oxfam

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Oxfam's project ***“More Inclusive and Equitable social protection for marginalized workers in ASEAN”*** aimed to **promote social protection** for marginalized workers in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. The main focus was to increase effectiveness of national advocacy for more inclusive social protection frameworks, implemented by capacitated citizens who will exert their rights.

The project employed a combination of strategies namely: (1) working with a wider constituency of marginalised workers' groups, (2) creation of national and widely supported advocacy coalitions for specific demands for social protection, (3) ensuring that representatives are empowered for social dialogue thanks to credible arguments, competences and members' support, (4) ability to grasp or create advocacy opportunities via media, public campaigns and lobby-work, supported by a power and stakeholder analysis, (5) cooperation across borders in regional networks to jointly monitor the roll out of the ASEAN Action Plan for Social Protection, (6) a joint focus on 3 crucial issues: increased inclusiveness, reduced gender gap and increased financing of social protection.

Running from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2021, the project had an extensive geographic coverage spreading across 3 countries and ASEAN region engaging with 15 national partners in the three countries, one regional network and 6 stakeholders.

In March 2021, Oxfam decided to document the results of the programme and provide organisational learnings on effectiveness, impact, sustainability, and gender justice by using the methodology of outcome harvesting (OH). The objectives were to i) assess the effectiveness and sustainability of the project; ii) identify unintended outcomes from the programme; iii) identify changes towards gender justice; iv) serve as a forward looking exercise to inform future programming. This report summarized the results of the regional component.

Harvesting approach and scope

The final evaluation of the DGD programme 2017-2021 for the regional component took place from March 2021 to March 2022. In total 24 outcomes were harvested during this period. After rigorous analysis and substantiation by external informants 23 outcomes were considered valid and were used for analysis.

A total of 5 categories of questions were defined including sub-questions to assess the evidence of effectiveness, impact, gender justice, sustainability, learnings and recommendations.

1. Effectiveness

- To what extent has the programme achieved the planned Specific Objective and Results?
- In which social actors has the project influenced changes and what are the main characteristics of these changes?
- What difference does the intervention make at national and regional levels? What is the added value of the regional work?

2. Impact

- What are the unintended Outcomes generated by the programme?

3. Gender justice

- Do the Outcomes show changes towards gender justice?

4. Sustainability

- Do the Outcomes show that the benefits of the programme will be sustainable?
- Can sustainability (environmental, social, organizational, institutional or financial) be demonstrated on the basis of the Outcomes of the programme?

5. General

- What are the main learnings and recommendations for further programmes?

Findings

The programme demonstrated its **effectiveness** in achieving its objectives and results. Based on our analysis, 70% of all outcomes harvested contribute to the Specific Objective, 52% contributed to the Result 1 and 26% contributed to the Result 2, which demonstrates the effectiveness of the programme in attaining the DGD programme's expected impact.

The results of the evaluation show that 70% of the outcomes contributed to the specific objective. Many outcomes refer to the improved capacity of informal workers to influence decision makers, improved women participation, changes in the policy frameworks and increased visibility of the partners in the region. Less progress was made towards monitoring the design and roll-out of the national social protection frameworks on Social Protection in ASEAN, due to the stagnation of the ASEAN Action Plan on Social Protection. The project also strengthened the collaboration between national and regional networks.

Evidence suggest that the regional partners are more visible in the social protection debates as a result of the various influencing and advocacy tactics and awareness raising events demanding better social protection and a fairer COVID-19 recovery for marginalised workers in the ASEAN. This is exemplified by 6 outcomes harvested which contributed to the result 2. In relation to influencing the ASEAN regional bodies, there has been considerable progress in creating spaces for influencing and developing formal and informal working relationships from individual to the institutional levels. There were two outcomes which highlight the changes at the ASEAN level and the project's contribution to it (outcome 22, 23).

With respect to **the social actors** a variety of actors were identified as having changed as a result of the project. Grassroots organisations/partner affiliates were the actors which most experienced changes (52% of all actors) as a result of the increase capacity, knowledge and skills they've gained from the project. Government representatives were second, representing 17% of the actors, followed by other CSOs and Networks (9%), workers groups (9%), ASEAN representatives (9%) and Regional Partner Network (4%). Although changes in the ASEAN or Government representatives seem less numerous, those outcomes were considered of high importance. The evidence collected from the outcomes, suggests that 43% of outcomes were linked to improved capacities for partners and workers to advocate,

39% to increased organisational strength for partners, improved networking, and 30% to improved commitments from national and regional state representatives.

In relation to the **added value of the regional component**, all harvesters agree that the project has allowed them to expand their work on social protection, build more awareness among their networks about the importance of social protection and contribute to increased visibility of the issues of marginalized workers in the region. Discussion about social protection have increased at the regional level as a result of Covid-19 and this presented an opportunity to engage different stakeholders and decision makers both at the regional and national level. Regional collaboration has also helped strengthen the case of informal workers and the right to social protection. There is more consensus among workers groups and Trade Unions across the region about the need for social protection for all workers, including those in the informal settings. Interest has grown within Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam for common demands and approach towards expansion of social protection to all.

The analysis also shows that the programme contributed towards **gender justice**. Among the 23 outcomes, 17 contributed to gender justice at different levels. The most outcomes (29%) show that women have improved capacities in relation to social protection and have access to better information. The changes at the institutional regional levels show that there was a change in the policies and/or commitments in favour of women.

The outcomes evidence indicated that there is a good basis for **sustainability** and follow-up work which could lead to more downstream impact. Knowledge has been built amongst the regional partners and their affiliates which can be assumed that will continue using. The work on social protection is now a priority for many partners, including those who will phase out from the project, and thus the structures created will continue to exist beyond the lifetime of the project. The regional partners can also leverage from the good relationships built with other networks in the region.

Recommended points for consideration

The project has been very successful in strengthening the regional partners and its affiliates. It also has done very well in building up the SP alliance at the regional level and future Oxfam projects can leverage from the good relationships built through the project. The project has thus achieved many of its very ambitious goals.

Considering that the funding for the next programme has been secured and given the changes in the thematic area, there are a few recommendations for consideration to strengthen the implementation of the future programme.

- In the multi-county regional ASEAN context, it is important to **continue building the alliances, collaboration and movements**, as well as distinguishing among different partnership strategies which would be helpful for learning and monitoring what works in that context and inform better future synergies. Finding **linkages between the DGD programme and other ongoing programmes at the regional level** and partner with other allies in the region will contribute to more visibility and strengthening the labour movement in the region.
- The future work of Oxfam on social protection would benefit from further **redefined and explicit strategies for engaging at the regional level** with ASEAN bodies and

entities together with the regional partners and country offices. Generally, there should be **clear advocacy strategies** developed, including on the role that Oxfam and its partners want to play in fostering the labour rights movement in ASEAN.

- For future projects, the **regional partners** of Oxfam can benefit from **improved collaboration and coordination among themselves and with the national partners** from Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, for purposes of learning, exchange and common consensus building. Oxfam can take a more active role on coordinating and facilitating the alliance building, as well as developing optimized, creative and inclusive strategies.
- In terms of programmatic approach, it's important that for future projects there is a **clear framework and understanding about the programme and TOC**, as well as key strategies employed in the project implementation.
- Develop a **monitoring system and methods** that will allow harvesting outcomes and changes more easily and on a regular basis.

1. INTRODUCTION

The regional part of the project ***“More Inclusive and Equitable social protection for marginalized workers in ASEAN”*** was implemented by three regional networks, each of them bringing added value to the programme.

AMRC (partner) coordinates the regional network ‘Asian Roundtable on Social Protection – AROSP’ and its ASEAN level sub-network, being the main convenor to bring the partners of Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos in touch with actors for change from other ASEAN countries and Asia as whole. AMRC focused on building the network’s capacity through training, research and cooperation in order to exert influence at the regional level.

StreetNet (stakeholder) is a global alliance, functioning as a member-based network of 54 street vendors’ membership-based organisations worldwide, including members in Cambodia and Laos. The role of StreetNet was to support the programme with regard to the inclusion of informal economy workers in social protection frameworks, in particular on: social dialogue in the informal economy, the use of ILO Recommendation 204 in a negotiation process on social protection, review of policy proposals that aim to be transformational for informal workers, exchange on good practices, and strengthen the capacity of partners through trainings, coaching and mentoring.

Mekong Migration Network (MMN) (stakeholder) is a sub-regional network of more than 40 civil society organisations and research institutes for the promotion and protection of migrants’ rights in the Greater Mekong Sub-region. MMN’s work focused on ensuring that the perspectives of migrant workers – many of them working in the informal economy – are included in the analysis and proposals for changes in policy and practice. They built the awareness and understanding of policy makers in the region on migrants’ rights for SP and share their expertise and contribute to capacity building regarding influencing ASEAN institutions.

The programme builds on the 2014-16 programme in the ASEAN region **to promote social protection for an increasingly vulnerable group in Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos, namely marginalized workers**. There were 3 important and interlinked issues at the core of the programme to influence national social protection policy frameworks, hereby using regional leverage, these included (i) better inclusion of informal workers into the social protection frameworks; (ii) better integration of gender concerns into policy design and implementation; (iii) and more adequate and redistributive resourcing for social protection.

As part of the programme, a final evaluation was conducted by Oxfam in Cambodia (OiC), to **assess the achievements** of the regional aspect of the project and to document **key lessons learned** from the project. In addition, the evaluation aims to assess the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the project in relation to the regional programme and what strategies and approaches might be implemented differently for similar project and contexts. In line with Oxfam’s contractual obligation with the donor, the evaluation will be an accountability tool to demonstrate to the donor, OiC and other relevant stakeholders what effects on the end beneficiaries were achieved with the project funding.

The **evaluation questions** the OH aimed to answer are:

1. Effectiveness

- To what extent has the programme achieved the planned Specific Objective and Results?
- In which social actors has the project influenced changes and what are the main characteristics of these changes?
- What difference does the intervention make at national and regional levels? What is the added value of the regional work?

2. Impact

- What are the unintended Outcomes generated by the programme?

3. Gender justice

- Do the Outcomes show changes towards gender justice?

4. Sustainability

- Do the Outcomes show that the benefits of the programme will be sustainable?
- Can sustainability (environmental, social, organizational, institutional or financial) be demonstrated on the basis of the Outcomes of the programme?

5. General

- What are the main learnings and recommendations for further programmes?

2. INTERVENTION AND CONTEXT

The programme is designed to more effectively influence social protection policies in 3 ASEAN countries (Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam) in favour of workers in precarious situations and their families. It aims to contribute to progress towards universal social protection and to a reduced inequality in these societies: economically, socially, but also politically. In general, many ASEAN countries show a lack of political will to engage with independent actors from civil society with regard to the rights of their constituencies. They risk not taking sufficiently into account the needs of the beneficiaries when designing and implementing social protection policies. But the ASEAN Declaration on Social Protection has offered important opportunities for engagement that could be seized. Engaging with other national, regional and international actors has brought additional value added, in particular coordinated efforts with actors in other ASEAN member states.

In spite of strong economic growth in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, a large number of people hardly benefit from it. A joint study by the ADB and the ILO¹ expects that the number of precarious workers and their families will continue to rise without adequate policies and policy enforcement leading to the creation of decent jobs and to better social protection. This has been exacerbated by COVID-19 pandemic and the economic crisis that followed. Already 3 out of 5 workers in ASEAN, which holds the third-largest labour force in the world, are in vulnerable employment. The most affected workers in terms of vulnerability to economic, environmental and social shocks are women, those in the informal economy (including self-employed workers, small-scale farmers and informalized workers), migrant workers, the unemployed, as well as many precarious workers in the formal sectors.

¹ ASEAN Community 2015: Managing integration for better jobs and shared prosperity. ILO / ADB, 2014.

Logically, such vulnerability affects the whole family. In general, many ASEAN countries show a lack of political will to engage with independent actors from civil society with regard to the rights of their constituencies. As a result, the needs of the most marginalised workers are in most instances not taking into account when social protection policies are designed and implemented. The pandemic has created the momentum for engagement and advocacy opportunities with ASEAN institutions as well as relevant networks in the region to raise awareness about the importance and need of social protection for all marginalised workers. The regional level of the programme hence provided strong leverage in advancing this ambition, by engaging with other regional, national and international actors bringing value added.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 APPROACH

Outcome Harvesting was chosen as the preferred methodology for the final evaluation due to its participative nature. Outcome Harvesting is a monitoring and evaluation tool that is being used worldwide to robustly identify, describe, analyse and interpret outcomes regardless of whether they were pre-defined. In contrast to other evaluation methods, outcome harvesting does not measure the progress of pre-determined results or objectives, but collects evidence of what has changed, and working backwards, determines whether/how an intervention contributed to these changes.

Figure 1: 6 steps of the outcome harvesting process



The final evaluation of the DGD programme 2017-2021 for the regional component took place from March 2021 to March 2022. The evaluation was organized in seven stages as below:

1. Training of Oxfam in Cambodia's project staff on outcome harvesting
2. Methodology plan
3. Review of documentation
4. Online workshop with partners to introduce OH and one on one discussion to harvest the outcomes
5. Substantiation of harvested outcomes
6. Analysis of outcomes
7. Joint reflection to interpret the outcomes
8. Report writing

To begin, Oxfam staff in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam were trained by an external consultant contracted by Oxfam Solidarité Belgique (OSB) during 5 sessions in March 2021. Each team developed an implementation plan with the support of the consultant and OSB in September 2021. After, the OiC organised an information session with the regional partners to inform them about the OH process in preparation for the outcome harvesting with each partner. Due to the distance, it was decided that the outcome harvesting will be conducted one on one with each partner. The process took a few weeks until all the outcomes were collected and written by all partners. The whole processes resulted in a total of 24 outcomes harvested, of which one was excluded as a result of the substantiation (see chapter 4.2.). The 23 outcomes were analysed for the purpose of this report. Shortly after, OiC identified 20% of outcomes, prioritizing outcomes identified as the most important in terms of impact for substantiation. Substantiators identified by the harvesters were contacted by OiC. In January 2022, OSB analysed the outcomes (findings available below), and a final online reflection workshop was conducted with the harvesters to collect feedback, recommendations and lessons learned for the project.

3.2 LIMITATIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Limitations

Outcome Harvesting has proven to be a useful methodology to identify expected and unexpected outcomes. While it seemed easier for the harvesters to identify the expected outcomes, the participants had more difficulties to identify the unexpected outcomes. As such, only four unexpected outcomes were identified. The limited number is perhaps due to the participants and harvesters being new to the methodology.

One of the main challenges in conducting the harvest was the delay in deciding to rely on OH to evaluate the programme which was taken at the end of the DGD programme. As such, there was no previous work on which the harvesters and evaluators could rely on or previous process of capitalization. It would have been helpful for the main project stakeholders to harvest on a yearly basis, which would have increasingly built capacity over the length of the programme and greatly facilitated the final outcome harvesting workshop. Moreover, by waiting to conduct the harvesting at the end of the programme, harvesters focused mostly on the final years of the programme, forgetting actions taken at the beginning and mid-programme.

For the regional component, it was impossible to organise a regional face to face workshop with all the harvesters due to COVID-19 restrictions. Thus, the outcome harvesting was organised online over a series of sessions. This resulted in a time-consuming process in order to produce quality outcomes, with many back and forward sessions and support from OiC. In addition, the lack of time also resulted in difficulty to organise a joint analysis and interpretation session of the outcomes with all the partners. As such, the interpretation and analysis were mainly conducted by the OiC and shared with the regional partners for inputs.

Being a new methodology, partners took a lot of time to understand the process and get familiar with the methodology. The time constraints were perhaps the biggest limitation of the evaluation.

Opportunities

The participative aspect of the OH engages more deeply partners and stakeholders into the evaluation process and strengthens the capacity of partners to be able to evaluate on their own the achievements, challenges and lessons learned. This ultimately leads to better ownership of the programme. Moreover, the results and information analyzed appear to be more relevant than classical external evaluation, in particular due to the added value, knowledge and expertise that partners brought to the evaluation. Qualitative information is relevant and important for our work and focusing on the sphere of influence and positive changes brings a strong feeling of fulfillment to the partners.

4. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 ANALYSIS

After the finalisation of the outcome statements (the outcome, its importance and the contribution of Oxfam and partner to the outcome), the outcomes were categorised according to different **criteria related to the evaluation questions**:

1. Effectiveness

- In which social actors has the project influenced changes and what are the main characteristics of these changes?
- What difference does the intervention make at national and regional levels? What is the added value of the regional work?

The following criteria was used:

- The contribution to the specific objective (SO) and results of the DGD 17-21 programme;
- Their importance for the partners;
- The importance of the contribution of Oxfam and its partners to the achievement of the outcome;
- The type of social actors reached (the people or organisations that changed their behaviour);

2. Impact

- What are the unintended Outcomes generated by the programme?

The following categories have been selected:

- The outcomes planned (expected) by the programme or unplanned (unexpected);

3. Gender justice

- Do the Outcomes show changes towards gender justice?

The following categories have been established:

- Better information / improved capacities
- New role and responsibility / stronger leadership
- Increased financial power
- Structural changes (laws, rules, organizational frames) favorable to women

4. Sustainability

- Do the Outcomes show that the benefits of the programme will be sustainable?
- Can sustainability (environmental, social, organizational, institutional or financial) be demonstrated on the basis of the Outcomes of the programme?

For the **sustainability criteria**, we have taken the following typology from the programme:

- Technical: Improved capacities, skills

- Financial: Economical strength, better incomes...
- Social: Inclusion, social place or status, recognition, new collaborations, solidarity
- Environmental: Climate change, contamination, health condition, gear and protection
- Institutional at local level: Frames, internal rules for unions, groups, communities
Institutional at national level: Political and structural changes, Laws

This analysis was formalised in different types of charts that served as a basis for the interpretation of the outcomes. These charts are listed below.

4.2 SUBSTANTIATION

The substantiation step is about the confirmation, after the harvest, of the substance of an outcome by an informant knowledgeable about the outcome but different of the people who harvested it (the sources) and independent from the programme implementers. The purpose of this phase is to validate the outcomes harvested, learn more about, and ensure accuracy, transparency and accountability.

The selection criteria for the outcomes to substantiate were:

- 20% of the outcomes should be substantiated
- Most important outcomes in terms of contribution to the objective

The three project partners harvested a total of 24 outcomes. Of these 24, 4 outcomes were substantiated (representing 20% of the outcomes) by 4 sources provided by the harvesters. The results from the substantiation demonstrated that two outcomes were fully agreed on all three elements (outcome statement, contribution and significance) while other 2 were partly agreed. The outcome 16 which was partially agreed by the substantiator was therefore rejected, while the outcome 17 was accepted, as it doesn't touch on the essence of the outcome, but rather the way the outcome was formulated.

Outcomes substantiated were the following:

Outcome 24 (Oxfam): *In 2021, ASEAN Secretariat and ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW) released a joint report on Addressing the Unpaid Care Work in ASEAN proposing a series of concrete recommendations for the member states on designing among others care related social protection policies to address the unpaid care work in the ASEAN.*

- The Oxfam representative fully agreed with the outcome statement, significance and contribution

Outcome 16 (StreetNet): *In July 2019, VGCL, StreetNet partner, adopted a resolution in their union congress that recognized the informal economy workers as part of workers to be organized/unionized and protected.*

- Representative from the International Department of the Vietnam General Confederation of Labour disagreed with the formulation of the outcome and provided some clarifications and comments on how to make the outcome more accurate. She also partly agreed with the significance of the outcome and fully agreed with the contribution. She clarified that the Vietnamese trade unions are allowed to organize

informal workers into its grassroots syndicates. The informal workers were organized into trade unions in Vietnam since 1994 through the grassroots syndicates that operates in line with the Vietnamese Trade Union Statute. The target group of the grassroots syndicates are legal self-employed workers, who agree with the Vietnamese Trade Union Statute and voluntarily join in a grassroots organization of the trade union. However, the Statutes of the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th National Congresses haven't provided specific definition of informal workers. It was not until the 12th National Congress, tenure 2018 – 2023, that the legal self-employed workers defined as those working in the informal economic sector could join the grassroots syndicates.

- As such, the representative provided comments and suggestions on how to improve the outcome statement. Based on the explanation and context background the outcome could be reformulated as following:

Outcome statement alternative: *In 2019, after the 12 National of the Vietnamese Trade Unions, the self-employed workers working were defined as those working in the informal economic sector and thus could legally join the grassroots syndicates.*

Outcome significance: *Including informal economy workers in the grassroots syndicates is important because this means their voices can be heard and their demands recognized. By organizing informal workers, advocacy efforts can be more successful and consensus on social protection and labour rights can be built.*

- Based on the suggestions from the substantiator, this outcome was therefore rejected, as it touches on the essence of the outcome.

Outcome 17: *In 2019, Laos Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in cooperation with Lao Federation of Trade Unions amended their trade union law to include and recognize informal economy workers as workers who have the right to be organized.*

- Oxfam representative in Laos, partially agreed with the outcome statement and proposed an alternative description proposing the partner LFTU as the main agent of change instead of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. As such he proposed to change the statement to:
- Outcome statement alternative: *In 2019, The Lao Federation of Trade Union cooperated with Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare to amend their trade union law to include and recognize informal economy workers as workers who have the right to be organized (or established as informal worker groups).*
- The substantiator only partially agreed with the contribution of the outcome. He also mentioned that there were other factors which contributed to this outcome including the recommendation of ILO (R 204), the Lao Labour Law amendment that provided definition of informal workers, and national social protection programme's interventions.
- Since the suggestions don't touch on the essence of the outcome, this outcome was accepted.

Outcome 3: *In 2021, ASEAN Civil Society Conference/ ASEAN People Forum presented a joint statement to the ASEAN Secretariat with recommendations on provision of social protection and gender equality and social justice.*

- Representative of Network for Transformative Social Protection (NTSP), has fully agreed with the outcomes statement, contribution and significance.

Table 1: Results of substantiation of outcomes harvested

	Number of sources	Fully agree	Partially agree	Disagree	Do not know
Outcome 3	1	3	0	0	0
Outcome 16	1	1	1	1	0
Outcome 17	1	1	2	0	0
Outcome 24	1	3	0	0	0
Total	4	8	3	1	0

4.3 EFFECTIVENESS

Evaluation question: To what extent has the programme achieved the planned Specific Objective and Results?

The annual reports combined with the outcomes harvested show the following for the assessment of effectiveness.

Specific objective:

About 200.000 organised marginalised workers in Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos, in particular women, can exert their rights and increase their economic and social resilience by influencing the relevant decision makers to expand, finance and deliver social protection more effectively and equitably.

Based on the results of the evaluation and the outcomes harvested, it can be reported that the project has achieved the target indicators and specific objective.

On the regional component, the project contributed to increased visibility of regional networks and its members in the region as important influencing actors on social protection, as demonstrated by the changes seen in the social actors. The results of the evaluation show that 70% of the outcomes contributed to the SO. Many outcomes refer to the improved capacity of informal workers to influence decision makers, improved women participation, changes in the policy frameworks and increased visibility of regional partners in the region. Less progress was made towards monitoring the design and roll-out of the national social protection frameworks on SP, due to the stagnation of the ASEAN Action Plan on Social Protection. The project also strengthened the collaboration between national and regional networks and created more opportunities for joint influencing advocacy.

Result 1 (R1): The regional networks have an increased capacity regarding joint monitoring (common research, good analysis, credible evidence and allowing determining recommendations) in a joint Social Protection assessment framework with regard to gender impact, informal workers' access to and financing of social protection

AMRC's annual report shows that, AMRC strengthened the capacity of 69 marginalised workers groups (including the baseline) to bargain effectively for their demands related to attaining rights-based, just, and transformative social protection and a life of dignity, and gained recognition from external stakeholders to represent themselves and bargaining for their demands.

The report also demonstrates that with the support from the AMRC regional network, workers groups in the region have increased their capacity to conduct credible research. Several research were conducted by the network members which also contributed to increased visibility and reputation in the region. **Five researches** on financing social protection floors were conducted in Myanmar, Cambodia, Vietnam, Philippines and Indonesia and consolidated by AMRC. In addition, **individual reviews** of the Social Protection laws in India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri-Lanka were jointly conducted by AROSP members focusing on the weaknesses and strengthens of the social protection systems. This contributed to the articulation of a regional common agenda for social protection based on the best practices and common demands. During COVID-19, **8 researches** were conducted by 8 AROSP members from 7 countries from Asia Pacific,

focusing on the COVID-19 impact on workers' livelihoods and on the grassroots initiatives to respond to COVID-19. In addition, documentation of COVID-19 impact on workers in several countries like Nepal, Philippines, Vietnam, Bangladesh, India and Cambodia were also carried out by AROSP members (**refers to outcome 2**)

At the beginning of the project a common influencing strategy was designed with the national and regional partners, focusing on advocating for maternity protection for marginalised workers including informal economy workers. As a result, **a joint policy review on maternity protection laws** were carried out in four countries (Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand) by a group of researchers including AROSP members from Thailand and Philippines.

A total of **44 joint initiatives** from 7 countries were carried out by the cross-sectoral alliances and networks. The outcomes harvested demonstrate that there is a correlation between the joint initiatives and the changes achieved over the course of the project.

The annual report also shows that MMN has also contributed with 3 major research projects: *"Jobs in SEZs: Migrant garment factory workers in the Mekong region"*; *"Social Protection Across Borders: Roles of Mekong Countries of Origin in Protecting Migrants' Rights"* and *"Migrant Agricultural Workers in Thailand"*, which played a major role in raising awareness about the importance of social protection for migrant workers from the countries of origin and influenced the policy makers from the Mekong region to develop a joint framework on the portability of social security for migrant workers in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam (**outcome 20, 21**)

Result 2 (R2): Increased capacity of the networks to more effectively grasp opportunities to influence policies that are promoted by ASEAN, in particular regarding gender impact, informal workers' access to and financing of social protection.

The regional partners are more visible in the social protection debates as a result of the various influencing and advocacy tactics and awareness raising events demanding better social protection for marginalised workers in the ASEAN and a fairer COVID-19 recovery. This is exemplified by 6 outcomes harvested which contributed to the result 2.

Partners have taken advantages of the platform provided by the ASEAN People Forum to influence the agenda and include social protection into the overall statements and recommendations. As such:

- In 2020, 3 workshops under the ASEAN People Forum convergence space of Life with Dignity were organized in joint coordination with 3 networks AROSP, NTSP and HomeNet South East Asia (HNSEA) (**outcome 3**) on: 1) Guaranteeing the Health and Lives of Peoples in Southeast Asia; 2) Life with Dignity, Securing income, jobs and occupational safety of workers; and 3) Success stories and strategies in advancing transformative social protection in ASEAN. Social Protection was included in the APF recommendations and statements and were later shared with ASEAN Secretariat.
- Similarly, in 2021, six networks and organizations from the ASEAN region jointly organized a convergence space on *"Social, political, cultural and economic impacts of COVID-19"* and a plenary session *"The Impacts of COVID-19 on Human Rights and the Economy: Moving Towards Inclusive and Transformative ASEAN Rebuilding"* (**outcome 4**). There were 8 speakers from various networks partners

from Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam and several recommendations were incorporated in the [ACSCAPF2021 joint statement](#).

The information collected from the annual reports, also highlights that the collaboration with other Belgian actors including INSP!R Asia Network lead by WSM, as well as ASIA Europe People's Forum (AEPF) was strengthened, through the organisation of a joint webinar with INSP!R Asia, NTSP, AROSP and AEPF during the AEPF 13th biennial conference. The webinar highlighted the multiple roles that the civil society organisations and trade unions play in providing income security during the pandemic. Advocacy demands were put forward for the during the plenary session at of the Social Justice Cluster.

In relation to influencing the ASEAN regional bodies, there has been considerable progress in creating spaces for influencing and developing formal and informal working relationships from individual to the institutional levels. There were two outcomes which highlight the changes at the ASEAN level and the project's contribution to it (**outcome 22, 23**). Using the recommendations from the research commissioned by Oxfam in 2019 on how to successfully develop influencing strategies and engage with ASEAN, Oxfam managed to successfully move forward our agenda on unpaid care and domestic work and social protection for women workers. Using a soft approach, direct and indirect methods were used for influencing. Making use of internal connections within the ASEAN Secretariat, Oxfam was invited by ASEAN Committee on Women and ASEAN Secretariat to contribute to debates, webinars and regional dialogues on UCDW and social protection. Oxfam also used indirect means of influencing by providing support to Ministry of Women's Affairs in Cambodia on matters related to UCDW and social protection and thus creating venues of dialogues and engagement with the ACW and ASEAN Secretariat. Working closely with the ASEAN Secretariat and its divisions has contributed to increasing the understanding of the current political and informal dynamics within the organisation. This information will be useful to identify potential partners, allies, or challenges, at any given moment within ASEAN.

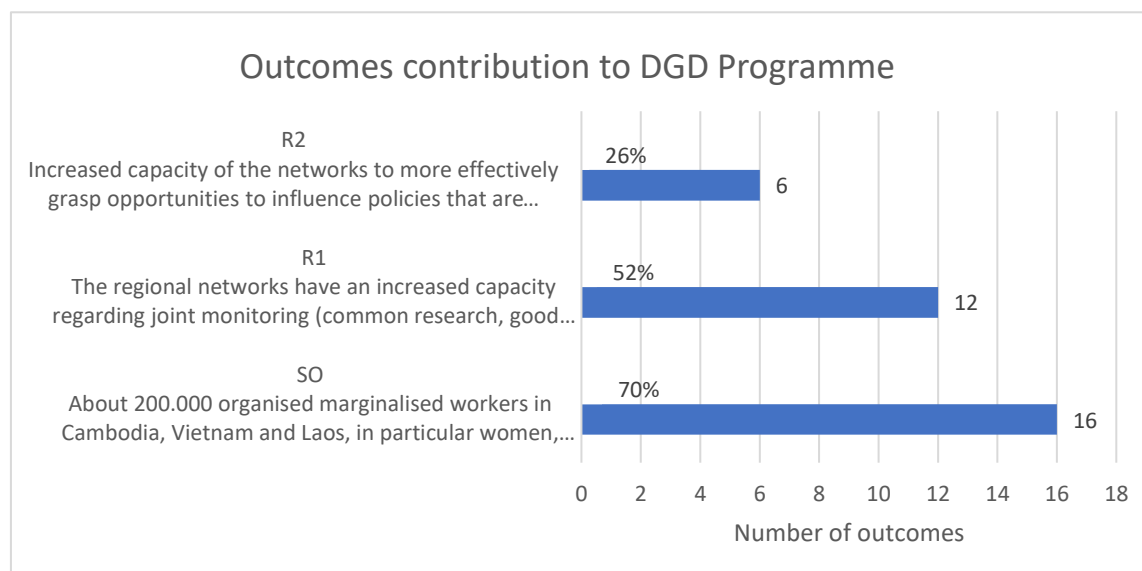
In addition, the ASEAN Secretariat and ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW) released a joint report "Addressing the Unpaid Care Work in ASEAN" (**outcome 23**) proposing a series of concrete recommendations for the member states on designing among others care related social protection policies to address women's challenges related to unpaid care work in the ASEAN. This outcome is important because it's the first ASEAN report that includes concrete recommendations on care-related social protection. This outcome shows that the ACW member states support Oxfam's call for adequate and comprehensive gender-responsive social protection, as a way of recognizing and distributing UCDW (Unpaid Care and Domestic Work).

On another note, the feedback collected from the regional partners, shows that despite the opportunities to develop closer collaboration among the partners of the programme (national and regional) at the beginning of the project, generally it was felt that more could have been done for the joint advocacy agenda and campaigning. Each organisation brought specific value to the programme, many achievements were accomplished at the individual level, while more efforts could have been directed towards joint campaigning. This was made difficult by the pandemic and the focus on COVID-19 response and support to workers.

The **programme demonstrated its effectiveness in achieving its objectives and results**. Based on our analysis, 70% of all outcomes harvested contribute to the Specific

Objective, 52% contributed to the Result 1 and 26% contributed to the Result 2 which demonstrates the effectiveness of the programme in attaining the DGD programme's expected impact.

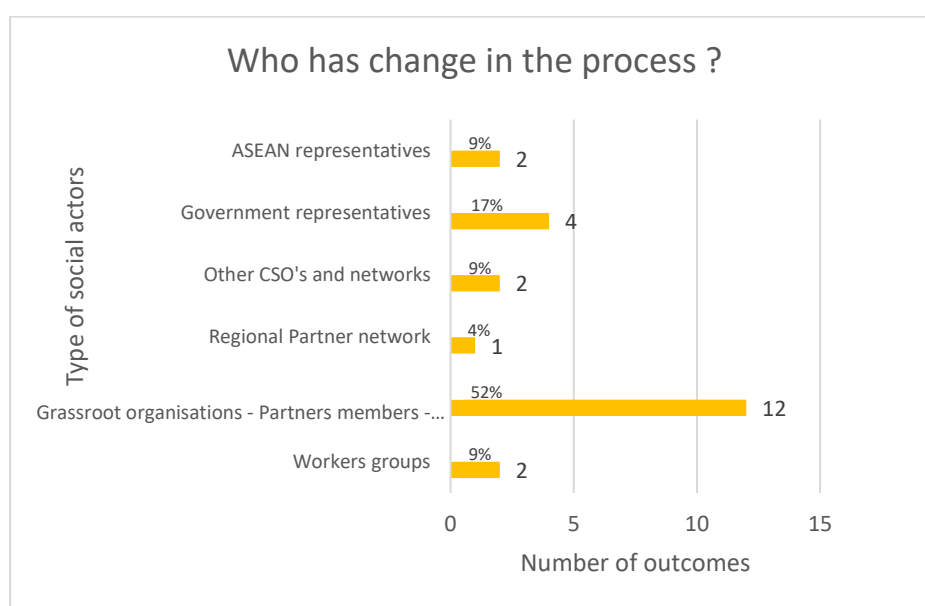
Figure 2 : Contribution of outcomes harvested to the programme's expected results.



Evaluation question: In which social actors has the project influenced changes in and what are the main characteristics of these changes?

A variety of stakeholders, the so-called social actors, changed due to the implementation of the programme. These include Grassroots Organisations/partner members/Networks (52%), government representatives (17%), other CSOs and Networks (9%), workers groups (9%) ASEAN representatives (9%) and Regional Partner Network (4%). Although changes in the ASEAN or Government representatives seem less numerous, those outcomes were considered of high importance.

Figure 3: Change by social actors



According to outcomes, **grassroots organisation and/or the partners members of the regional partners** networks have showed increased in capacity to advocate for the needs of the workers as a result of the programme (**outcomes:** 1,2,6,7,8,10,13,14,15,16,17,19). Various workshops, trainings conducted has given them the tools to develop action plans, demands and collect evidence for advocacy purposes with policy makers and government representatives. This is visible through the numerous outcomes harvested.

Governmental representatives from various countries such as Philippines, Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia, to mention a few, have also demonstrated changes with contribution from partners (**outcomes:** 5,9,20,21). These changes vary from increasing recognition of partners and network members as actors in the policy making area on social protection, welcoming them in consultative workshops, technical working groups and being invited to be part of advisory committees to new policies and commitments drafted and/or amended with recommendations advocated by partners and network members.

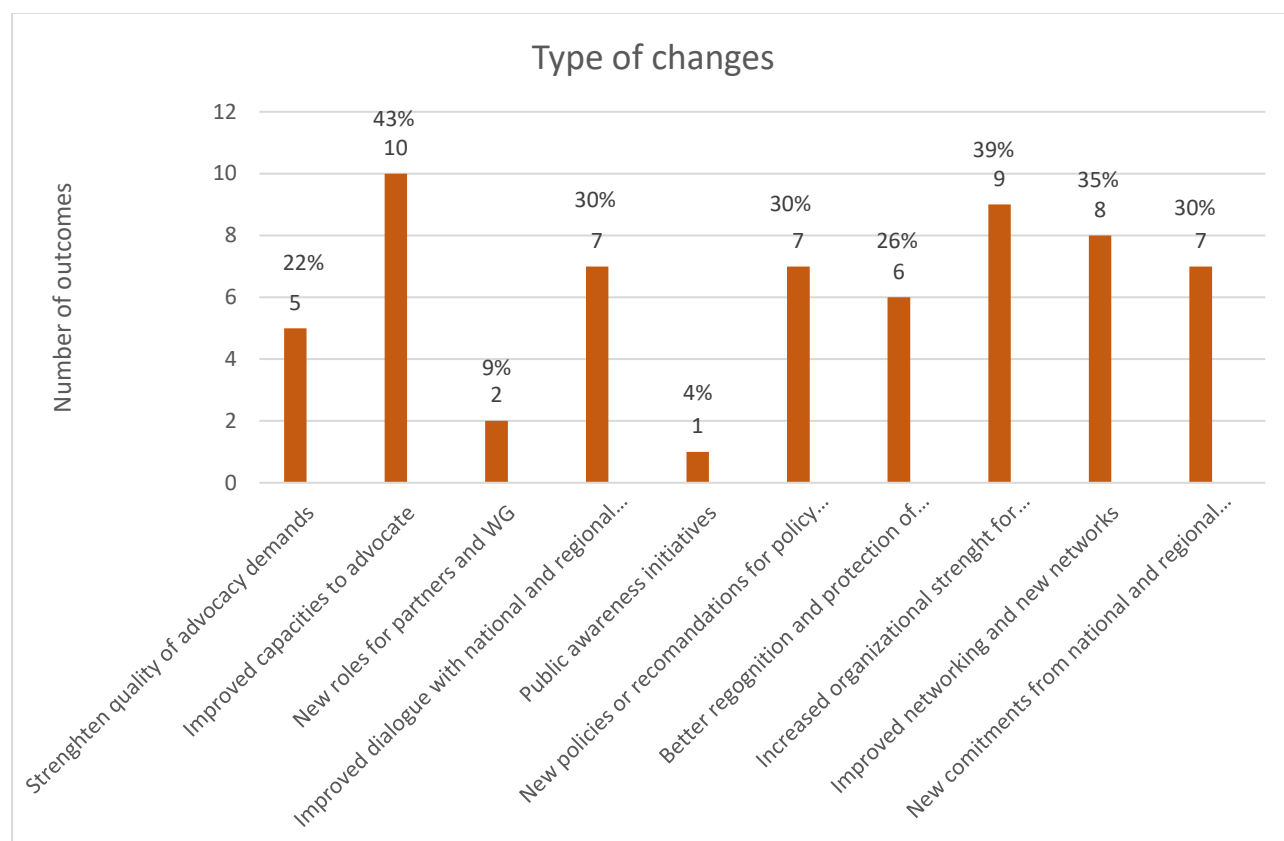
Other CSOs and networks. Collaboration was strengthened between like-minded NGOs, CSOs and other stakeholders (**outcomes:** 3,4). Through the programme, regional partners jointly organized events and initiatives during ASEAN People's Forum where they presented joint statements about the importance of social protection for informal economy workers and highlighted demands essential for the improvement of workers' lives.

ASEAN representatives. As mentioned above, ASEAN representatives – in particular ASEAN Secretariat and ASEAN Committee on Women – have also demonstrated changes in their agenda focusing on the importance to address unpaid care and domestic work and inclusion of social protection in the next 5 years action plan (**outcome 22, 23**).

The programme resulted in various types of changes, as shown in figure 4. We see that 43% of outcomes were linked to improved capacities for partners and workers to advocate, 39% to increased organisational strength for partners, improved networking, and 35 improved networking and new networks.

In the graphic 4 below a more detailed analysis of the types of changes is presented, giving a better understanding about changes occurred.

Figure 4: Type of change provided by the outcomes

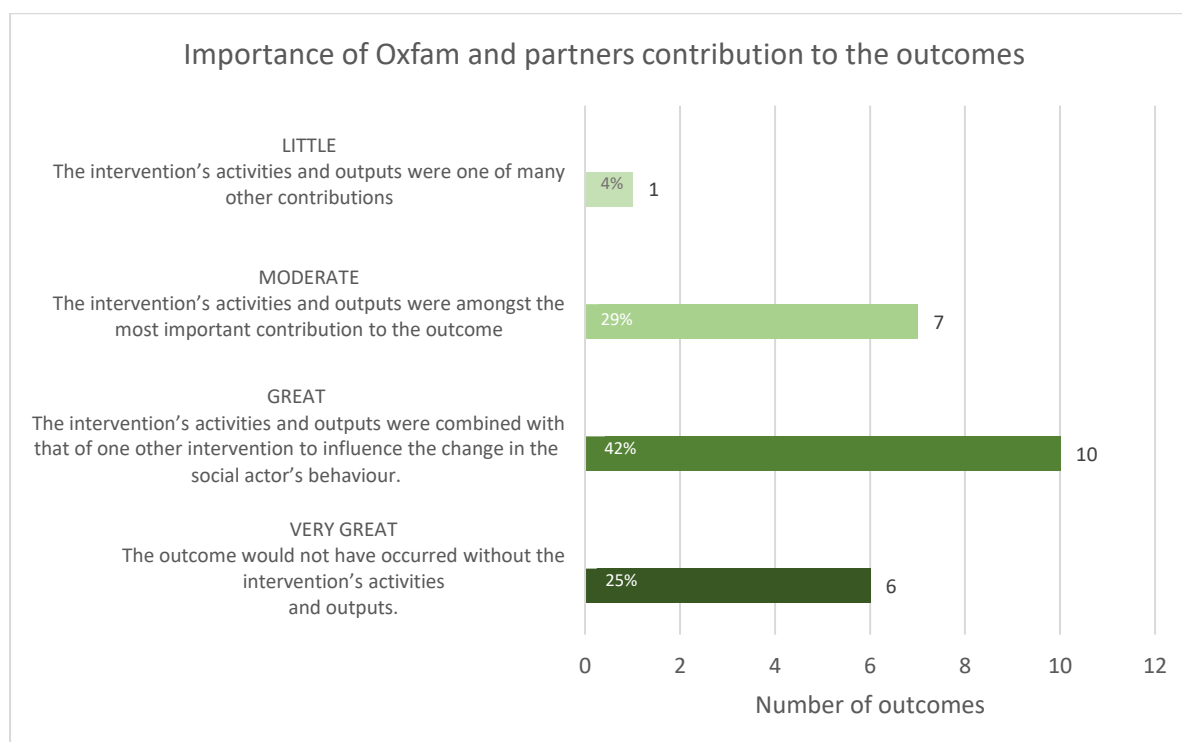


In regard to the contribution that Oxfam and regional partners made to the achievement of the outcomes, the outcome analysis shows that this contribution was very important:

- For 25% of the outcomes, it was an absolute condition: they would not have occurred without the intervention' activities and output
- For 42% the analysis showed that it was a combination with that of one other intervention to influence the change in the social actor's behaviour (see figure 5 below).
- For 29% of the outcome the contribution was moderate and 4% little meaning that there were other interventions and activities which contributed to the change.

The rating was done by Oxfam team and a details detail analysis is presented in the chart below:

Figure 5: Importance of Oxfam and partners contribution



Evaluation question: What difference does the intervention make at national and regional levels? What is the added value of the regional work?

As part of the evaluation process, a joint session was organized harvesters to reflect on the difference that the intervention had at the national and regional levels and the added value of the regional component to the programme. The discussion started from the assumption that **if the regional networks are well organized and seize campaigning opportunities, they can get more visibility in the region from the decision makers and external actors.** The **results from the discussion validate this assumption.** The linkages between national and regional partners provided opportunities for exchange of crucial information, joint learning and advocacy, as well opportunities for increased visibility.

All partners agree that the project has allowed them to expand their work on social protection, build more awareness among their networks about the importance of social protection and contribute to increased visibility of the issues of marginalized workers in the region. Discussion about social protection has increased at the regional level as a result of COVID-19 and this presented an opportunity to engage different stakeholders and decision makers both at the regional and national level. Regional collaboration has also helped strengthen the case of informal workers and the right to social protection. There is more consensus among workers groups and Trade Unions across the region about the need for social protection for all workers, including those in the informal settings. Interest has grown within Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam for common demands and approach towards expansion of social protection to all. StreetNet report that as a result of the project, general public is more aware of the issues that informal workers face, while more partners are interested in joining the networks. As a result, there were numerous opportunities for

exchange and for expanding their work in Vietnam, which was previously more challenging. AMRC has strengthened the collaboration with other regional networks and cemented their reputation as one of the most important networks in the region promoting social protection and labour rights for marginalized workers. It facilitated and engaged in dialogues at the regional level and organized several events in the region with likeminded organizations. It has also supported its members to strengthen their research and advocacy skills to inform national policies, strategies and programmes to improve access to social protection. All this work has added value in the way that enhanced more knowledge sharing, network strengthening and consensus building among likeminded organizations and networks.

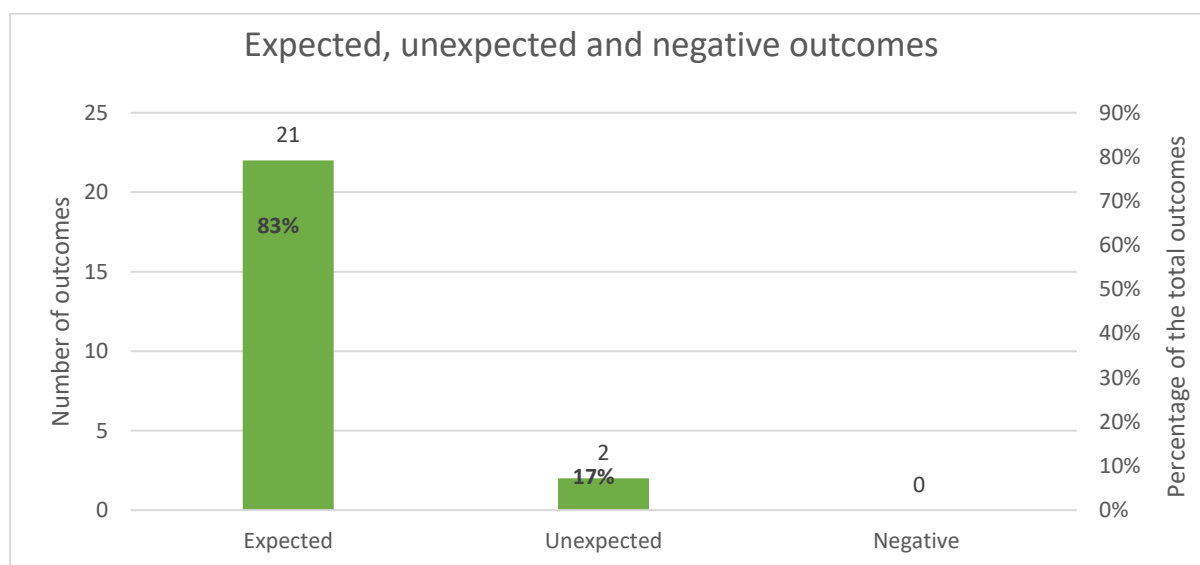
The participants also observed that although all partners have made a lot of progress individually, more could have been done jointly in term of campaigning.

4.4 IMPACT

Evaluation question: What are the unintended outcomes generated by the programme?

Among the 23 outcomes harvested, 2 were unexpected: the unexpected outcomes contributed to Result 1 and Result 2. One was linked to the collaboration with ASEAN and another to the invitation of one of ARMC's partners to be part of the technical group on Extending Maternity Leave Law of Philippines. By unexpected outcomes we mean outcomes that surprised us positively or negatively because we didn't expect it to happen.

Figure 3: Expected, unexpected and negative outcomes



The unexpected outcomes harvested are listed below as well as their contribution to OS and results of the programme.

#	Change agent	Outcome	SO	R1	R2
9	AMRC (Asia Monitoring Center)	In 2019, the Drafting Committee for the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Extended Maternity Leave Law of Philippines invited 4 marginalized workers organizations of the Philippine Social Protection Network, also members of the Asian Roundtable on Social Protection, to be part of the technical group and include their perspectives in the final draft of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Extended Maternity Leave Law.		x	
23	Oxfam	In 2020, ASEAN Secretariat and ACW invited Oxfam to jointly organize a Web-Forum on Care Matters to brief the ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW) members on Unpaid Care and Domestic Work to mark the 19th ACW meeting, and to attend the Theory of Change workshop of the ACW in preparation for the formulation of its 2021-2025 work plan.			x

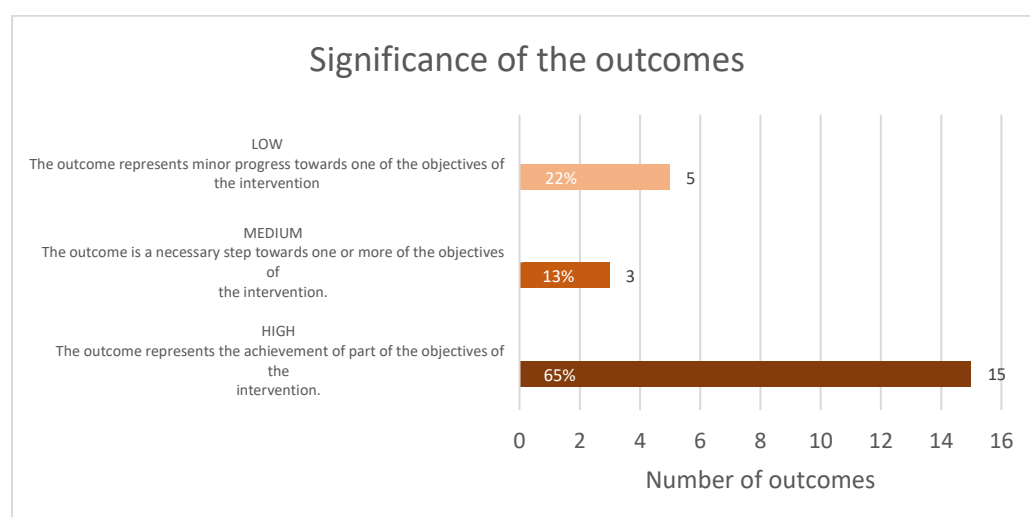
The extension of the paid maternity leave in the Philippines from 60 days to 105 days was a major win for the civil society which for many years advocated for the changes in the law. The invitation of the marginalised workers organisations of the Philippine Social Protection Network to be part of the technical group was surprising and somewhat unexpected, as traditionally civil society organisations are excluded from the major policy dialogues and

decision-making processes. Thus, it was an important achievement because it showed commitment from the decision makers to include the voice of CSOs in the policy discussions. Although not directly connected to South East Asia, this outcome is relevant because of the lessons learned that can be drawn and shared with other CSOs in South East Asia region. The new law serves as a best practice for other governments in the region and a successful example of what can be achieved if different stakeholders work together towards a common goal.

Another unexpected outcome was the relationship developed with ASEAN Secretariat and ACW, which was surprising given the challenges in engaging with ASEAN Institutions. The ASEAN is a highly stratified and hierarchical organisation, which makes it difficult to find points of entry for advocacy and influencing. Therefore, this outcome was unexpected. Its importance is extremely relevant since it has opened the door for other initiatives and can lead to other influencing opportunities in the near future.

In addition, Oxfam team has also rated the significance of the outcome, and among the 23 outcomes, 65% were identified as highly significant, representing the achievement of part of the objectives of the interventions, while 22% were identified as having a low significance with minor progress towards one of the objectives of the intervention.

Figure 7: Significance of the outcome, as rated by Oxfam



4.5 GENDER JUSTICE

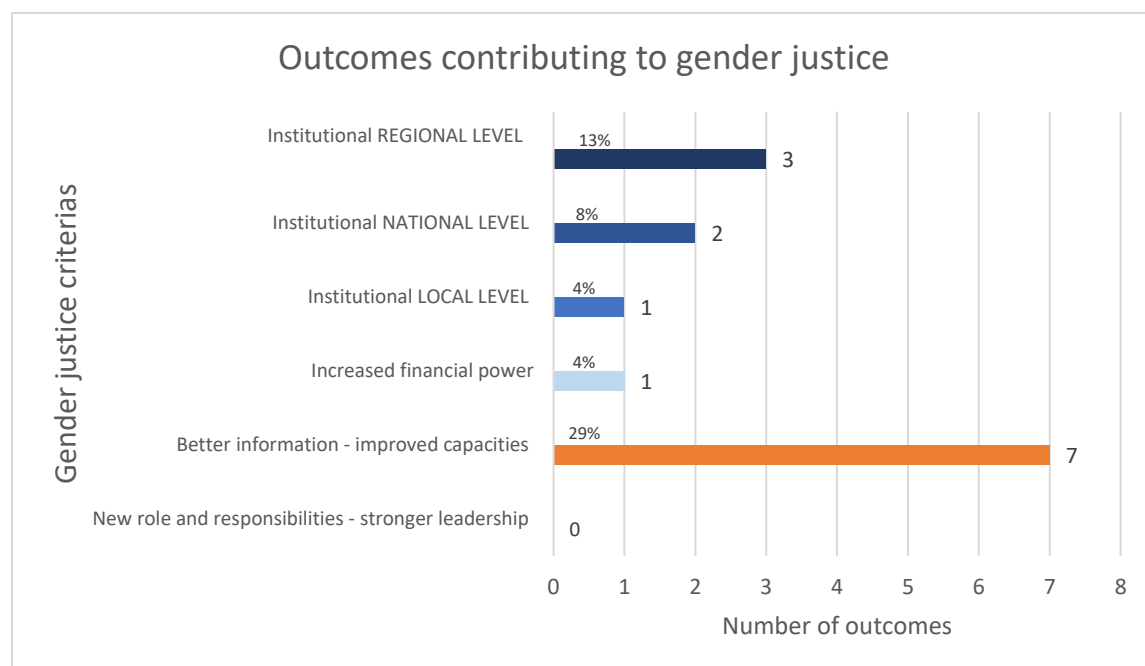
Evaluation question: Do the outcomes show changes towards gender justice?

The analysis also shows that the programme contributed towards gender justice. Among the 23 outcomes, 11 contributed to gender justice at different levels (outcomes: 1,2,4,5,6,7,9,11,12,22,23).

The criteria defined for gender justice included 6 main aspects: changes at the institutional regional, national and local levels, increased financial power, access to better information and improved capacities, new roles and responsibilities translated to stronger leadership. Some outcomes contributed to changes at different levels (e.g. some outcomes contributed to changes at the institutional local level, as well as national level and improved capacities).

The most outcomes (29%) show that women have improved capacities in relation to social protection and have access to better information. The changes at the institutional regional levels show that there was a change in the policies and/or commitments in favour of women which lead to gender transformative social protection. The rest of the outcomes contributed towards changes at the institutional national and local level. Although not very visible in the analysis, it's important to note that the programme witnessed an increase in women's participation in workers' groups and community groups, with partners taken an active role in advocating for more gender responsive social protection.

Figure 8: Outcomes contributing to gender justice



4.6 SUSTAINABILITY

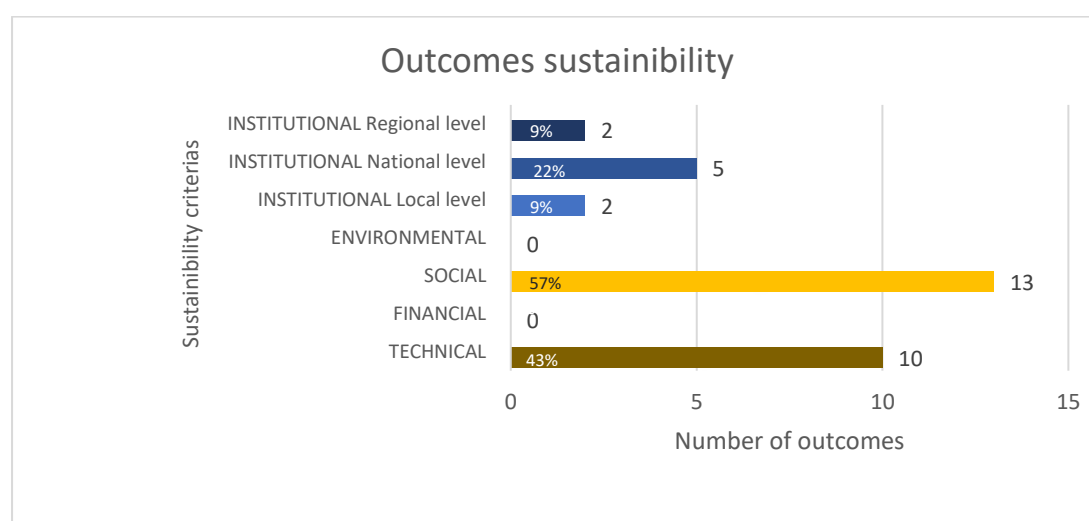
Evaluation question: Do the Outcomes show that the benefits of the programme will be sustainable?

In this chapter we discuss the potential of the outcomes achieved to be sustainable. We started from the definition of sustainability as described in the programme proposal which includes several **criteria and typology as below:**

- Technical sustainability refers to improved capacities, skills of partners and workers, including access to knowledge and tools which can be use even after the project is finished.
- Financial sustainability refers to economic strength, better incomes of workers, as well as increased investment for social protection
- Social sustainability refers to inclusion, social place or status, recognition, new collaborations, solidarity among workers and partners and lasting relationships
- Environmental sustainability refers to how the project has created the sustainable solutions for climate change, health condition, gear and protection
- Institutional sustainability at local level refers to tools, knowledge, products, internal rules for unions, groups, communities that could be used by workers and partners after the end of the project.
- Institutional sustainability at national level refers to political and structural changes, laws, and policies that have a positive impact on the lives of people targeted by the project.

Figure 9 shows how the outcomes were distributed over different categories of sustainability as described above. All outcomes show at least one or several sustainability dimensions. Social sustainability appears to be the most important, followed by technical sustainability. In 57% of the outcomes we found an indication of social sustainability (outcomes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 19, 23), and 43% of technical sustainability (outcomes: 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14), and 40% institutional sustainability (outcomes: 5, 9, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23). There seems to be a correlation between the social sustainability and the changes in the visibility and recognition of the actors of change (outcomes 6,7,8). It is also important to underline that the institutional sustainability (local, national and regional) is of high importance as those changes being related to new rules, institutional frames and laws. Environmental and financial criterion is not represented in the regional outcomes.

Figure 9: Sustainability of the outcomes



5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 CONCLUSIONS

Overall, the outcomes showed that the project has **built the necessary knowledge, capacity and structures that provide an enabling environment for the continuation of the work on promoting social protection and labour rights in ASEAN**. Knowledge has been built across all partners and their affiliate which they will continue using in the next 2022-2026 programme. All partners continue to be interested in engaging in social protection work at the regional level, with a clear strategic direction towards expanding social protection to marginalised groups of workers. It is also clear from the interviews that social protection has become a strategic priority for all partners and embed the programmes and will continue to exist beyond the lifetime of the project.

The project has also **successfully increased the capacity and coordination of regional partners and their affiliates to advocate for social protection demands for marginalised workers**. This was done through capacity building as demonstrated in the outcome 11 and 19 and through joint collaboration and engagement. Partners have played an important role on multiple levels, encouraging and strengthening the network at the local and regional level, greatly contributing to sharing experiences and learnings. **The programme managed to strengthened partners networks and build closer collaboration** between partners affiliates, convening several joint events and advocacy events. The project also successfully coordinated the collaboration with external partners, initiating and fostering networks and platforms at the regional level. There was less evidence of alliances and linkages between regional and national partners, although some members of regional partners collaborated closely as they were also national partners of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

At the regional level, the outcomes show that the project has been able to **put some pressure to relevant ASEAN bodies** in relation to the plan set out in the project planning. ASEAN People Forum has been mentioned as one of the venues of engagement which partners have used to put forward recommendations and joint demands to ASEAN Secretariat. In addition, the project managed **to strengthen the collaboration with ASEAN Secretariat and ACW and increase the visibility**. The project made good use of the opportunities that arose and managed to establish a good relationship with the ACW Chair and ASEAN Secretariat. The added value of engaging with these institutions has become apparent, the further work of Oxfam and partners would benefit from defining the strategy of engaging ASEAN how it fits within the TOC (Theory of Change). There was less evidence of activities and outcomes at the national level influencing regional level. This can be explored and strengthened in the future programme. The linkages between countries and regional partners were created by regional workshops organised every year bringing together the national partners from Cambodia, Lao and Vietnam and regional partners. However this could be strengthened by linking the national activities to regional level which could generate learnings and provide more collaborative spaces with the regional partners.

We also found that the project has **influenced policy changes at the national levels and regional level**. There were 7 outcomes which provided evidence of policy changes and recommendations for policy makers at the national level and 7 outcomes demonstrated new

commitments from national and regional state representatives in relation to social protection and labour rights. The project successfully **created space for partners and their affiliates at the national level to contribute to policy making**. Governments from Laos, Vietnam, Philippines opened spaces for discussion and invitations for CSOs representatives to be part of working groups, policy dialogue and engage in more formal collaboration.

4.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

The project has been very successful in strengthening the regional partners and its affiliates. It also has done very well building up the SP alliance at the regional level and future Oxfam projects can leverage from the good relationships built through the project. The project has thus achieved many of its very ambitious goals.

Considering that the funding for the next programme has been secured and given the changes in the thematic area, there are a few recommendations for consideration to strengthen the implementation of the future programme.

- In the multi-county regional ASEAN context, it is important to **continue building the alliances, collaboration and movements**, as well as distinguishing among different partnership strategies which would be helpful for learning and monitoring what works in that context and inform better future synergies. Finding **linkages between the DGD programme and other ongoing programmes at the regional level** and partner with other allies in the region will contribute to more visibility and strengthening the labour movement in the region.
- The future work of Oxfam on social protection would benefit from further **redefined and explicit strategies for engaging at the regional level** with ASEAN bodies and entities together with the regional partners and country offices. Generally, there should be **clear advocacy strategies** developed, including on the role that Oxfam and its partners want to play in fostering the labour rights movement in ASEAN.
- For future projects, the **regional partners** of Oxfam can benefit from **improved collaboration and coordination among themselves and with the national partners** from Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, for purposes of learning, exchange and common consensus building. Oxfam can take a more active role on coordinating and facilitating the alliance building, as well as developing optimized, creative and inclusive strategies.
- In terms of programmatic approach, it's important that for future projects there is a **clear framework and understanding about the programme and TOC**, as well as key strategies employed in the project implementation.
- Develop a **monitoring system and methods** that will allow harvesting outcomes and changes more easily and on a regular basis.

6. APPENDICES

- List of outcome statements
- List of documents and bibliography used.
- A list of interviewees (name, function and working environment) and people participating in workshops.
- Details on composition of evaluation team (names, nationality, expertise, working environment).

List of outcome statements

#	Organization	OUTCOME STATEMENT	SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION
1	AMRC (Asia Monitoring Center)	Between 2017-2019, 149 Maginalized Workers Organizations (MWOs), also members of Asian Roundtable on Social Protection (AROSP), from 10 countries (Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Indonesia, Philippines, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia) analyzed the context situation and policies on social protection in their respective countries and developed demands on social protection policies that could address their needs.	The current social protection practices, nation-wide and world-wide have been developed by the policy makers and social protection practitioners with no voice from people. Social protection understanding is essential in powering workers to fight for their right toward social protection. Experiences and knowledge on social protection advocacy is important for MWOs leaders to have more confidence in leading their influencing work. By acquiring this knowledge on social protection, advocacy and policy analysis, MWOs are able to transfer their knowledge on social protection to their members and facilitate the development of the demands from their constituencies.	AMRC developed and tested a training Manual on Social Protection from the Grassroots Perspective, based on experience in working with different grassroots organizations in the region. The training aims at promoting grassroots perspective on social protection as well as the grassroots workers' social protection demands. AMRC developed and tested an advocacy toolkit to be used by MWOs, trainers, practitioners in awareness raising or advocacy strategy development and planning. AMRC and AROSP members had used the manual to conduct 18 trainings/workshops for 553 MWOs leaders (259 women or 47%) in 10 countries (the Philippines, Indonesia, Cambodia, Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand). During and after the training, MWOs developed their own demands on social protection, developed and implemented their advocacy strategies and plans. In total, 3,215 marginalized workers (more than 50% women) were reached out by the MWOs through training, workshop, research and campaign by MWOs.
2	AMRC (Asia Monitoring Center)	Between 2018 - 2021, Asian Roundtable on Social Protection (AROSP) members in the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Nepal, developed and put forward concrete gender transformative social protection demands regarding pregnancy health care, mother and children protection, or maternity leave, for women workers, in particular informal women workers.	In 2018 AROSP members set up some principles and approaches on gender transformative social protection. Before 2018, the network had little understanding about gender inequality and how social protection can bring change. Women workers, especially women in the informal economy, are among the most vulnerable groups, due to the life cycle risks and vulnerabilities (both from economic, social and disaster type of risks and shocks). Many social protection policies and practices do not take into account the gender dimension, and many even deepen the gender inequalities. Therefore, a gender transformative agenda is important to highlight the gender gaps and put forward demands with a gender lens.	AROSP organized a biennial conference in 2018 to discuss the gender perspective of social protection, which gave a clearer input on the AROSP principles and approach toward transformative social protection. AROSP Southeast Asia conducted a research in 2021 on maternity protection in Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia which highlighted the policy gap in providing maternity protection especially to the women workers in the informal economy.

3	AMRC (Asia Monitoring Center)	<p>On the 6 of November 2020, during the ASEAN People Forum 2020 in Vietnam, 27 CSOs from ASIA Pacific Region developed a joint statement to demand transformative social protection for all workers, which was later presented to the ASEAN Secretariat.</p>	<p>The pandemic is causing record-high unemployment in many countries including in Southeast Asia, deepening further the poverty in the region. The healthcare support and cash assistance programmes put in place by governments as part of Covid 19 response have been mostly one-off and insufficient to secure the lives of people.</p> <p>The ASIA People Forum (APF), organized every year, presents an opportunity for CSOs to present their demands to the ASEAN Chairmanship and bridge the gap between the ASEAN institutions and its people. The joint statements of CSOs sectors as a result of the APF is extremely important as it is formally presented to the ASEAN Secretariat.</p>	<p>AMRC jointly with Network for Transformative Social Protection and HomeNet South East Asia organize 3 hybrid workshops (combination of offline and online) under the Asia People Forum convergence space of Life with Dignity on 5-7 November 2020. There was a total of 376 participants, 13 AROSP member representatives presented during the workshops.</p>
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4	AMRC (Asia Monitoring Center)	<p>In October 2021, ASEAN Civil Society Conference/ ASEAN People Forum presented a joint statement to the ASEAN Secretariat with recommendations on provision of social protection, gender equality and social justice.</p>	<p>COVID-19 has brought about immense challenges for governments over the world in ensuring a rapid public health response, maintaining core service delivery, and providing financial support to sustain economic activity through crisis to recovery. This also brings social protection (SP) to the forefront as a crisis response tool.</p> <p>As the crisis continues and existing social protection systems have revealed weaknesses and gaps, taking stock of policy responses and emerging lessons becomes increasingly important. This outcome is important as it highlights the collective action and importance given to social protection by the major ASEAN CSOs platforms and networks. Before, social protection was rarely mentioned in their statements.</p>	<p>AROSP organized a webinar series “Rethinking of Social Protection in Southeast Asia Countries - Challenges of COVID-19 Crisis and the Way towards Transformative Social Protection ”. The webinar was hosted by the Confederation of Indonesia People Movement (KPRI Indonesia), Asia Monitoring Resource Centre (AMRC), with support of Center for Development and Integration (CDI Vietnam) from 4th – 6th October 2021 with 117 participants. The webinar results were presented in the ASEAN Civil Society Conference/ASEAN People’s Forum (ACSC/APF): “Authoritarianism, Militarism and COVID-19: Challenge for Collective Actions to Address Rising Inequality and Shrinking Civic Space in Southeast Asia”, 15-17 October 2021.</p> <p>Network on Transformative Social Protection, HomeNet South East Asia, INSP!R Asia, Asian Solidarity Economy Council and AROSP jointly organized two events as part of the ASEAN Civil Society Conference/ ASEAN People Forum on Social, Political and Economic Impacts of Covid 19 and The Impacts of COVID-19 on Human Rights and the Economy. During the webinars, AMRC presented key messages from the AROSP webinar series, which were later included in the statement.</p>
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5	AMRC (Asia Monitoring Center)	<p>During 2020-2021 the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs in Vietnam invited Asian Roundtable on Social Protection (AROSP) Members, LIGHT and M.net, to be advisors of the technical group for the revision of the social assistance policy, which resulted in informal migrant workers being officially added as beneficiaries of the government's emergency relief package, as well as guiding the government in defining the category of "informal economy workers" and developing appropriate procedure for issuing financial support.</p>	<p>For many years, various policies on social protection for the poor and other vulnerable groups have been issued and implemented by the Government of Vietnam. However, migrant workers were never identified or recognized as a vulnerable group in any official legal documents, even though their role and contribution to social development were acknowledged in different researches and in Ministry reports. When the COVID-19 pandemic began in January 2020, the Government of Vietnam issued different strict prevention policies, including preventive measures like compulsory use of face masks and widespread quarantine. During these periods, most informally employed migrant workers (mainly including street vendors, garbage collectors, loaders, freight handlers, and various service sector workers), lost their jobs or suffered unemployment and thereby saw their income reduced significantly.</p> <p>The outcome is important because it finally recognises the informal workers, that the voices of the workers were included in the policy design. It's a milestone in having CSOs representatives in the policy revision and design. This shows that MNet and LIGHT are becoming important allies for the government and that they are increasingly recognised by the national authorities on social protection.</p>	<p>To collect more comprehensive information about the impact of Covid-19, AMRC supported M.net to do an online research on "Covid-19 related Social-economic impacts on vulnerable workers (especially informal migrant workers) in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh", in September, 2020, with 649 participants (447 women) from street vendors, waste collectors, and workers in restaurants, and coffee shops and entertainment. M.net presented the report findings in several workshops including APF.</p> <p>AMRC supported LIGHT to conduct an additional online research in the first half of 2021, focusing on COVID19 impact on women industrial workers in cooperation with SDRC (AROSP member), Local Trade Unions and Women Unions in Ha Noi, Hai Phong, Hai Duong, Bac Ninh, Bac Giang, HCM city with 1,195 workers respondents. In both researches, AMRC provided financial and technical support including research methodology and reporting.</p> <p>With the evidence from the research, LIGHT and Mnet worked closely with MOLISA through technical meetings, consultancies workshops and provided policy recommendations. LIGHT presented the research findings and recommendations in about 10 workshops both locally and internationally, on television talk shows, and consultation meetings, to raise awareness and advocate for social assistance that includes informal workers, pregnant women workers and young mothers with child below 6 years old and to call for more collaboration in advocacy for transformative social protection.</p>
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6	AMRC (Asia Monitoring Center)	Between 2020-2021, in the context of Covid 19, 66 Marginalised Workers Organisations from 7 countries (the Philippines, Nepal, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Vietnam and Cambodia) developed and presented evidence based social protection recommendations to their local Governments.	This outcome is important, because workers organisations were able to put in practice the knowledge and skills they developed over the years, develop and present recommendations that are based on evidence from the various research they conducted during Covid19 to understand better the impact on workers' livelihoods and health. Workers organisations felt compelled to become more active in their advocacy efforts to ensure that the most affected by the pandemic received the adequate support.	AMRC supported AROSP members to conduct research to better understanding on the COVID19 impacts and responses in their countries. As result, 9 mini research were completed by 8 AROSP members from 7 countries, including Philippines Social Protection Network, Homenet Nepal (HNN), Center for Development and Integration (CDI), Coalition Of Cambodian Independent Democracy of Informal Economy Association (IDEA), Network of Action for Migrant Workers (M.Net), Jaringan Kerja Nasional (JAKERNAS), Center for Workers Education (CWE), and Bangladesh Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Foundation (OSHE). Various partners used the research findings and recommendations in different workshops and policy consultation with governments, trade unions and their own members, as well as developed campaigns based on the research findings.
7	AMRC (Asia Monitoring Center)	In 2021, Homenet Philippines, member of Asian Roundtable on Social Protection, released a press statement on 1st May, developed jointly with 16 CSOs members, calling for universal social protection for all informal workers with specific demands such as Universal Health Care, Expansion of the Social Security System to Informal Workers, Universal Social Pension, and Emergency Cash Assistance for Informal Workers, especially for women workers.	HomeNet Philippines, a member of Homenet Southeast Asia, is a broad coalition of organizations of home-based and other workers in the informal economy, aiming at consolidating and empowering home-based workers especially women to access to social protection. This outcome is important because it shows that Homenet Philippines is becoming more visible and recognised in decision-making bodies both at the local and national levels. By jointly releasing press statements, grassroots workers show that they are able to explain their own understanding of social protection based on their own experiences, struggles, and needs; to formulate their social protection demands; and to develop strategies in organising and advocating for social protection.	AMRC supported Homenet Philipines to conduct an online training on social protection advocacy with 40 participants (32 women) including 30 Home-Based Leaders of 16 local organisations and 10 guest participants from HomeNet Southeast Asia and WIEGO. The results of the training included: i) four (4) Key Social Protection demands were formulated and prioritized, which served as inputs for a press statement by HNP released on the Labor Day; ii) One (1) Social Protection Advocacy plan with immediate action points and clear strategies was drafted; iii) a package of Social Protection Advocacy training modules for online delivery (based on the Social Protection from the Grassroots perspective and Advocacy toolkits) was finalized.

8	AMRC (Asia Monitoring Center)	In 2019, 14 marginalised workers organisations in Bangladesh, members of Bangladesh Social Protection Advocacy Network (BSPAN) and of AROSP, conducted a meeting with the government agencies to discuss the development of a national campaign roadmap on Ratification of ILO Convention of Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention 1952 (No.102).	Organizations which join the Bangladesh Social Protection Advocacy Network (BSPAN) show that they are willing to include social protection in the organisation's agenda, and work to promote and improve social protection for their members. Before joining Bangladesh Social Protection Advocacy Network (BSPAN), the groups did not collaborate on social protection issues in Bangladesh, and the network provides them the platform to collaborate and cooperate. By joining the group, they gain more visibility and have more collective power to influence policies, and therefore are able to organise meetings with the social protection institutions	The DGD programme provided resources to support some of the work of the Bangladesh Social Protection Advocacy Network (BSPAN) in 2019, including to conduct of the meeting with the government officials. The network composed of marginalised workers organisations has very limited resources and the support from the programme allowed the conduct the said activities. AMRC also supported the BSPAN with capacity building on social protection and advocacy which in return built their confidence to engage with officials and organise meetings and dialogues with decision makers.
9	AMRC (Asia Monitoring Center)	In 2019, the Drafting Committee for the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Extended Maternity Leave Law of Philippines invited 4 marginalised workers organisations of the Philippine Social Protection Network, also members of the Asian Roundtable on Social Protection, to be part of the technical group and include their perspectives in the final draft of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Extended Maternity Leave Law.	The Implementing Rules and Regulation of the revision of the maternity protection law is very important, as it details how the new revised law will be implemented. The outcome is important, because it shows commitment from the decision makers to include the voice of CSOs in the policy discussions and enable grassroots movements to bring the needs of their constituencies into the body of the law. This also allowed the marginalized workers organizations to increase their visibility among lawmakers and other policymakers, providing them better access to these lawmakers needed for future policy advocacy.	In 2018, AMRC through the DGD project supported the capacity-building workshop on social protection for various marginalised workers organisations in the Philippines. Among the outputs of the workshop was to work on issues of social protection, including intervention in the drafting of then proposed legislation on Universal Health Care and Extended Maternity Leave. The groups who attended the workshop eventually formed the Philippine Social Protection Network and some members of the network were involved in the drafting of the law in the following months until the Implementing Rules and Regulations was finalized for the Extended Maternity Leave Law in 2019.

10	AMRC (Asia Monitoring Center)	In 2019, members of the Bangladesh Social Protection Advocacy Network (BSPAN), also member of AROSP/AMRC, shared their action plan to members of the media at a Special Press Briefing on Ratification of International Labour Organization Convention of Social Security 1952 (No.102) in Bangladesh	The special press briefing allowed members of the Bangladesh press to be aware of their initiatives. Exposing media to the information related to social protection and initiatives on the ratification of the ILO Conventions can contribute to increase the visibility of the marginalised workers organisations and their perspective at the national level by using media's influence.	The DGD programme provided the resources to conduct the media conference, including the rental of the venue.
11	AMRC (Asia Monitoring Center)	In 2019, the home-based workers in Nepal, members of HomeNet Nepal, were given easier access to social protection concepts through training in their local language.	Social Protection concepts are usually in English, making it difficult for local groups to grasp the subject. Trainings are also normally developed in English, and sometimes it makes it difficult for the local trainers to understand well the concepts and ensure that the information from the trainings is reaching those in need. It's therefore essential to have trainings translated into the local languages, so that the dissemination of information reaches the grassroots. HomeNet Nepal translated the Social Protection Training Manual of the Asia Monitor Resource Centre from English to Nepali, allowing the information to be shared with women workers in Nepal, and contribute to the increased capacity of the women workers to articulate their social protection demands and promote them to appropriate policy makers in Nepal. This also contributes to the increased agency for Homenet Nepal on the social protection training manual.	The DGD programme supported the development of the social protection training manual and the efforts of Homenet Nepal to translate from English to Nepali the training manual.

12	AMRC (Asia Monitoring Center)	In 2019, in Bangkok, the members of the Asian Roundtable on Social Protection South East Asia from Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam jointly develop the first draft of the social protection advocacy toolkit to improve their evidence-based policy advocacy work.	Developing a joint advocacy toolkit with the inputs of various members is extremely significant for the group ownership. It's also important to have tools and materials that are developed based on their own context and perspectives on how to conduct advocacy for social protection. This was the first advocacy toolkit developed for the region.	In the past programme cycle, the DGD supported the development of the social protection training manual of Asia Monitor Resource Centre. The development of the social protection advocacy toolkit is a follow-up to the training manual and aimed to provide marginalized workers organizations the tools and techniques in conducting policy advocacy for social protection. The DGD programme provided the resources to bring together international participants to Bangkok, Thailand for the 2-day meeting. The meeting was able to gather the different strategies already being used for policy advocacy and success stories that can be used for the advocacy toolkit
13	StreetNet	In 2018, 3 trade unions of informal economy workers from Cambodia (Independent Democracy of Informal Economy Association), Vietnam (Vietnam General Confederation of Labor) and Laos (Lao Federation of Trade Unions) developed their own social protection extension approaches on possible schemes to be advocated for and proposed to policy makers in their own countries.	Social protection coverage is extremely important to informal economy workers in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam as they are not covered by the existing social security schemes in their own countries. There is a need to develop/amend new and existing policies for social protection extension to all workers. The national trade unions in Laos and Vietnam started to organize and advocate for all workers' rights including social protection extension. Apart from the extension of social protection, this outcome is significant because it shows how trade unions and other member-based organizations are able to participate in developing their own demands and approaches to policies that directly impact them as workers. Having trade unionists coming together and exchanging knowledge is also important as it's an opportunity for workers from different countries to share their approaches to different/similar challenges they face and to build and strengthen regional solidarity among all workers despite their status of employment. It also exposes them to other solutions that help improve their individual approaches in their countries.	StreetNet arranged an exposure visit to its Indian affiliate - SEWA (Self-Employed Workers' Association) in 2017 to learn about existing organizational social protection schemes for informal economy workers. This is where representatives of trade unions from Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam got more insights and knowledge about social protection schemes for informal economy workers. The insights the representatives got from this exchange visit informed their plans in their countries. Direct communication among the organizations from different countries was facilitated by StreetNet.

14	StreetNet	In 2019, the leadership/representatives of the three informal economy trade unions from Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam analysed the laws on social protection in their countries to be used the analysis in their negotiations with policymakers and developed plans for policy influencing.	This outcome is important because prior to the exchange visit, there was a lot of doubt from the trade unions about possibility of changing the policy around social protection to cover the informal sector. By learning and analyzing the existing laws, the organisations gain knowledge and capacity to plan activities according to their context and capabilities, and confidence to apply them in their advocacy work.	In late 2018 (28-29 November), StreetNet organized a regional workshop: “Direct negotiations of informal economy workers on implementation of ASEAN Framework and Action plan on the Declaration to strengthen social protection” for the representatives to gather and exchange plans and approaches. Other Vietnam-based/local NGOs, such as: LIGHT, GFCD and Women’s Union, which allowed StreetNet to go beyond the scope of cooperation and networking with regional ASEAN partners foreseen in the project.
15	StreetNet	In 2019, trade unions from Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam recognized informal economy workers as workers to be organized by involving them in discussions and negotiations processes.	This outcome is important because trade unions often lack the inclusiveness to see/recognize informal economy workers as workers, because there are not usually linked to an employer and don’t have employer-employee relationship as in most of the cases (especially in street vending) the workers are self-employed or own-account workers. This means that they are often excluded from discussions around workers’ rights and social protection at all governmental levels.	StreetNet’s constant engagement with trade union representatives and the regional workshop where they were participants indirectly contributed to this outcome.
16	StreetNet	In 2019, Laos Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare in cooperation with Lao Federation of Trade Unions amended their trade union law to include and recognize informal economy workers as workers who have the right to be organized.	The amendments to the legislation provides the legal basis to plan and organize informal economy workers. This is a significant outcome because it shows how trade unions can also influence policies, as the ministry revised the law as a result of consultation with the trade union.	This outcome was made possible through the cooperation between StreetNet, Lao Federation of Trade Unions, and Oxfam Laos. The exchange visit organized by StreetNet to SEWA India also informed Laos trade union representatives.

17	StreetNet	In 2019, at least 10 trade union organizers, leaders and activists from VGCL Vien Long Province union in Vietnam, member of StreetNet, developed strategies to organize informal workers in their province.	It is important to understand the specific needs of leaders and build the capacity of trade unionists on organizing and recruiting informal economy workers. There is still a difference in organizing formal and informal economy workers, since the formal workers have clear employee-employer relationships and many regulations have been developed with this in mind while informal economy workers have different arrangements--some are self-employed, part of cooperatives, independent, etc. Therefore, identifying them and organizing them can be challenging and often they are mobile workers, like mobile street vendors and don't have an allocated working space to trade. Organizing is an important skill for an organization to develop prior to conducting negotiation skills training as this increases the chance of having active members involved in negotiating in their communities.	StreetNet developed and implemented a training programme specific to the country's needs on organizing informal economy workers which was successfully implemented in the VGCL structure.
18	StreetNet	In 2020, market vendors, activists and leaders from Vien Long Province in Laos, who were part of the series of trainings on organizing in 2019, established the first street vendors organization in their province.	Establishing a street vendors organization means that informal economy workers in Vien Long Province can make their concerns heard. This is important because having no organization means that street vendors are not often aware of their rights--especially the right to work and often they don't realize to identify themselves as "workers". Having an organization also gives them greater leverage when it comes to negotiating terms with their state counterparts. Prior, there were no organisations, associations of informal economy workers. After having acquired knowledge and skills through training, it is also important for informal economy workers to apply these skills through their newly formed organization.	StreetNet provided all needed technical support and professional advice on the creation of the union of street and market vendors in Vien Long Province as well as on institutional capacity.

19	StreetNet	In 2021, partners from StreetNet Southeast Asia established a strong allied of organizations representing informal economy workers from Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam who are engaged in strategic work on organizing and advocating for informal economy workers.	Apart from strengthening national capacity of trade unions within their countries, establishing an alliance within Southeast Asia to promote the rights of informal economy workers can be influential in creating international and strategic solidarity that pushes government authorities to seriously consider policies that improve the lives of street vendors and other informal economy workers.	StreetNet organized a regional event where representatives from the three countries' trade unions could present their lessons learned and plans to advocate for the extension of social protection.
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20	MMN	<p>On 17 September 2019, government representatives of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam (CLMTV) issued a statement expressing their commitment to create a joint framework on the portability of social security for migrant workers in CLMTV.</p>	<p>In Thailand alone, there are estimated 4 million migrant workers, most of whom are from Myanmar, Cambodia and Laos. As of 2019, 1.2 million migrant workers had enrolled in Thailand's Social Security Fund (though the number decreased to 900,000 in 2021). Given all migrants have a temporary status in Thailand and many migrants repeat the cycle of migration, return and re-migration, it is critical to establish portability of social security, so that migrants are not left out of the protection due to their migratory nature. The statement issued by CLMTV governments indicates that the government recognises the importance of this matter.</p>	<p>In July 2017, MMN launched a report, Safe from the Start: Roles of Countries of Origin. The report highlighted the roles countries of origin such as Cambodia and Myanmar should play in protecting their nationals migrating abroad, including facilitating migrants' access to social protection.</p> <p>In July 2017, MMN organised the 1st Policy Dialogue on Roles of Countries of Origin, in Yangon, Myanmar. This was attended by representatives of Myanmar Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population, Cambodia Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, Cambodia National Committee for Counter Trafficking, Cambodia Ministry of Women Affairs, Cambodia Ministry of Social Affairs, Philippine Embassy in Yangon, trade unions, CSOs, UNs, development agencies and recruitment agency associations. At the end of the Dialogue, the Cambodian delegation, led by H.E. Ms Chou Bun Eng, Secretary of State, publicly stated that it is the first time for countries of origin to have such a dialogue, that it is important to continue such a dialogue and that they would like to host the next meeting.</p> <p>2018-2019: MMN conducted a further study focusing on the roles of countries of origin in facilitating their migrant nationals to access social protection. The scope of study has expanded to Vietnam as a country of origin.</p> <p>15-16 September 2019: MMN organised the 2nd Policy Dialogue on Roles of Countries of Origin, in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The Policy Dialogue was attended by Myanmar Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population, Cambodia Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training including the Social Security Fund, Cambodia National Committee for Counter Trafficking, Cambodia Ministry of Women Affairs, Cambodia Ministry of Social Affairs, Cambodia Ministry of Foreign Affairs, trade unions, CSOs, UNs, development agencies and recruitment agency associations from Cambodia, Vietnam and Myanmar. On the 2nd day of the Policy Dialogue, all</p>
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				<p>the participants collectively developed recommendations, including portability of social protection for migrants.</p>
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21	MMN	<p>On 19 December 2019, Bangkok, Thailand, the Thai Social Security Office acknowledged that exclusion of migrant agricultural workers from the Social Security Fund is problematic, and also confirmed that all workers, including undocumented migrant workers are entitled to Workmen Compensation.</p>	<p>In 2017-2019, MMN conducted in-depth collaborative research focusing on the living and working conditions of migrant workers from Cambodia and Myanmar employed in Thailand's agricultural sector. This is a sector excluded from the Thai Social Security.</p> <p>On 19 December 2019, MMN held a multi-stakeholder workshop on Migrant Agricultural Workers in Thailand in Bangkok, Thailand. Over 40 participants, including migrant workers representatives, Thai government officials from the Ministry of Labour, Cambodian government officials, CSOs from Thailand, Myanmar and Cambodia, the International Labour Organization, and experts attended the Workshop to hear findings from MMN research on migrant agricultural workers in Thailand, and discuss how stakeholders can work towards improving protection mechanisms afforded this group of workers.</p>
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22	Oxfam	<p>In 2020, ASEAN Secretariat and ACW invited Oxfam to jointly organise a Web-Forum on Care Matters to brief the ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW) members on Upaid Care and Domestic Work to mark the 19th ACW meeting, and to attend the Theory of Change workshop of the ACW in preparation for the formulation of its 2021-2025 work plan.</p>	<p>The ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection signed in 2014 continues to have significant gaps in addressing gender inequalities and ensuring more transformative social protection policies. The unpaid care work has, therefore been one of the main influencing priorities for ASEAN. Up until now due to the complexities of the ASEAN structure it was difficult to find avenues for advocacy work. This outcome was therefore extremely important because it solidifies Oxfam's and partners' visibility in the ASEAN on the work related to unpaid care and domestic work and social protection, and it enabled Oxfam to develop closer partnership with the ASEAN Secretariat and ACW. This new engagement can lead to other influencing opportunities in the near future. One of the recommendations arising from the web forum was to further investigate and unpack the care economy towards promoting greater gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls through social protection.</p>	<p>Oxfam ASEAN Influencing Group and GRESIA initiated engagement with ASEAN Secretariat since 2019 on the unpaid care and domestic work agenda. Through direct enegagement over 2019 and 2020 it was possible to strengthen the collaboration and build trust which resulted in the invitation of Oxfam to organise the Web-Forum. This was also possible due to the close relationship that Oxfam in Cambodia has with the Cambodian Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA), which was the chair of ACW in 2021. MoWA showed strong interest on unpaid care and economic empowerment and has participated in various initiatives organised by Oxfam, this created the space and opportunity for Oxfam to take advantage having MoWA as a close ally to increase our influencing power within the ASEAN.</p> <p>During the Web-Forum Oxfam presented the policy brief on Taking Action on UCDW in ASEAN and highlighted the need to more gender transformative social protection policies. (https://asia.oxfam.org/latest/policy-paper/care-matters-taking-action-unpaid-care-and-domestic-work-asean)</p>
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22	Oxfam	<p>In 2021, ASEAN Secretariat and ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW) released a joint report on Addressing the Unpaid Care Work in ASEAN proposing a series of concrete recommendations for the member states on designing among others care related social protection policies to address the unpaid care work in the ASEAN.</p>	<p>The ACW has direct responsibilities on sectoral matters closely related to the interests of women and their access to social protection. It is comprised of senior officials who are responsible for the coordination and monitoring of the implementation of ASEAN's key regional priorities and cooperation in women's issues and concerns. ACW plays a key role in ensuring adequate gender mainstreaming in the development of various strategic actions to promote policy development under the ASEAN Regional Framework and Action Plan for strengthening social protection across the region.</p> <p>This outcome is important because it's the first ASEAN report that includes concrete recommendations on care-related social protection. Before, social protection was little acknowledged in major publications related to unpaid care, and wasn't used as a major strategy in addressing UCDW. This outcome shows that the ACW member states support Oxfam's call for adequate and comprehensive gender responsive social protection, as a way of recognizing and distributing UCDW.</p>	<p>Oxfam organised a Web-Froum in December 2020 in collaboration with ASEAN Committee on Women and ASEAN Secretariat on unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW), presenting recommendations on how social protection can address UCDW. This was possible with the collaboration and support from Oxfam ASEAN Working Group and GRAISEA programme.</p> <p>During the Web-Forum Oxfam presented the policy brief on Taking Action on UCDW in ASEAN and highlighted the need to more gender transformative social protection policies. (https://asia.oxfam.org/latest/policy-paper/care-matters-taking-action-unpaid-care-and-domestic-work-asean)</p> <p>Oxfam participated in the ASEAN Committee on Women's Theory of Change Workshop for the formulation of its 2021-2025 workplan. During the workshop, Oxfam presented a series of concrete recommendations on including social protection in the strategy to addressing UCDW and gender inequalities.</p> <p>Oxfam organised a virtual regional forum on Social Protection that Empowers Women where it presented a study on how social protection can address UCDW. ASEAN Committee on Women members, as well as other relevant stakeholders from UN agencies, including UNESCAP, participated in the forum.</p> <p>https://www.unescap.org/kp/2021/addressing-unpaid-care-work-asean</p>
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2. List of documents consulted

1. Regional partners annual reports (2017-2018; 2018-2019; 2019-2020; 2020-2021; 2021-2022)

3. A list of interviewees (name, function and working environment) and people participating in workshops

Name, Institution, Location	Function
Van Thi Thu Ha AMRC Vietnam	Programme Coordinator
Noel Colina AMRC Hong Kong	Programme Coordinator
Oksana Abboud StreetNet Ukraine	International Coordinator
Nastasia Tysmans StreetNet Belgium	Regional Coordinator for Asia
Reiko Harima MMN Japan	Executive Director

4. Details on composition of evaluation team (names, nationality, expertise, working environment)

- **Mariana Anton**, Oxfam in Cambodia, Regional Policy Coordinator for Social Protection, Cambodia – conducted and facilitate the harvesting process, as well as responsible for the final report.
- **Cecile Imberechts**, Oxfam Belgium consultant, Belgium – main evaluator and the focal person for content and final decision makers. Cecile supported with the categorization and analysis of the results and provided guidance on writing the report.