



THE RULE OF LAW AND
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

12 January 2018

Green Economy of Thailand

Chuthatip Maneepong

Thailand Environment Institute

Policy Problem

- Fast economic development through top-down mechanisms in support of Eastern Economic Corridor (EEC)
- Based on smart manufacturing (Thailand 4.0), which negatively creates social and environmental impacts in local communities
- Previous Eastern Seaboard special zone Development (ESB), commenced in the 1980s, is economically successful, leading industrial cluster in SEA, but is associated with pollution, and less than expected community benefits
- How can we learn from ESB experience to design/implement EEC to have less negative impacts?



Target

Combined Public and Private Investments at least
1.5 Trillion baht (\$43B USD) in the first 5 years



Note : Estimated investment amount shown

Linkages to the Rule of Law

- **Challenge:** an UNCTAD survey of 100 SEZs in various countries (2013) indicates that most EPZs (70% of total surveyed SEZs) are not giving significant consideration to environmental and social facilities & impacts in design & operations.
 - E.g. In the ESB, almost 20 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) from registered factories were detected in 1999 (Map Ta Phut)
- Legal enforcement is more difficult because zones are set up as relatively autonomous
- **Collaborative Partnership Model** is more likely to deliver sustainable development in Special Economic Zones



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



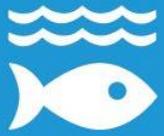
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS




SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

				4 QUALITY EDUCATION 		
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 	
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Policy Recommendations

- Audit and enforce the existing “Pollution Control Area” for ESB enacted in the Royal Gazette of 30 April 2009 & other related regulations
- Build trust between communities & private sector by:
 - Providing relevant information (readable data) in advance of development
 - Utilize mechanisms for meaningful participation of key stakeholders, such as tri-party committee

Policy Recommendations

New Path to Development

- Slow down & undertake careful investigation of stakeholder concerns using evidence based information
 - E.g. Strategic Environment Impact Assessment, regulatory impact assessment
- SEZ should switch from focusing on cost advantages and lower standards to become champions of sustainable business
- Develop sustainable plans and apply international standards (e.g. SA 8000)

Colleagues:

**Shall we develop a new SEZ
development model to
achieve SDGs?**



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Regional Inequality

Mireille Tushiminina

Center of Human Rights and Democracy for Africa

Background

- Cameroon is Located in Central Africa
- It is a significant member of the French Speaking African Countries
- Estimated Population: 23.4million
- It was at the crossroad of Colonialism having being colonized by the Germans and British and French at different times
- In 1961 Southern Cameroon which was part of British Mandate Territory Voted in a Plebiscite to form the Union of Cameroon
- This union has unfortunately not being a very happy one



★ CAMEROON

Problem

- The Southern Cameroon has Huge Oil and Gas Deposit
- This was made even more significant when Cameroon defeated Nigeria at the International Court of Justice in 2002 (The Bakassi Case).
- The Southern Cameroonians feel that though they Contribute so much to the state funds, they are marginalized and consciously excluded
- Dissenting voices and journalists are routinely arrested.
- Cameroon has been under the rule of President Paul Biya for 37 years
- Within that period he has amended the constitution 6 times (1960, 1972, 1979, 1984, 1996, and 2008)
- The Amendments have not only weakened rule of law but also concentrated powers in his hands

Linkages to the Rule of Law and SDGs

There are agitations in Southern Cameroon presently

- Federalism of the country
- Secession
- Maintain it the way it is (Status quo)
- These agitations are linked to the failure of law to provide a just, inclusive and equitable society
- There is mass unemployment and large scale poverty
- Social justice is also implicated
- There is also a noticeable loss of confidence in government institutions



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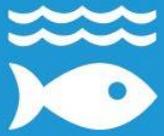
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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY

An icon representing a family with a man, a woman, and two children.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

An icon representing education, showing an open book and a pencil.

5 GENDER EQUALITY

An icon representing gender equality, featuring a female symbol with an equals sign inside.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

An icon representing reduced inequalities, showing an equals sign inside a circle.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

An icon representing peace and justice, featuring a dove holding an olive branch and a gavel.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

An icon representing partnerships, showing four interlocking circles.

Possible Solutions

We in the Civil Society believe that

- Cameroonians need to engage in constructive dialogues, and talk to themselves about the future of their country
- Access to justice, respect for one another and careful management of diversity
- Reform of Courts, legislature and executive/administrative processes
- Civil societies are ready to act as facilitators
- Efforts should be made to reform and guarantee the fundamental rights of citizens
- There is need for an all inclusive approach in solving the problems
- If we fail to act on time, Cameroon might rupture and this will have very far implications for rule of law and development

Thanks!





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Alternate Dispute Resolution

Tariq Abbas Qureshi

Intelligence Bureau Pakistan

Policy Issue

- There are no forums for the resolution of minor disputes
- Civil disputes like tenancy issues, money transactions of minor nature, quarrels and disputes relating to property etc., all end up at the police station
- Legally police are not empowered to take cognizance of civil matters
- Yet these issues consume major time of the police officers
- It provides the police with enormous opportunity for corrupt practices, legal authority is transgressed and often abused
- High handedness and violation of human rights is practiced in order to resolve these disputes

Proposed Policy

- The formation of Alternate Dispute Resolution Bodies by the name of “Masalihiti Committee” for each police station in Gujranwala Division of Province of Punjab
- The members of committees were representatives of civil society and known to be of exceptional character
- They were required not to be affiliated with any political party
- Special branch of police made background checks
- An office and staff was provided to the committees in each police station building
- Short training for the members in the conduct of inquiry and supervision of reports written

Challenges (External)

- Politicians were extremely unhappy with the Committees and saw them as encroachment on their areas of influence
- Lawyers also protested since they thought resolution of dispute will reduce their clientele
- Certain members of the community were also unhappy who wanted to be the members of the committees but were not selected due to their checkered history
- Some of the members were inactive, they couldn't give enough time to the committees due to personal reasons

Challenges (Internal)

- Police officers were not happy for two reasons,
 1. Civil disputes are a major source of earning graft
 2. The presence of committees in the police station made them uncomfortable and they felt they were being watched
- Resources were involved in setting up of the offices of the committee, manpower as well as finances
- There was no legal framework or cover for this intervention, the police were relying on partnership with the community

Allies

- Community became the strongest ally of the police
- Asian Development Bank which was conducting a project in the district offered help in training and case management system
- The committee members resolved the funding issue and started generating funds on their own (members contribution)
- The provincial government acknowledged the performance and ordered the experiment to be replicated in other districts
- High court also supported the initiative and appreciated the performance of the committees

Results

- In nine months more than 2,000 disputes were settled by the committees
- After few months people even requested that minor criminal cases be referred to the committees
- Resulted in win-win resolution of disputes
- Other potential crimes were averted since minor disputes lead to major crimes in peculiar setting of Pakistan
- Police had more time to concentrate on more pressing and serious criminogenic issues



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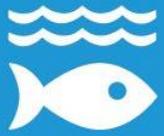
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Conclusion

- Police performance and conduct is a major rule of law issue in Pakistan
- The ADR project went very well as long as the officers who found it useful remained posted in the district
- The initiative could not be sustained with the same vigor since the politicians never liked the idea
- Though the ADR does work in various district of Punjab, however their performance and efficiency depends on the officer's interest
- The sustainability can only be ensured if it is legislated and followed through with political will



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Women Political Participation in Palestine: the Case of Local Government

Abeer Mashni

Office of the Prime Minister, West Bank and Gaza

Context



Context

Although Palestinian women have always had a role in the Palestinian struggle, their political participation and representation in political decision making positions is still low.

Women's participation in political life is important because it realizes democracy in society, contributes to higher development rates, and embodies complete citizenship rights for women.



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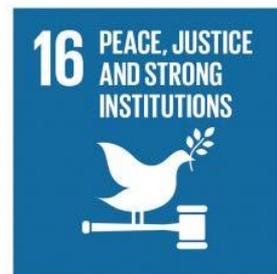
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SPOTLIGHT ON

WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP

Women remain underrepresented in leadership and management level positions in the public and private sectors. While quotas have been implemented to boost women's participation in politics and corporate boards, parity is far from reality.

Politics

Proportion of women in national parliaments (single or lower house) globally

2000

13.2%

2017

23.4%

39%

of countries worldwide have used some form of quota system to increase women's representation in politics.

Management

LESS THAN

1/3

of senior- and middle-management positions are held by women.*



47%

of world business leaders say they are in favor of gender quotas on corporate boards.

Legal Instruments in Palestine

- Several international instruments emphasize the right of women to political participation and access to decision-making positions. The Basic Law of Palestine, as well as other legislation , emphasizes women’s right to political participation.
- Article (4) of the Law on Public Legislative Elections of 2005 guarantees the representation of women in electoral lists, while Article (17) of the Palestinian Law on Local Council Elections guarantees that women hold 20% of the seats in local bodies.

Trends

- There are only three women ministers out of 24 seats in the current Palestinian cabinet. (Minister of Women's Affairs; Minister of Social Affairs; Minister of Culture), a drop from 21% in the previous government to 12.5%
- Only 12.9% of national parliamentarians are women (12.3% in the West Bank; 15.9% in the Gaza Strip) in the last elections for the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC)
- Women occupy 40.5% of public positions, most of them in medium level versus top positions.
- As for local government, number of women in 1997 elections was 0.5%, in 2000 1.8%, in 2004 18%, in 2012 20.6% and 21.2% in 2017 elections.

Three Palestinian mayors



Janet Mikhail



Vera Baboun



Yusra Badwan

Problem

Palestinian women are underrepresented in the Palestinian political sphere especially in municipalities and local councils where women have an important role in serving their communities and responding best to the needs of the marginalized people.

Obstacles

1. Israeli Occupation: Palestinian women, in particular prisoners, residents of Jerusalem and the areas adjacent to the Separation Wall as well as areas classified as “C”, are subject to systematic violations by the Israeli occupation and the settlers of the basic rights thereof as guaranteed by international conventions and customs.
2. The patriarchal system in Palestine
3. The internal political situation
4. The inactivity of the Legislative Council, inability to place laws proposed for amendment on the agendas and priorities of the legislative plan
5. The limited follow-up by the Ministry of Women’s Affairs

Way Forward

Taking appropriate measures to ensure an increase in women's representation in decision-making positions and engaging them in the political sphere through:

1. Developing a legal environment supporting the participation of women in political life
2. Raising society's awareness of the importance of women's participation in political life and decision-making as a human right
3. Developing women capacities and skills

How?

Policy	Intervention
<p>Taking legal measures and necessary actions to increase women’s participation in the political field</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amendments to the Law on Political Parties and Law on Local Elections by setting a women’s quota at 30% 2. Facilitation of participation of female university students in student unions.
<p>Raising Society’s Awareness and Taking appropriate measures to correct the cultural and social legacy regarding women’s role in the Society</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drafting, preparing and executing a media strategy to face adverse cultural and social traditions towards women’s issues and roles in the society. 2. Modification of the school curricula to reflect the role and importance of women’s participation in the political field
<p>Taking appropriate measures to develop the capacities and skills of women in local councils</p>	<p>Execution of women’s training programs to increase their potential in leadership and political participation</p>



Thank you



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Education in Thailand

Supara Chaopricha
Ministry of Education

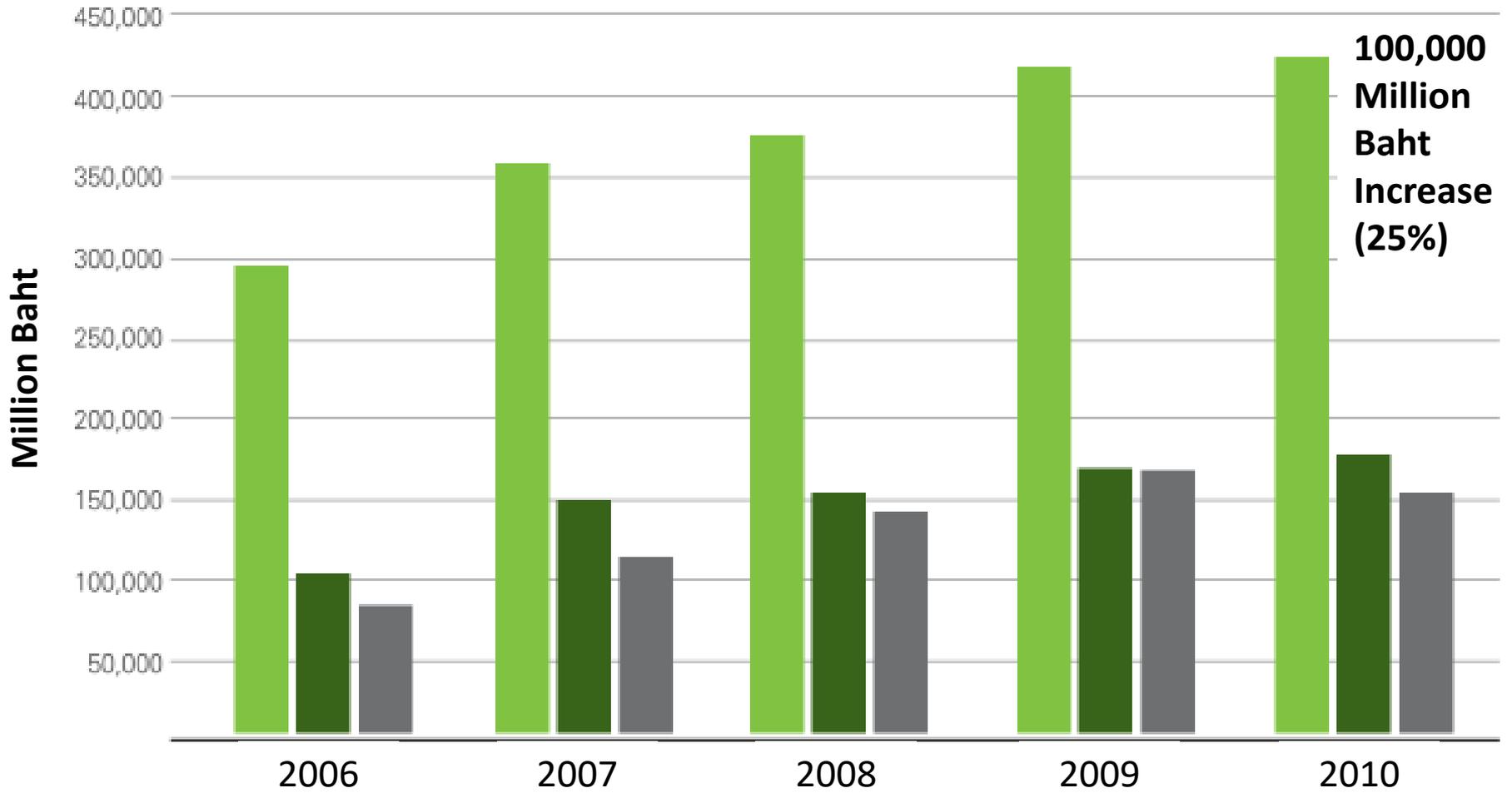
Perceived Problems

- Ineffective use of budget spending in education (5% GDP)
- Thai students: Poor academic performance
 - National: ONET (scores: Math 25%, Science 32%, Eng 28%)
 - International: PISA 2015 (55/70)
- Lack of high skills labors (require good basic & advanced knowledge and skills in field of science and technology) that meet needs of Thai labor market

Challenge

- Meeting national goal: THAILAND 4.0

National Spending (2006 – 2010)



- Education
- Healthcare
- Defense



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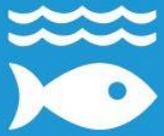
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INEQUALITIES



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AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



Proposed Policy Recommendation

- **Policy: Acquiring Quality Teachers**

Subject content (in depth knowledge) + Teaching skills + Role model

- **Implementation: Retrain – Recruit – Retain**



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THANK YOU