



香港未來之路

公眾論壇

WAYS FORWARD: Let's Talk & Listen
A Public Forum for Hong Kong

2019.11.16



真對話：如何推動變革及化解衝突
Authentic Dialogue: Promoting Change & Resolving Conflict

設計對話的考慮因素
Design Considerations for Dialogue

對話實驗室
Dialogue Lab

- **實踐對話：案例分析**
Dialogue in Action: Case Studies
- **非暴力溝通：跨越分歧的對話**
Nonviolent Communication: Connection Across Differences
- **社交媒體：善與惡的距離**
Social Media: Between Angels & Demons

Hannes Siebert + 胡紅玉Anna Wu3-21

Clem McCartney + 紀佩雅Puja Kapai22-45

Michael Frank Alar + Thomas Fann46-88

池衍昌Chi Hin Cheong89-107

Noppatjak Attanon + 麥嘉晉Raymond Mak108-129



真對話：如何推動變革及化解衝突

Authentic Dialogue:

Promoting Change & Resolving Conflict

Hannes Siebert + 胡紅玉Anna Wu

Dialogue, Peace & Change Processes

Societies in transition: managing
change, securing peace & restructuring

Hannes Siebert

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Authentic Dialogue: Promoting Change & Resolving Conflict

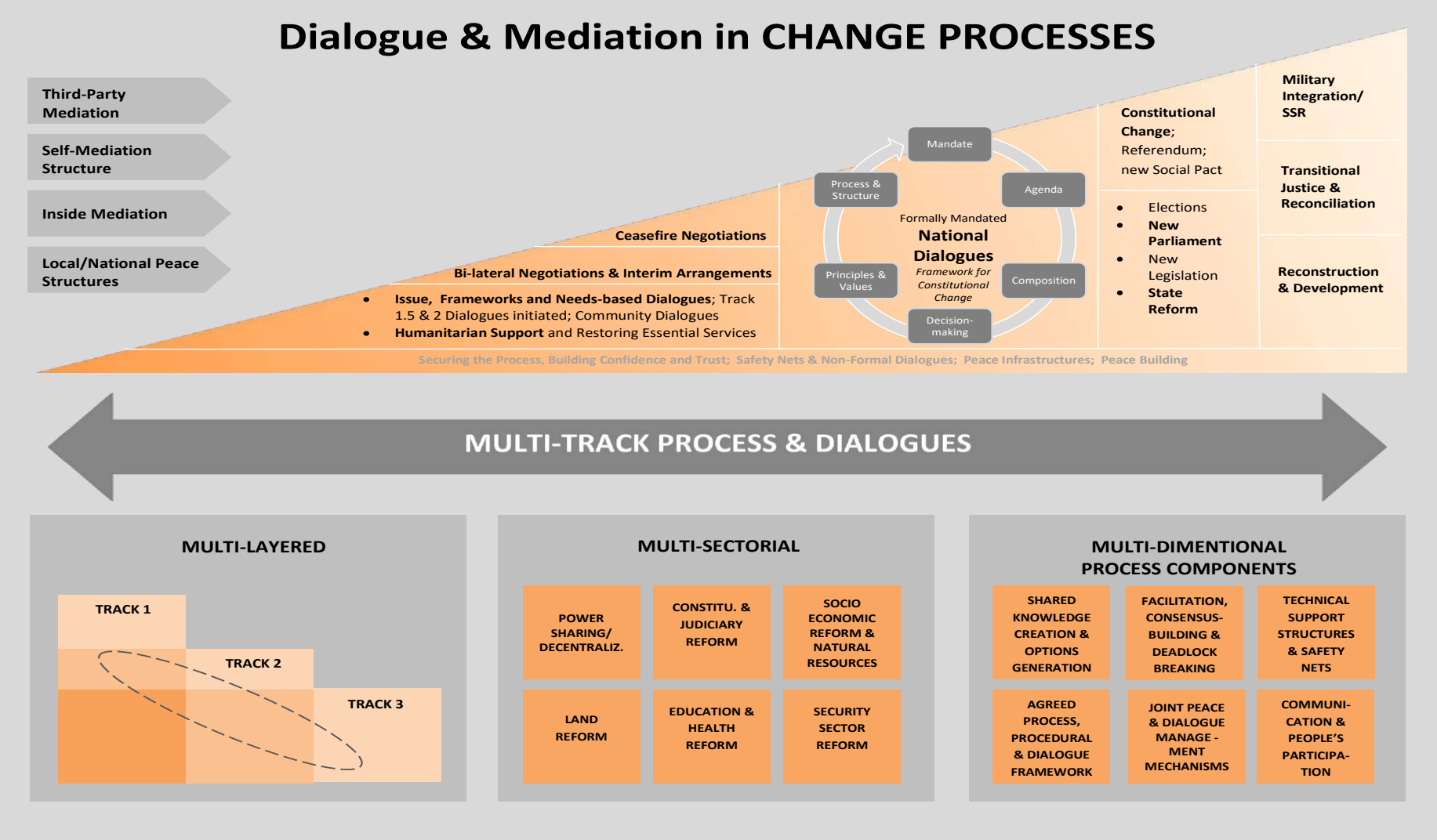
- Questions: What do we want to **change**? What is **broken**? **Who** should be part of the process to change it? Who is affected by it? Who has the **power to change** it? What are the **change instruments**? Who should decide? **How** do we decide?
- Human dignity? Trust-building? Transforming relationships? Self-mediation mechanisms and processes?
- Different types of processes: dialogues and negotiation at different tracks – 1, 1.5, 2 and 3
- Cases: Lebanon, South Africa, Yemen, Myanmar, Nepal, Zimbabwe – successes and failures

Many Societies in Transition

NATIONAL DIALOGUES IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA



Change Processes



National Dialogues

Lebanon



- **Occupied/invaded** by France, Syria and Israel in past 100 years
- **Independence** in 1943
- **Christians, Shia, Sunni & Druze**
- **Civil War: 1975-90**
- **11 rounds of negotiations** since 2008
- **Wars with Israel** in 1978, '82, '93, '96 and 2006

Lebanon Revolution 2019



Lebanese National Dialogue Structure



National Dialogues

Yemen

Yemen National Dialogue
Conference



Yemen: Structure of the National Dialogue Conference



National Dialogues

Myanmar

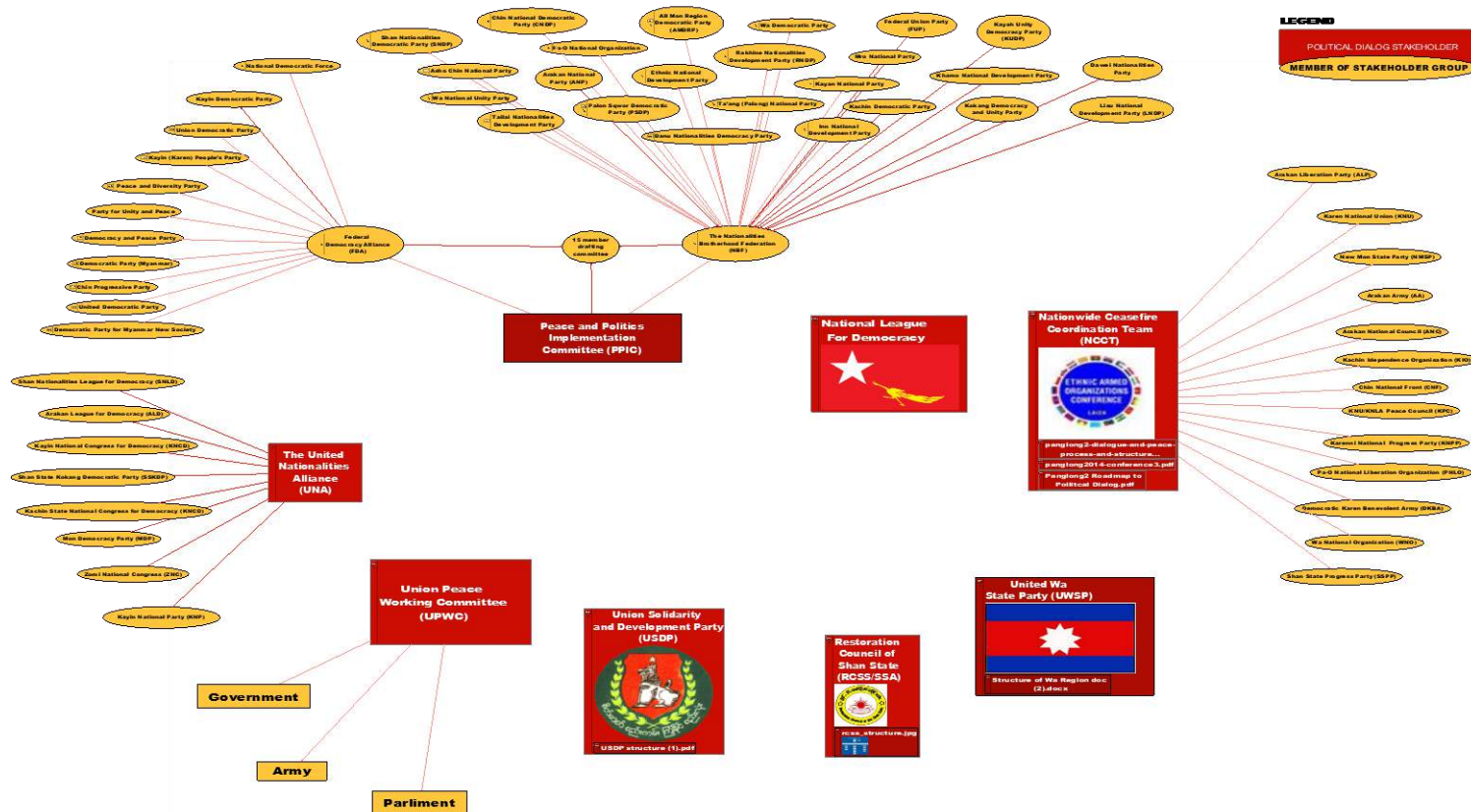
Myanmar Union Peace Conference



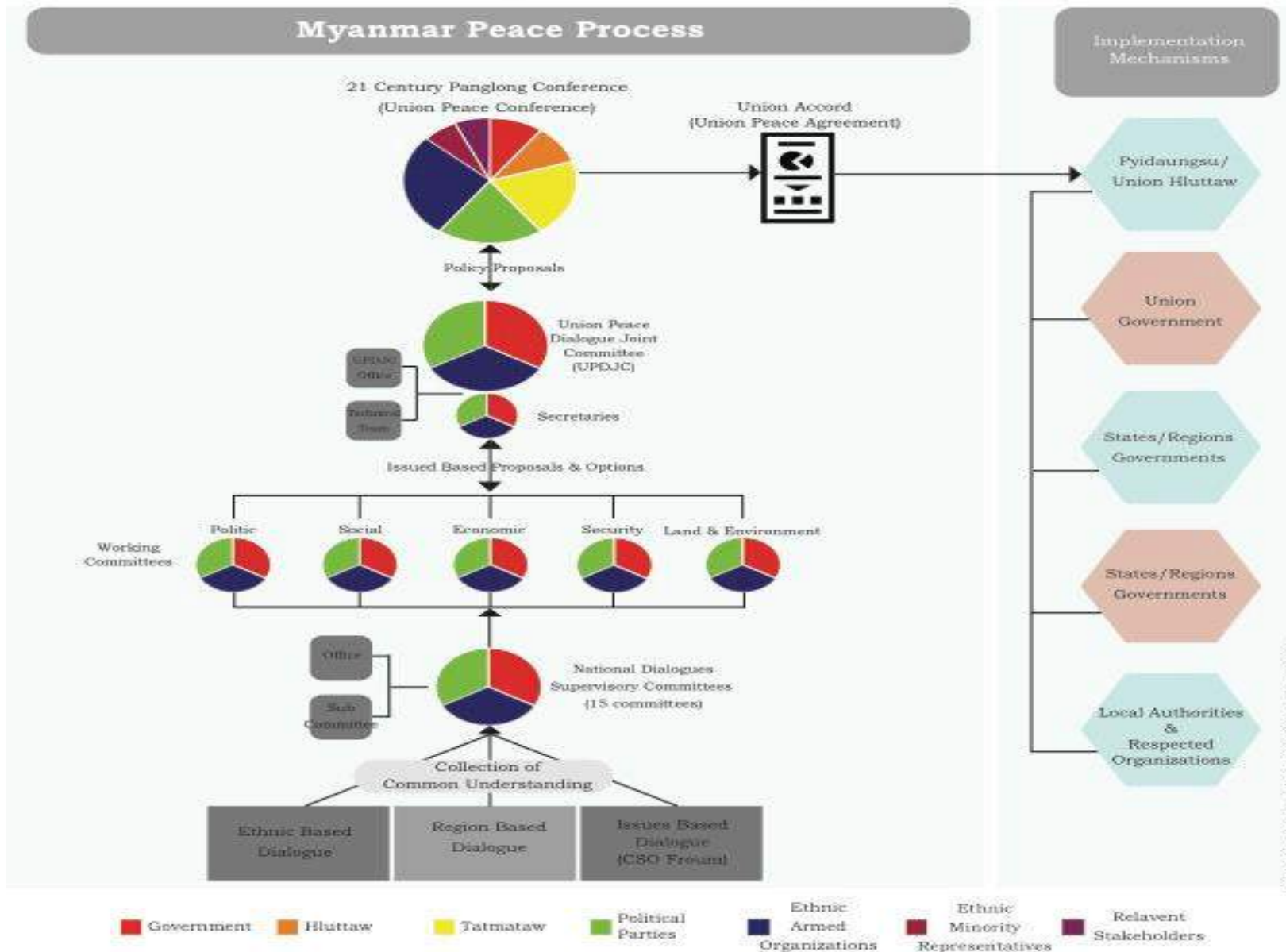
Myanmar National Political Dialog Stakeholders

MYANMAR NATIONAL POLITICAL DIALOG STAKEHOLDERS MAY 2016 - DRAFT

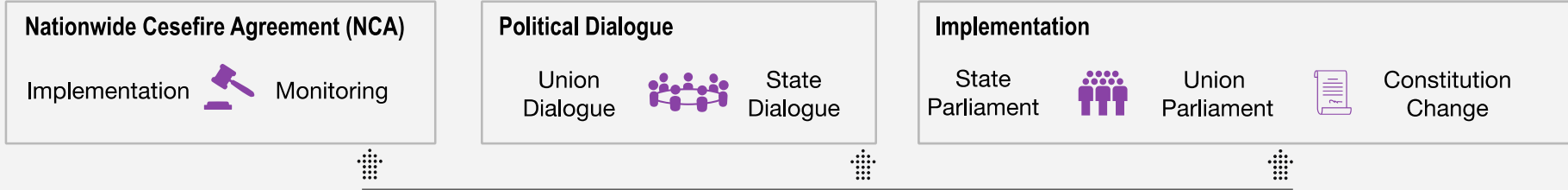
This map shows the parties involved in future negotiations of the national political dialog. The stakeholders are represented in red, some of whom are groupings or organizations comprised of aligned stakeholders, such as political party alliances or branches of the state. Some of these stakeholders have publicly released their dialog frameworks, some haven't. Where available, the map includes embedded resources on the dialog frameworks and/or organizational structures of these stakeholders. There are also explanatory background notes pinned to some of these stakeholders. The purpose of this map is to show the landscape of political dialog stakeholders, to provide a resource to enable discussion about the relationships and strategies of the stakeholders, and to build a visual library of information related to political dialog stakeholders that users can navigate through for the purpose of learning. The positions, materials, and organization of these stakeholders is subject to change, so this mapping should be treated as a working document that needs to be updated over time.



Framework for Political Dialogue-National Dialogue & Management Structure



SUPPORTING COMMON SPACES TO STRENGTHEN MYANMAR PEACE PROCESS



SERVICES

- Shared Knowledge
- Resources & Information Center (Library, Database System)
- Research, Surveys and Need Assessments
- Communication Strategy
- Options Creation
- Single Texts / Proposals

LOGISTICS

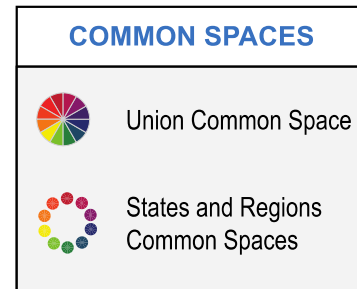
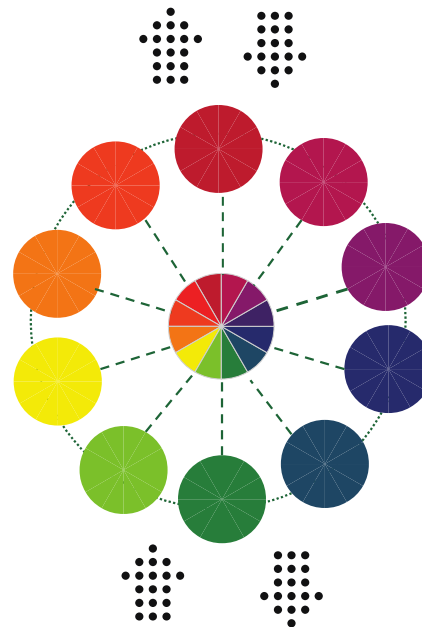
- Venue
- Shared Space
- Facilities

PEACE PROCESS SUPPORT

- Permanent Informal Dialogues
- Dialogue Process Facilitation
- Consensus Building
- Deadlock Breaking Mechanism
- Ongoing Technical Supports

WORKINGS PROCESSES

- Shared Values
- Principles
- Prodecures



RESEARCH & CONSULTATION TOPICS

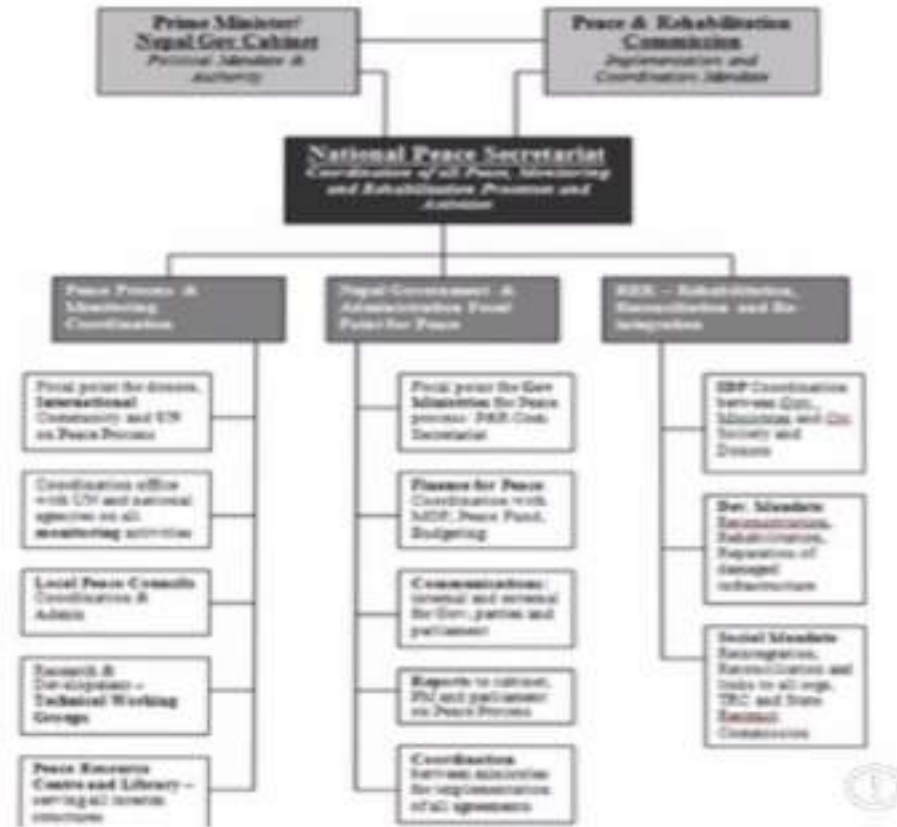
Land rights, armed conflicts, resources sharing, federalism, democratic principles, peace process, agriculture, environment, livelihood, women rights, human rights, indigenous rights, etc.



COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH & PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS



© Icons the Nman Project: Luis Prado, Adriano Wilson Joseph, Ana-Sofia, Clara Lopez, Diego Tronador, Mike Entala, Cristina Sill



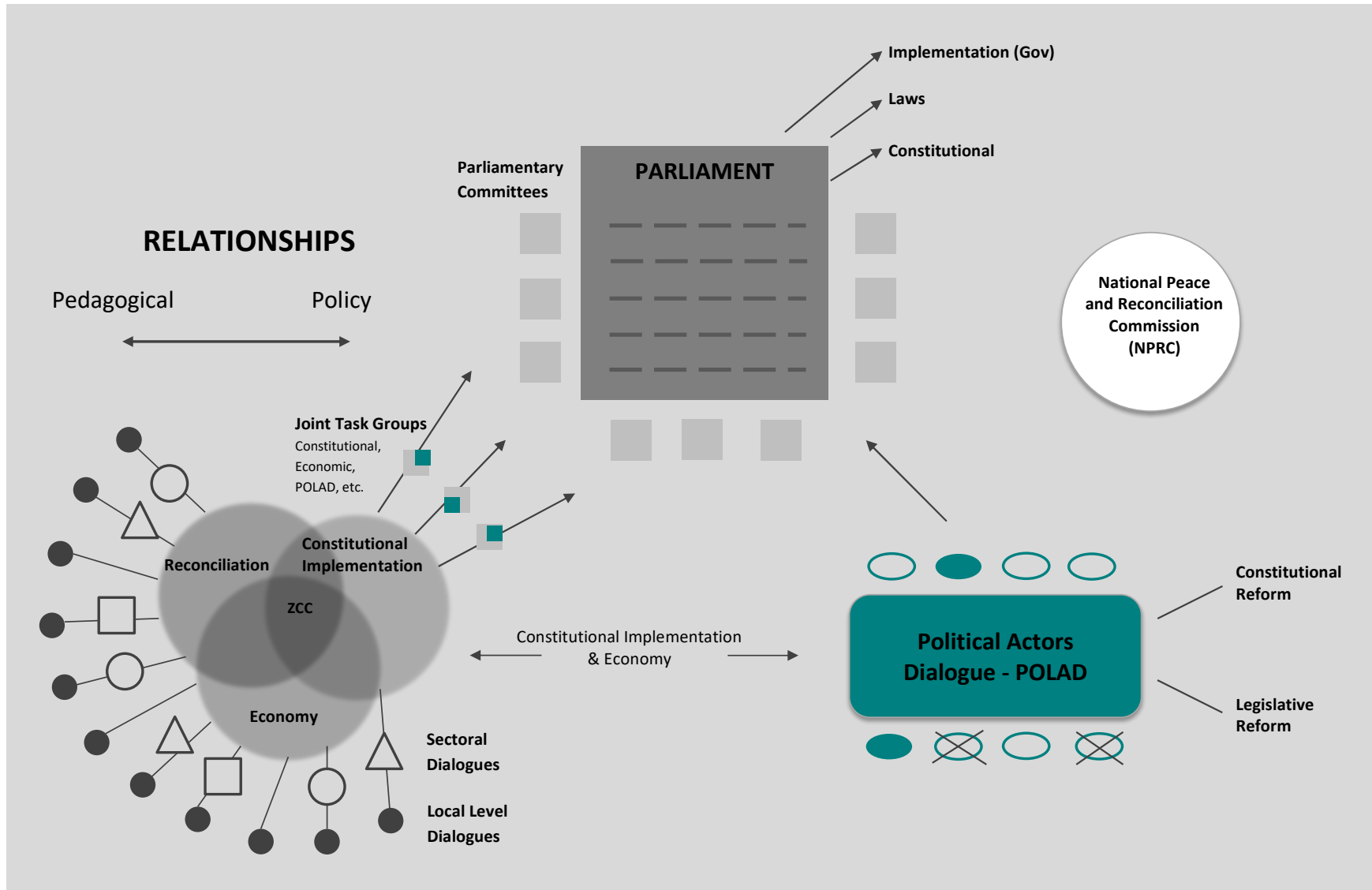
Nepal's Change Process



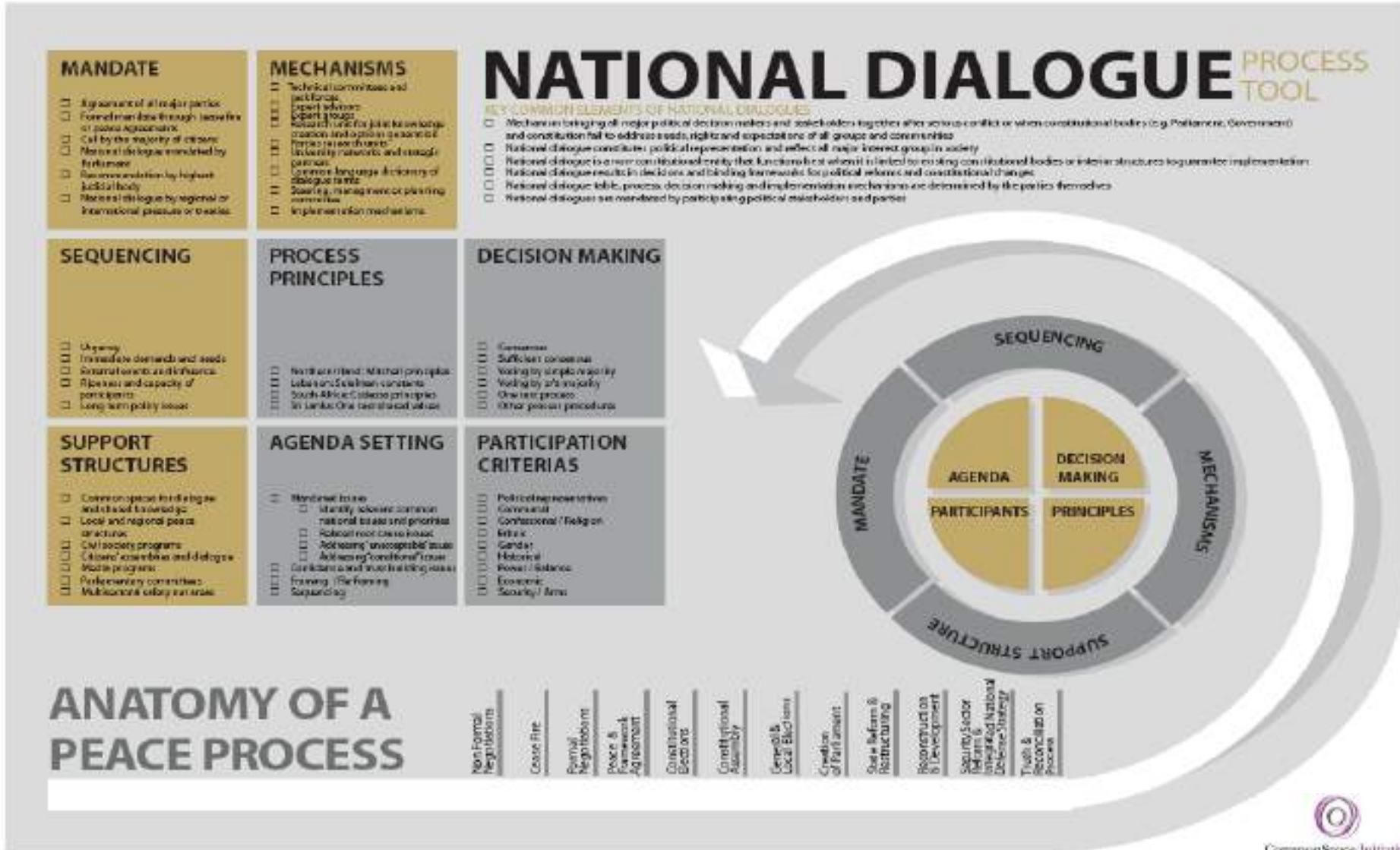


**NATIONAL
DIALOGUE
ZIMBABWE**

ZIMBABWE DIALOGUE & CHANGE PROCESS



Process Tools



Reflection

- Why Dialogues fail?

- When the mandate is insufficient.
- When objectives & agenda of the ND are contradictory to the expectations of the participants.
- When participation criteria excluded groups.
- When no constitutional/legal/societal change impact.
- When no safety nets and support structures.
- When it failed to create new vision and social contract

- Dialogues as interconnected change instruments:

- A bridge from what's broken to a new shared future
- Value of
 - Track 1
 - Track 1.5
 - Track 2
 - Track 3

設計對話的考慮因素

Design Considerations for Dialogue

Clem McCartney + 紀佩雅 Puja Kapai

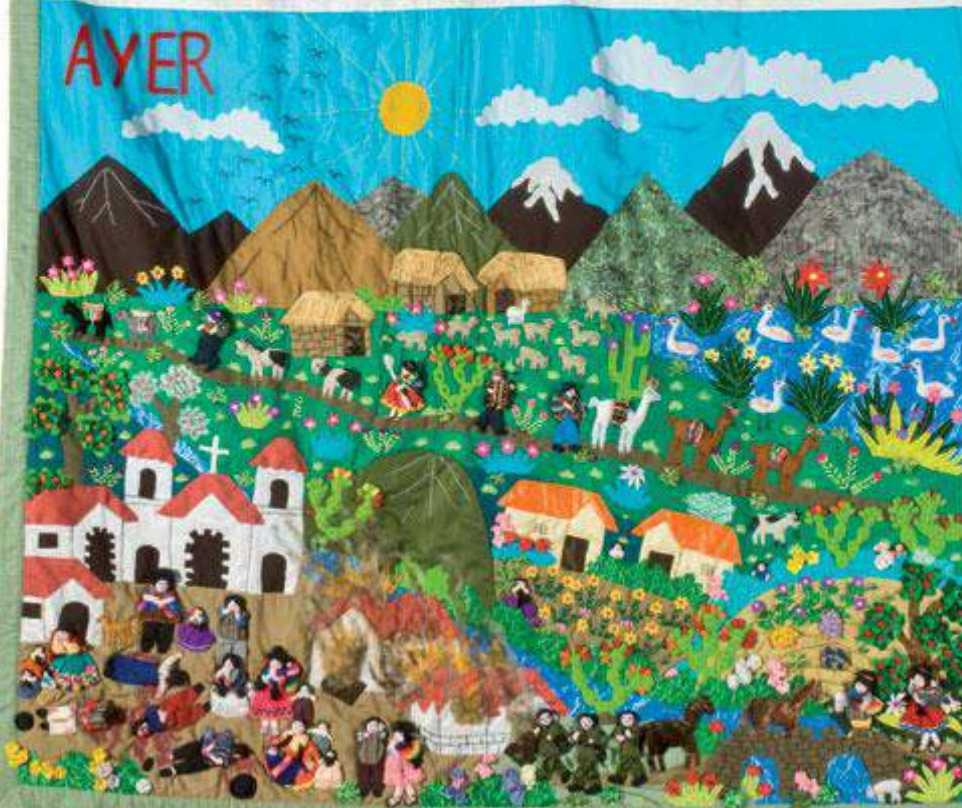
CONFLICT TEXTILES



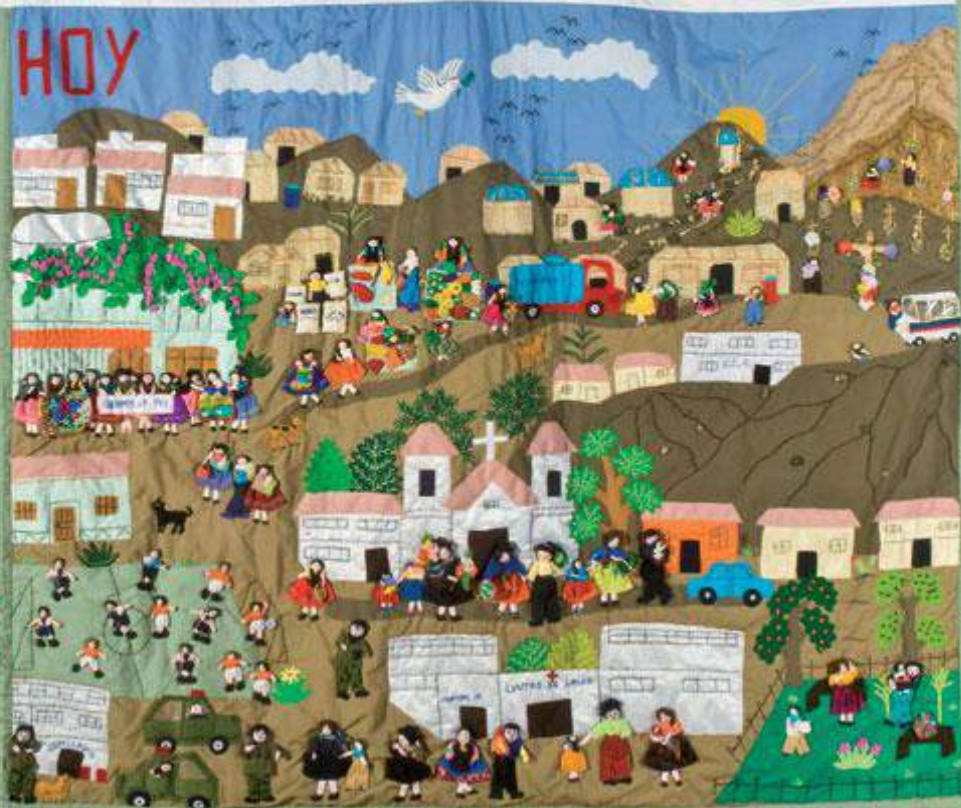


"ASOCIACION KUYANAKUY"

AYER



HOY





Design Considerations for Dialogue

Clem McCartney

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Communication is always happening but it is not always effective

- No time or space for reflection → Create time & space
- Too simplified → Recognise complexity
- Too polarized → Joint co-operative analysis & problem solving
- Too confrontational → Respectful listening

It suits some people

Every situation requires its own dialogue process

But there are 3 basic assumptions:

- Dialogue is not only about speaking/voice
 - It is also about listening/hearing
- The most effective dialogue process will be as inclusive as possible
 - But not necessarily the easiest
- Designing the process is the art of the possible
 - Talks about talks

A process that encourages willingness to test new thinking has the following characteristics

It should

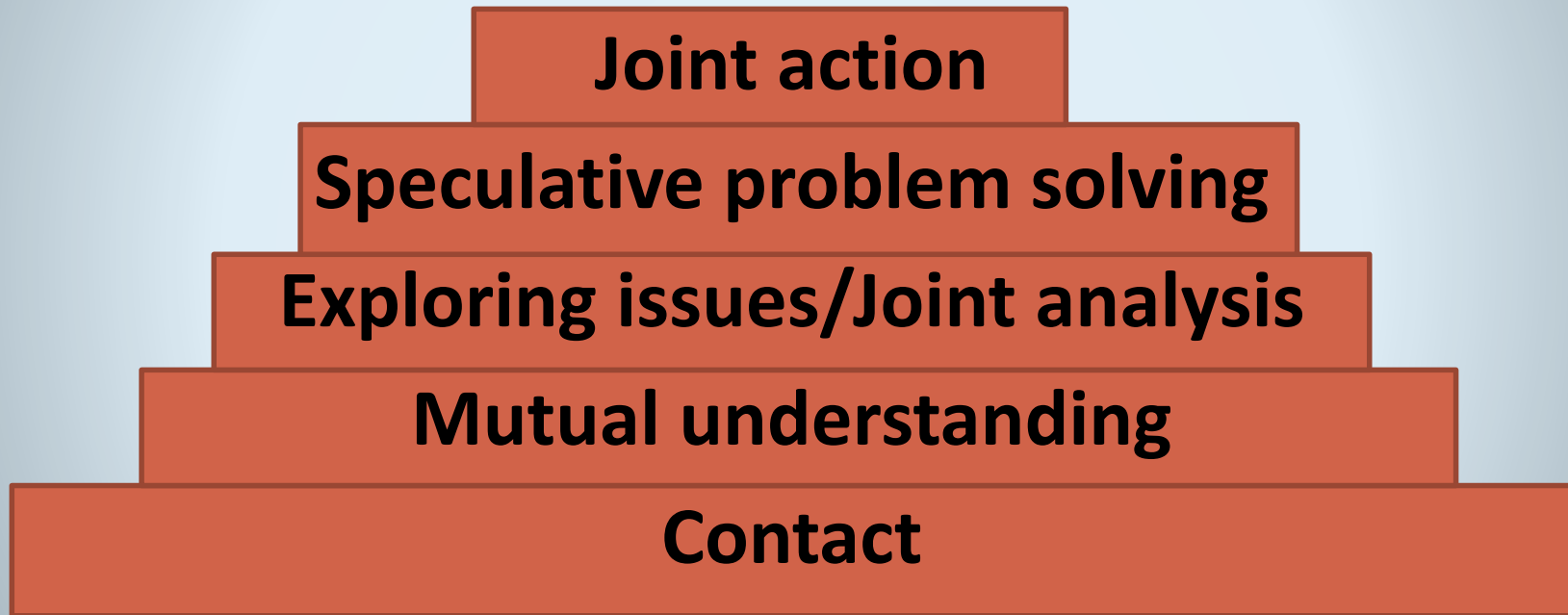
- enhance the parties' confidence, which in turn allows them to be more flexible
- help the parties believe that they and their ideas will be taken into account
- value new ideas and critical analysis
- use new ways of discussion and argument
- involve new people
- acknowledge the realities the parties and the society are facing
- search for a common vision or aspiration

Are we ready for that?

Key design considerations

- **WHO?**
- **WHERE?**
- **WHEN?**
- **WHAT BASIS?**
- **WHAT ABOUT?**
- **WHAT FOR?**

Pyramid of group interactions in the dialogue process



Does it help to have a framework agreement for entering talks? (1)

- Clarifies basis for entering into talk
- Acknowledges both sides' problems/concerns
- States the problems in terms of each side's concerns and shared problems
- Puts limits on demands on parties
- States format on negotiations
- States method of confirming agreement

and

Does it help to have a framework agreement for entering talks? (2)

On the other hand:

- **It does not commit parties to anything beyond entering into talks**
- **It does not even require explicit agreement but simply acknowledges the basis on which parties are participating**
- **It allows some issues to be reserved for later**
- **It helps to avoid ethical and moral judgements**

Is it worth considering? Feasible? Who drafts it?

Diversity by Design: Cultivating Understanding and Legitimacy in Dialogue Processes

Puja Kapai

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Dialogue: Diversity of Objectives & Meanings

Outcome-oriented

Incident/issue-specific

Reconciliatory

Process-oriented

Transformative: of people, discourses/narratives

Longer-term: Looking back in order to move forward, looking at history, power, place and relations to inform visions for the future

Diversity is Integral to Dialogue Processes

Legitimacy

Acknowledgement

Accountability

Empowerment
through knowledge,
participation,
contribution

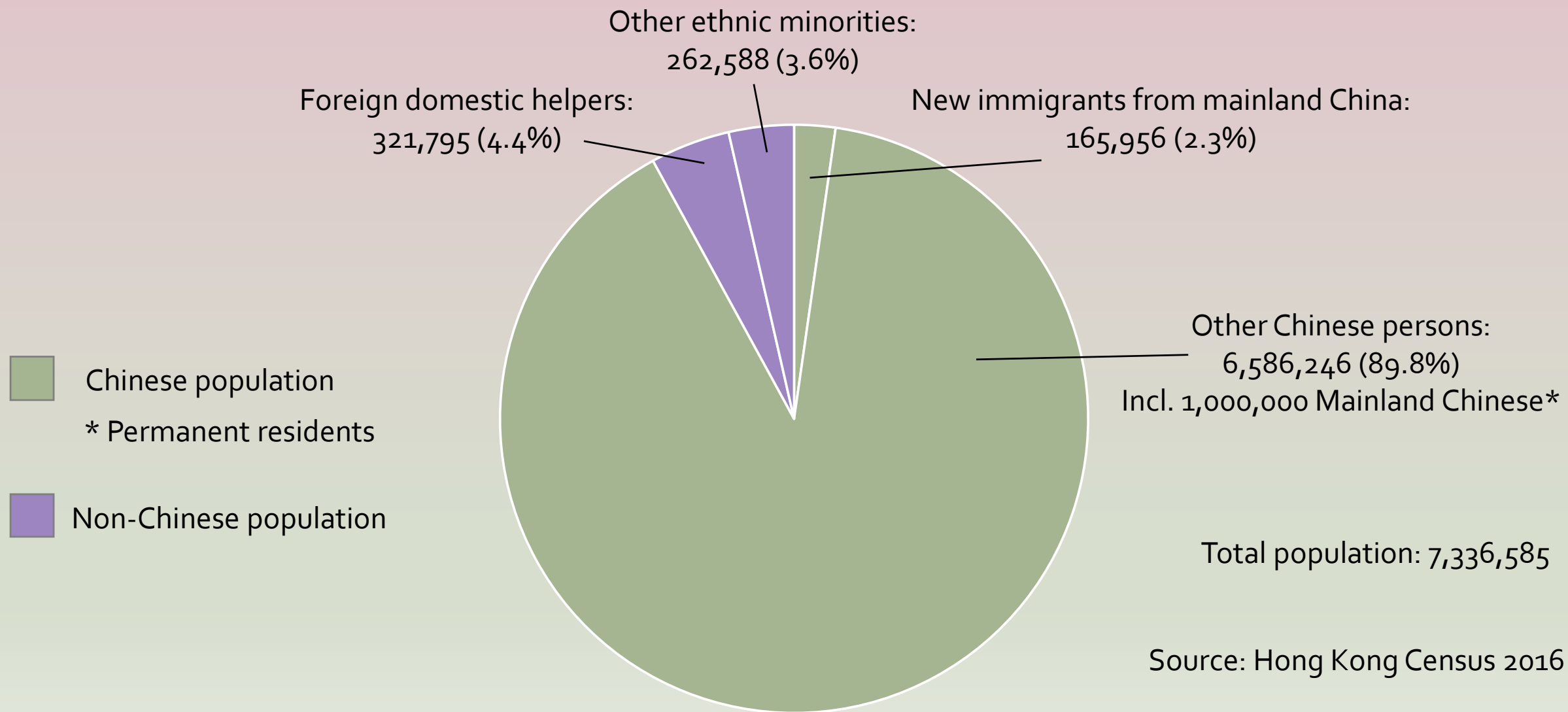
Deliberative &
iterative process

Inter & Intra- group
trust-building

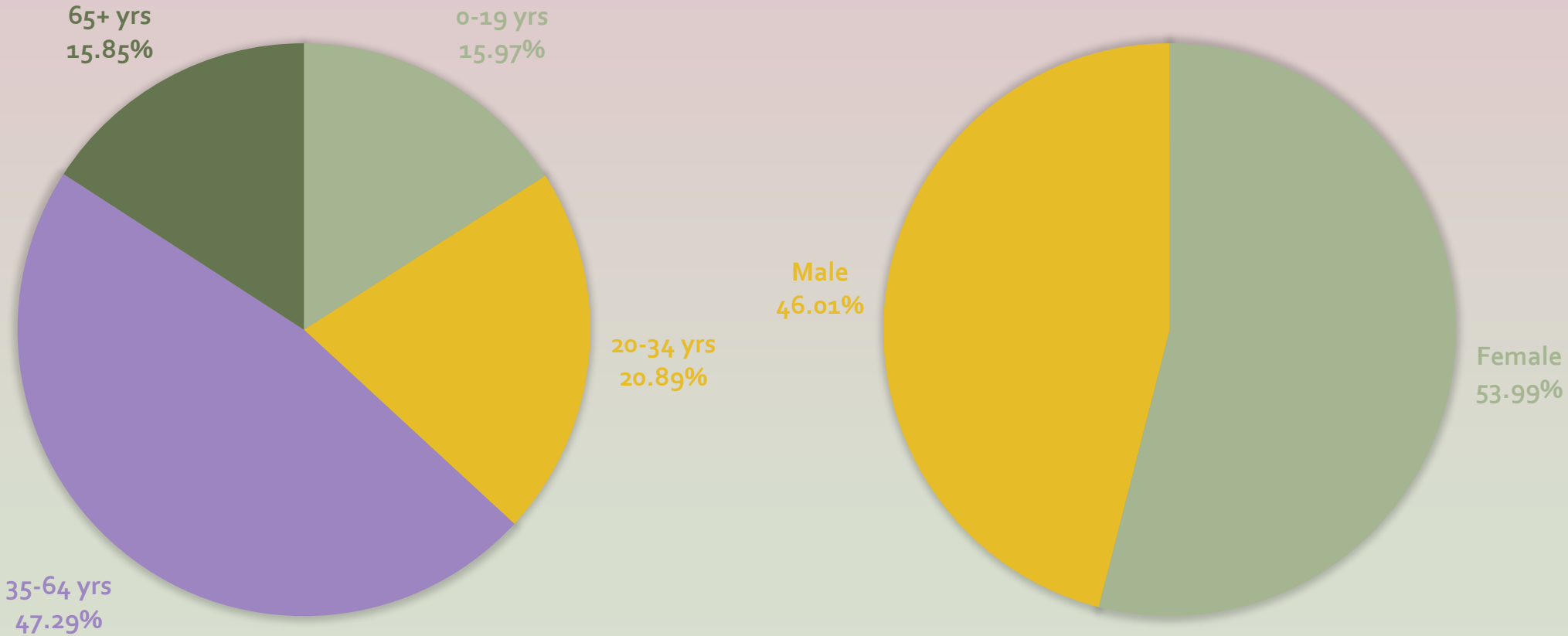
Co-creation of
meaning,
understanding,
narratives, solutions

Preventive
peacebuilding
cannot succeed if it
excludes

Diverse Stakeholder Groups: by ethnicity



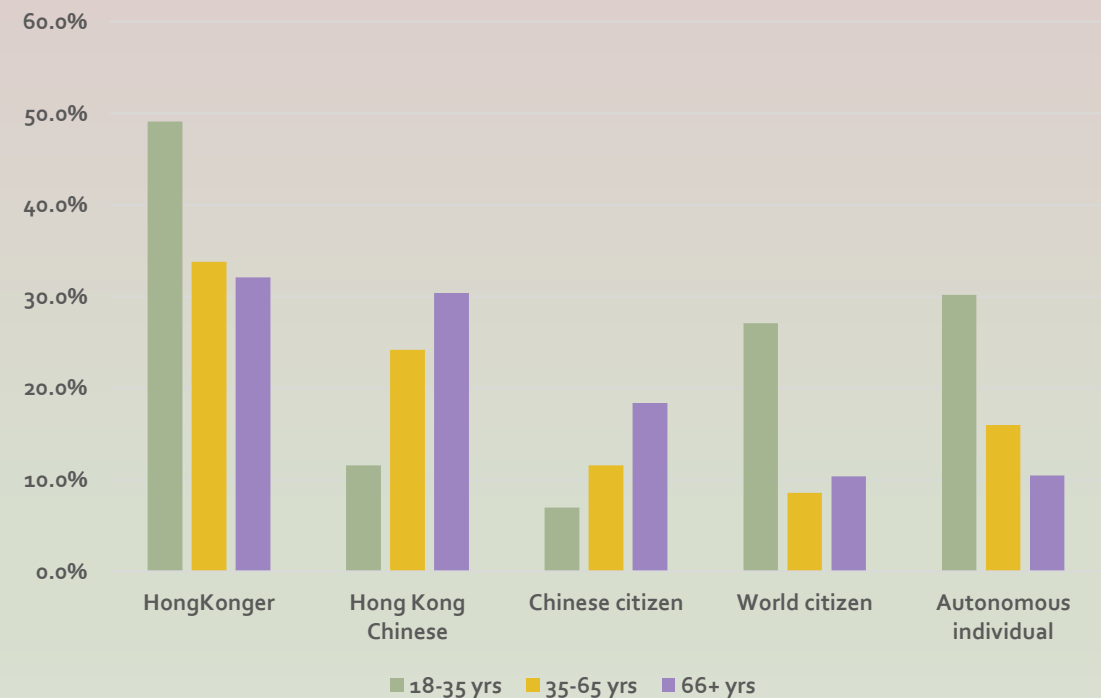
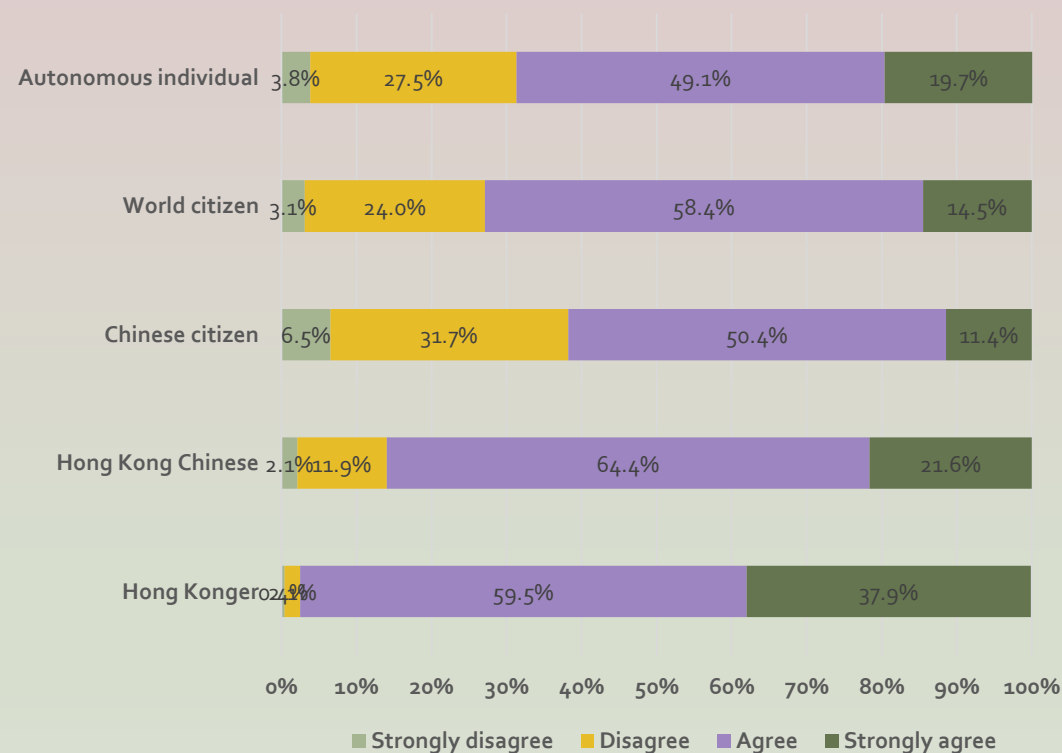
Diverse Stakeholder Groups: by Age and Gender



Source: Hong Kong Census 2016

Overlapping Identities & Intragroup Differences

Self identification: complementary; younger, more HongKonger



Barriers to Inclusion (1)

Hierarchies of Race & Acceptance



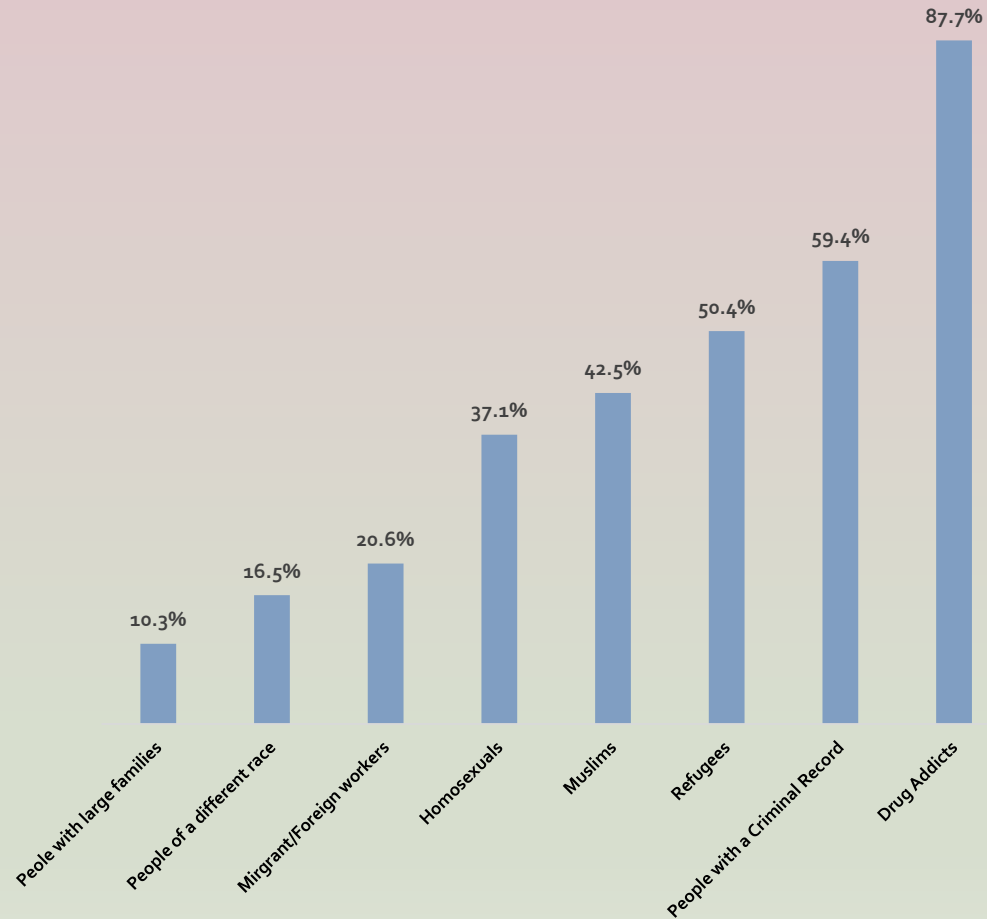
Source: Puja Kapai, Status of Ethnic Minorities in Hong Kong 1997-2014, Centre for Comparative and Public Law, HKU & The Zubin Foundation (2015). Graphics: The Zubin Foundation (2015)

Intergroup & Intragroup Biases



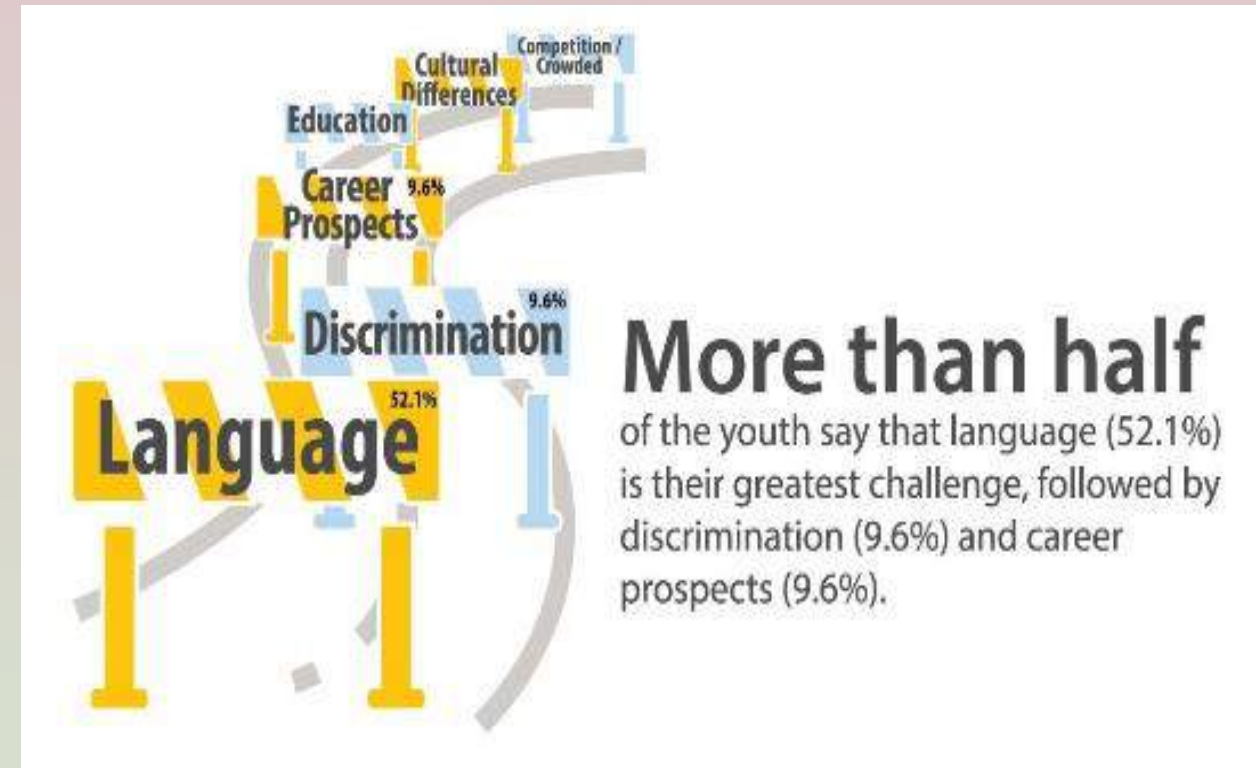
- **Widespread** unconscious racial and gender biases
- **Unconscious bias stronger in racial** cf. gender
- **South Asians more susceptible to higher levels of bias** cf. now surpassed by Mainland Chinese
- Networks & direct engagement matter but **preparation** and **process** are key drivers for **effective and meaningful outcomes**

Levels of Intolerance (2019)



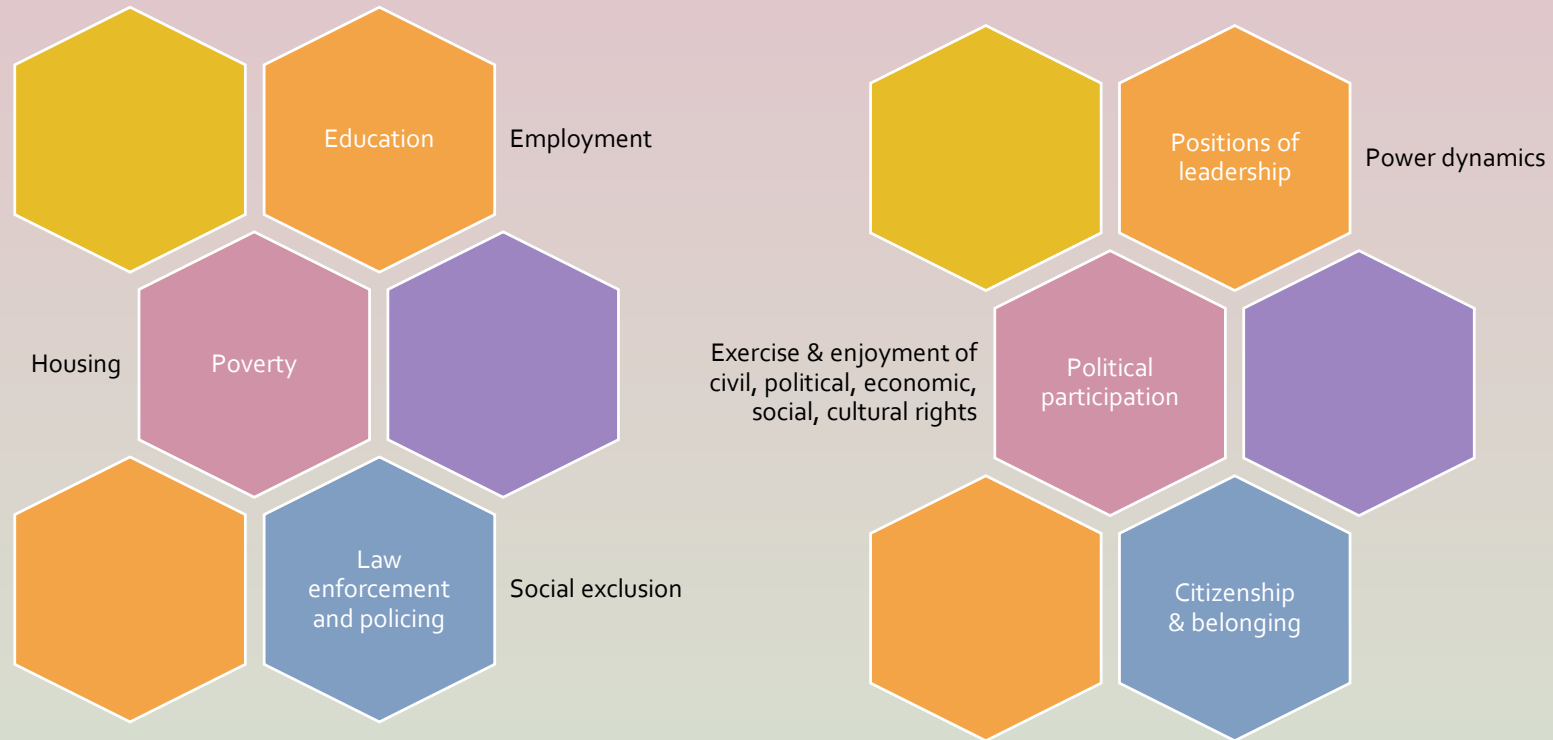
Puja Kapai, *Future Directions in Hong Kong's Governance*, Centre for Comparative and Public Law, HKU (2018 & 2019)

Language Barriers



Source: Puja Kapai & Gunjali Singh, #HongKonger, Centre for Comparative and Public Law, HKU & The Zubin Foundation (2018).
Graphics: The Zubin Foundation (2018)

Impact on All Spheres of Life: Entrenched exclusion & Hierarchies of Power



**Intersectionality:
Individual & Structural Marginalisation of Groups**

The Way to Move Forward through Dialogue is by Taking Diversity & Inclusion as a Point of Departure

Working on Process

- To move forward, we must look back

Designing Dialogue to be Inclusive

- Deliberate & intentional re inclusion
- Seeking out voices of diversity/ the 'other'
- Creating conditions for cooperation & understanding
- Law of group polarisation (Sunstein)
- New loyalties & alliances with shared visions
- Harnessing trust from such processes
- Importance of understanding power dynamics and their consequences
- Engagement with potential to breed empowerment
- Justice as a larger loyalty

The Way to Move Forward through Dialogue is by Taking Diversity & Inclusion as a Point of Departure

Working on Self

- Recognising unconscious bias
- Suspension of entrenched beliefs, keeping an open mind
- Learning about others helps us learn about ourselves
- Cultivating empathy, developing social trust
- Allowing a new narrative to be scripted to inform future interactions

Dialogue as Iterative

- HK context is KEY to inform the design of any Dialogue Process
- Building Democracy from the Ground Up: Citizenship and Democracy are not something we attain - they are performative.



對話實驗室

Dialogue Lab

對話實驗室（一）

實踐對話：案例分析

Dialogue Lab（1）

Dialogue in Action: Case Studies



Imagining Dialogue Processes

Michael Frank A. Alar

Independent Consultant on
Conflict Transformation, Dialogues and Peace Processes

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Dialogue is...

a form of conversation & a form of relating to people that differs from mediation, negotiation, and debate in that it *seeks to inform and learn*, but *not persuade or resolve anything*. Progress ... requires the breakdown of stereotypes, a willingness to listen and respect others' views, and a willingness to open oneself to new ideas. Dialogue allows this to happen, often before people are willing to sit down to discuss "resolution," "consensus," or areas of "common ground."

Guy Burgess and Heidi Burgess

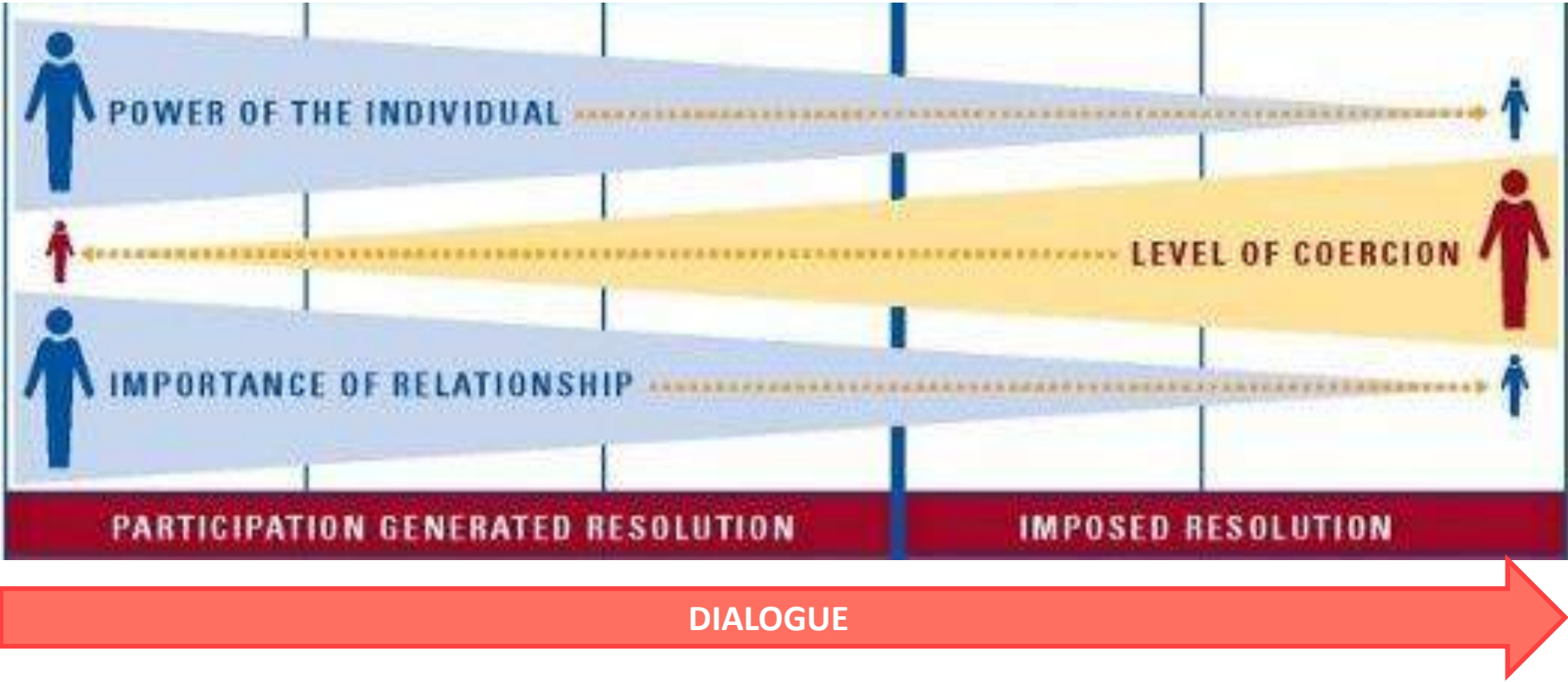
Co-Directors, Conflict Research Consortium

University of Colorado

<http://www.colorado.edu/conflict/transform/dialog.htm>

Locating Dialogue in the Conflict Resolution Spectrum

Negotiation Mediation Arbitration Adjudication
High individual control.....Low/no individual control



Sources: <http://www.cian.org/module/spectrum.htm>
<http://www.partnersglobal.org/how/conflict-resolution>

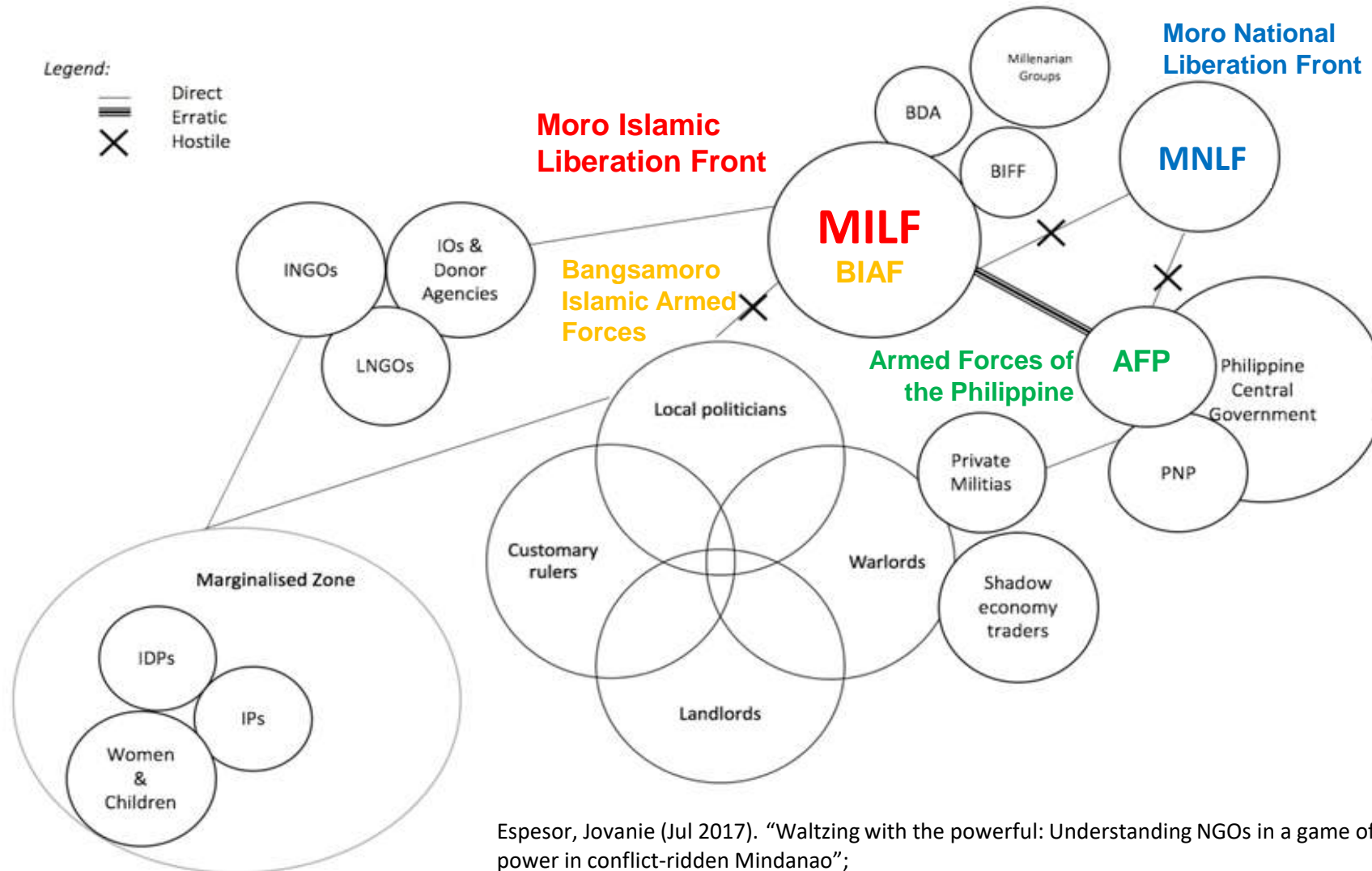
Dialogue Lab

- **Case studies**
 - the Philippines
 - South Sudan
- **Two tools**
 - conflict mapping
 - pyramid of dialogue approaches

Conflict Map: Mindano (1970s)



Conflicts Map: Mindanao (1997-2014)



Espesor, Jovanie (Jul 2017). "Waltzing with the powerful: Understanding NGOs in a game of power in conflict-ridden Mindanao";
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/318209678_Waltzing_with_the_powerful_Understanding_NGOs_in_a_game_of_power_in_conflict-ridden_Mindanao

Political Dialogue towards Peace



Government Position **Integration**

common ground
Greater
Autonomy

MILF Position

Independence

Pyramid of Peacebuilding: Actors & Approaches

Type of Actors

Top Leadership

- Military/religious/political leaders with high visibility

Middle-range Leadership

- Leaders respected in sectors
- Ethnic/religious leaders
- Academics/intellectuals
- Humanitarian leaders (NGOs)

Grassroots Leadership

- Local leaders
- Leaders of indigenous NGOs
- Community developers, local health officials, refugee camp leaders

Approaches to Building Peace

- High-level negotiations, led by highly visible single mediator; ceasefire a focus

- Problem-solving workshops, training in conflict resolution, peace commissions, insider-partial teams

- Local peace commissions, grassroots training, prejudice reduction, psychosocial trauma work

Track I

Track II

Track III

Derived from John Paul Lederach, *Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies* (Washington DC: United States Institute of Peace Press, 1997), 39.

Pyramid of Peacebuilding: Mindanao Conflict

Type of Actors

Top Leadership

- GPH v/s MILF
- AFP v/s BIAF

Middle-range Leadership

- Christian Bishops & Muslim Ulama
- Civil Society & Academe

Grassroots Leadership

- Muslim clans vs Muslim Clans
- Muslims v/s Christians

Approaches to Building Peace

- Peace Negotiations
- Joint Ceasefire Coordination

- Bishops-Ulama Conference
- Waging Peace Conference & peacebuilding trainings

- Clan conflict mediation
- Interfaith dialogue through community development

Track I

Track II

Track III

Pyramid of Peacebuilding: South Sudan Conflict

Type of Actors

Top Leadership

- Academe, faith leaders, businessmen, eminent persons
- 29 Youth and 40 Women delegates

Middle-range Leadership

- Civil Society Forum
- Women's Coalition for Peace
- Coalition of Youth Organizations

Grassroots Leadership

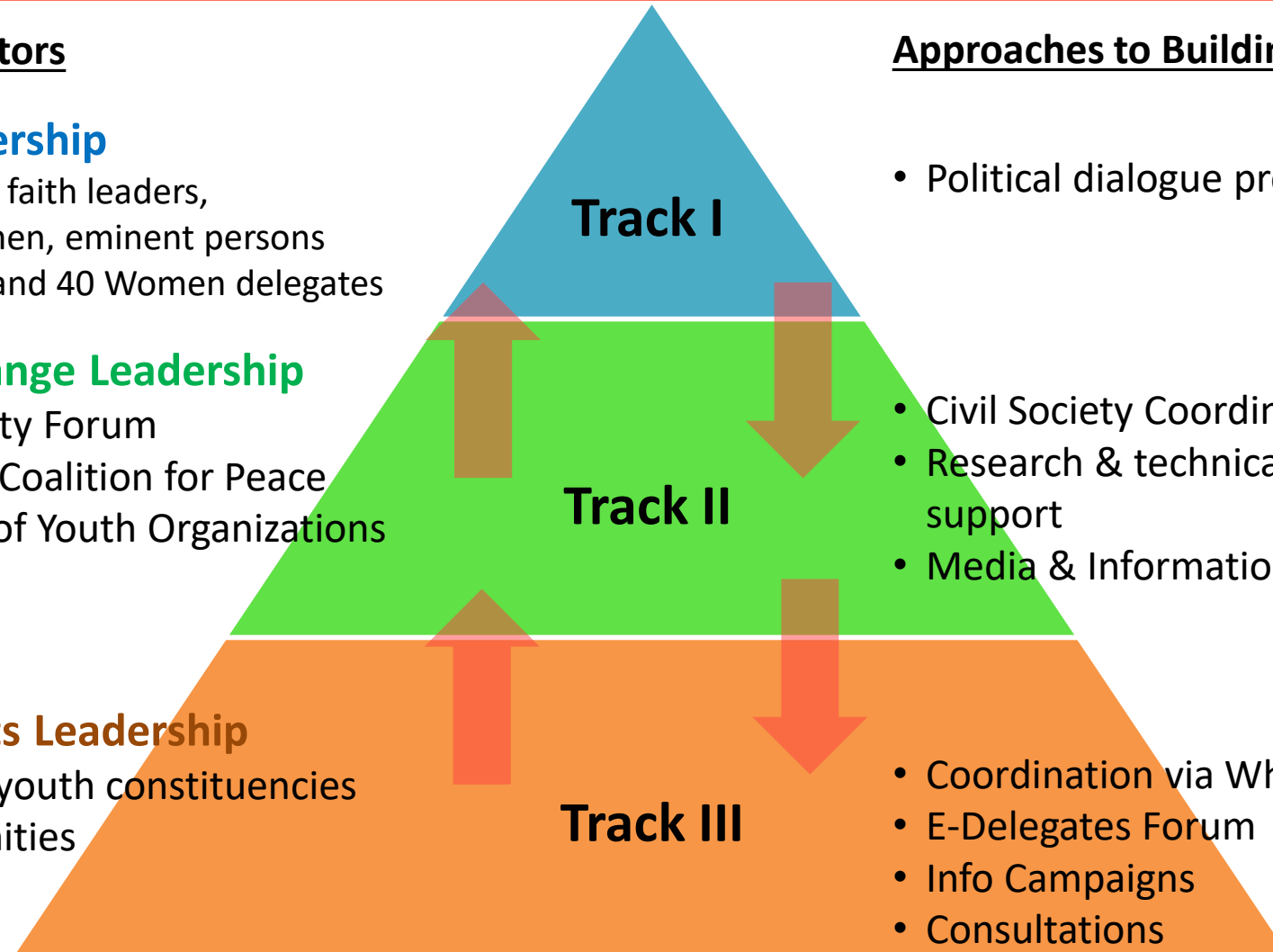
- Broader youth constituencies
- Communities

Approaches to Building Peace

- Political dialogue process

- Civil Society Coordination
- Research & technical support
- Media & Information

- Coordination via Whatsapp
- E-Delegates Forum
- Info Campaigns
- Consultations



Track I

**Signing of Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro
27 March 2014**



Track II

38th Bishops-Ulama Conference



Track II

Waging Peace Conference



Track I.5

Bringing Track I and Track II Together



Track III

Clan Conflict Mediation

Army settles feud involving Maranao families

By Edwin Fernandez  April 30, 2019, 10:19 am

COTABATO CITY – As part of its advocacy, the military's 6th Infantry Battalion (IB) has helped prevent more bloodshed by facilitating a clan war settlement, involving Maranao families in a coastal town of Lanao del Sur.

Lt. Col. Clairemont Pinpin, 6th IB battalion commander, led the settlement on Monday - along with the Philippine National Police and the local government of Balabagan, Lanao del Sur.

The historic "rido" (family feud) settlement between the Jamison and Magaluyan families was held at the Balabagan town hall after a series of negotiations initiated by the Army.

"As a public servant, you should be fair in serving the people, Muslims and Christians will have the same weight in my shoulder as far as peace is concerned," Balabagan Mayor Edna Benito said.

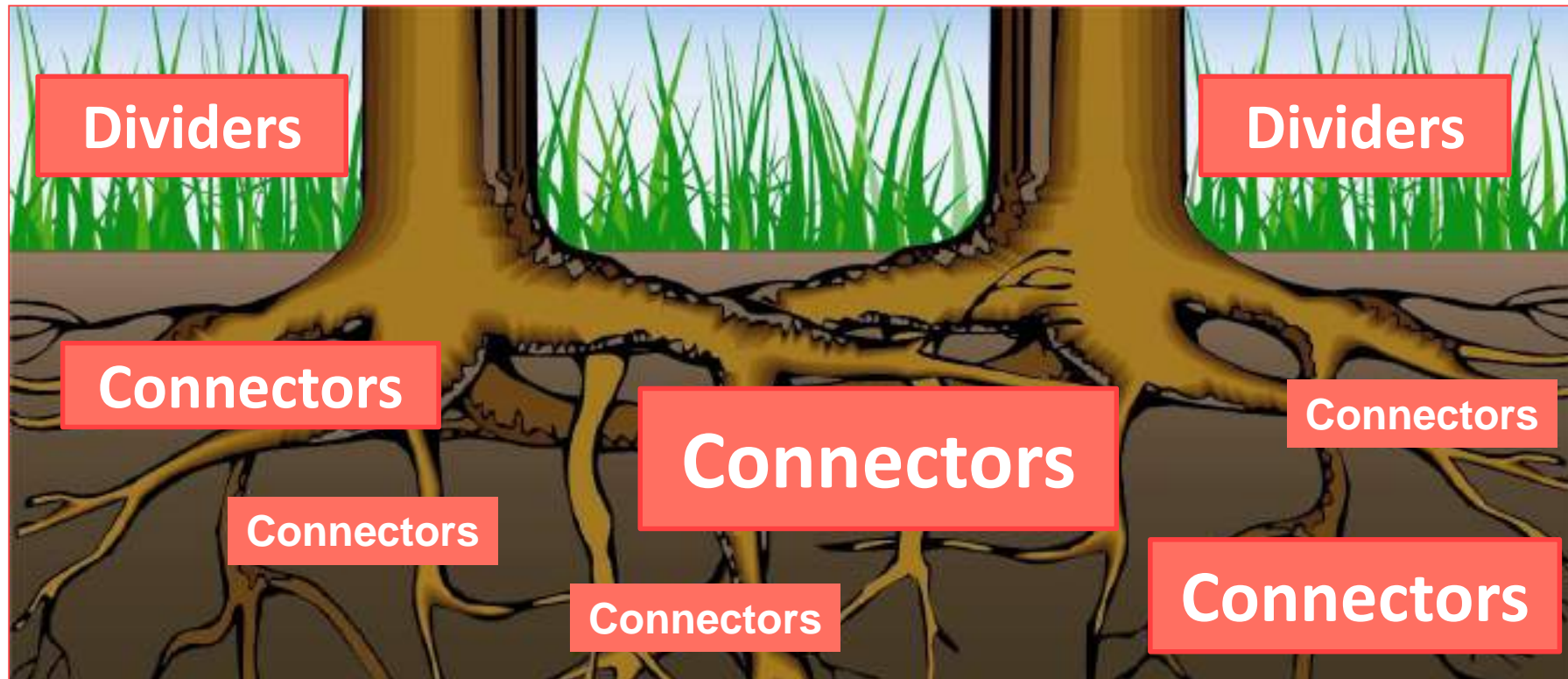
"I appreciate the military's initiative of bringing together in a table of peace warring families in Balabagan," she added in the vernacular.



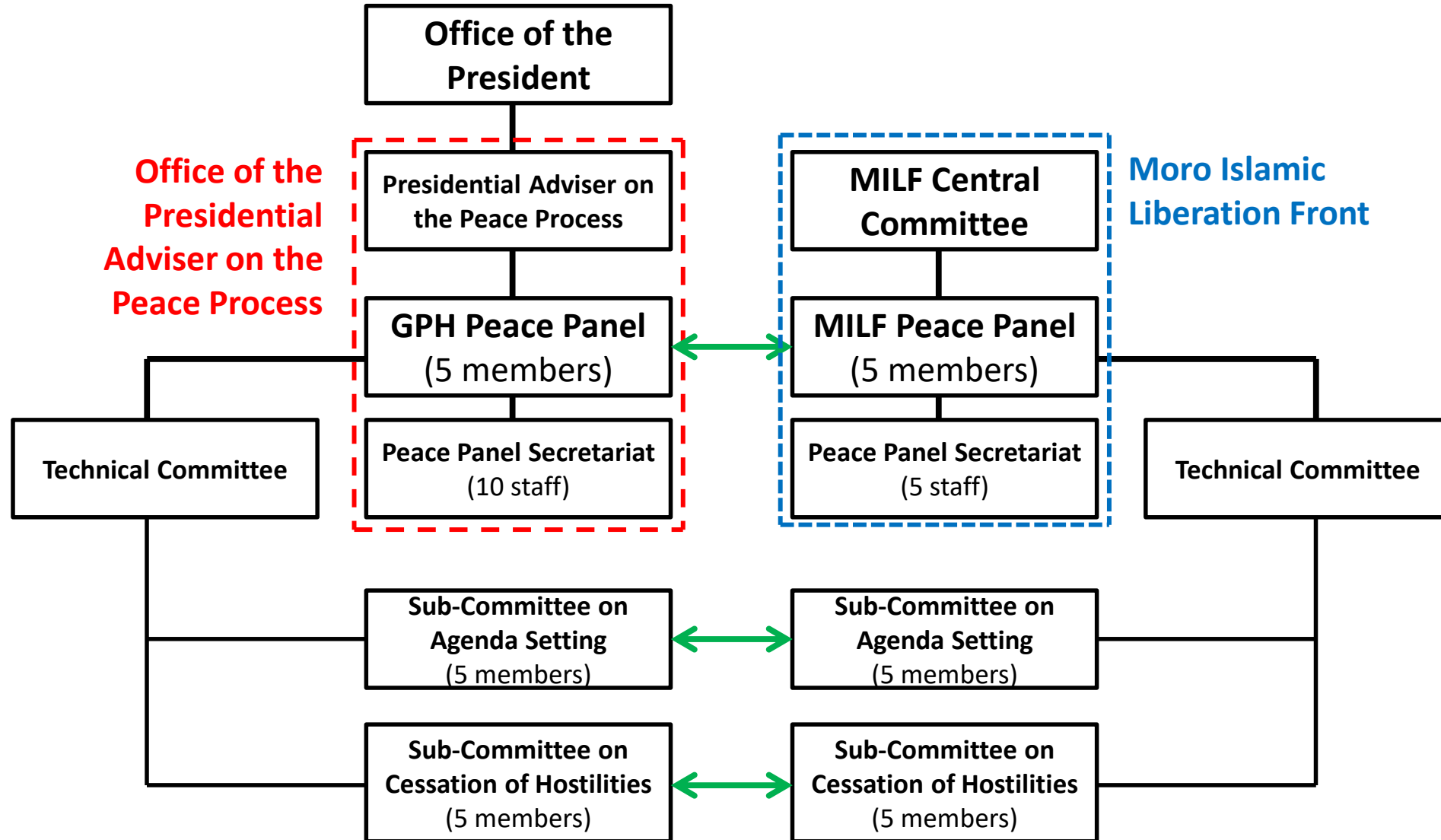
FEUD SETTLEMENT. Mayor Edna Benito of Balabagan, Lanao del Sur speaks before members of the warring families emphasizing the Army's desire to attain peace in the locality. *(Photo courtesy of 6th IB)*

Key Points

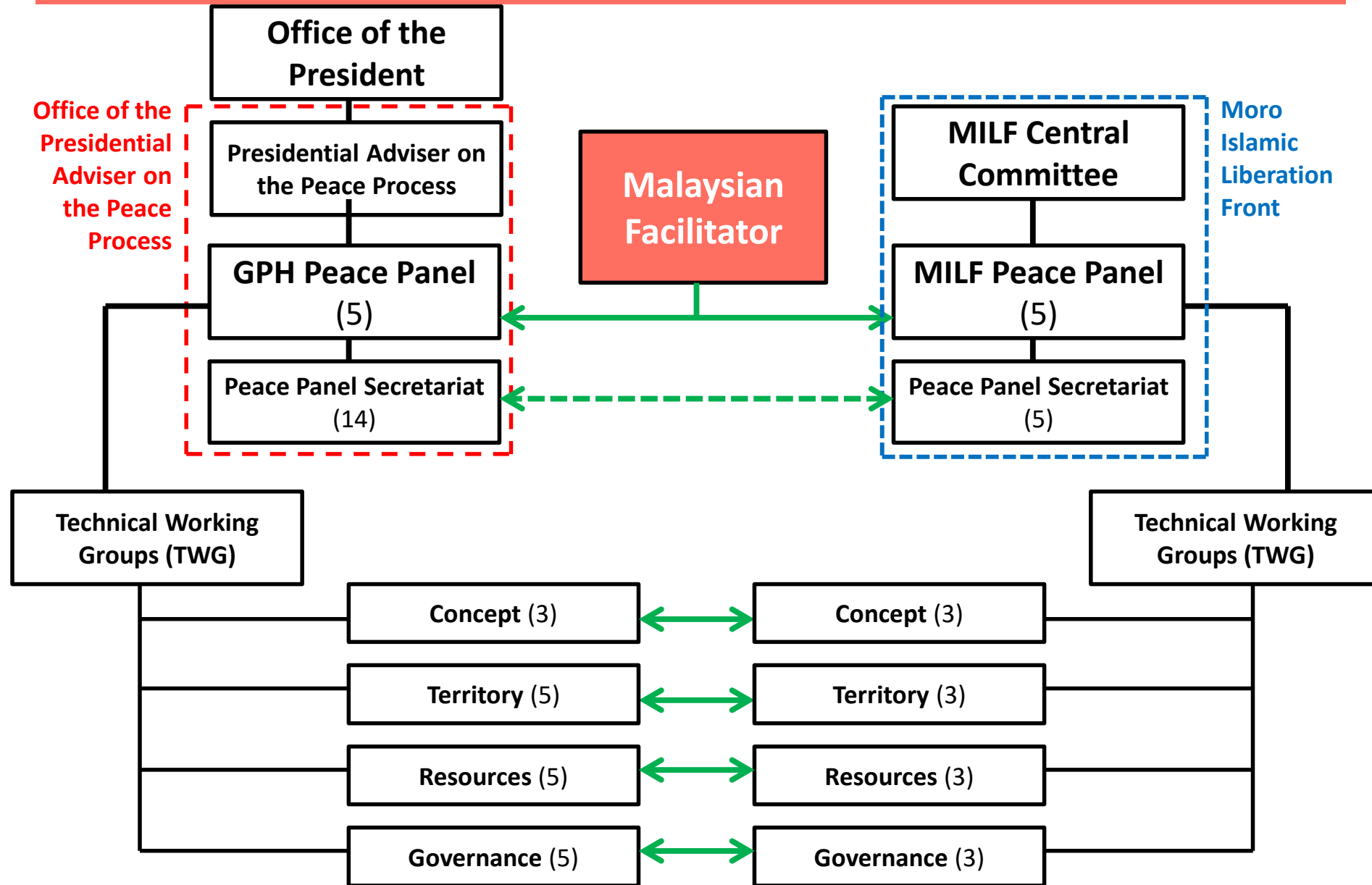
- **Conflict mapping is an opportunity for dialogue**
- **Dialogue opportunities existing at all levels – link them**
- **Invest in building trust – explore & use natural connectors**



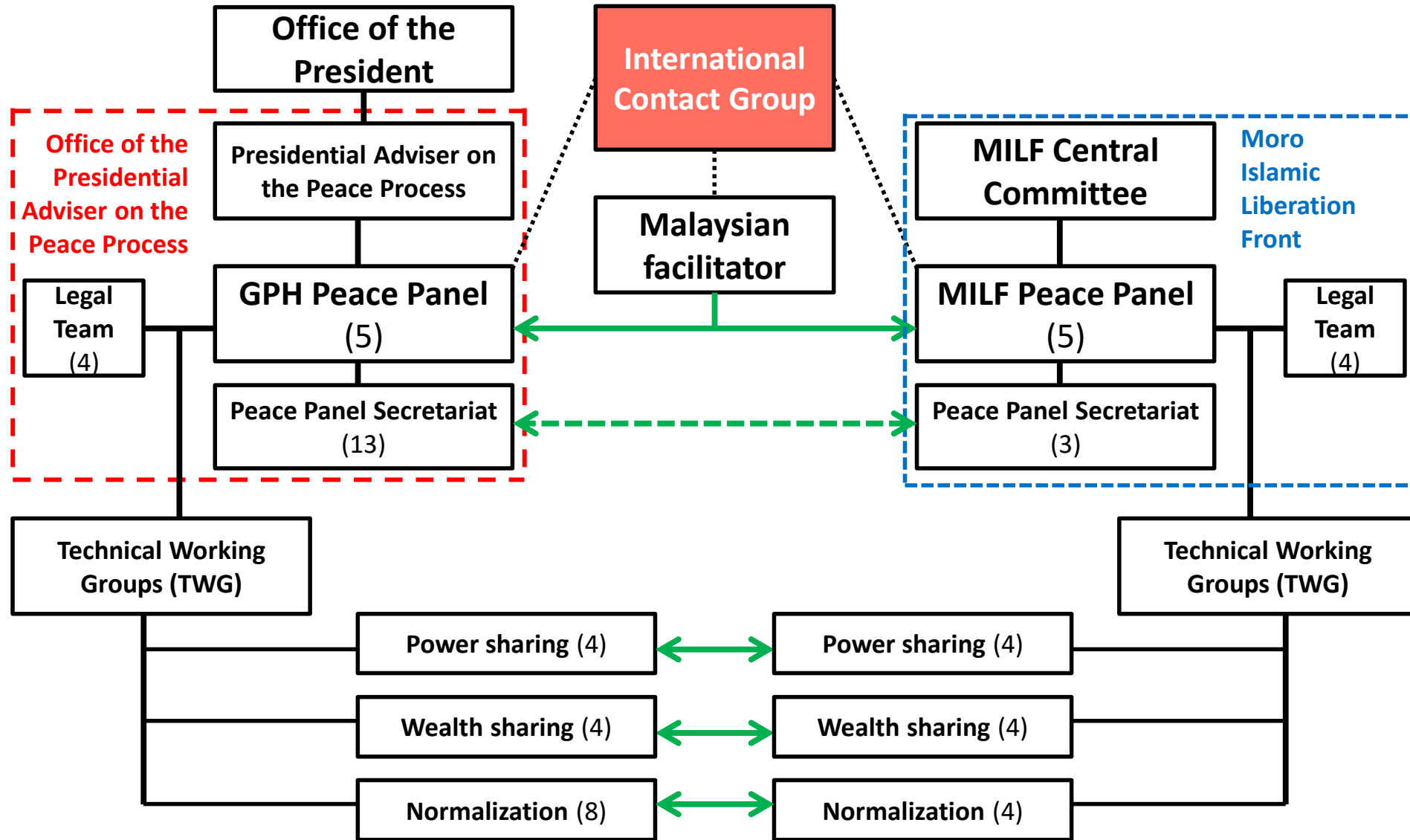
Domestic Phase (1997-2000)



International Phase (2001-2009)



ICG Phase (2010-2014)



Democracy & Freedom in Malaysia

The BERSIH Experience

Thomas Fann
Chairperson of Bersih 2.0

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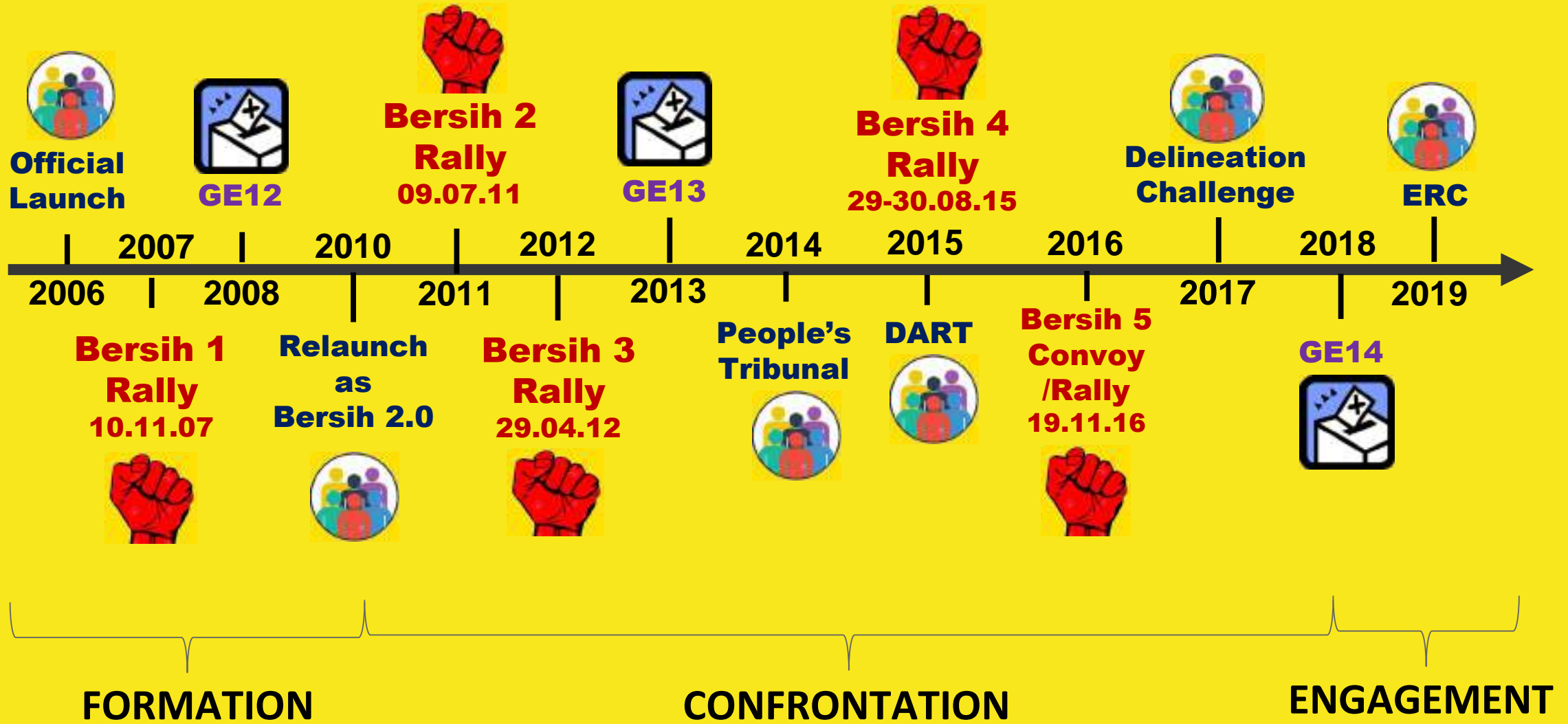
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A New Government after 61 Years



General Elections 14 – 9th May 2018

Timeline of Bersih 2.0



FORMATION

CONFRONTATION

ENGAGEMENT

Key Values of Bersih 2.0

- **DIVERSITY** – Broad-based support from all ethnic groups, political ideologies, social-economic backgrounds, 93 NGOs
- **NON-VIOLENCE** – Civil disobedience, peaceful protest and adherence to legitimate democratic process.
- **NON-PARTISAN** – Not aligning to any political parties strengthened our integrity and allows us to reach out to all sides.
- **CONSULTATIVE** – Collective decision-making by the Steering Committee (SC) and consultation with endorsing NGOs and other stakeholders.
- **COURAGE** – Display of courage by the SC through statements and actions in a restrictive and intimidating environment emboldened the masses.

Key Strategies of Bersih 2.0

- **BUILDING ALLIANCES WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS** – Legal fraternity, political parties, student groups, 93 other NGOs, global Malaysian support and importantly, government
- **MAINTAIN LEGITIMACY THROUGH LEGAL & MORAL POSITIONINGS** – Basic rights guaranteed under Federal Constitution, non-violent protests
- **CLARITY OF MESSAGING, IDENTITY & LEADERSHIP** – Clear demands for every protests, yellow t-shirts, strong chairpersons & Steering Committees (elections)
- **SUSTAINED ADVOCACY BEYOND PROTESTS** – Over 2,500 statements, 30+ papers/reports, voters awareness campaigns



Bersih 1

10 November 2007

- Kuala Lumpur
- approx. 10,000
- Police action/violence
- Majority ethnic Malay

4 demands

- Clean electoral roll
- Use indelible ink
- Abolish postal voting for soldiers & police
- Free media

Bersih 1





Bersih 2

9 July 2011

- Kuala Lumpur
- approx. 50,000
- Police action/violence
- Majority ethnic Malay, more others

8 Demands:

- Clean the electoral roll
- Reform postal ballot
- Use of indelible ink
- 21-day campaign period
- Free & fair access to media
- Strengthen public institutions
- Stop corruption
- Stop dirty politics

Bersih 2





Bersih 3

20 April 2012

- Kuala Lumpur + other cities + global
- @250,000
- Police action/violence
- Suhakam inquiry
confirmed police violence

8 Demands plus

- EC must resign
- Implement 8 demands
before GE13
- Allow international
observers

Bersih 3





Bersih 4

29/30 August 2015

- KL & global
- US\$680mil in PM Najib's account
- @450,000

- Peaceful
- More non-Malay

Demands:

- Clean elections
- Clean government
- Right to dissent
- Protect parliamentary democracy
- Save the economy

Bersih 4 locations



Add your city/location



Bersih 5

1 Oct to 19 Nov 2016

- Nationwide convoy & rally on 19 Nov
- DOJ expose of 1MDB
- Maria arrested
- @50,000
- Peaceful

Demands:

- Clean elections
- Clean government
- Right to dissent
- Protect parliamentary democracy
- Empower Sabah & Sarawak

Bersih Convoy



5 Pillars
10 Promises In 100 Days
60 Promises In 5 Years
5 Special Pledges

BUKU HARAPAN

REBUILDING
OUR NATION
FULFILLING
OUR HOPES



Promise 15: Separating the Office of Attorney General from Public Prosecutor.....	43
Promise 16: Restore the dignity of the Parliament	44
Promise 17: Ensure transparency and robustness of our election system	47
Promise 18: Create a political financing mechanism that has integrity ..	49
Promise 19: Restore public trust in the judicial and legal institutions ...	50
Promise 20: Make the Malaysian Armed Forces and the Royal Malaysia Police a respected and an enviable force	51
Promise 21: Empowering the public service.....	53
Promise 22: Make the governance of our GLCs world class at par with international standards.....	54
Promise 23: Ensure government procurement produces the best value for taxpayer's money.	56
Promise 24: Revive the true spirit of federalism	58
Promise 25: Strengthen the role and powers of the local authorities	59

Before GE14



**Demanding Reforms
on the streets**



After GE14



**Securing Reforms
in Parliament**

Innovative Approaches

- In a restrictive political environment, Bersih 2.0 had to innovate within the limited legal space it has in order to get its message out to the public, for we recognize that without mass public support we can do nothing.
- The following are some innovative projects we have undertaken...

PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL ON GE 13

18 - 22 SEPTEMBER 2013

EMPIRE HOTEL SUBANG

SELANGOR MALAYSIA



PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL PROCESS

1 Team of over **30 lawyers** compiles complaints



2 Complaints are **checked** and **interviews are done** with complainants



3 If a complaint is verified, complainant is asked to **sign a statutory** declaration to state that they are telling the truth



4 Complainants will be required to attend **tribunal hearings** as witnesses



5 During hearing, legal team will **present evidence** under several categories:

Integrity of the electoral roll



Money politics

Substantive infractions, i.e. bribery, cheating, violating election laws



Fairness of media coverage

Use of government machinery

Examination of the Election Commission

Process of conducting the election

6 At the end of the hearing, the panel will come up with a **report on their findings**, which could include **recommendations to the government** for improvements to the country's electoral system



KITA PENGUNDI

KITA TENTUKAN SEMPADAN

IDART

**Delineation Action
& Research Team**



GERRYMANDERING &

WHAT IS GERRYMANDERING?

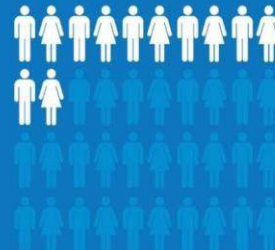
...the manipulation of electoral boundaries for the political advantage of one party/coalition even when it defies other more natural boundaries like those of local authorities.



MALAPPORTIONMENT

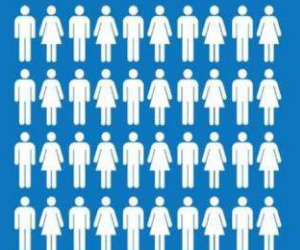
WHAT IS MALAPPORTIONMENT?

Some seats have a lot LESS people



P92
SABAK BERNAM
37,318
VOTERS

Some seats have a lot MORE people



P109
KAPAR
127,012
VOTERS



Train



Object



Sue

對話實驗室 (二)

非暴力溝通：跨越分歧的對話

池衍昌

Dialogue Lab (2)

Nonviolent Communication: Talking across Differences

Chi Hin Cheong

非暴力溝通 跨越分歧的對話

池

香港未來之路

公眾論壇

2019年11月16日

邀請：
與我一齊想像經歷一次「對話」

對話是艱難的

比喻：對話各方一齊
走過地雷陣

地雷陣

- 我好容易會情緒激動，對對方有好多評價、控訴、指罵
- 我會好想糾正、指出對方嘅問題
- 世界觀、政見的爭論，容易有優越感/對錯
- 以強硬方式堅持我要想的解決方案

我會有憤怒、仇恨

我經歷過的痛苦，會以憤怒、仇恨、指罵、語言和肢體暴力的方式呈現出來

- 控訴、指責、標籤、人身攻擊
- 對立，視對方為問題的主因 / 敵人
- 強烈的對錯思維，認為對方要負責任、應接受懲罰

彼此的差異

- 接觸到訊息不同、事件的面向地不同
- 對事實有不同的解讀
- 對如何解決問題有不同的想法 / 願望
- 對建議的解決方案有不同理解
- 不信任/懷疑彼此的意向 / 意圖
- 難以相信對方理解和重視我們

在對話進展中，我需要？

互相聆聽的空間

當沒有人願意聆聽時，
對話就已終結

在衝突對話中，首要修
復的是連結

看到彼此的故事和需要

盧旺達和解故事

創造各方共同意願，尋
找回應彼此需要的共贏
方案

重建連繫

- 信任自己的需要被重視
- 明白對方的需要

非暴力溝通

- 幫助人看到彼此的故事/人性
- 感受和需要是人內心的語言，促進人互相連繫和理解
- 視自己和對方的需要是同等重要
- 解決方案是基於大家的意願和選擇

對話實驗室 (三)

社交媒體：善與惡的距離

Dialogue Lab (3)

Social Media: Between Angels & Demons

 **Thailand: Politics and Media**

20 Years **Timeline**

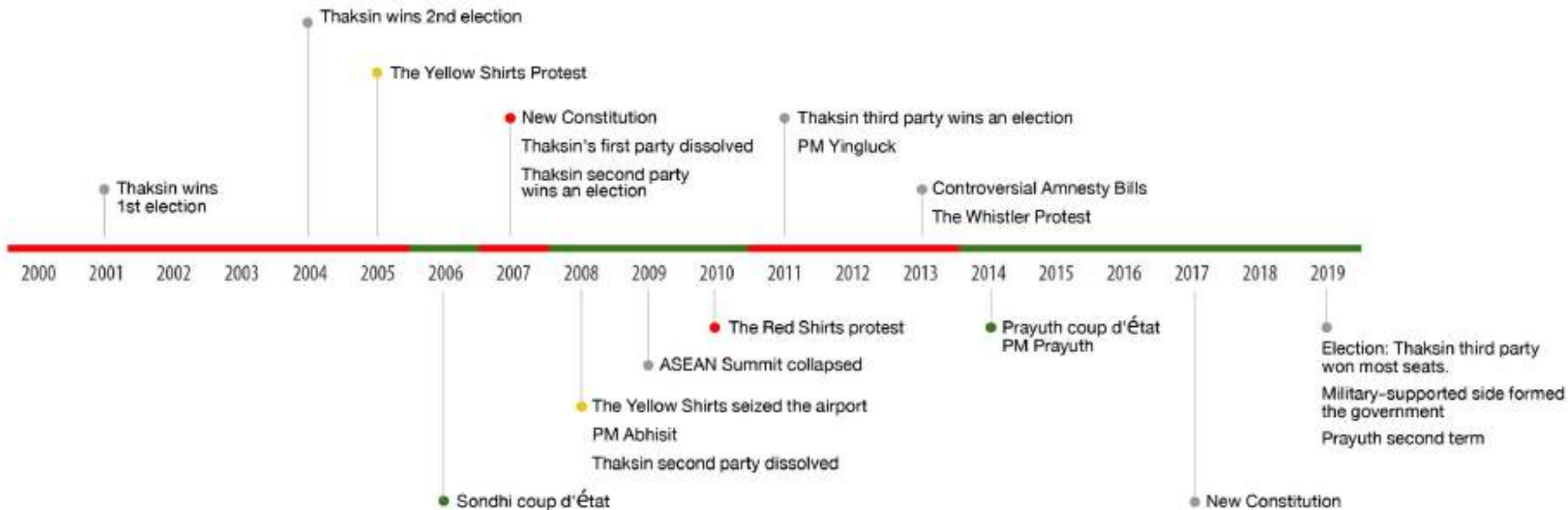
Noppatjak Attanon

WAYS FORWARD: Let's Talk & Listen

A public forum for Hong Kong

16 November 2019

Thailand Political Timeline 2000-2019



Significant Media Movemen — 6 TV Stations — Cable TV — Twitter News Report — Facebook — Digital TV 24 Stations — Twitter Activism



KEY POINTS 2001

- Thaksin wins first election
- No social media
- 6 main TV stations (Free-to-air)



KEY POINTS 2005-2010

- Red Shirt (pro-Thaksin) protests
- Violence and casualties
- Advent of Cable TV



KEY POINTS

2014

- PDRC "Whistlers" protest
- Protest against Yingluck government
- Participate via social media especially Facebook
- Cable TV

สด 196 ทีวีของสนธิสัญญา

วันที่ 5 มิถุนายน 2562 | 23:33 น.

499

245

3 747/747

งดออกเสียง นับแล้ว

KEY POINTS 2019

- Thaksin party won most seats
- Prayuth formed the government
- Emergence of Future Forward Party
- First time social media plays in all aspects of politics
- Younger generations politically active on twitter

ความนิยมจากไทย - บัญชีมีดังนี้

#Renovating60เท่า
จองได้ในวันนี้! ราคาเริ่มต้นเพียง 8,990บาท
กับเครื่องล่าสุดที่ร่วมรายการ
📱 โบนัสจาก OPPO THAI

#ตั้งรัฐบาล — #formgovernment
กำลังทวีตเกี่ยวกับสิ่งนี้

#ผู้แทน — #prayuthvsthanatorn
News กำลังทวีตเกี่ยวกับสิ่งนี้

#ประชาธิปไตยเพื่อประชาชน — #democratpartybetraypeople
142K ทวีต

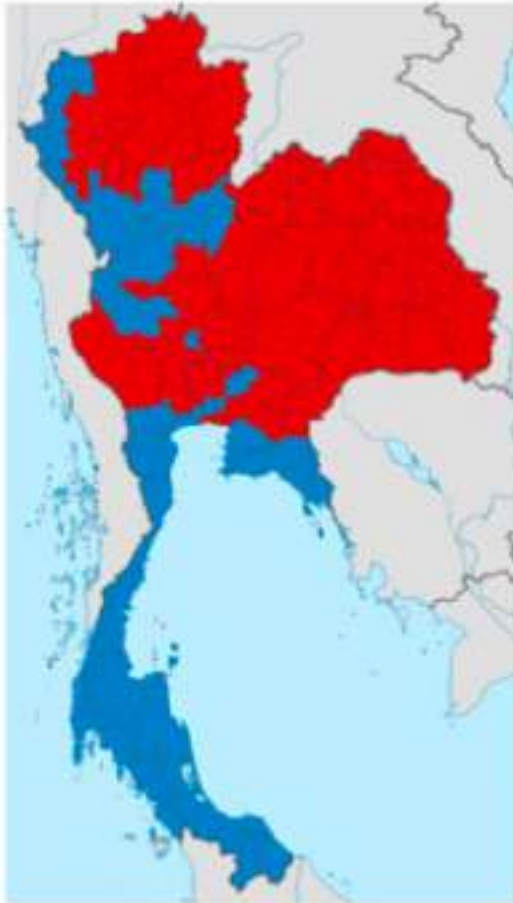
#เปิดยังมีพร —
75.6K ทวีต

#ประชุมรัฐสภา — #parliament
กำลังทวีตเกี่ยวกับสิ่งนี้

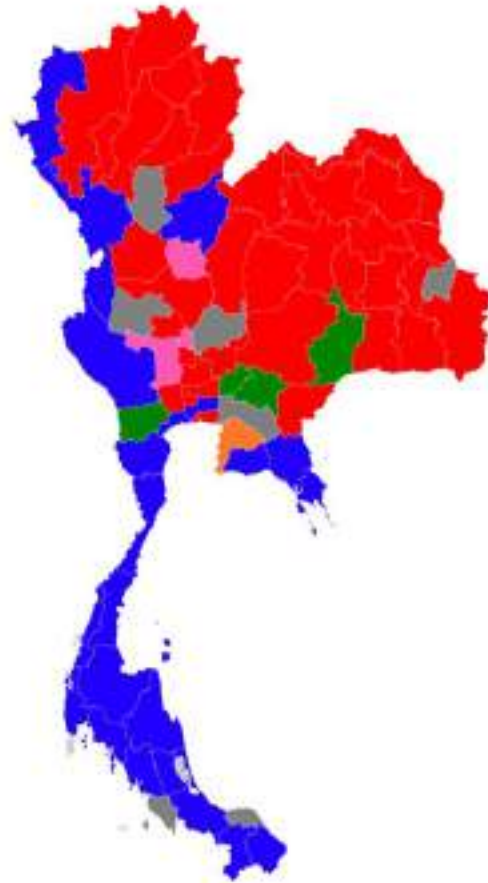
Democrat Party
7,399 ทวีต

Election Results

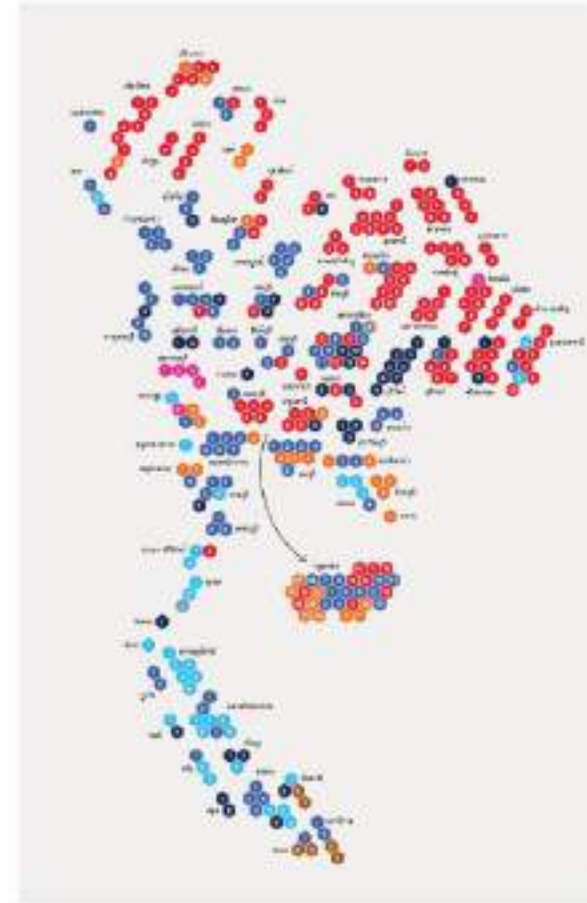
2001



2011



2019



Politics & Social Media in Thailand

- * Massive impact
- * Supports plurality
- * Multi-way communications
- * More difficult to control compared to traditional media
- * Instant and impulsive
- * Allows government to monitor

 **Hong Kong**

 **Thailand**

Population (millions)	7.35	69.04
Internet Usage (%)	78	82
GDP per capita (USD)	46,193	6,593
Size (SQ.KM)	1,106	513,120

Let's Talk & Listen...

對話實驗室 (三)

社交媒體：善與惡的距離

Dialogue Lab (3)

Social Media: Between Angels & Demons

A collection of social media app icons is displayed on a dark blue background. The icons are arranged in a grid-like pattern and include WhatsApp, YouTube, Tumblr, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and G+. The text "Hong Kong isn't just battling on the streets" is overlaid in white on a dark horizontal band across the center of the image.

Hong Kong isn't just battling on the streets

JAN
2019

SOCIAL MEDIA OVERVIEW

BASED ON MONTHLY ACTIVE USERS OF THE MOST ACTIVE SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS



TOTAL NUMBER
OF ACTIVE SOCIAL
MEDIA USERS



5.80
MILLION

ACTIVE SOCIAL MEDIA
USERS AS A PERCENTAGE
OF TOTAL POPULATION



78%

TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTIVE
SOCIAL USERS ACCESSING
VIA MOBILE DEVICES



5.40
MILLION

ACTIVE MOBILE SOCIAL
USERS AS A PERCENTAGE
OF THE TOTAL POPULATION



72%

we
are
social



JAN
2019

SOCIAL MEDIA OVERVIEW

BASED ON MONTHLY ACTIVE USERS OF THE MOST ACTIVE SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS



Quick Facts

(Hong Kong students: social media time)

- 56% spend 5+ hours/day
- 32% spend 9+ hours/day

5.80
MILLION

78%

5.40
MILLION

72%

- create and share information only if it matches their beliefs
- comfort zone with no outsiders
- emotional content, hate speech



- marginalize or bully in-group members with different views
- “leaderless” call for action
- no one to lead any negotiation



Worst of all: misinformation & fake news



photo source: CNN, August 2019

Bridging before rebuilding

An aerial photograph of a large suspension bridge spanning a wide body of water. The bridge has two main towers and numerous stay cables. The scene is captured during sunset or sunrise, with a warm orange glow on the left side of the frame. The water is a deep blue-green, and the sky is a mix of orange, pink, and blue. In the background, there are hills and some buildings on the right side.

- a platform for all
- relevant purposes and topics
- high level of public participation
- trusted & representational results
- endorsement from authorities in order to drive impact

3-in-1 online platform to handle polarisation

Unbiased Opinion

use online random
sampling surveys to
track public
opinions on
selected topic

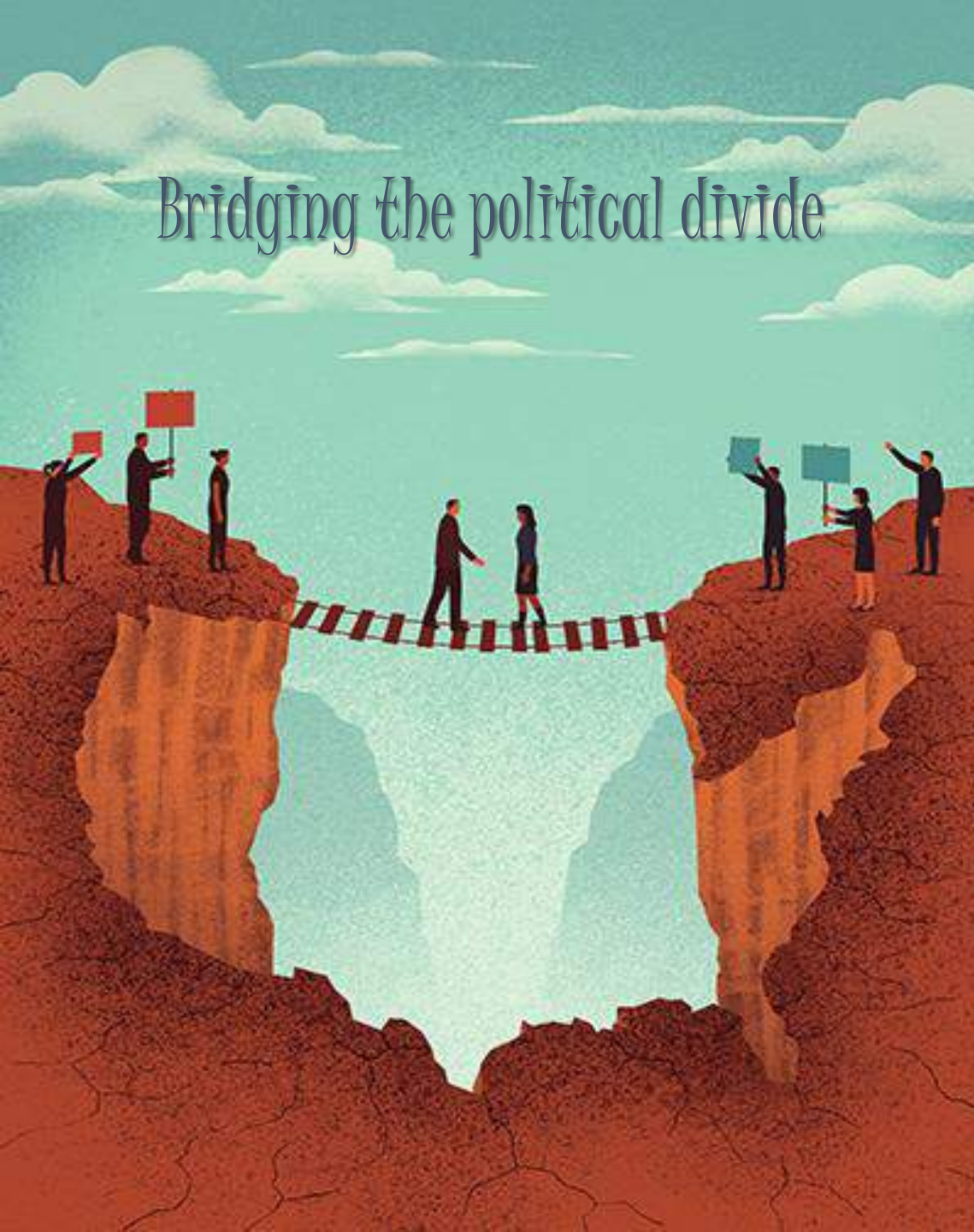
Public Sentiment

conduct pulse
check on public
sentiment level to
an issue via open
online polling

Influential Views

initiate qualitative
and constructive
debates /
discussion with
limited rules

Bridging the political divide



5 key success factors

- **apolitical positioning of initiator**
- **“1 person 1 voice” & identity protection assurance**
- **widely respected & transparent topic selection mechanism**
- **fair rules**
(fact-based, no personal attack etc.)
- **support & inputs from both camps**

Let's Talk & Listen





香港未來之路

公眾論壇

WAYS FORWARD: Let's Talk & Listen

A Public Forum for Hong Kong

<http://www.hongkongforward.org/>

<https://www.facebook.com/TheForwardAlliance>