

Asia Democracy
Research Network

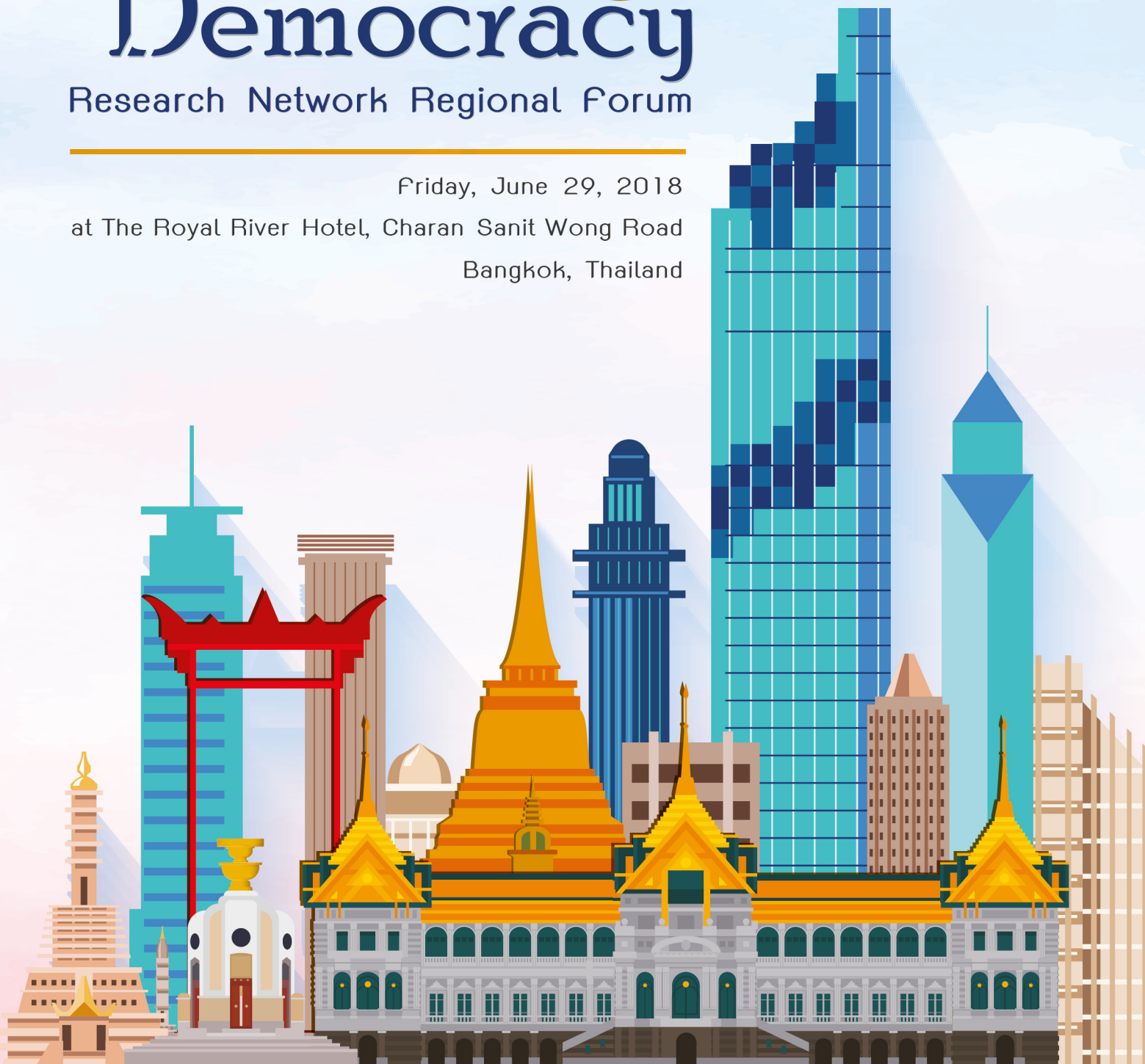


EAI
EAST ASIA INSTITUTE

Asia Democracy

Research Network Regional Forum

Friday, June 29, 2018
at The Royal River Hotel, Charan Sanit Wong Road
Bangkok, Thailand



Asia Democracy Research Network

BANGKOK FORUM

Date: Friday, June 29, 2018
Venue: The Royal River Hotel

Program

- 9:30 – 9:35 *Introduction*
Thawilwadee Bureekul, King Prajadhipok's Institute (Thailand)
- 9:35 – 9:45 *Welcome Remarks*
Sook Jong Lee, East Asia Institute (South Korea)
- 9:45 – 10:45 *Keynote Speech & Discussion*
What is Good Governance: Asian Definition and Approach

Guiding Questions: What does good governance mean in the regional context? Is there a specific concept, definition, or practice that is relevant to Asia? What democratic norms or values should Asia strive for in its pursuit of good governance?

Speaker:
Amporn Tamronglak, Thammasat University (Thailand)

Moderator:
Chin-en Wu, Asian Barometer & Academia Sinica (Taiwan)

Discussants:
Mohammad Shazzad Hossain, Manusher Jonno Foundation (Bangladesh)
Sri Nuryanti, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (Indonesia)
Ryo Sahashi, Japan Center for International Exchange (Japan)
- 10:45 – 11:00 *Coffee Break*
- 11:00 – 12:30 *Session One*
Corruption in Asia

Guiding Questions: What is the state of corruption in Asia? What successes and failures has each country experienced in controlling corruption? How can state of corruption in Asia be improved?

Panelists:
Sook Jong Lee, East Asia Institute (South Korea)
Aira Azhari, Institute for Democracy and Economic Affairs (Malaysia)
Khine Win, Sandhi Governance Institute (Myanmar)
Faheem Ahmed Khan, Pakistan Institute for Legislative Development and Transparency (Pakistan)
Moderator:

Stithorn Thananithichot, King Prajadhipok's Institute (Thailand)

Discussants:

Buuveikhuu Ganbat, Political Education Academy (Mongolia)

Veeravit Gongsakdi, Former Senator (Thailand)

12:30 – 13:30 *Buffet Lunch*

13:30 – 15:00 *Session Two*
Shrinking Civic Spaces in Asia

Guiding Questions: What evidences suggest shrinking of civic spaces in Asian democracies? What actions are being taken by the democracy defenders to protect and expand these spaces? What has been the impact of these actions on actors and spaces? What lessons can be drawn to suggest policy actions for protecting and expanding civic space?

Panelists:

Kaustuv Chakrabarti, Society for Participatory Research in Asia (India)

Chin-en Wu, Asian Barometer & Academia Sinica (Taiwan)

Myat Thu, Yangon School of Political Science (Myanmar)

Mohammad Tahseen, South Asia Partnership-Pakistan (Pakistan)

Moderator:

Sook Jong Lee, East Asia Institute (South Korea)

Discussants:

Nikorn Chamnong, Political Party Development Commission for National Reform on Constitution Commission (Thailand)

Ian Jayson Hecita, Jesse M. Robredo Institute of Governance (Philippines)

Pasan Jayasinghe, Centre for Policy Alternatives (Sri Lanka)

15:00 – 15:15 *Coffee Break*

15:15 – 16:45 *Session Three*
Gender Equality in Asia

Guiding Questions: What is the state of gender equality in Asia? To what extent has each country achieved the Sustainable Development Goals on gender equality? How can gender equality in Asia be strengthened?

Panelists:

Thawilwadee Bureekul, King Prajadhipok's Institute (Thailand)

Teresita Quintos Deles, INCITEGov (Philippines)

Moderator:

Ruengrawee Pichaikul, Gender and Development Research Institute (Thailand)

Discussants:

Orapin Sopchokchai, Thai Women Watch (Thailand)

AZHARI, Aira
BUREEKUL, Thawilwadee
CHAKRABARTI, Kaustuv
CHAMNONG, Nikorn
DELES, Teresita Quintos
GONGSAKDI, Veeravit
HECITA, Ian Jayson
HOSSAIN, Mohammad Shazzad
JAYASINGHE, Pasan
KHAN, Faheem Ahmed
LEE, Sook Jong
NURYANTI, Sri
PICHAIKUL, Ruengrawee
SAHASHI, Ryo
SOPCHOKCHAI, Orapin
TAHSEEN, Mohammad
TAMRONGLAK, Amporn
TANCHAI, Woothisarn
THANANITHICHOT, Stithorn
WU, Chin-en
Khine Win
Myat Thu

(in alphabetical order)

AZHARI, Aira

Aira Azhari is Coordinator of the Democracy and Governance Unit at the Institute for Democracy and Economic Affairs (IDEAS), an independent policy research organisation based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. She holds a Bachelor of Laws from the University of Liverpool, UK and a Master of Laws from the London School of Economics and Political Science.

BUREEKUL, Thawilwadee

Thawilwadee Bureekul is the Director of Research and Development Office, King Prajadhipok's Institute (KPI) where she is involved in the planning, management, implementation, and coordination of the Institute's research projects. In addition to her role at the KPI, Dr. Bureekul is professor in several universities in Thailand, including the Asian Institute of Technology, Thammasat University, Burapha University, Mahidol University and Silpakorn University. In 2003, she received the outstanding research award Political Science and Public Administration from the research project on "Development of Indicators for Good Governance" from Thailand Research Council. In 2012, she received the outstanding research award in Sociology Research from the research project on "the Study of Social Capital for Sustainable Community Development: Case Study of Tambon Klongkanan, Pakasai and Talingchan Communities, Amphoe Nue Klong, Krabi Province". Her research work is mostly related to democratization, good governance, social quality, public participation, public policy and election behavior. She was former member of the National Reform Council and member of the Constitution Drafting Committee and former member of the National Reform Steering Assembly where she plays an important role in the reformation process of Thailand. She also succeeded in proposing 'Gender Responsive Budgeting' in Thai Constitution and she was given 'Women of the Year 2017' award accordingly.

CHAKRABARTI, Kaustuv

Kaustuv Chakrabarti is a Senior Program Officer at PRIA. He has got over 7 years of work experience in the field of program management and research. Currently, Kaustuv works on the issues of Civic Space, multi-stakeholder partnerships, South-South Cooperation and building capacities of CSOs. He has been passionately engaged with PRIA's work on Civic Space both at the Asian and South Asian level. He has co-authored Civic space under Siege: experiences from South Asia; the State of democracy report: India; and the synthesis report on Civic Space in Asia: Emerging Issues and Policy Lessons from Six Asian Countries 2018. He has authored the Civic Space in India country report. He has a Master's degree in Globalization and Development from Institute of Development Studies (IDS), University of Sussex.

CHAMNONG, Nikorn

Nikorn Chamnong is currently the Director of the Chartthaipattana Party in Thailand and Chairman of the People's Safety Foundation. He has previously served as Deputy Minister of Transport and Communication and as an adviser to Prime Ministers Wongsawat, Sunthorawej, Shinawatra, and Silpa-archa. He has also served as a member of the national Reform Steering Assembly and Member of Parliament. Mr. Chamnong is a graduate of Tarleton State University in Texas, United States, with Master of Arts in Government.

DELES, Teresita Quintos

Teresita Quintos Deles, also known as "Ging," has been at the forefront of major peace initiatives in the Philippines, initially and for many years as a civil society activist, and, in recent years, as a public servant. She was the first woman to be appointed as Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process, with Cabinet rank, serving a first term in 2001-2005 and a second term in 2010-2016 under the Aquino government. Under her watch, the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro was signed in 2014, marking the end of four decades of armed conflict between the Philippine government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front. She also oversaw the peaceful closure of three other peace tables; the implementation of the National Action Plan on UNSC Resolution 1325, the first to be adopted in Asia; and the successful conduct of a national peace-and-development program, specifically targeting conflict-affected areas in seven geographic zones. She played a leading role in birthing the Philippine women's movement and served as an Expert-Member of the UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (UN CEDAW) in 1991-1994. She served as the Philippine Permanent Representative in the Advisory Board of the ASEAN Institute on Peace and Reconciliation from its founding in 2013 until 2016, and as a Senior Mediation Adviser under the UN Department of Political Affairs in 2017. She is currently active in civil society action to defend Philippine democracy and women's rights. She chairs the International Center on Innovation, Transformation and Excellence in Governance (INCITEGOV), which she co-founded in 2005 and which today continues to catalyze, facilitate, and nurture reform-centered movements for democratic governance. Aside from providing crucial secretariat and technical support to the democracy movement, INCITEGOV currently pursue research and advocacy projects along four thematic tracks: (1) Bangsamoro peace and security, (2) gender and human rights, (3) social protection, and (4) strengthening democratic institutions and civic space.

GONGSAKDI, Veeravit

ACM.Veeravit graduated in B.SC.(Electronics Engineer) from the Royal Thai Air Force Academy and M.A.in Political Science from Ramkhamhaeng University. In Military service, he was the fighter pilot who had the experience in combat mission and also served as Squadron Commander of F-5 E/F and Wing 1 Commander. After finished in flying jobs he was assigned to be the Air Attache to Tokyo for three and half years. During in services he also had an experience in Human Resources Management in both Armed Forces and RTAF. and retired in the position of Deputy Supreme Commander. After retirement he was selected to be Senator from 2009-2014. During Parliamentary position he served

the country in the role of Counter Corruption, Human Right and Virtue Promotion. At present, he is assigned to be the Committee member in the National Reform Committee on the Prevention and Suppression of Corruption and Abuse of Powers and also Expert Committee member in the National Committee on Virtue Promotion.

HECITA, Ian Jayson

Ian Jayson R. Hecita is currently Program Manager at the Jesse M. Robredo Institute of Governance (JMRIG) of De La Salle University in Manila, Philippines. He is engaged in the development and implementation of capacity development projects and research programs of the JMRIG on local governance, open government, ICT and democracy, and sustainable development. In 2010, Mr. Hecita was Visiting Research Scholar at the Institute for Energy Systems, Economics, and Sustainability of Florida State University in Tallahassee, Florida. In 2009, he completed a course on Civil Society Strategic Planning at the Theodor-Heuss Academy in Gummersbach, Germany through the support of the Friedrich Naumann Foundation. From 2005-2013, Mr. Hecita was Lecturer at the Department of Political Science of De La Salle University. He taught courses on Citizenship and Governance, Public Policy, Local Governance, and e-Democracy. His research interests include collective action theory, local governance, and ICT for democracy.

HOSSAIN, Mohammad Shazzad

Md. Shazzad Hossain has more than 17 years professional experience in multiple positions in international and national development organizations in the areas of social development projects focusing on human rights, good governance and poverty. He has extensively experienced in research, project management, monitoring & evaluation and result measurement. He leaded and extensively involved with research on poverty of Bangladesh, livelihoods of the extreme poor, food insecurity, child marriage, financial behaviour of children, community participation and adolescents girls' behaviour. He is also now involved with counter violent extremism project and facilitating research work on that. He is now currently working as Senior Program Manager for Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF), Prior to this organization, he worked with ActionAid Bangladesh, Plan International and Proshika Manabik Unnayan Kendra as M&E and research professional. Some of his research papers on poverty assessment, livelihoods of extreme poor people, food security, children financial behaviour and child marriage have been published.

His niche area is working with grassroots people to enhance their agency and voice. He is also passionate to innovate new qualitative tools and apply different qualitative tools to measure the changes of the community.

JAYASINGHE, Pasan

Pasan Jayasinghe is a researcher at the Centre for Policy Alternatives in Sri Lanka. He is involved with research and advocacy work covering constitutional reform, electoral law and transitional justice. He also acts as the information officer for the organisation, handling aspects of right to information law. Pasan holds BA, LLB and MA degrees, and has previously worked as a public servant in New Zealand.

KHAN, Faheem Ahmed

Faheem Ahmed Khan joined PILDAT in 2001, and with a break of a few years, has been associated with PILDAT ever since. Faheem has a Master's degree in Political Science. He has over 13 years of professional experience in the field of democratic governance development covering a wide range of areas, including support to parliamentary reforms, institutional development, public administration reforms, good governance, civil society capacity building, political parties' development. He has extensive experience of working with the Provincial Assemblies of Pakistan. His role was pivotal while PILDAT worked with the Provincial Assemblies on the issue of Role of Standing Committees in the provincial legislatures. He also led the effort on the sensitization of Members of the Provincial Assemblies on their role on different MDG's especially the MDG's on health and education.

LEE, Sook Jong

Sook Jong Lee is currently the board member of the East Asia Institute, an independent Seoul-based think tank that is serving as co-representative institution of Asia Democracy Research Network, after having served ten years as the president of the institution. She is also professor of public administration at Sungkyunkwan University and leads governance related research networks in academia. Currently, Dr. Lee has held a number of advisory positions in the South Korean government, including the councils for various Korean government agencies such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Unification, and Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). Dr. Lee also participates as member of the Trilateral Commission, Council of Councils, and many other transnational networks on research and policy studies. Since 2015, she has been serving as a Steering Committee member of the World Movement for Democracy.

Her research interests include multilateralism, democracy, and civil societies, focusing on South Korea, Japan, and other East Asian countries.

Her recent publications include *Transforming Global Governance with Middle Power Diplomacy: South Korea's Role in the 21st Century* (ed. 2016), *Keys to Successful Presidency in South Korea* (ed. 2013), "South Korea as New Middle Power Seeking Complex Diplomacy" (2012), *Korea's Role in Global Governance for Development Cooperation* (ed. 2012), *Public Diplomacy and Soft Power in East Asia* (eds. 2011), *Japan and East Asia: Regional Cooperation and Community Building* (eds. 2011), and *Toward Managed Globalization: The Korean Experience* (eds. 2010).

Dr. Lee received her Ph.D. in sociology from Harvard University.

NURYANTI, Sri

Dr. Sri Nuryanti is currently researcher at the Research Center for Politics at Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI). Since 2012, she has been serving as the member of COP's Women Political Participation and Leadership in Asia Pacific

PICHAIKUL, Ruengrawee

Ruengrawee Pichaikul is Director, Gender and Development Research Institute (GDRI), a policy advocacy unit of Association for the Promotion of the Status of Women (APSW), Bangkok, Thailand. She directs women's empowerment and gender equality promotion and advocacy programs, conducts gender-based violence and discrimination researches, provides training on gender-sensitization, transformation, and mainstreaming, and serves as resource person on gender-focused program development and reform aspects.

Before joining GDRI she has nearly twenty five years of work experience as Program Manager/Coordinator with The Asia Foundation, several international agencies in Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia. She is a founding member of Women and the Constitution Network (1997) and Thai Women's Movement for Political Reform (WeMove), the civil society networks forging to promote gender equality and women's rights in all aspects.

SAHASHI, Ryo

Dr Sahashi specializes in international politics and is currently focusing on East Asian security as well as Japanese security policy. Concurrently, he teaches at University of Tokyo and Sophia University. He regularly contributes to NHK, Nikkei, Asahi, Mainichi, Japan Times and international media outlets. Dr Sahashi started his academic career as faculty started with the University of Tokyo and Australian National University. Also, he has been Visiting Associate Professor, Walter H. Shorenstein Asia Pacific Research Center, Stanford University and Shigeru Yoshida Chair, Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM). He also served as adjunct Senior Research Fellow at Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Tokyo Foundation-German Marshall Fund of the United States Partnership Fellow, and Guest Researcher for First Special Committee Research Office, House of Councilors. He received his B.A. from International Christian University and his Ph.D. from the Graduate Schools for Law and Politics at the University of Tokyo. He also studied at Department of Political Science, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

SOPCHOKCHAI, Orapin

Dr. Orapin Sopchokchai, an independent consultant, a former member of the National Reform Council, the Parliament of Thailand (2014-2015), recently retired from the Faculty of Global Business, Far East University, South Korea where she was appointed as a Professor of Public Administration (2011-2014). She was a Director of the Institute for Research and Quality Development, the Office of the National Education Standards and Quality Assessment (Public Organization). She was a former full-time Commissioner of the Public Sector Development Commission (PDC), Office of the Public Sector Development Commission (OPDC), Office of the

Prime Minister, Bangkok, Thailand (2002-2007). From 1985-2000, she worked as a research fellow and later a research director at the Thailand Development Re-search Institute (TDRI). Her research work included a series of public policy research and management on good governance, business ethics and leadership, public sector reform in Thailand, e-government, organizational development, human resources development, monitoring and evaluation, women in development (particularly skill development for woman workers, sexual harassment, and gender sensitivity), rural development, local administration and decentralization, people and community participation. As PDC Commissioner, Dr. Orapin has also worked on promoting and developing participatory governance for provincial, departmental, and ministerial organizations. On March 10, 2008 she received the Julia B. Hendersen Award (2008) for an outstanding woman on international public administration by the Section for Women in Public Administration, the America Society for Public Administration (ASPA), announced and presented the Award at the Annual ASPA Conference in Dallas, Texas, U.S.A. , also on March 8, 1999, she received an Outstanding Person Award on Women in Development of 1999, given by the Royal Thai Government and the National Commission of Women's Affairs (NCWA), the Office of the Prime Minister. Dr. Orapin obtained her Ph.D. in Public Administration from the State University of New York at Albany, New York in 1984, and her master degree in the same field from the Shippensburg State University, Pennsylvania.

TAHSEEN, Mohammad

Mohammad Tahseen is known for his grass roots activism and policy advocacy work in civil society circles of Pakistan and South Asia. He is actively engaged in different national and international networks and movements for peace, ecology, democracy and human rights. As a founding Executive Director of South Asia Partnership Pakistan (SAP-PK), he has worked extensively in South Asia with SAP International, a consortium of SAPs in Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka and India. SAP-PK is one of the leading national level NGOs in Pakistan working for the rights and economic empowerment of the weakest sections of the society, especially peasants, women and religious minorities.

Tahseen has been associated with the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) as a member for the very beginning and founder member of Pakistan NGO Forum. He is founder member of Pakistan Civil Society Forum (PCSF) a National platform of Pakistani NGOs. He is serving as chairperson of Building Bridges Project of Forum International de Montreal (FIM). FIM is a Canadian organization based in Montreal and primarily working to enhance understanding of various multilateral donors including Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC). He is also serving as member of Pakistan National Committee (PNC) of IUCN. He plays a pivotal role in bringing trade unions, media organizations, peasants' movements and civil society organizations together at national forums to struggle for the common cause. He is working as a member Federal Planning Commission on the committee working rural development and devolution.

Recognizing Tahseen's services for democracy and human rights in Pakistan, he has been awarded Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Human Rights Award by the President of Pakistan.

TAMRONGLAK, Amporn

Tamronglak, Amporn is a Professor at the Faculty of Political Science, Thammasat University. In addition, she is the President of Public Administration Association of Thailand (PAAT) and President of Asia Pacific Society for Public Affairs (APSPA). Besides, she is the Executive Board of Asia Association of Public Administration (AAPA) and also Vice-President of TU Senate. In 2004, she received the outstanding research award in Political Science and Public Administration from the research project on "Development of Indicators for Good Governance" from Office of the National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT). In 2012, she received the Academic Excellent Award for TU Political Science Alumni, Faculty of Political Science, Thammasat University.

TANCHAI, Woothisarn

Woothisarn Tanchai is the Secretary General of the King Prajadhipok's Institute and Associate Professor at the Department of Community Development, Faculty of Social Administration, Thammasat University. He is also a qualified committee member of the Ministry of Culture, a sub-committee of the Office of the Public Sector Development Commission (OPDC), and a sub-committee of the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC). His Master's degrees were in Public Administration from the National Institute of Development Administration, Bangkok and in Policy Science (International Program) from Saitama University, Japan. His research interests include decentralization, local governance, and citizenship. He served as a member of the Constitution Drafting Assembly in 2007, as a Constitution Drafting Committee member between 2014 and 2015, and as an advisor to the second Constitution Drafting Committee in 2015 and 2016. His recent publications are 'Special City: Concept and Possibility' and 'Research Project on National Reconciliation Promotion' in 2012.

THANANITHICHOT, Stithorn

Stithorn Thananithichot is a Senior Research Associate at King Prajadhipok's Institute, Thailand. His research interests include citizen activism, democratization, electoral system, political party, and Thai politics. He has published eleven books, six edited books, and many book chapters and articles, most recently "Political Dynasties in Thailand: The Recent Picture after the 2011 General Election." *Asian Studies Review* 40 (3): 340-359, 2016.

WU, Chin-en

Chin-en Wu is the associate research fellow at the Institute of Political Science at Academia Sinica, Taiwan. He received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Michigan. His main research interest includes the impact of economic development on political regime dynamics and how regime type influences economic performance.

Khine Win

Khine Win, founder and director of Synergy Social Re-engineering Consultancy Firm, has been working with international development agencies and civil society organizations since 2000. His areas of work include project formulation, implementation, evaluation, research and training. In addition, he is also working as a consultant for donors and INGO to conduct civil society mapping, governance assessment and political economy analysis. Currently, he is organizing and conducting various trainings including women leadership, governance and public policy, democracy, rule of law and citizenship and development leadership trainings for MPs, political parties' members and civil society organizations. He graduated from Yangon University majoring in English literature in 1987. When universities were reopened in 1991 after 1988 uprisings, he worked as a tutor at the department of English, Yangon University until 1995. Afterwards, he worked for Thai and Korean embassies. In 2003, he got scholarship to study public policy at the Lee Kuan Yew school of Public Policy, National University of Singapore and earned his master in public policy in 2004.

Myat Thu

Myat Thu was born in 1976 in Bago, Myanmar. He attended Yangon Institute of Technology in 1995 and graduated from it in 2004. He took part in student democratic movements and led a student protest for democracy, human rights and educational reform in 2000 and was arrested and sentenced to seven years in prison. He was released in 2002 and resumed his studies in civil engineering and received a Bachelor of Engineering. He was continuously involved in democratic movements and was arrested again in 2008 and sentenced to three years in prison. In 2011 he established a small training organization Yangon School of Political Science. He received a Chevening Scholarship in 2012 and graduated from London School of Economics and Political Science with MSc in political theory in 2013. He was a visiting scholar at St Antony's College, University of Oxford in 2018. Now he serves as Chairman of YSPS.

Keynote Speech

What is Good Governance: Asian Definition and Approach

Moderator	Chin-en Wu, Asian Barometer & Academia Sinica (Taiwan)
Presenter	Amporn Tamronglak, Thammasat University (Thailand)
Discussants	Mohammad Shazzad Hossain, Manusher Jonno Foundation (Bangladesh) Sri Nuryanti, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (Indonesia) Ryo Sahashi, Japan Center for International Exchange (Japan)

Amporn Tamronglak
Thammasat University



Amporn W. Tamronglak

What is Good Governance: Asian Definition and Approach

Amporn Tamronglak, Ph.D.

President of Public Administration Association of Thailand (PAAT)

President of Asia Pacific Society for Public Affairs (APSPA)

Executive Board of Asia Association of Public Administration (AAPA)

Vice-President of TU Senate

Faculty of Political Science, Thammasat University

June 29, 2018

The Royal River Hotel, Charansanitwong Road

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Amporn W. Tamronglak

I. Driving Forces

1. Information Age and ICT
2. Globalization
3. New Democracy

2



Ampon W. Tamronglak

Globalization in PA

1. Internationalization
2. Borderless world
3. Western Ideology: capitalism
4. Democracy
5. One world (Farazmand, 1999, p. 511)

3



Ampon W. Tamronglak

New Democracy

- “Democracy” is from Greek word “dēmokratia”
- Deriving from two words “dēmos” = people and “kratia” or -cracy = Form of government

4



Ampon W. Tanronglak

Therefore...

- GG means Government by the people
- Rule of the majority, direct or indirect through their representatives who will be elected freely and periodically
=Aristotle



Ampon W. Tanronglak

New Democracy

1. free and fair election
2. Well-established political institutions
3. Rule of law, equally treated
4. Accountability to the people
5. Civil Society, participating freely in politics without coercion or persuasion.



Ampon W. Tamronglak

What is “Governance”?

- The process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented).
- Governance can be used in several contexts such as corporate governance, international governance, national governance and local governance. (UNESCAP)
- The focus is now on various formal and informal actors involved in the decision-making process. Government is one of them.
- Civil Society

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Ampon W. Tamronglak

- Governance is “the processes and institutions, both formal and informal, that guide and restrain the collective activities of a group.” (Robert O. Keohane and Joseph Nye)
- “Government” is the portion of the activity that “acts with authority and creates formal obligations.”
- “Governance” describes the processes and institutions through which social action occurs, which might or might not be governmental.

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Assump. W. Tanronglak

Governance and Government

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Assump. W. Tanronglak

Governance:

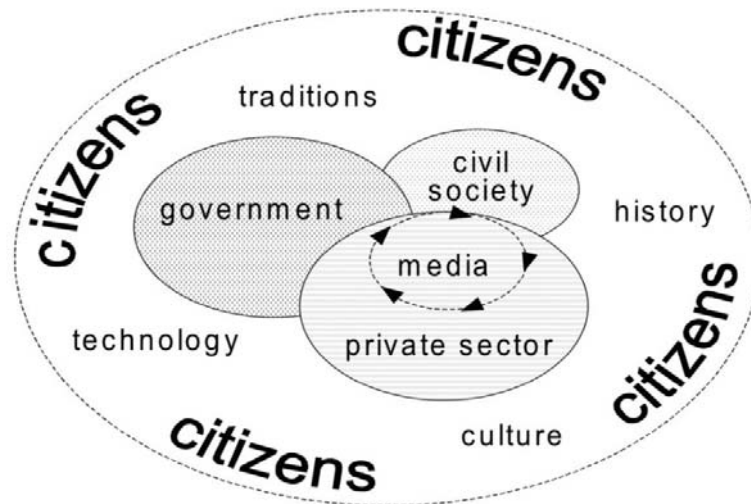
- Who are the players?
- Who has influence?
- Who decides?
- The concept of governance may be usefully applied in different contexts – global, national, institutional and community

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Actors in governance



Ampon W. Tamronglak

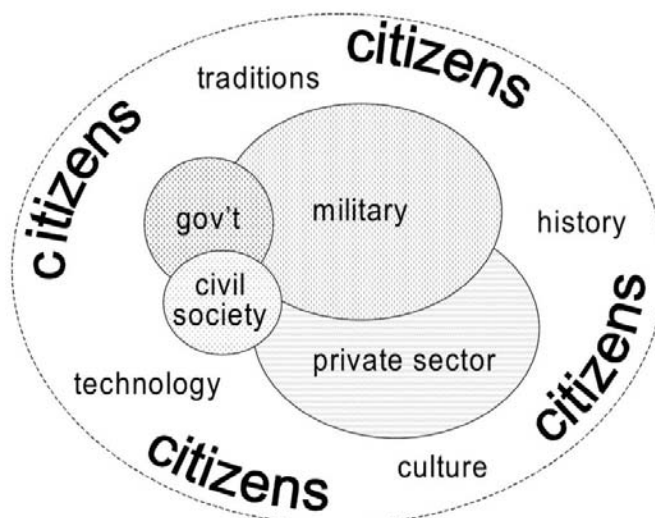


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When one or two actors are more influential.



Ampon W. Tamronglak



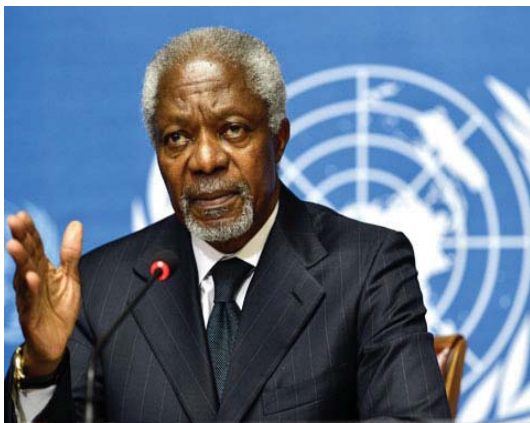
Policy Brief No.15 – August 2003 by John Graham, Bruce Amos, and Tim Plumptre.
Principles for Good Governance in the 21st Century

12



What is “Governance”?

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UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan

- **Good governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development.’ (UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan, 1998)**



“The concept is slippery indeed.”

Donald Kettl, 2000. Transformation of Governance.



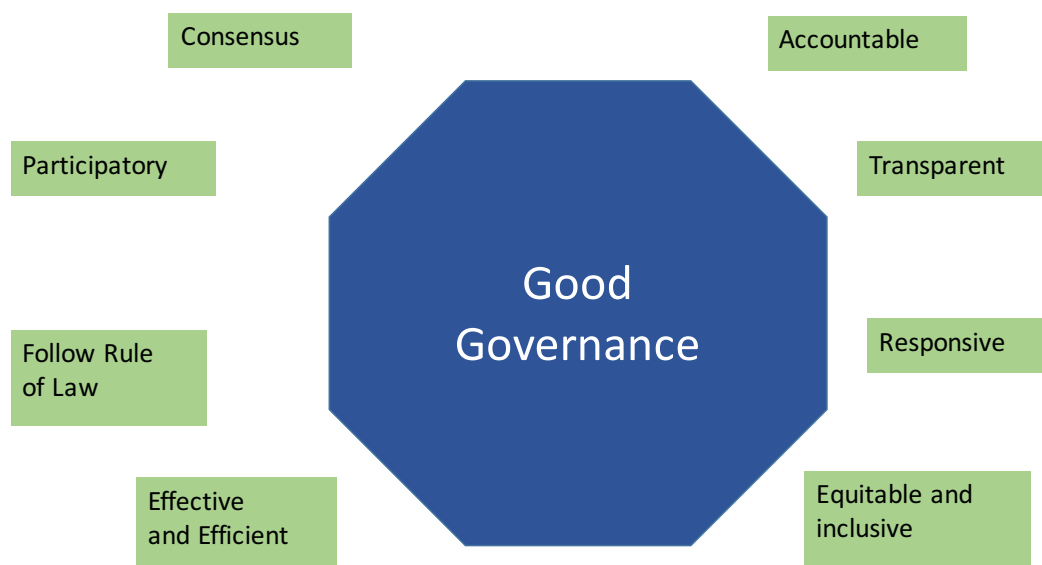
Box 1: Five Principles of Good Governance	
The Five Good Governance Principles	The UNDP Principles and related UNDP text on which they are based
1. Legitimacy and Voice	Participation – all men and women should have a voice in decision-making, either directly or through legitimate intermediate institutions that represent their intention. Such broad participation is built on freedom of association and speech, as well as capacities to participate constructively. Consensus orientation – good governance mediates differing interests to reach a broad consensus on what is in the best interest of the group and, where possible, on policies and procedures.
2. Direction	Strategic vision – leaders and the public have a broad and long-term perspective on good governance and human development, along with a sense of what is needed for such development. There is also an understanding of the historical, cultural and social complexities in which that perspective is grounded.
3. Performance	Responsiveness – institutions and processes try to serve all stakeholders. Effectiveness and efficiency – processes and institutions produce results that meet needs while making the best use of resources.
4. Accountability	Accountability – decision-makers in government, the private sector and civil society organizations are accountable to the public, as well as to institutional stakeholders. This accountability differs depending on the organizations and whether the decision is internal or external. Transparency – transparency is built on the free flow of information. Processes, institutions and information are directly accessible to those concerned with them, and enough information is provided to understand and monitor them.
5. Fairness	Equity – all men and women have opportunities to improve or maintain their well-being. Rule of Law – legal frameworks should be fair and enforced impartially, particularly the laws on human rights.



World Bank 6 Principles

1. Participation
2. Fairness: laws will be equally treated to everyone
3. Decency: apply the law in a good and proper manner with no humiliations/ embarrassments/ harms
4. Accountability
5. Transparency
6. Efficiency: no corruptions, less waste, worth of money well spent

GG by UNESCAP



Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)



Ampon W. Tamronglak

1. Voice and Accountability
2. Political Stability and Absence of Violence
3. Government Effectiveness
4. Regulatory Quality
5. Rule of Law
6. Control of Corruption

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Good Governance and Corruptions



Ampon W. Tamronglak



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Approaches to Good Governance

1. Symptoms-based approach
2. Deterrence provisions: whistle-blowing law, ethics in governance
3. Privatization
4. Strategic Approach
5. Focused Approach
6. Design Approach combining innovation processes, leadership action and human centered governance



Session One

Corruption in Asia

Moderator	Stithorn Thananithichot, King Prajadhipok's Institute (Thailand)
Presenters	Sook Jong Lee, East Asia Institute (South Korea) Aira Azhari, Institute for Democracy and Economic Affairs (Malaysia) Khine Win, Sandhi Governance Institute (Myanmar) Faheem Ahmed Khan, Pakistan Institute for Legislative Development and Transparency (Pakistan)
Discussants	Buuveikhuu Ganbat, Political Education Academy (Mongolia) Veeravit Gongsakdi, Former Senator (Thailand)

Sook Jong Lee
East Asia Institute

Aira Azhari
Institute for Democracy and Economic Affairs

Combating Corruption toward Clean Governance in Asia: Malaysia

Aira Azhari
Coordinator, Democracy and Governance, IDEAS

29 June 2018
ADRN 7th Workshop and 2nd Regional Forum
Royal River Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand



Corruption Perception Index - Malaysia

	Rank	Score (/100)
2015	54/168	50
2016	55/176	49
2017	62/180	47

Source: Transparency International

1MDB Case

- 1 Malaysia Development (1MDB) is a strategic development company owned by the Malaysian government
- In 2015, over \$700 million was found to have been transferred to former Prime Minister Dato' Seri Najib Razak's personal bank accounts via banks and companies linked to 1MDB
- In 2016, US Department of Justice (DOJ) filed a civil forfeiture complaint, seeking recovery of over USD \$1 billion in assets
- DOJ filed another civil forfeiture complaint, seeking recovery of another USD \$540 million

3

1MDB Case

- Complaints filed by DOJ named a "Malaysian Official 1" - later confirmed to be referring to Najib Razak
- Until recently, the Malaysian government's response has been to question the "lack of action" by the DOJ, and say there is no evidence of misappropriation of 1MDB funds
- Case spans several years and countries - DOJ referred to it as the "largest single action ever brought under the Kleptocracy Asset Recovery Initiative"
- Being investigated by 9 countries other than Malaysia

4

1MDB Case after GE-14

- Following Pakatan Harapan's win in GE14, Prime Minister Tun Dr Mahathir Mohamad reopened investigations into 1MDB and Najib's involvement in its operations
- Finance Minister Lim Guan Eng has ordered the appointment of a private auditing firm to conduct a special position review and audit of 1MDB
- Najib has been barred from leaving Malaysia, properties linked to him have been raided and anti-graft investigators have questioned both him and his wife, Datin Seri Rosmah Masor

5

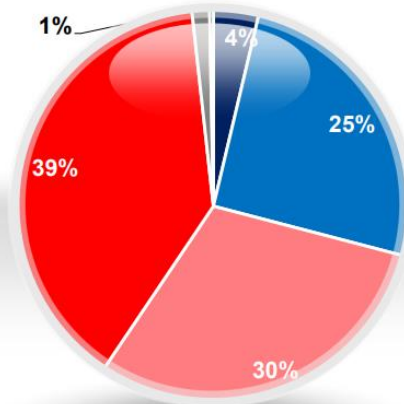
The Public Reaction

- BERSIH organised their 4th mass rally, Bersih 4.0. Previous rallies called for electoral reform but the 2015 rally called specifically for the resignation of former Prime Minister Dato' Seri Najib Razak
- Figures of attendees vary from 50,000 (according to police) to 500,000 (according to organisers)
- Tun Dr Mahathir Mohamad, who previously held the position of Prime Minister for 22 years and later became a staunch critic of Najib, appeared at the rally, adding to the legitimacy of the event and indicating how serious the problem had become

6

Public Awareness of the 1MDB Controversy

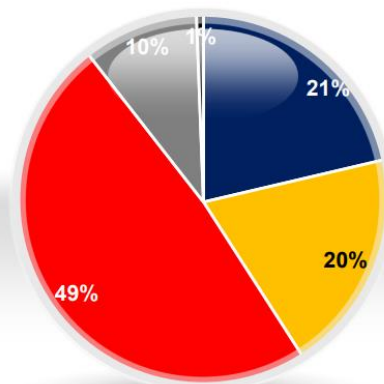
■ A great deal ■ None at all ■ Unsure
 ■ Quite a lot ■ Not very much ■ Refused



Source: Merdeka Centre for Opinion Research, 2015

Public Perception of Corruption in Malaysia

■ Decreased ■ Unchanged ■ Unsure
 ■ Increased ■ Refused



Source: Merdeka Centre for Opinion Research, 2015

The Government's Reaction

- Published “Siapa Kata Tidak Dijawab?” (“Who Says Its Unanswered?”), which aimed to answer frequently asked questions regarding the controversy
- Sudden reshuffling of the cabinet resulted in the sacking of cabinet ministers who publicly criticised Najib’s handling of the 1MDB case, including deputy Prime Minister Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin
- New ministerial positions were created, resulting in investigations into 1MDB by the Public Accounts Committee to be halted as 4 of the PAC members, including the chairman, were appointed as Cabinet members.

9

The Government's Reaction

- Attorney General Tan Sri Abdul Gani Patail was removed and replace by Tan Sri Apandi Ali. At the time of his termination, Abdul Gani was heading a special task force investigating 1MDB
- In 2016, the National Security Council Act came into force, allowing the National Security Council (headed by the Prime Minister) to suspend civil liberties in designated “security areas”
- Apandi Ali declared that the USD \$681 million transferred into Najib’s account was a donation from the Saudi royal family and instructed several investigations into 1MDB to be shut down

10

Public Trust

- According to the Edelman Trust Barometer 2017, 52% of citizens believe the system is failing them and only 12% say the system is working for them
- Malaysians pointed to corruption and immigration as their main concerns
- 80%+ are concerned the widespread corruption makes necessary changes difficult to implement
- Between 2016 and 2017, trust in the government amongst the well-educated, high-income Malaysians rose from 34% to 43%

11

Elections as an Indicator of Public Trust - GE12

- Barisan Nasional lost its $\frac{2}{3}$ majority in the lower Parliamentary house
- The opposition took control of 5 states in Peninsular Malaysia
- Factors thought to have contributed to this result include a rejection of BN by non-Malays, political scandals involving then-deputy Prime Minister Najib Razak, increasing ethnical tensions, rising inflation and rising corruption at high political levels

12

Elections as an Indication of Public Trust - GE13

- The opposition gained 7 more seats than in GE12, winning 89/222 and again denying BN of a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority
- BN lost the popular vote for the first time, winning 47% to the opposition's 51%
- Allegations of malapportionment, gerrymandering and the use of phantom voters is believed to have skewed the votes in BN's favour

13

Elections as an Indication of Public Trust - GE14

- BN were expected to win due to the entrenchment of ethnic-based politics, tight control of press and media, lack of independent institutions, and a disunited and polarised opposition
- Pakatan Harapan won the election with 113 parliamentary seats
- PH overcame BN in states such as Negeri Sembilan, Johor, Kedah, Perak and Malacca, whilst retaining Penang and Selangor.

14

The Election Commission (EC)

- The EC aims to ensure fair and equitable operations in undertaking the Malaysian General Elections
- However, almost all current members and staff are from civil service backgrounds, thus raising credibility challenges
- The EC has also issued statements inconsistent with the dignity of its office
- Seen as overly defensive when dealing with criticism of its internal governance and operation

15

The Attorney General's (AG) Chamber

- The AG acts as legal advisor to the King, Cabinet or ministers
- However, the AG in Malaysia is also the Public Prosecutor, who prosecutes on behalf of the state
- A conflict of interest occurs, as seen in the removal of Abdul Gani as AG, as he was heading an investigative task force into the 1MDB scandal
- The power to appoint or remove the AG lays in the hands of the Prime Minister, who may easily remove an AG looking to prosecute him

16

The Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC)

- In 2009, the body of Tan Beng Hock was found following a 9-hour interrogation by MACC, leading the public to question the integrity of MACC
- During the height of the 1MDB scandal, MACC officers were investigated for leaking government documents and banking information
- Police raided the MACC deputy public prosecutor's office, taking documents related to the 1MDB probe
- 2 officers known to be vocal against actions taken by police because of MACC's investigation into 1MDB were transferred to the Prime Minister's Department, effective immediately

17

Recommendations - Institutional Reforms

- Ensure the EC is completely independent of the Prime Minister's Department
- Separate roles of the AG and Public Prosecutor
- Amend the Federal Constitution to establish an Independent Anti-Corruption Commission (IACC), to oversee ACA (formally MACC)

18

Recommendations - Legislative Reforms

- A federal law should be enacted to make it mandatory for ministers, MPs and senior officers to declare their assets to a parliamentary committee independent from the executive
- A law setting out rules and procedures relating to political donations should be enacted
- An FOI law should be enacted at a federal level and all government documents should be readily available for public access
- An independent oversight body should be formed to protect witnesses uncovering corruption within the executive

19



20

Khine Win
Sandhi Governance Insitute

PAKISTAN



June 28, 2018 | Bangkok

Introduction

- ❖ An independent review of the state's compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)
- ❖ 3 questions
 1. To what degree is the Pakistan government in compliance with the UNCAC?
 2. What are the key accomplishments and flaws in the government's implementation of the recommendations in the UNCAC?
 3. How can implementation be made more effective?

Background

- ❖ UNCAC adopted by General Assembly of the United Nations on October 31st 2003.
- ❖ Came into force on December 14th 2005.
- ❖ 181 countries including Pakistan.
- ❖ Results are generally not made public.
- ❖ Based primarily on the information provided by the governments.
- ❖ Importance of compiling independent parallel review reports.
- ❖ The key objective of this research by PILDAT is to assess the effectiveness of the state institutions and mechanisms to combat corruption

3

Evaluation of the Current State of Corruption in Pakistan

- ❖ Transparency International (TI) ranked Pakistan 116th out of 176 in January 2017.
- ❖ The rank indicated a continuing 'high' level of corruption in the country.
- ❖ On a Scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean), Pakistan was awarded a score of 32 .
- ❖ Slight improvement from 2014 and 2015 when the country was given 29 and 30 points, respectively.
- ❖ Corruption has been indicated to be fourth largest issue in PILDAT Public Opinion Polls.

4

Existing Anti-corruption Mechanisms in Pakistan

- ❖ Pakistan inherited its basic legal framework and legislation from British rule in 1947.
- ❖ Despite numerous laws and law enforcement agencies, corruption in the private and public sectors could not be curtailed.
- ❖ **Pakistan Penal Code** of 1860, **Prevention of Corruption Act** (PCA) of 1947 and the **National Accountability Ordinance** (NAO) of 1999.
- ❖ Two Anti-Corruption Authorities at Federal Level, **National Accountability Bureau** (NAB) and **Federal Investigation Agency** (FIA)
- ❖ 4 Anti-Corruption Establishments at Provincial Level.

5

Existing Anti-corruption Mechanisms in Pakistan (2)

- ❖ The NAO is the key federal law governing anti-corruption in Pakistan.
- ❖ The **National Accountability Bureau** (NAB) was formed under the NAO as Pakistan's apex anti-corruption organization.
- ❖ The NAB is charged with eliminating corruption through a holistic approach of awareness, prevention and enforcement.
- ❖ For effective accountability, the NAB ensures the dissemination of adequate information regarding its functions by publishing annual reports and quarterly updates.
- ❖ By virtue of law, the NAB has sufficient operational and functional independence. There is no legal provision that holds the NAB accountable to any institution or to any federal or provincial government.

6

Ineffective Accountability Structures in Pakistan

- ❖ NAB has been unable to make a significant impact on the fight against corruption. The emergence of the 'Panama Papers' highlighted the weakness of Pakistan's accountability institutions.
- ❖ One Major Weakness – Ruling party can appoint and remove the heads of these organizations.
- ❖ Major improvement in NAO of 2002. Appointment of the NAB Chairman only through consultation with the Leader of the Opposition in the National Assembly.
- ❖ Given the wide-ranging powers that the NAB enjoys and the resources at its disposal, it has been disappointing to witness its inactivity over the Panama Papers issue.
- ❖ NAB has come under increased scrutiny from the Supreme Court of Pakistan.

7

State Compliance with the UNCAC in Pakistan

- ❖ Pakistan ratified the UNCAC on August 31st 2007.
- ❖ The UNCAC review mechanism is based on a peer-review system. Experts of two other countries review the anti-corruption laws and procedures to assess the implementation of its provisions.
- ❖ Pakistan's review began in June 2012. Norway and the Solomon Islands were drawn as Reviewing State Parties for Pakistan.
- ❖ The final Review Report shared by the UNODC with Pakistan on March 29, 2017 has been forwarded to the government of Pakistan for approval.
- ❖ After approval, the Executive Summary of the report will be published on the official UNODC website.

8

Conclusion

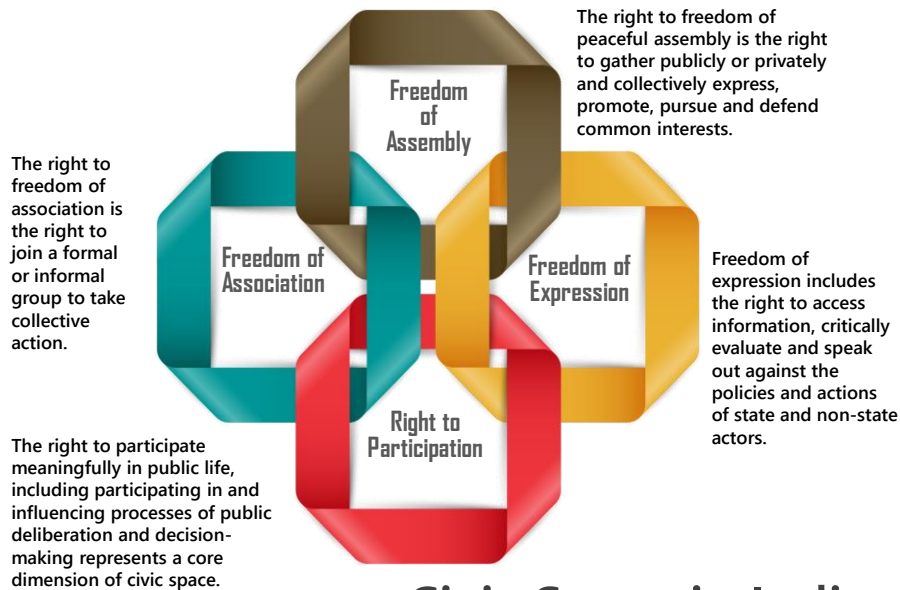
- ❖ For this paper, a consultative workshop reviewed and discussed the findings of the Country Review Report (CRR) on July 13, 2017.
- ❖ While the report points out deficiencies, it also acknowledges and reflects positive developments as well as good practices.
- ❖ Overall, the CRR agrees that Pakistan has criminalized all UNCAC offenses.
- ❖ It also points out areas where further legislation or legislative amendments may be required to bring the existing legal framework on corruption in Pakistan to be in line with international commitments.

Session Two

Shrinking Civic Spaces in Asia

Moderator	Sook Jong Lee, East Asia Institute (South Korea)
Presenters	Kaustuv Chakrabarti, Society for Participatory Research in Asia (India) Chin-en Wu, Asian Barometer & Academia Sinica (Taiwan) Myat Thu, Yangon School of Political Science (Myanmar) Mohammad Tahseen, South Asia Partnership-Pakistan (Pakistan)
Discussants	Nikorn Chamnong, Political Party Development Commission for National Reform on Constitution Commission (Thailand) Ian Jayson Hecita, Jesse M. Robredo Institute of Governance (Philippines) Pasan Jayasinghe, Centre for Policy Alternatives (Sri Lanka)

Kaustuv Chakrabarti
Society for Participatory Research in Asia



Civic Space in India

by Kaustuv Chakrabarti, SPO, PRIA, India.

Freedom of Association

- Foreign Contribution Regulatory Act (FCRA), 2010; Direct Tax Code Bill, 2010; Lokpal and Lokayukt Act, 2013 etc. subjecting NGOs working on the issues of human rights; democracy, transparency and accountability, the development of policy and tackling of corruption.¹
- Cancellation of licenses of approximately 7500 organisations over just three years since 2014.
- A report by the Asian Centre for Human Rights highlights the irregularity and negligence in the government funding to the voluntary sector.



Freedom of Assembly

Agitations which were peaceful

- #NotInMyName¹
- Jan Satyagrah²
- OROP (One Rank One Pension)
- Kisan ekta³

Agitations which turned violent

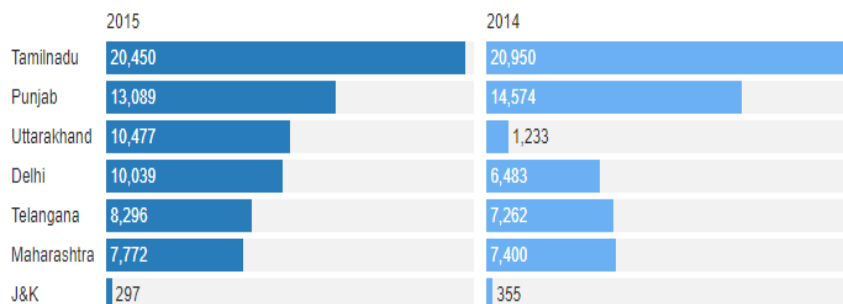
- Jat reservation struggle⁴
- Kanhar Dam protest⁵
- Student protests
 - Rohit Velmula⁶
 - JNU⁷
 - Ramjas College⁸

- 48% of 3,929 protests in Jammu and Kashmir were quelled by force, VS less than 0.1% of 1,09,548 demonstrations in Tamil Nadu – between 2009-14.
- Up to 45% of protests between 2009-2014 that attracted police force were in Jammu and Kashmir alone.

6/27/2018

Freedom of Assembly

States with highest number of protests in 2014-15



Source: Bureau of police research and development

Freedom of Assembly

Civil Causalties due to police force in 2015



Source: BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT • Created with Datawrapper



Participatory Research in Asia

Freedom of Expression

- Use of repressive laws by local officials and interest groups to harass and persecute people. ¹
- In 2017 RSF, ranked India at 136th out of 180 countries; slipping three notches from the 2016 figures where it was ranked 133 – falling below Afghanistan, Palestine and Burma in the World Press Freedom Index. ²
- NDTV decided to self-censor its discussions and coverage of the surgical strikes in October 2016.
- CBI raids NDTV's Prannoy Roy, wife over bank fraud.



Participatory Research in Asia

Freedom of Expression

- In February 2016, three students at the Jawaharlal Nehru University were arrested by police in Delhi for sedition after they allegedly raised “anti-national” slogans. ¹
- Since 2015, there has been a surge in the [lynching](#) and killings involving Muslims and Dalits. ²
- Nobel laureate Amartya Sen had raised an alarm in 2015 over the government undermining the autonomy of academic institutions. ³



Participatory Research in Asia

Right to Participation

- The institution of Gram Sabha leaves a lot desired in terms of its effectiveness with regard to planning, monitoring, and evaluation of development programmes to be implemented by local self-governments.
- PESA has been grossly misused and underutilised, disenfranchising Adivasi communities all over the country.
- Smart cities mission failed to engage the urban poor and failed to recognise the diversity in the city while planning.
- Advanced Locality Management (ALM), Bhagidari System and Community participation law could needs sincere attention of the government.



Participatory Research in Asia

Right to Participation

- The government is introducing online portals and forums like mygov.nic.in wherein the citizen can actively engage in the matter relating to them.
- Launch of online complaint filing under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) is an example of the redressal mechanism.
- The issue of privacy and security of bio metric data under the Aadhar scheme remains a concern.
- 2016, dealt a blow to the Whistleblower Protection Act, with the proposal that the request of an RTI seeker will become nullified with his/her death. ¹



Participatory Research in Asia

Highlights of the National Roundtable

1. Laws such as the Income Tax Act, the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act 2013, FCRA 2010 clearly threaten the existence of a NGOs in India.
2. Rights based NGOs face an uphill task of mobilising funds domestically from CSR due to the increasing insistence of routing CSR funds through the government.
3. Similarly, foreign funding for rights bases NGOs has seen a sharp decline.
4. The vulnerability of the RTI activists has increased manifolds with the proposal that the request of an RTI seeker will be nullified with his/her death under the Whistleblower's Protection Act.
5. Steady increase in the number of journalists and media houses who have been subjected to harassment and violent attacks.
6. Spike in hate crimes towards minorities since 2015.
7. Freedom of assembly has been crushed with disproportionate force by the police whenever the dissidents have been critical of the government.



Participatory Research in Asia

Policy Recommendation

- The government should enact the National Policy on the Voluntary Sector 2007. Formation of Nodal Ministry/ Department for Voluntary Sector. ¹
- Manav Suraksha Kanoon (MaSuKa), should be made a law considering the rise in hate crimes being directed towards the minority. ²
- Comprehensive reform has been long pending of the police force. There must be a law to ensure the independence and accountability of the police and the law enforcers. ³
- Ombudsmen kind of mechanism should be in place as a useful redressal mechanism which could act as a trusted bridge between the government and the civil society.
- Engaging the youth, in bringing about the possible changes of actions and mind-set and hence creating a fresh public narrative around civil society and democratic space.



Participatory Research in Asia

Thank You

 kaustuv.chakrabarti@pria.org



Knowledge. Voice. Democracy.

PRIA

MAKING DEMOCRACY WORK FOR ALL

Chin-en Wu
Asian Barometer & Academia Sinica



Civil Space in Taiwan

Chin-en Wu,
Institute of Political Science, Academia Sinica & Asian
Barometer

chinen@gate.sinica.edu.tw



Taiwan is a divided society

- Significant attitude differences between the Pan-blue and Pan-green camps regarding national identity, independence-unification choices, the economic relationship between Taiwan and China.
 - The rising social divide in Taiwan in recent years is aggravated by the rise of China and its iron-fisted authoritarianism under President Xi.
 - Taiwan cannot effectively solve the tension by itself without changes in China's political system.
-



Overall, Taiwan has a vibrant democracy

- In the past few years, in general, the civil society is thriving. Two main threats, domestically and externally, related to the space of civil society are all associated with China. The increasing threat from China threatens the liberty of Taiwan's liberal democracy.
 - Because of perceived threats from China on liberal democracy and moreover on Taiwan's political independence, the ruling party, DPP government are planning to enact more stringing law that regulate travel, visiting, and dissemination of information.
-



Freedom of association

- Civil society organizations are free to register and operate.
 - Workers are free to join trade unions.
 - Before 2011, the party law forbid any parties that advocate communism or secession of national territory. In 2011, the clauses were eliminated by the parliament.
-



Government intervention

- An authoritarian legacy of Taiwan is the huge party asset that KMT has. In each election, KMT donated huge amount of money to its candidates, especially the presidential candidate.
 - After DPP resumed power in 2016, KMT party asset become the target under the flag of transitional justice. These issues are under reform and may eventually cease to be an issue.
-



Regulate religious groups

- In 2017, the DPP government's draft a new law to regulate religious groups which aims to increase financial transparency, put limits on how profits can be used, demand each religious organization to file financial report.
 - Many of such organizations receive huge donations from private sector but do not need to disclose their financial situation. No one outside the temples knows where the money goes.
-



When government regulation of the civil society organizations is beneficial

- The two cases suggest that certain government regulation of the civil society organizations is beneficial, especially regarding financial transparency.
 - How to strike a balance between avoiding interfering with the liberty of CSOs and ensuring financial transparency of the CSOs is an important but difficult task.
-



Freedom of assembly

- In 2010, the government passed a law that gave greater collective bargaining power to the industrial sector-wide unions.
 - Bargaining power of labour organizations was previously restricted to individual factory unions.
-

Chen Yunlin's visit

- In 2008, chairman of China's Association for Relations across the Taiwan Straits visited Taiwan to discuss direct flights and food safety issue.
- Because of the strong symbol of his position, his visit induced widespread protest. To avoid conflicts, police take action to restrict protest participants in certain areas, forbidden the display of Taiwan's national flag, and do not allow people to play some Taiwanese songs. Such police actions of course infringes on civil liberties.
- A debated issue
- Few people in Taiwan pay a great deal of attention to China representatives' visits in the following years.

Assembly and Parade Act

- Both the DPP and KMT agreed to eliminate the rule requiring that any outdoor protest apply in advance for government approval. Both parties prefer to place restrictions on the location of social protests to maintain the dispersal power of police forces.
- Civil society organizations on the other hand prefer to have the right to stage a protest within some restricted districts, such as the presidential palace and Legislative Yuan, to be able to influence government decision-making



Pension reform

- In 2017, the DPP government enact the civil-servant pension reform to tackle the potential pension fund bankruptcy problem. During the reviewing of the reform, a group of incumbent and retired civil servant and teachers launch a series of protests trying to block the reform.
 - Some of the protests engage in activities like a mob. They even try to go into and occupy the parliament to stop the reviewing.
 - Sunflower movement's adverse demonstration effect.
-



social protests

- It is probably also important to discuss the proper boundary of the use of social protests.
 - Since 2016, DPP is undertaking a tougher stance against social protest. For example, put restraining bands on protesters.
-



Lee Ming-che case

- In March 2017, Chinese authorities arrested Lee Ming-che, a human rights advocate from Taiwan. He had visited China several times and contacted social activists there. He was sentenced to five years.
 - This is the first time Chinese government arrest Taiwanese because of the subversion charge.
 - It is estimated that 2 million Taiwanese live or work in China. Many Taiwanese have investment in China or regularly travel across the strait. This action may force Taiwanese to be more cautious about what to say or not to say.
-



One China policy

- President Tsai refused to recognize the principle of “One China”, The Beijing government retaliate by squeezing the number of Chinese group tourists that visit Taiwan.
 - China also fiercely uses money to attract countries which have diplomatic relationship with Taiwan.
 - How foreign private organizations (enterprises and universities) call Taiwan.
-



Freedom of expression

- The media in Taiwan enjoys a much higher degree of freedom than most of its Asian neighbors. The media sector is free from government control.
 - The government does not directly own or control any major news outlet. Media is free to criticize politicians and reveal government scandals without worrying about political persecution.
-



Two main threats are related to the space of civil society.

- Both threats essentially are all associated with China. Externally, the threats to Taiwan's liberal democracy come directly from China.
 - The two sides develop into a "frenemies" relationship. China is Taiwan's largest trade partner, accounting for about 40% of Taiwan's exports. Visitors from Mainland China account for the largest part of Taiwan's total foreign tourists in recent years.
-



Mainland-based Taiwanese businessmen

- Next, the threat comes from the influence of Mainland-based Taiwanese businessmen.
 - Over the past few years, several big tycoons began to dump their money back in Taiwan and purchase mass media, telecommunication services, real estate, and other companies.
 - These newspaper and TV outlets publish news that is in many cases closely in line with the stance of the Beijing government.
-



Proposed National Public Security Act

- Domestically, to counter the pressure from China, the ruling party, Democratic Progress Party, initiated the National Public Security Act.
 - Many DPP legislators think that China's penetration of Taiwan pose a serious threat to Taiwan's autonomy.
 - This proposed act raises a concern about tightening the control of the state on the civil society.
-



Proposed National Public Security Act

- Government propose to set up many security units in various public and private organizations to report, question, interview suspects who engage in activities that may threaten national security.
 - Many people think this proposal is a set back from decades of democratic progress.
-



Proposed espionage law

- Later on, the ruling party legislators propose an espionage law that strengthen the power of the national security agency to monitor and telephone tapping suspects.
 - As cross-strait issues are so important in Taiwan, a very large portion of people are vulnerable to such regulation.
 - Such power may give the ruling party the power to attack the opposition party.
-



Proposed Faked News regulation

- The ruling party legislators propose criminalising spread of fake news.
 - If passed, this clause may allow the government to regulate speech they do not like in the name of attacking fake news.
 - Until now, none of these proposals have been seriously discussed in the Legislative Yuan.
 - It is understandable that Taiwan need to protect its national security. How to balance national security and civil freedom is an uneasy.
-



Internet

- The popularity of social media has enabled people to disseminate news and ideas faster and strengthens the power of civil society in checking the discretion and encroachment of the state.
 - However, it also creates the problems of echo chamber.
 - In addition, people are less tolerant of the different political views. In some case, there is cyber bully and people even try to block different political view in some social media platform.
-



Right to participation

- Over the past few years, there is a growing importance of civil participation in public decision-making.
 - The role of public hearing is more important than before.
 - i-voting online polling platform which allows citizens to express their preference on some important public policy issues.
 - Citizens submit proposals on issues to be voted on by the public, upon approval by city officials and a public participatory committee.
-



Direct participation

- But in practice, government does not necessarily accept the result of the i-voting and participatory budgeting.
 - More importantly, many of the issues that apply i-voting are highly complicated and technical, such major public work BOT, so i-voting may not be a best way to decide the policy.
 - Many cases are still at a experimental stage.
-



National Conferences

- When President Tasi assumed office, government hosted several National Conferences. In these conferences, people from various social segments, government representatives, scholars, NGOs, and interested people, are all invited to share their views.
 - The conference conclusion will then be sent to the Parliament to serve as the base for discussing the reform bills.
-



National Conferences

- But in reality, government representatives still dominate the conference and reach the conclusion they want. Even many participants from the private sector are handpicked by the ruling party that share the same policy preference.
 - No wonder the conference conclusion is basically consistent with the ruling party's preference.
 - More importantly, the parliament does not have the obligation to follow the conference conclusion.
-



CSOs and Policy-making

- With the rise in the mobilization power of civil society groups, their ability to influence the legislative agenda also increases.
 - The participation of civil society organizations is important to the legislative process, as they provide decision makers with important information and prevent legislators from violating democratic procedures.
-



environmental impact assessment

- In 2017, to expedite the environmental impact assessment, government announce that it will shorten the process to at most one year.
 - The purpose is to solve the hurdle of investment, along with other related factors. In addition, government announced a proposed bill that will exempt certain area such urban renewal projects from environmental impact assessment.
-



University president nomination

- National Taiwan University President- elect Kuan, Chung-ming, a former KMT cabinet member.
 - Once elected, he was immediately accused of teaching in China, plagiarized a student's work, and served as an independent board member at Taiwan Mobile.
 - NTU nomination committee deny these accusation, but DPP government refuse to recognize it.
-



Policy lessons

- The social cleavage of national identity difference and the rise of China dominance contribute to the fierce political competition between blue and green.
 - The stake of elections is so high that both sides mobilize all segments of the society to compete with each other.
 - Tolerance is more important than freedom. Many people under divided society in Taiwan are ignorant of it. Each camp must respect and learn the historical background and perspective of the other camp.
-



The rise of China

- How to promote political reform in China will be the key. Taiwan and the United States should seek to include China in the Trans-Pacific Partnership.
 - All members of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) will have to adopt the same business and labour standards. In order to participate in the TPP.
 - Vietnam has planned to introduce legislation stipulating that all factories with more than fifty workers must set up a trade union. After President Trump withdrew the U.S. from the Trans-Pacific Partnership, Vietnam felt no need to improve its human right records and has since tightened its control over the society.
-



Conclusion

- As the direct threat and indirect threat on civil society are all closely related to the political development in China, Taiwan cannot effectively solve the dilemma by itself without the changes in China's political system.
-

Mohammad Tahseen
South Asia Partnership-Pakistan

Shrinking Civic Spaces in Asia: Special reference to Pakistan

ADRN 7th Workshop & 2nd Regional Forum
Bangkok 29–30 June, 2018

SOUTH ASIA PARTNERSHIP PAKISTAN

State of Affairs

- freedom of expression, information, assembly and association, face great strain.
 - ▶ Islamist extremist groups still active
 - ▶ Democratically inclined segments, groups, and non-governmental organisations deemed impediments to Islamization.
 - ▶ The military and intelligence agencies enjoy impunity.
 - ▶ The accountability of the police is weak.
 - ▶ Procedural democracy seems to be taking roots in little less than a decade since the last military dictator was forced out in 2008.
 - ▶ Judiciary has come up as another contender for power.
 - ▶ Struggle for establishing civil liberties and defending democracy remain full of challenges and even dangerous.

Freedom of expression

- ▶ Independent bloggers/individuals, university professors, lawyers are vulnerable to harassment and abductions.
- ▶ Human rights observers international watchdogs have monitored that:
 - journalists, media houses and independent writers have been very frequently targeted, harassed and neutralized (killed) by different state and non-state actors.
 - Hostile environment for media has forced many media houses to impose self-censorship.



Freedom of association

- ▶ Pakistan doesn't have any one law to regulate Civil Society Organizations and absence of vision and will to promote independent action/agency for peoples' development further complicates the situation and:
- ▶ allows various law enforcement agencies to violate law/constitutional provisions and harass organizations at will.
- ▶ creates room for bodies that grant NOCs to CSOs but their own decision making processes are non-transparent and lack accountability.
- ▶ Civil society organizations have to seek approval and certification from multiple state institutions.



Freedom of association

- ▶ Ban on Student Unions and activism
- ▶ Instances of curbing civic space
- ▶ Human rights campaigners face elimination
- ▶ Human rights activists face imprisonment and other forms of state repression



Shrinking Civic Spaces in Asia

- ▶ New Policies for INGOs.
- ▶ Clear contradiction to the requirements of a democratic and civic space. It is likely to put the non-governmental organizations under tight government control.
- ▶ The government tried to stop and harassed many NGOs from
- ▶ National Action Plan: Terror financing and FATF



Right to Participation

- ▶ Women's participation in public life, representation of women is abysmally low; 13.55% in Grade 18, 5.5 % in Grade 19, 10% in Grade 20,
- ▶ one woman in Grade 21 and no woman Grade 22, the highest grade in the Central Superior Services of Pakistan
- ▶ One of the obstacles for the transgender community to exercise their right to vote is the acquisition of the new computerized national identity card (CNIC)
- ▶ Local governments
- ▶ Electoral reform
- ▶ Political developments require the promotion of an open democratic space.



Actions Taken

- ▶ Courts have been approached to dispense justice in cases of violation and high handedness of agencies.
- ▶ Media and general public
- ▶ CSOs/Networks/PCSF
- ▶ Meetings with Parliamentarians
- ▶ International Funders/INGOs




- ▶ No major difference in the attitude of the government and agencies.
- ▶ Unprecedented control over Media
- ▶ Direct interference of state agencies in politics for forthcoming elections.



Recommendations

- ▶ The government needs to urgently enact a special law on safety of journalists to outline legal mechanisms for their protection after consultations with the principal stakeholders: working journalists.
- ▶ The government needs to enact a whistle blowers' protection act to safeguard both journalists and government officials from prosecution or harm for using information that promotes transparency of offices run with taxpayers' money while allowing for special case exemptions on strategic security or intelligence matters.



- ▶ The Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act (PECA), enacted in 2016, urgently needs to be revisited to de-criminalize freedom of expression online, rationalize user data retention guidelines and add provisions to allow for oversight and transparency in its implementation mechanisms.
 - ▶ Impunity for harassment and assaults on the freedom of expression online and otherwise, and of CSOs must be ensured. State agents found violating law and peoples' rights must be brought to justice.
 - ▶ Abuse of anti-terrorism laws must stop.
 - ▶ Policy of enforced disappearances must be abandoned.
- 

Session Three

Gender Equality in Asia

Moderator	Ruengrawee Pichaikul, Gender and Development Research Institute (Thailand)
Presenters	Thawilwadee Bureekul, King Prajadhipok's Institute (Thailand) Teresita Quintos Deles, INCITEGov (Philippines)
Discussants	Orapin Sopchokchai, Thai Women Watch (Thailand)

Thawilwadee Bureekul
King Prajadhipok's Institute



Policy Research and Policy Outcomes Report on **Gender Equality in Thailand**

Dr. Thawilwadee Bureekul
King Prajadhipok's Institute
Thailand

The 2018 Asia Democracy Research Network
Seventh Workshop & Second Regional Forum
June 29, 2018
The Royal Princess, Bangkok

Objectives of the research project



1. To study the situation of the gender equality and the compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
2. To study the mechanisms that Thailand uses in order to enhance gender equality.
3. To provide recommendations for strengthening gender equality in Thailand.



Challenges

Lack a practical action plan for promoting gender equality

- to develop the potential and capacity of women
- to provide women with more opportunities to enter and participate in politics, government administrations, and decision-making processes

Methodology



- Literature survey
- In-depth interview experts
- Workshop, participants are the representatives from NGOs, Government related organization, Academics, Local government
- Analysis of data and report writing

Outlines



- **Thematic Issues on Gender Equality**
- **Mechanisms to enhance gender equality**
- **Strengths and weaknesses**
- **Recommendations**



Thematic Issues on Gender Equality

Status of the SDGs

- The status of women in Thailand has drastically improved
- The government integrated the SDGs into the planning and budgetary processes

State of violence against women

- 1300 Calling” One Stop Crisis Center, mechanism for 24-hour case notification
- One Stop Crisis Center (OSCC) offers support for victims of domestic violence
- The Gender Equality Act of 2015 and Labor Protection Act of 2010 provide protection for everyone from gender-based discrimination

Political participation

- National Legislative Assembly is 10.53% women
- National Reform Steering Assembly is 9.68% percent women
- Gender equality issues are addressed in the current Constitution- National Legislative Assembly is 10.53% women
- National Reform Steering Assembly is 9.68% percent women

Economic participation

- Unemployment rate was 1.4% for men and 1.2% for women (May 2017)
- Thailand ranks 71st out of 144 countries in the Global Gender Gap Index (2016)
- Women’s labor force participation rate of 63% (World Bank, 2017)



Mechanisms to enhance gender equality

International agreement and commitments



- The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Goal 5 : Gender Equality

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Status of SDGs (Goal 5) in Thailand



Goal	Status in Thailand
Goal 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Education : Girls and boys have equal access to basic education.- Poverty : percentage of women living in poverty has been decreasing and the current percentage (6.8 percent) is lower than that of men.
Goal 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-The government has undertaken measures to improve its data collection capacity to enhance protection and elimination of violence against all women and children.

Status of SDGs (Goal 5) in Thailand



Goal	Status in Thailand
Goal 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Labor market : the percentage of women are more than men in labor force (60 per cent)- Unequal gender roles in family still remain. Even in households where women work outside the home, women still shoulder the overwhelming burden of household tasks.
Goal 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Political: the number of women in national politics and the number of women holding executive positions in government agencies are still relatively low.- At agency, government appoint a Chief Gender Equality gender officer. Each CGEO acts as a gender focal point to promote gender equality in respective office.

Status of SDGs (Goal 5) in Thailand



Goal	Status in Thailand
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Thailand has developed the plan for women “strategy for Women’s Development 2017-2021” for gender equality and women’s empowerment strategies.- Thailand considers the development of a gender-disaggregated database for planning and implementation of policy that promotes gender equality.

Strategies concerning Gender Equality



	Issues
The 20-Year National Strategy (2017-2036)	Establish the opportunity social equality
The 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017-2021)	Social justice and lower social inequality

20-Year National Strategy (2017 - 2036)

THAILAND
Focus 2017

To achieve the vision

“Security, Prosperity, Sustainability”

To become a high-income country

“The Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy”

Achieving national interests in improving quality of life, generating high income to escape middle-income trap and ensuring well-being for all Thais

Society is stable, equitable and fair.

And the nation is competitive in the global markets.

6 Key Strategies

- National security
- Competitiveness enhancement
- Development and Empowerment of Human Capital
- Broadening Opportunity and Equality in Society
- Environmental-friendly development and growth
- Reforming and Improving Government Administration

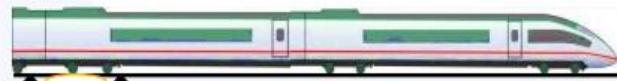


SET
The Stock Exchange of Thailand

Phatra
a member of Thailand's Public Sector



the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017 – 2021)



2015

The 12th Plan (2017-2021)

20-Year National Strategy (2017 – 2036)

2036

The 13th 5-year Plan

4th

5th

Vision “Security Prosperity Sustainability”

A vision of the 20-Year National Strategy
used as a vision framework of the 12th Plan.

Together with SDGs Goal

6 Development Pillars



Human capacity building



Improving quality of life and
environment friendly



Creation of equal
opportunity
and society



National security



Building
competitive



Balance and development of
public administration

10 Development Strategies



Strategy 1 Resilience
Enhancement

Strategy 2 Just and inclusive
development

Strategy 3 Competitiveness
building

Strategy 10 International
Cooperation for Development



Strategy 7 infrastructure
and logistics development



Strategy 8 Science&tech
research/innovation



Social



Natural
Resource



Economic



Security



Enabling
Factor



Spatial



Public
Administration

Strategy 4 Environment
friendly development



Strategy 5 Building
country's security

Strategy 9 spatial
development



Strategy 6
Good governance in public
sector



Law and Regulations related to gender equality



1985 (2528)
CEDAW



1997 (2540)
Constitution



2007 (2550)
Constitution



2015 (2558)
Gender
Equality Act



2015 (2558)
SDGs



2017 (2560)
Constitution





Domestic laws & regulations

- **The Personal Name Act (No.3) B.E.2548 [2005]**
- **The Labor Protection Act B.E.2541 [1998]**
- **The Rule of the Prime Minister's Office on Civil Servants' Leave B.E.2555 [2012]**
- **Gender Equality Act B.E.2558 [2015]**



Gender equality in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand in 2017



Issues	Articles
Gender equality	4, 27, 90
Right	25, 26, 28, 29,31,32,38,40,48,54, 68,70,71,73,74,75
Politics	90,107, 128

Gender equality in The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 2017



Section 27

Men and women shall enjoy equal rights.

Unjust discrimination against a person on the grounds of differences in origin, race, language, sex, age, disability, physical or health condition, personal status, economic and social standing, religious belief, education, or political view which is not contrary to the provisions of the Constitution, or on any other grounds shall not be permitted.

Measures determined by the State in order to eliminate obstacles to or to promote persons' ability to exercise their rights or liberties on the same basis as other person or to protect or facilitate children, women, the elderly, persons with disabilities or underprivileged persons shall not be deemed as unjust discrimination under paragraph three.

Gender equality in The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 2017



Section 71 (4)

In allocating the budget, the State shall take into account the different necessities and needs with respect to genders, ages and conditions of persons to ensure fairness.

Section 90 (3)

In the preparation of a list of candidates under paragraph two, the members of the political party shall be allowed to participate in the deliberations, and regard shall be had to **the candidates for election from different regions and equality between men and women.**



Strengths and weaknesses

Strengths of gender equality in Thailand



- **Constitution**
- **Laws and regulations**
- **Women Development fund**
- **Cooperation between the government agencies**
- **NGOs realize the importance of gender equality and empower women continuously**



Public Sector

The Committee on Social, Children, Youth, Women, the Elderly, the Disabled and the Underprivileged Affairs in the National Legislative Assembly

Ministry of Social Development and Human Security of Thailand

Civil Society

- Gender and Development Research Institute (GDRI)
- Foundation for Women (FFW)
- The Association for the Promotion of the Status of Women under the Royal Patronage of HRH Princess Soamsawali (APSW)
- Women Network Reshaping Thailand (WREST)
- Friend of Women Foundation (FOW)
- The Asia Foundation

Academic Sector

Chiang Mai University
Women's Studies Center in the Faculty of Social Sciences

Thammasat University
-Master of Arts (Women's Studies) in the Faculty of Social Sciences,
-Women and Youth Studies Program and the College of Interdisciplinary Studies

Weaknesses of gender equality in Thailand



- **Culture and norms**
 - Family structure: roles between men and women
 - Opportunity to work in some career : Leave from the labor market
 - Public unacceptance
- **Inefficient law enforcement**
- **The violence against women**
(12,552 persons in 2015)



Recommendations



Recommendations

- **Government agencies should collect gender disaggregated data.**
- **The media should report positive news stories and information about gender equality in various dimensions.**
- **Research or a forum with the media sector should be conducted to share information regarding the problem of gender-based violence.**



Recommendations

- **Relevant agencies should promote knowledge about gender equality and fairness in society.**
- **Educational organizations should be the key institutions that teach children to understand the difference between genders, and gender roles in society.**
- **Strengthening the culture of gender equality. All stakeholders, especially the government, media, and education sectors, should integrate their activities and commit to strengthening and empowering women.**



Recommendations

- **The state should mainstream Gender Responsiveness Budgeting (GRB) into the planning and budgeting process. Moreover, GRB should be addressed in the Budget Act.**
- **King Prajadhipok's Institute and the Office of Women's Affairs and Family Development should offer courses on GRB training for local organizations.**



www.kpi.ac.th

Teresita Quintos Deles
INCITEGov



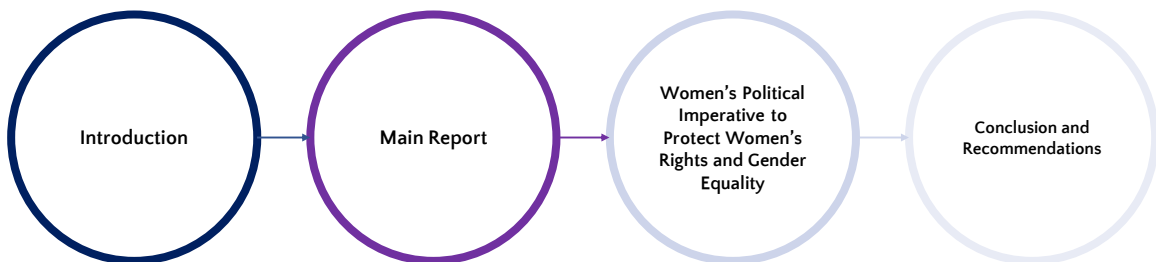
Gender Equality in the Philippines

Teresita Quintos-Deles

Chairperson, INCITEGov



Report Outline





Introduction

1.1 Context

1.2 Objectives



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Introduction

April 30, 1937

plebiscite to determine whether women should be allowed to vote in the
Philippines

91%

of nearly half a million women who cast their votes agreed to give Filipino
women the right of suffrage



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Objectives

to present the latest information on the country's compliance with indicators relevant to achieving gender equality

in relation to the UN's SDGs, to focus on the laws and governance mechanisms that were established

report on the current challenges and identify how these curtailments impinge the journey towards equality



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Main Report

2.1 Milestones in Women's Political Participation and Democracy

2.2 Recent Gains and Continuing Agendas for Development

2.3 Current Crucial Challenges: Defending Democracy, Defending Gender Equality



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2.1 Milestones in Women's Political Participation and Democracy



Ferdinand E. Marcos
1965 - 1986

Second wave Filipino Feminist movement when women fought against men

1975: *International Year of Women*

- *National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW)* was established under *Presidential Decree No. 633*
- First lady Imelda Marcos acted as chair

1979: signed the *UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)*; ratified in 1981

1972-1981: Human Rights Violations % Martial Law, women included

- women were tortured and became widows; but they also became activists, human rights defenders, and leaders



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2.1 Milestones in Women's Political Participation and Democracy



Corazon C. Aquino
1986 - 1992

First woman president in Asia

- ratified the 1987 Constitution of the Philippines
- Section 2, Article 14

*"the state recognizes the role of women in nation building, and shall ensure the **fundamental equality** before the law of women and men"*

- R.A. 7192: Women in Development and Nation Building Act of 1992
- introduced "gender mainstreaming"
- stipulated the setting aside and utilization of regular budgets of the government and a portion of the *Official Development Assistance* to support programs for women



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2.1 Milestones in Women's Political Participation and Democracy



Fidel V. Ramos
1992 - 1998

Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development (PPGD) 1995 - 2025

- 30-year Development Plan for Women

1994: NCRFW, Department of Budget and Management (DBM), and National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) issued Joint Memorandum Circular 94-1

- required the integration of Gender and Development (GAD) targets into agency plans
- carried over to the *National Budget Memorandum and the General Appropriations Act (GAA)*

R.A. No. 7877: Anti-Sexual Harassment Act of 1995

R.A. No. 8353: Anti-Rape Law of 1997

R.A. No. 8425: Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act

- representation of women in policy-making through *National Anti-Poverty Commission*



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2.1 Milestones in Women's Political Participation and Democracy



Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo
2004 - 2010
Vice President: 2001 - 2004

R.A. No. 9210: Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003

R.A. No. 9262: Anti-Violence Against Women and Children Act of 2004

R.A. No. 9710: Magna Carta for Women

- translation of the CEDAW into legislation
- renamed NCRFW to *Philippine Commission on Women (PCW)*

implemented the *National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security*

Hyatt 10 in 2004

- Arroyo committed fraud
- cabinet officials resigned; 4 of which were influential women in the government and the Philippine Women's movement



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2.1 Milestones in Women's Political Participation and Democracy



Benigno S. Aquino III
2010 - 2016

R.A. 10354: Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act of 2012

completed 17 years of negotiations with the *Moro Islamic Liberation Front* (MILF)

- signed the *Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro*
 - contains provisions covering women's meaningful political participation, protecting them from all forms of violence, and inclusion of women in the normalization and transitional justice process

National Plan on Women, Peace, and Security (NAPWPS) was reviewed and implemented in compliance with UN Security Council Resolution No. 1325



2.2 Recent Gains and Continuing Agendas for Development

Eliminating Violence and the Exploitation of Women and Girls

- R.A. 9262: Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children Act
 - Philippine National Police (PNP)
 - 1,918 Women and Children Protection Desks (WCPD)
 - 4,573 personnel for Violence against Women and Children cases (VAWC)
 - 88% of the 42,028 villages have set up their WCPDs
- 2016: DSWD assisted a total of 353,133 cases of Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances (WEDC)
- 2013-2015: Department of Justice (DOJ) recorded a total of 30,334 cases of Violence Against Women (VAW) filed in court
 - of the 41,049 cases of various violations against women reported to the PNP



Benchmarking of existing province-level mechanisms to address the persistent problem of VAWC. Photo from Michael Q. Orquejo (Gender and Development Program, UP Visayas), March 2016.



2.2 Recent Gains and Continuing Agendas for Development



DOH files for Motion for Reconsideration against TRO. Photo taken from doh.gov.ph

Ensuring Universal Access to Reproductive Health and Rights

- 2015: *Department of Health* (DOH) executed the first stage of the RPRH Law and appropriated **PhP 21.74 Billion** to support programs (i.e., family planning program, National Safe Motherhood Program, etc.)
 - 80% of total live births were covered by DOH Facilities
 - maternal mortality ratio decreased from 221 deaths in 2011 to 114 deaths in 2015 (per 100,00 deliveries)
 - increased contraceptive use since 2012
 - contraceptive prevalence rate increased from 33.26% to 46.87% in 2015
 - Women's life expectancy increased from 72.9 years in 2016 to 74.3 years in 2017
- However, full implementation of the RPRH law is hampered by a **temporary restraining order** from the Supreme Court since 2015



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2.2 Recent Gains and Continuing Agendas for Development

Ensuring Women's Full and Effective Participation and Leadership in Decision Making

- October 2016: *World Economic Forum's 2016 Global Gender Gap report* **ranked** the Philippines seventh (7th) in terms of gender equality
 - only asian country in the top 10
 - first (1st) in educational attainment
 - first (1st) in health and survival indicators
 - seventeenth (17th) in political empowerment
 - twenty-first (21st) in economic participation and opportunity indicators
- March 2017: **women occupy 43.5% of third-level positions in government; only 21.5% of elected officials are women**
 - more women finish tertiary education, but **labor force participation is at 49.3%**

Global Top 10	
The Global Gender Gap Index	Global rank*
Iceland	1
Finland	2
Norway	3
Sweden	4
Rwanda	5
Ireland	6
Philippines	7
Slovenia	8
New Zealand	9
Nicaragua	10

Source: The Global Gender Gap Report 2016
Note: *2016 rank out of 144 countries

World Economic Forum 2016 rankings in terms of the Global Gender Gap Index. Photo taken from: World Economic Forum.



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2.2 Recent Gains and Continuing Agendas for Development



PCW and COA strengthen call for gender mainstreaming during the 2017 GAD Budget Fora. Photo taken from: Philippine Commission on Women.

Budget Allocations for GAD mainstreaming

- **Php 107.5 Billion for GAD in 2015**, almost twice than the **Php 57.3 Billion of 2013**
- number of agencies complying with the minimum 5% GAD budget allocation
 - **137 in 2017**
 - **25 in 2014**



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2.3 Current Crucial Challenges: Defending Democracy, Defending Gender Equality

Violations of Human Rights and the war on drugs

President Duterte's War on drugs

- promise of a "bloody" presidency
- more than 7,000 deaths by January 2017
- killings are committed through legitimate police operations or vigilante style/unexplained killings

The burden of the Victims

- placed Women and Children in fear and abandoned

Threats to democracy

- prevalence of allies of the administration in the government
- i.e., Senator Leila de Lima-led investigations on the killings led ultimately to her imprisonment



Jennelyn Olaires cradles the body of her partner, who was killed on a street by a vigilante group, according to police, in a spate of drug related killings. July 23, 2016. Photo taken from: Czar Dancel, Reuters.



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2.3 Current Crucial Challenges: Defending Democracy, Defending Gender Equality

Misogyny and Inciting Violence Against Women

Sexist actions and remarks by President Duterte have been commonplace.

i.e., Duterte's "dapat ang mayor ang mauna" joke on the gang rape case of Australian missionary, Jacqueline Hamill; remarks to soldiers of the Maute group saying that if they raped three women, he will own up to it; etc.

Duterte's Martial Law

May 23, 2017: Proclamation no. 216, "Declaring a State of Martial Law and Suspending the Writ of Habeas Corpus in the Whole of Mindanao"

Conflicts between government and rebel forces have led to widespread displacement of 290,000 people and the destruction of their properties



Photo taken from: Toto Lozano.



Photo taken from: Simeon Celi Jr.



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Women's Political Imperative to Protect Women's Rights and Gender Equality

3.1 Seeking Courage: The PINASAMA People's Organization Story

3.2 Baigani's Courage

3.3 Onward Women: The World March of Women Story

3.4 Institutions as Bastions of Truth and Justice



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Current Contexts

- There are existing basic policies and laws in place for the protection of women's rights and the promotion of gender equality
- Philippines' Magna Carta for Women of 2009
- laws and policies being monitored by the Philippine Commission on Women

However, the current administration leaves the foundations of gender equality are vulnerable and prone to being eroded

- consultations and participation of the affected stakeholders are no longer the norm; bypass of democratic systems and processes



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Women's Political Imperative to Protect Women's Rights and Gender Equality

campaigns are being waged against communities of the poor; women and children are left as the most vulnerable members

Coalitions of women's organizations are at the frontlines of campaigns to defend women's rights and the defenders of these rights



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3.1 Seeking Courage: The PINASAMA People's Organization Story

PROFILE

PINASAMA

- *Pinagkaisang Samahan ng Magulang*

Urban Poor People's Organization

- daycare teachers, village councilors, PNP Women's Desk Volunteers, Vendors, etc.

CONTEXT

FGDs with PINASAMA members on their perspective and understanding/stance on the issue/s

TAKEAWAYS

Stereotyping/Dehumanization and Public Perception of Drug Users

Erosion of Social Ties and Changing Power Relations in Poor Communities

Peace and Order through a Culture of Fear, Surveillance, Limited Mobility, and a War on the Poor



3.2 Baigani's Courage

PROFILE

Baigani: Feminist Solidarity against EJKs

- collective of women who chose to advocate for the end of EJKs and likewise, championed human rights

CONTEXT

Baigani sought to convince the public in opposing the rampant EJKs of suspected drug users

Stood in solidarity with the wives, mothers, and children of EJK victims

TAKEAWAYS

Immediate and dire needs: psychosocial support, welfare assistance, job referrals/livelihood assistance

April 2015: Broken justice systems as the basis of the widespread tolerance for EJKs

June 2017: 10 families of EJK victims attended a three-day summer camp

- shared tokhang stories, ways of coping, age-appropriate workshops for coping with stress/anxiety, situational analysis, life planning, etc.





3.3 Onward Women: The World March of Women Story

PROFILE

Coalition Against Trafficking in Women – Asia Pacific (CATW-AP)

– human rights defenders countering the rape culture

CONTEXT

Duterte remarks on rape jokes and misogynistic comments

was constrained from filing a complaint against Duterte promoting the Magna Carta for Women

TAKEAWAYS

lead protests against human rights abuses, direct assistance to EJK victims' families

augmented the responses needed by these victims and the fear of other community members for their lives

– women seek our help out of fear for their own lives or those of their kin who are listed in the precincts as having links to either drug use or peddling



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3.4 Institutions as Bastions of Truth and Justice

CONTEXT

Women have turned to government institutions that should redress wrongs committed against them

CASES

- (1) Group of Women filed a case before the Commission on Human Rights for Duterte's violation of the Magna Carta of Women; cited his multiple sexist and misogynist remarks
- (2) another group of women submitted a petition to the Senate Committee on Ethics against Senator Vicente Sotto III, chair of the committee, and his comments on a single mother candidate for a cabinet position
- (3) four women from Marawi city have filed a case to the Supreme Court regarding the declaration of Martial law and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus



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Conclusion and Recommendations



Conclusion and Recommendations

increase in women's participation in politics doesn't equate to increase in support for gender equality

PCW, although still under the president, is accountable to and for the promotion of women empowerment and gender equality - an example to other institutions

The threats to democracy presented are directly related to women's capacity to attain equality and non-discrimination





Concrete Actions to be Considered

Women's groups should recognize the need to assess the current challenges

Gains and victories that women have fought for should be guarded

Groups working towards the realization of gender equality should be strengthened

Organized women should rally the support of partners and allies

Concrete actions and responses should be continued and intensified



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Thank you!



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Democratic Politics
Good Governance
Development Outcomes



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**POLICY RESEARCH AND POLICY OUTCOMES REPORT
ON
GENDER EQUALITY IN THAILAND ASIA:
COMPARATIVE STUDIES**

Dr. Thawilwadee Bureekul
King Prajadhipok's Institute
Thailand

**The 2018 Asia Democracy Research Network
Seventh Workshop & Second Regional Forum**

June 29, 2018

The Royal Princess, Bangkok



Objectives of the research project

1. To study the situation of the gender equality and the compliance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
2. To study the mechanism that each country uses in order to enhance gender equality, for example laws and regulations, public participation or any public governance mechanism.
3. To do comparative studies among in 4 countries in Asia: Thailand, Taiwan, Philippines, and Pakistan.
4. To draw the conclusion and provide recommendations for strengthening gender equality in Asia.



Gender Equality team

Countries	Institutions
Thailand	King Prajadhipok's Institute (KPI)
Taiwan	Taiwan Foundation for democracy (TFD)
Philippines	The International Center for Innovation, Transformation and Excellence in Governance (INCITEGov)
Pakistan	Jinnah Institute



Methodology

1

- Literature survey from various sources

2

- Focus group
- In-depth interview

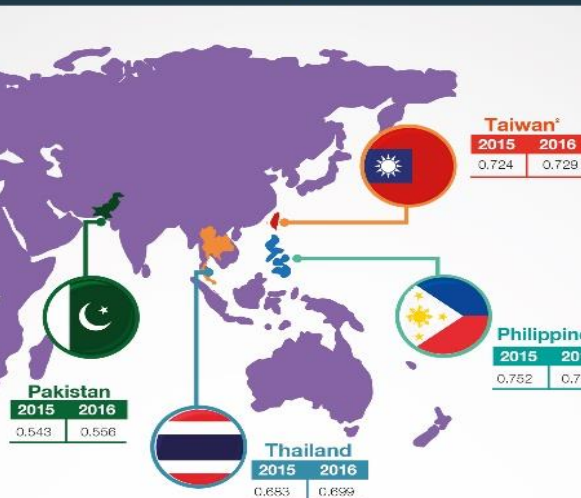
3

- Content analysis

GENDER EQUALITY IN

THAILAND, TAIWAN, PHILIPPINES AND PAKISTAN

Global
Gender
Index
2016



Rank		
Country	2015	2016
Philippines	6	7
Taiwan ²	43	38
Thailand	40	71
Pakistan	112	143
	115	144

gender
equality
scores
have
improved,
but
a gap
still exists

Mechanisms



International Commitment
= CEDAW, MDGs, SDGs



Domestic laws & regulations
= Constitution, Acts, Rules,
Codes, Policies



Administrative
= Mainstream Gender
Responsiveness Budgeting (GRB),
Gender and Development (GAD)

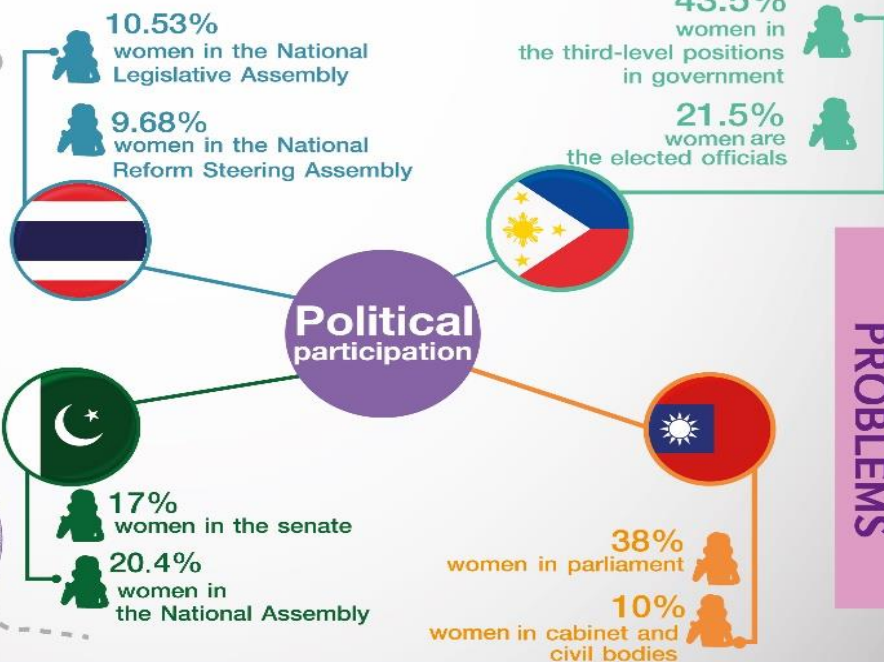


Training
= Gender Issues in school & universities,
LGBT training, GRB training



Achieve
gender equality
and
empower
all
woman
and
girls

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



PROBLEMS

Asia Democracy Research Network (ADRN)



EAI
EAST ASIA INSTITUTE



King Fahd's Institute
Riyadh



TAIWAN FOUNDATION
for DEMOCRACY
台灣民主基金會

Taiwan Foundation for Democracy, Taiwan



INCITEGov
The International Center for Innovation,
Transformation and Excellence in Governance
PROQUEST



Jinnah Institute, Pakistan

Resource:

Policy Research and Policy Outcomes Report on Gender Equality in
Asia: Comparative Studies, 2017

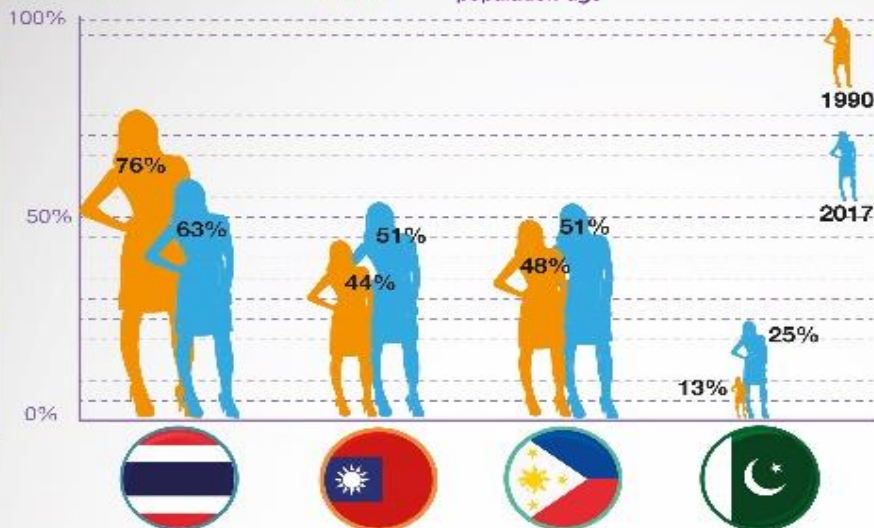
¹ World Economic Forum

² Executive Yuan, Taiwan

GENDER EQUALITY IN

THAILAND, TAIWAN, PHILIPPINES AND PAKISTAN

Economic participation : **Labor force participation**
% of **female** 15+ population age



PROBLEMS

violence against women and girls

still **exists**

such as **domestic violence,**

violence in workplace

PROBLEMS

Factors affecting to gender equality



Norms and values



Family structure



Religion



Law enforcement & punishment

Recommendations

Law & regulations

Integrate **SDGs** into national policies

Mainstream **GRB**

Provide **gender-friendly workplaces**

Support and protect victims from violence

Acknowledgement & Awareness

Promote knowledge about gender equality

Build **capacity** of women

Media should report **positive news** and **information** about **gender** **NOT** publish lots of **violence-related news**

Woman should **recognize** their **rights** and **potential**

Finally,
society will have more **gender equality**



EAI
EAST ASIA INSTITUTE



TAIWAN FOUNDATION FOR DEMOCRACY
台灣民主基金會



INCITEGOV
The International Center for Gender Studies and Women's Empowerment

JINNAH INSTITUTE
Jinnah Institute for Women's Studies

Resource:

Policy Research and Policy Outcomes Report on Gender Equality in Asia: Comparative Studies, 2017

1. The World Bank, 2017

2. National Statistics, Republic of China (Taiwan), 2017



Mechanisms and laws relating to gender equality

Mechanisms and laws relating to gender equality



	Thailand	Taiwan	Philippines	Pakistan
Laws and Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution • Laws • Acts • Rule of the Prime Minister 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution • Laws • Acts • Policies • Civil Codes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws • Acts • Executive Orders and Issuances of local government units • Policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution • Penal code • Acts • Bills
Administrative Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of the international agreement and national laws • Formation of policies on gender issues • Mainstreaming of GRB into the planning and budgetary processes • Promotion of knowledge about gender equality and fairness in society • Strengthening of gender equality in schools and universities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory gender strategies at various levels of government and organizations • Training on LGBT rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget allocations for GAD mainstreaming • Government machinery for gender equality • Compulsory annual GAD plans and budget from the whole bureaucracy, including local government units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of a comprehensive set of targets for women and girls to achieve access to education, employment, health and political participation



Mechanisms and laws relating to gender equality

	Thailand	Taiwan	Philippines	Pakistan
International Agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CEDAW• SDGs• The Universal Declaration of Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CEDAW• SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CEDAW and Optional Protocol• SDGs• Beijing Platform for Action• Universal Declaration of Human Rights• International Convention on Population and Development• Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CEDAW• SDGs• The Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Mechanisms and laws relating to gender equality

	Thailand	Taiwan	Philippines	Pakistan
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws and regulations • Organization's awareness of gender issues (government, NGOs, civil society, academics) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws and regulations • Various organizations awareness on gender issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cooperation of organizations (government agencies, local government, private sector) • Legislated requirement for planning and budgeting for gender equality, including mechanisms for implementation and monitoring • Women's groups and coalitions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various organizations awareness on gender issues • A vibrant history of the women's movement has been politically active in demanding greater rights for women.
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discriminatory norms and values • Inefficient law enforcement • Violence against women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inefficient law enforcement • Discriminatory social norms • Discrimination against women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inefficient utilization of planning and budgeting policies • Ineffective enforcement of laws • Presence of discriminatory national laws and cultural practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inefficient law enforcement and prosecution • Abuse and violence against women • Lack of freedom of expression



Thematic Issues on Gender Equality

Thematic Issues on Gender Equality



	Thailand	Taiwan	Philippines	Pakistan
Status of the SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The status of women in Thailand has drastically improved The government integrated the SDGs into the planning and budgetary processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not a member state of the UN to participate in SDGs The SDGs have no legal status in Taiwan Taiwan is willing to complying with SDG5 in pursuing gender equality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Philippines government integrates the SDGs into its social, economic and environmental agendas Considering creating a high-level inter-agency NEDA Committee to plan and oversee the coordinated implementation of SDG-related policies and programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pakistan ratified CEDAW in 1996 Women's low status deprives the state of realizing the full productive potential of half the population Remains far from achieving SDG 5, the goal of ending discrimination against women and girls
State of violence against women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "1300 Calling" One Stop Crisis Center One Stop Crisis Center (OSCC) offers support for victims of domestic violence The Gender Equality Act of 2015 and Labor Protection Act of 2010 provide protection for everyone from gender-based discrimination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three Acts against gender-based violence "113 Calling" mechanism for case notification Reform is urgently needed in the judicial system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acts against gender-based violence 1,918 Women and Children Protection Desks (WCPD) nationwide, for responding to and preventing, receiving, and documenting gender-based violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,000 cases of violence against women and girls Pakistan's society has deeply rooted gender stereotypes that perpetuate gender-based discrimination, instituted in historically established religious and cultural norms Acts, bills, and amendments provide protection for women and girls from gender-based violence

Thematic Issues on Gender Equality



	Thailand	Taiwan	Philippines	Pakistan
Political participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Legislative Assembly is 10.53% women National Reform Steering Assembly is 9.68% percent women Gender equality issues are addressed in the current Constitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High in parliament and local legislative bodies, but low in executive branches and local civil bodies Rules and incentives that encourage women to participate in elections should be offered Parliament is 38% women, but the cabinet and civil bodies are just 10% female 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women occupy 43.5% of the third-level positions in government 21.5% of elected officials are women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26 bills were tabled by women in reserved seats during the last parliamentary year Small number of parliamentary interventions initiated by women in politics Senate is 17% women National Assembly is 20.4% women
Economic participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment rate was 1.4% for men and 1.2% for women (May 2017) Thailand ranks 71st out of 144 countries in the Global Gender Gap Index (2016) Women's labor force participation rate of 63% (World Bank, 2017) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender pay gap and position gap exist, Workplace discrimination against pregnant women and LGBT people Affordable child care policy is urgently needed Women's labor force participation rate is 51% (National Statistics, 2017) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's labor force participation rate is 49.3% compared to 77.9% for men In 2016, 53% of women registered new business names, whereas 57% of men registered business name renewal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's labor force participation rate is 25% (World Bank, 2017) 30% of women in Pakistan's labor force are home-based workers Pakistan ranks 143rd out of 144 countries in the Gender Inequality Index (2016)



Recommendations



Laws and Regulations

- States should **integrate the SDGs** into policy and law at both local and national levels; develop social, economic, and environmental agendas, and **mainstream Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB)** into their planning and budgetary processes. Moreover, GRB should be addressed in the Budget Act.
- States should **amend outdated regulations** and push for judicial reform.



LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- Stakeholders in both the private sector and government agencies should participate in international benchmark reviews to ensure they **provide gender-friendly workplaces, childcare, and long-term elderly care.**
- Government agencies should **collect gender disaggregated data** in order to analyze the situation, problems, and roles of men and women in society and provide the appropriate policies and projects to enhance gender equality.
- In addition, the government should seek to **include the nation's data in relevant global archives** like the Human Development Index (HDI of UNDP) and World Bank Data.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND AWARENESS

- **Relevant agencies** should promote knowledge about gender equality and fairness in society, especially through training courses on GRB, and encourage public debates that help foster a nationwide culture supportive of gender equality.
- There should be **research or a forum** with the media to share information on the status of gender equality and the problem of gender-based violence. In addition, they should brainstorm ways to address the violence problem.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND AWARENESS



- **Educational organizations**, including schools, vocational training institutions, and life-long learning facilities should be the key institutions teaching children concepts such as the difference between genders and gender roles in society, and boosting the culture of gender equality.
- All stakeholders, especially the government, media, and education sectors, should integrate their activities and commit to strengthening and empowering women.
- It is especially important to focus on the structural causes of gender-based violence through education and community mobilization. Furthermore, the government should **build women's capacity as leaders, agenda-setters, and participants in governance**.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND AWARENESS



- **The media** should publish positive news stories and information about gender equality in various dimensions. The media should not publish much news about violence because it may accustom people to violence.
- Concerned organizations/groups should be strengthened in order to **support and protect victims of domestic violence**. Voices of women should be heard not only in their communities, but also in mass media and social media outlets.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND AWARENESS



- Concrete actions to support victims of violence, and widows and orphans of extrajudicial killings, **should be continued and intensified, including awareness-raising of the reality of the current situation and putting a face on the impact killings have upon families left behind**; protecting those who are willing to come out and speak about killings; “psychological first aid” for victims and their family members; and a show of solidarity with affected communities to help them overcome the trauma of their experiences.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND AWARENESS

- The most important recommendation is that women themselves should play a role in strengthening women through bottom-up and grass root networking at national and regional levels, and carry out a model of participatory democracy in Thailand.
- **Women should recognize their rights to economic participation and access to public services**, such as such as education and health care. And not only for women, but also for all gender minorities. This is the best way to empower women and build sustainable development, which will bring about gender equality in Thailand.



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