

3. South East Asian judges should apply CEDAW and/or CEDAW obligations and Principles to domestic judicial decision making to combat and redress gender discrimination. CEDAW and its principles may be used in the following ways:
 - a. as an interpretive guide
 - b. to resolve ambiguity
 - c. to fill gaps in domestic law
 - d. as a source of definition in particular of concepts of equality and discrimination.
4. Initial training and continuing education for judges, judicial officers from all levels of the courts, and others tasked with the administration of justice, legal practitioners, using appropriate methodologies based on collective experiences of judges should be provided on CEDAW, its principles, and other relevant international human rights instruments and their application to all areas of law and procedure, and should be integrated into ongoing judicial education programs.
5. Judicial institutions should be encouraged to conduct gender training including with a focus on sexuality and sexual violence in close cooperation with civil society experts, including those working with survivors of gender-based violence and those affected by gender discrimination.
6. Judicial training programs should include progressive gender-responsive interpretations of customary and religious norms, where applicable, in close cooperation with civil society experts.
7. Dialogue should be promoted among judges, legal practitioners and legislators on the incorporation of CEDAW into national laws and their application to gender-based discrimination cases.
8. Encourage knowledge and information sharing, including through social media, on judicial decisions between judges among South East Asian countries on CEDAW and its implementation at the domestic level.
9. National and regional databases should be established on gender equality jurisprudence with translation into local languages as well as a common language where possible.
10. Amend and update or create relevant guidelines on judicial practices to ensure judicial processes protect the dignity and safety of complainants and witnesses including through non-intimidating and non-discriminatory courtroom management and use of appropriate technology to reduce secondary victimization especially in cases of sexual violence.
11. SEA judicial institutes should consult with each other on a periodic basis to exchange ideas for courses on gender training. National evidence-based research should be conducted to enhance a better understanding of judges to promote women's access to justice and gender equality.