**The Leadership Academy Programme for Muslim Women in Fourteen Southern Provinces**

**FINAL REPORT**

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**By**

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1. **BACKGROUND**

The Leadership Academy Programme for Muslim Women in Southern Provinces of Thailand aims at enhancing capacity of Muslim women in the 14 southern provinces and their associations for greater participation in development and politics, especially in decision making role at both local and national levels. The programme has three inter-related components, including:

1. Promoting understanding and cultivating new social norms about gender equality and women’s roles in Islamic context among key stakeholders in targeted areas;
2. Building and enhancing skills for Muslim women to support their multiple roles with a focus to increase their presence in decision making bodies at local and national levels.
3. Strengthening capacity of Muslim women organizations and network(s) to serve as a main platform and mechanism to promote women empowerment at regional and national levels.
4. **ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED**

Since its inception phase in November 2012, the programme has made successive progress through the following activities.

1. **Inception workshop**

The inception workshop was held on 6 November 2012 in Hatyai, Songkla province. The primary objective of the workshop was to assist the project team to understand and take ownership of the project’s goal and objective, as well as to prepare the project's first annual work plan (November 2012-Decmeber 2013). Participants of the workshop included core teams from MSDHS, UNDP, Network of Muslim Women from Fourteen Southern Provinces and national consultants. (See Annex 1 for the agenda)

1. **Project Introductory workshop**

Following the Inception Workshop, the Project Introductory Workshop was organized on 7-8 November 2012, at the same venue. It was attended by 134 participants who represented Muslim women leaders, Muslim religious leaders and concerned government officials from the 14 southern provinces. The objective of the workshop was to introduce the project to key stakeholders and to obtain their views/comments on the project workplans. Accordingly, the project activities and workplans for the three components were adjusted to incorporate comments from the workshop. (See Annex 2 for the agenda)

1. **Project Launch**

An official project launch was organized on 11 December 2013 at the Government’s House. The event was declared open by the Prime Minister of Thailand and followed by the Signing of the Declaration of Partnership between the Minister of Social Development and Human Security, UNDP and the Muslim Women Networks from the 14 southern provinces. (See Annex 3 for the Programme)

1. **Gender Sensitivity Training**

The training was held during 29-31 January in Nakhon Sri Thammarat. The participants of the workshop included Muslim women representatives, Muslim religious leaders and MSDHS officials from each of the 14 southern provinces (8 participants per province). The objective of the training was to ensure that key stakeholders including Muslim women and their supporters, i.e. religious leaders, community leaders, and family members share common understanding about roles of women and men in changing societal context, particularly in Muslim communities in order to achieve inclusive and sustainable development. The training used a combination of participatory methods such as simulations, games, role playing, case studies, and group work. Towards the end of the training, participants from each province developed a joint vision how they would like to see the roles of women and men changed in their respective communities as a result of the project. A consensus was also made to upgrade the status of the existing Muslim Women Network in 14 southern provinces by officially registering it as the “Association of the Muslim Women in the South”. The association was subsequently registered on May 15 with a head quarter in Nakhon Sri Thammarat. (See Annex 4 for the training programme)

1. **Workshop to discuss key concepts and formulate their working definitions**

The workshop was held on 18 March 2013 in Songkla. In this workshop, key actors including religious leaders/academics, community leaders, concerned government agencies, CSOs, and Muslim women discussed key concepts which are important for project implementation and arrived at mutually agreed working definitions of these concepts which were suitable and acceptable within the Islamic context without losing their original meanings as defined by core international conventions. They will be used as references for further planning and implementation of project activities and can possibly be reviewed and adjusted as the project progresses and needs emerge for redefinitions. (See Annex 5 for the workshop programme)

1. **Leadership Training Curriculum 1 (Fundamental Community Development Leadership Skills)**

The Fundamental Leadership Training is a core activity under component 2. It was held during 6-9 May, 2013 at the Pinnacle Hotel in Satun province. The training objectives were two-folded: (1) to develop leadership skills in development planning and management among Muslim women leaders, and (2) to generate knowledge about appropriate ways and means to empower Muslim women leaders within the Islamic context. The participants of the training were Muslim women leaders from many districts in the 14 provinces, who were selected based on their demonstrated strong interest to participate in the project, their experience in development work and their commitment to pursue the role of community development leaders. The training curriculum covered topics on three broad areas, i.e. knowledge about development planning and management; communication /presentation skills for leaders; and knowledge about Islamic teaching relevant to their roles as community leaders. Towards the end of the workshop, the participants were assigned with group work and individual work, which they have to carry out once returning to their respective provinces. For group work, the participants have to develop one project proposal based on development priorities of a selected community and submit for financial support from funding organizations. Subject to the available funding, the group will implement the project and prepare to share lessons learnt from the implementation of their projects in the year end workshop. In addition to group work, individual participants were requested to develop and implement a self-development plan and document changes which they have observed about their abilities as development leaders, to be shared in the same workshop.[[1]](#footnote-1) (See Annex 6 for the training programme)

Results of the training evaluation indicated that the participants were highly satisfied about the presentation and training activities in all topics with the average score of 3.14 from 4 (78.59%). The topics which the participants were mostly satisfied with were *Islamic principles regarding women roles as community leaders,* followed by topics on *Public Presentation Skills, Understanding Societal Changes in the Globalized Era, Case Study and Visits to Project for Underprivileged Kids and the Elderly, Sharing Lessons Learnt from Development Experiences, Project Development, Weaknesses and Limitations of Muslim Women Leaders, and Project Monitoring* respectively. Overall, the majority of participants reflected that the knowledge gained from this training was highly relevant (22.2%) and very relevant (72.2%) to their needs. Thirty-three percent (33.3%) of the participants indicated that the knowledge is highly applicable to their work in the communities and the other 66.7% said it was very applicable.

It was also obvious that the participants’ presentation skills before and after the training had improved satisfactorily as assessed by the trainer and consultant team. During the training session on presentation, each participant had to make at least 4 rounds of presentation on different topics.

1. **Donor Meeting**

The donor meeting was organized during 12-14 September 2013 at the Samila Beach Resort Hotel in Songkla. It provided an opportunity for the women leaders from the 14 provinces to present their project proposals to funding agencies. The meeting was combined with a meeting of the Muslim Women’s Association in the South to discuss their future activities and plans. (See Annex 7 for the agenda)

 On Thursday, 12 September there were two activities running in parallel.

1. *Preparation for donor meeting*

Representatives of Muslim women leaders from each of the 14 provinces presented their draft project proposals for the first round comments from the project consultants and MSDHS and UNDP management team. After the first round comments, the participants revised their proposals and prepared PPT for their presentations with the help from the project team.

1. *Meeting of Muslim Women’s Association*

Representatives of the Association from each of the 14 provinces held their first meeting (after the Association was officially registered) to update of the status of the association and to discuss its future plan/activities. Key points discussed were:

*Current status of the Association and its member organizations*

The Association was registered on 15 May 2013, with 14 member organizations from the 14 southern provinces. Through a questionnaire survey, it was found that the organizations from Nakhon Sri Thammarat (Nakhon Sri Thammarat Muslim Women’s Association) and Satun (Education Development Foundation) had the most advanced experience as an ‘official organization’ with clear objectives, mission, and structure and work process to carry out their activities. For other provinces, their organizational capacity varied with different strengths and weaknesses (Table 1)

Table 1: Organizational capacity assessment of member organizations, Muslim Women’s Association of the South

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Province** | **Shared vision /goal** | **Committee** | **Focus of Activities** | **Meeting** | **Leaders/Coordinator** |
| Chumporn | Yes | There is a management committee with 9 members | Care for the under privileged households and orphans in the communities  | Occasional meetings (only when there are issues to discuss) | Mrs. Mayuree Saengsri |
| Surat- thani | Yes | There is a management committee with 7 members | Vocational training and development (handcrafts) and healthcare services for the elderly | Regular meetings (quarterly) | Mrs. Janjira Chaimad |
| Nakhon Sri Thammarat | Yes | There is a managementcommittee with 9 members | Supporting development activities in the communities | Regular meetings (quarterly) | Mrs. Saroh Yingkun- chao |
| Pattalung | Yes | There is a managementcommittee with 26 members and 3 advisors | Youth training and fund raising to provide scholarships to poor students | Occasional meetings (only when there are issues to discuss) | Mrs. Rainab Nuiphom  |
| Songkla | Yes | There is a managementcommittee with 10 members | Savings groups, vocational training, youth training and healthcare promotion | Regular meetings (quarterly | Mrs. Kamonwan Nim-musa |
| Satun | Yes |  There is a managementcommittee with 9 members | Providing education and welfare services to poor children and under privileged people | Regular meetings (quarterly | Mrs. Rattiya Manoon-dawi |
| Ranong |  Yes | There is a managementcommittee with 8 members | Organizing youth summer camps | Occasional meetings (only when there are issues to discuss) | Mrs. Jittima Jitso |
| Pang-nga |  Yes | There is a management committee with 8 members | Organizing youth camps, cleaning Musjids and graveyards | Occasional official meetings but regular informal discussions/consultations | Mrs. Sukanya Waharak |
| Phuket |  Yes | There is a managementcommittee with 8 members | Training women’s leaders, training youth | Occasional meetings (only when there are issues to discuss) | Mrs. Sukanya Torthip |
| Krabi |  Yes | There is a managementcommittee with 8 members | Training on vocational skills, training, household book keeping, democracy, waste management in communities  | Regular meetings (quarterly) and special meetings on urgent issues | Mrs. Lamduan Thipraksa |
| Trang |  Yes | There is a committee with 7 members | No clear and concrete activities yet (just established) | System not yet established | Ms. Panarat Ketsiri |
| Pattani |  Yes | There is a committee with 7 members | Providing welfare services to the under privileged in the communities. | Occasional meetings (only when there are issues to discuss) | Mrs. Tedawoh Saleh |
| Yala  |  Yes | There is a committee with 8 members | Vocational promotion, leader training, and providing welfare services to needy people  | Regular meetings (quarterly) | Mrs. Nidoh Itae-lae |
| Narathiwat | Yes | There is a committee with 7 members | Providing welfare services to needy people | Occasional meetings (only when there are issues to discuss) | Mrs. Miranti Mehroh |

*Activities for the next 6 months*

* Hold a meeting of the Association’s committee to discuss and agree on the organizational development plan
* Officially launch the Association during the upcoming events in some southern provinces as follows:
	+ The Assembly of Welfare Donors and Recipients in Yala province (October 2013)
	+ The Opening Ceremony of the Elderly Home in Satun province (November 2013)
	+ The Opening of a foundation in Pattani (November 2013)
	+ Training of Muslim Women in Ranong (beginning of 2014)
	+ The Halal Food Festival in Phuket (March 2014)

Friday, 13 September 2013was spent on the revision of project proposals, preparation of PPT presentation, and rehearsal of the presentation.

On Saturday, 14 September 2013, a donor meeting was held from 9.00 -16.00 hours. It was attended by 109 participants from Muslim Women’s Association of the South, donor organizations, provincial Islamic committee offices, provincial and national MSDHS offices, media organizations, and UN agencies. (See Annex 1 for list of participants). The meeting was chaired by the Minster of Social Development and Human Security, Mrs. Pavena Hongsakul.

In the opening session, *Mr. Luc* *Steven,* the UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative made remarks that the working was an important step for the Muslim women in the South to get closer to becoming more involved in their communities and to empower themselves. Since its official launched in December 2012 at the Government House, chaired by the Prime Minster, the project has made a lot of progress with continued support from MSDHS, UNDP and the Shieke ul Islam. . In May this year, the Association of Muslim Women in the South was established-the first of its kind. It will be one of important tools to help the Muslim women in the south to improve the lives of their families and their communities. The proposals to be presented in this workshop reflect the challenges that they have been facing in their communities. They are windows into the lives of people who simply want to turn opportunity into reality.

In brief, *Mrs. Pavena Hongsakul*, MSDHS Minister expressed her admiration for the great efforts that the Muslim women have made in putting the knowledge they learned from the Leadership Academy Programme into proposals for improving the lives of people in their communities. This reflected that when women are educated, the benefits do not go only to themselves, but also to people around them. The government’s social development policies aim at improving quality of life of the people and building a strong society. Community-based organizations, including those led by women, have important roles to take care of the people in their communities via different government development schemes.

 The opening session was followed by presentation of project proposals by representatives of the 14 member organizations of the Association of Muslim Women of Southern Thailand presented their project proposals to the meeting as summarized in Table 2.

 Table 2: List of projects proposals presented in the donor meeting

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Province** | **Project Title and budget requested** | **Thematic Focus** | **Brief description of the project** |
| Chumporn | Muslimah and Life ImprovementBudget Request:100,000 Baht | Application of Islamic teaching to daily living in a fast changing context | Five sessions (monthly) on Islamic teachings on 4 thematic areas, including lifestyle and health; socio-economic development; politics for harmonious society; and culture and peace for Muslim women in a selected community to enable them to cope with changes in the society without losing Islamic identity. |
| Krabi | Enhancing Capacity of Muslim Women in Krabi ProvinceBudget requested:317,250 Baht | Muslim women empowerment and leadership building | A series of consultative workshops with Muslim women representatives from every district to develop strategies to promote roles and capacity of Muslim women in development process and link the results with the integrated provincial planning process. |
| Trang | Strengthening Family Bonds in Islamic WayBudget requested:304,200 Baht | Family life and peace | A series of training workshops on Islamic teaching for parents and children to develop mutual understanding and respect between Muslim and people of other religions in the society. |
| Nakhon Sri Thammarat | Capacity Building for Muslim Women in Nakhon Sri ThammaratBudget requested:299,000 Bhat | Organizational Development and Management | A series of training workshop for members of Nakhon Sri Thammarat Muslim Women Association on organizational management and networking. |
| Narathiwat | Supporting Muslim Women’s Role in Promoting DemocracyBudget requested:1,295,050 Baht | Conflict resolution based on democratic and religious codes of conduct | A two-year project focusing on training of Muslim women from target communities on democratic and Islamic ways of peach building and conflict resolution; community forum to discuss how to make peace in respective communities; and promoting model communities with concrete activities and proven success. |
| Pattani | Beautifying the World with Our Own HandsBudget requested:144,000 Baht | Peace building through traditional way of mutual care and support | A one year project with continual informal meetings among community members (from all districts in the province) to share stories of their daily lives, their concerns as well as to discuss topics of common interests to bring back the sense of ‘brotherhood’ to the communities. Then, it will move to the next step of encouraging mutual support among project participants on activities to improve their lives and their communities. Key lessons learnt will be documented and shared. |
| Phang-nga | A Grateful ChildBudget requested:131,000 Baht | Islamic way of managing the dead bodies  | Training for Muslim youth groups from all districts on how to clean and wrap the dead bodies before burying. These youth are expected to provide this kind of service for their communities as a way to show gratitude to the elderly and their parents (when they die). |
| Pattalung | A Happy SocietyBudget requested:275,700 baht | Building social immunity within the communities to cope with globalisation | Promoting the middle-path/holistic development based on the Sufficiency Economy and Islamic principles, covering 7 districts in Pattalung. |
| Phuket | Strengthening Familial Bonds through Mutual Understanding and Support Budget requested531,235 baht | Family Life in Modern Society | Family camping on a yearly basis with activities to develop mutual understanding/sympathy between children and parents (physically, psychologically and socially) and to learn from other families’ experiences. |
| Yala | Capacity Building of Muslim Women to Stop Domestic Violence and Protect Women’s RightsBudget requested266,200 baht | Awareness raising on domestic violence issues and related laws to protect women’s rights | Training Muslim women on women’s rights and domestic violence issues and develop community-based watch and protection groups. |
| Ranong | Young Muslim SeedlingsBudget requested120,000 baht | Drug abuse prevention and vocational training for ex-addicted youth | A youth camp to raise awareness on impacts of drug abuse and preventive measures among newly identified risk groups and to train vocational skills to ex-addicted youth to keep them economically self-reliant so that they do not go back to take (and sell) drugs. |
| Songkla | How to Raise Your Children in Consumerism EraBudget requested68,400 baht | Child raising in consumerism and globalized era. | A workshop for mothers to discuss about impact of consumerism and globalization on lifestyle and attitude of their children and how to bring up their children as responsible consumers based on the Islamic principles. |
| Satun | Vocational Training for Under Privileged Women Budget requested184,500 baht | Vocational training/development. | Training on vocational courses and basic business management and provision of fund to establish vocational groups for poor women in Satun. |
| Surat-thani | Developing a model (happy) communityBudget requested210,000 baht | Holistic and self-reliant development  | A set of activities to (1) raise awareness on issues affecting the well-being of the community, (2) develop means to improve the problems through a holistic-approach based on religious principles and (3) serve as a proven example for other communities. |

 After the presentation by the Muslim women, representatives from donor organizations were invited on the stage to give their comments on the proposals and discuss possibility to fund some of them.

 **Summary of the donors’ comments**

 Office of Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), Regional Offices 8 and 9

* It was clear that Muslin women organizations from all 14 provinces had put great efforts to develop these project proposals. Some of these proposals were already of good quality. Some needed more details. However, ONCB is interested to support the project from Ranong which focused on drugs abuse prevention for newly identified risk groups and vocational training for ex-addicted youths.
* More projects on drugs prevention/rehabilitation were still welcomed.
* ONCB’s funding criteria included the following.
* The applicant can be individuals or groups.
* Projects eligible for funding must have clear impact on drugs abuse prevention.
* Activities must not be of ‘one-shot’ type but should cover a wide range of inputs over a period of time to ensure sustainable results.
* Fund cannot be used for infrastructure, equipment, study visits or as revolving fund.
* Fund can cover costs for food, accommodation, resource person fee, for seminars/workshops.

 Thai Health Promotion Foundation

* The presentation was impressive. Most projects were completed with necessary details. Some projects needed more ‘quantitative’ indicators in addition to qualitative ones.
* Thai Health Promotion Foundation supports funding to all kinds of project which have direct impact on the well-being of people, for example, projects to promote safety consumption and avoid risk factors. Funding is available for both proactive and reactive projects. Projects with proactive approach will focus on policy formulation at all levels. Reactive projects are those dealing with improving rooted problems in target communities. Funding for infrastructure and equipment is not allowed.
* Application could be sent either through a regular mail or internet at: thaihealth.or.th
* Application must be submitted by a registered organization/group not individuals. The proposals will be reviewed and approved by a committee.

 Songkla Provincial Administration Organization (PAO)

* The new Mayor of Songkla PAO has just announced his policies. Among others, are policies to:
* Establishing care centers for the deserted elderly
* Promoting Songkla as a center for Halal food
* Promoting women’s groups activities
* Funds are available to support good projects.

Phuket Provincial Administration Organization

* Phuket PAO has been supporting activities of Muslim women organizations for many years. The next step is to support networking process of Muslim women, not only in southern provinces but across the country.

Office of Provincial Islamic Committee, Trang

* All of the proposals did not have anything against the Islamic principles. In contrast, they reflect initiatives and ability of Muslim women to articulate their concerns for the society through well thought of activities. In fact, the women presented here today were very capable and brave.
* The Office of Islamic Committee in very province has a small fund to support good projects which are in line with Islamic teaching. The fund is allocated by the Central Islamic Council of Thailand.
1. **Meeting of the Association’s Management Committee**

 The second meeting of the Association of Muslim Women of the South organized was held on 20-21 October 2013 in Nakhon Sri Thammarat. Key points discussed in the meeting are listed below.

1. ***Progress on the funding application for the 14 project proposals***

 Following the donor meeting in September, member organizations of the Association have submitted their proposals to different donors for their review and support as summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Updated status of the 14 project proposals (as of 21 October 2013)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Province** | **Updated status of the project proposal** |
| Pattani | Proposal submitted to the PAO, waiting for their review. |
| Yala | Proposal submitted to PAO, a budget of Baht 200,000 has been approved. |
| Narathiwat | UN Women has expressed interest to fund the project. Terms and conditions for funding are being discussed/negotiated. |
| Trang | Proposal submitted to the Provincial MSDHS office and PAO; waiting for their review. |
| Nakhon Sri Thammarat | Proposal submitted to the Provincial Women’s Development Fund; waiting for their review. |
| Pang-nga | Still looking for potential donor. |
| Pattalung | Proposal submitted to PAO, waiting for their review. |
| Satun | Proposal discussed with Satun MSDHS office, followed by their visit to the project site. It’s likely that Satun MSDHS office will support the project. |
| Songkla | Deputy Mayor of Songkla PAO expressed interest to support the project. Final decision is pending until he comes back from the Hajj trip. |
| Chumporn | Proposal submitted to Provincial MSDHS office; waiting for their review. |

In addition to these provincial proposals, the Association has been invited by MSDHS to participate in the Ministry’s year end seminar in Bangkok and to set up an exhibition to introduce the Association to the public.

**2) *Updated status of member organizations***

 As of October 20, 2013 , three provincial Muslim women associations ( Nakhon Sri Thammarat, Krabi and Pattalung) have already been registered. Three more (Narathiwat, Yala and Songkla) are under preparation process for registration.

1. ***Coordination and management mechanism***
* The committee agreed to open a bank account under the Association name with three authorized signatures.
* All of the 27 founding committee will be automatically become the Management Committee. There will be two advisory groups, namely Academic Development Advisory Group and Senior Advisory Group. The Management Committee will be supported by the Secretariat Office. There will be 4 coordinators responsible for 4 different geographical zones, i.e. the upper south zone, the central south zone, the Andaman zone, and the lower south zone.
1. ***Activities for 2014 will include:***
* Mobile committee meetings (quarterly)
* PR through mass and social media
* Strengthening organization networks within each province
* Promoting good governance and democracy campaigns (requesting budget from provincial election committee)
* Organizing a traditional tea party to mark the grand opening of the Association and mobilize fund to support its activities. The event will be held in early march 2013.
* Continue activities under the “Leadership Academy Programme for Muslim Women in Southern Provinces” in collaboration with MSDHS and UNDP.
* Develop a data base to support the Association’s operation. The data base should include information on Muslim women leaders, masjids, single moms, widows, care centers for orphans, and community organizations in each of the 14 provinces.
* Youth summer camps
* Consultation services for Muslim youth who do not live at home ( particularly those who go out of their communities/families to study or work in towns)
* Promoting gender role models
* Anti-corruption training for kids
* Knowledge management and year end seminar
1. **Training on the second curriculum “Preparation for Women’s Political Participation”**

The survey on training needs of Muslim women regarding political participation was conducted during November 2013. Questionnaires were sent out to 70 Muslim women who participated in the first training on “Fundamental Community Development Leadership Skills” in May 2013. Topics of the survey included: basic information about the respondents, their political backgrounds, their ideas/understanding about roles of women in politics, and their interests in participating in the training: Preparation for Political Participation

Thirty (30) questionnaires were returned. According to the responses, most of the participants had participated in political activities in their communities but currently are not interested/ready to run for an election. Most of them felt that there is a need for women participation in politics in order to make development policies more balance and sensitive to issues which were often overlooked by men politicians. They have also suggested topics to be included in the training curriculum.

Based on the results of the survey as well as review of other relevant training experiences, the training curriculum was designed and the actual training conducted during 25-27 November 2013 at the Prince Palace Hotel, Bangkok. The participants included 35 Muslim women from the Muslim Women Association in the South. (See Annex 8 for the training programme)

**Summary of training sessions**

***Session 1: Role of women in Thai politics: a case study***

*Dr. Sirikorn Maneerin*, former Ministers of Education shared her experience as a female politician and minister. According to her experience, there are a few important principles female politicians need to consider as listed below.

1. *A clear focus* based on self-assessment of their own potential and interest.
2. *Knowledge to pursue their political agenda/responsibilities/assignment*. Good politicians must be knowledgeable. Hence they should have a learning habit.
3. *Consultative process*. A good politician should not just sit in an ivory tower but should be down to the arth in order to get insight about the issues of the people through a consultative process.
4. *Good image*. Politicians are in the spot lights. Their images are important. Female politicians, in particular, must have a professional look in media and in public with proper code of conduct.
5. *Time management*. Female politicians play dual roles. At home, they have responsibilities for their family/children. So a balance in time management is important.

***Session 2: Parliamentary politics, politics of the people and people’s participation***

*Mr. Supanat Permpoonvivat****,*** Director of Office of Promoting Politics of the People, King Prajadhipok’s Institute made a presentation on the following points:

Parliamentary politics

* Definition and characteristics of a nation or a country
* Administrative structure under a democratic system
* Gaps between the principles/theories and actual achievements in Thai democracy during the past 81 years
* Principles and importance of the Parliament and people’s representatives (MPs)
* Assessment criteria of a good representative (international and Thai criteria)
* Case studies of the Thai Parliament in relation to male: female MP ratio, diversity of interest groups, level of transparency and effectiveness of MPs’ communication with their constituencies, and commitment to respond to the problems of the people (all rated relatively low),
* Results of people’s survey on three dimensions: strategies to develop people to become ‘citizens’; strategies to promote equal access to politics among all interest groups/ages/genders; and qualifications of a good representative

Politics of the People

* Why Politics of the People?
* Why Thai society lacks of understanding and knowledge about “citizenship”?
* Needs for Civic Education in Thailand
* How to deal with differences in opinions in the society?
* Survey results (by province) about people’s assessment on the state of democracy in Thailand
* Hopes and fears of Thai society regarding politics
* Differences in expectations between Thai citizens and Thai politicians
* Expectations and the real situation
* Behaviors under expectation = mistrust; behaviors above expectation = stronger trust

People’s participation

* Promote a real democratic society
* Integrate “Civic Education” in every level of education
* Ensure platform for genuine people’s participation
* Promote ability of ‘self-reliance’ among the citizens to build a strong society
* A strong society=sustainable democracy

***Session 3: Gender considerations in politics***

*Ms. Roschong Sedgewick Premsup,* a consultant to the project: Sustaining Thailand’s Democratic Practice through Improvement of Inclusive Electoral Process” made a presentation on the following points.

Gender equality

* Differences in men and women
* Biological differences lead to different in roles of men and women
* Roles expectation reinforce how boys and girls are brought up differently
* The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights
* Comparisons of socio-economic strengths between men and women in ASEAN countries

Women in politics

* What type of politics are we participating?
* Who represent whom? Can people with different interests or agenda represent each other? Can men represent the interests of women or vice versa?
* Case studies on men’s and women’s views regarding “punishment measures under the prostitution act”
* Globally, women’s population outnumbers that of men. So gender equality in socio-economic and political development policies is important to create equitable and sustainable development.
* Why fewer women are elected for policy making positions than men? Constraints for active participation of women in politics.
* What is “equality”?
* Strategies to promote gender equality in politics.

***Session 4: Life and politics***

*Dr. Pusadee Tamthai, Vice Governor of Bangkok and former MP (under the Democrat’s Party List)* share her views about “Life and Politics” with the following key points.

* Life and politics cannot be separable from each other. Politics is about everything in our daily life.
* As a human being, everybody has a good side and bad side. A challenge for a politician is to boost up the bright side of the people for a better society.
* Responsibility of a politician is to improve quality of life of the people based on three principles, i.e. democratic process, peace and reconciliation, and human rights.
* For a democratic process, we must make sure that the voice of the majority is based on ethical judgment. There must be a clear cut ethical criteria to judge the ‘right’ from the ‘wrong’
* For Peace and reconciliation, it is believed that women have a tendency to work through a more peaceful means than men because of their ‘caring’ nature. Participation of women at local government is important because their decisions on policies can have direct and immediate impact on the people’s life. There were studies which revealed that TAOs which have female members tended to have more balance policies between infrastructure and quality of life development.
* For human rights, the rights of all people must be respected and treated with fairness. Greater women’s participation in policy making will help to improve mechanism to protect rights of the children, elderly, disabled, ethnic minorities and other disadvantaged groups, including women. This can be indicated by numbers of projects, laws and proportion of budget to support these groups.

***Session 5: Women’s participation in local government***

*Mrs. Ranongrak Suwanachawee,* Mayor of Nakhon Ratchasima PAO and former Ministers of Finance and Energy shared with the participants her experiences as a female politician at both national and local levels. Key points are as follows.

* For a woman to enter politics, it is important that she has sufficient background and understanding how politics works. For her, she was born in a family with political record. In her professional work as a public health officer she has also accumulated knowledge about problems people are facing in their communities. These two factors are considered as a ‘plus’ for her when running for the election.
* Once elected, good politicians must have strong commitment to serve the people whom they represent.They must try to respond to the needs of different groups. For example, as a PAO Mayors, she has projects for school children, out-of-school youth, elderly groups, women, business groups, etc. The projects were developed and prioritized in consultation of each interest group.
* Maintaining close rapport with the people through regular communication and visits. Women politicians have advantage over men in this regard because of their gentle, caring and detailed minded nature. For example, they could talk down to details of family affairs which are key concerns of the people they visit (just like a ‘friend-to-friend’ talk)

***Session 6: Women politicians in Islamic view***

*Dr. Suchart Sethamalinee,* Lecturer at Payap University and member of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand made a presentation on the following points.

Politics and Islam

* What is the core of politics? And what is the core of Islam? How are they different or consistent?
* Politics aims to improve the life of the people, e.g. in health, poverty, education.
* Islam aims to promote ‘good living’ based on equality and harmony in the society, leadership and followership, responsibility and accountability, and universal brotherhood.
* Examples of teaching from the Koran:
	+ Reinforce each other in doing good and stopping each other from the evil,
	+ Stay with the justice
	+ Participation of every sector in the society
	+ Society will not be in order without a good leader. A good leader will not survive without a good follower.
	+ To seek for power in Islamic view must not be for own benefit but for the sake of others.
* The word politics in Islam comes from the word ‘liyasah’ which means ‘to take care of’ or ‘to manage”. So politics in Islam refers to ‘the art of management’.
* Therefore, politics in Islamic view is not the end in itself. Rather it is a means to serve Allah in order to build a peaceful and justice world.

Women and politics in Islam

* In Islam, everything we do in our lives is a duty. Therefore, participating in politics is also a duty (e.g. through consultation, donation, participating in public activities)
* Both women and men are equal partners in politics for a common goal, i.e. serving Allah
* Roles of Muslim women in an early stage of Islamic State
	+ Campaign against all bad conducts in the society
	+ Participate in wars or battle fields
	+ Participate in decision making process through informal meetings

Disappearance of Muslim women in the public sphere

* Despite clear and repeated message about equal rights for women and men in the Koran, there’s a tendency that women’s roles in the public sphere have been shrinking and overlooked in most Muslim communities due to misinterpretation of religious leaders/Islamic academics. Women’s roles are interpreted to be confined within the family.
* Today, there are conflicting views about roles of women as public leaders and politicians. However, changes are taking place in many Muslim communities/countries. More women are elected to be political representatives/leaders.
* For Muslim women to enter politics, they must be prepared to be criticized that they are breaking religious rules. They must be able to refer to the teachings which supports women’s engagement in public affairs and politics.
* “*Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has”* (Magaret Mead)

***Session 7: Election System***

*Dr. Pailin Phujeenaphan,* lecturer at Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration, Chiang Mai University made a presentation on election system with the following key points.

* What is meant by ‘the election system’?
* Why is it important?
* Why it is important to educate voters about the election system?
* Key concepts about the election systems: Election is both the right and duty of a citizen
* Criteria in setting the election system
* Different election systems
	+ Majoritarian/Plurality Vote
	+ Proportional Representation
	+ Combined Majoritarian and Proportional systems
	+ Others (with special characteristics to reflect specific geographical or ethnographical needs of the state)

***Session 8: Women and their participation in people’s politics***

*Dr. Juree Vichit Watakarn,* President of Thailand Transparency Institute, President of CPCS, NIDA and Advisor to the National Committee on the Women’s Development Fund shared her views on the topic. Key points made included the following.

* To most Thai people, politics is election. One people have elected their representatives, they think their duty is done. So to many people, politics is something which is not closely related to their daily activities.
* In fact, politics is a process of sharing decision and resources among different groups of people, and at all levels. So politics in in our everyday life.
* Traditionally, role of women was confined within the family. Their decision making roles on public affairs were limited. They relied on men’s decisions on public matters that affect their lives.
* The situation has changed today. Many women realize that they should have more decision making power on public policies and that the best decision is the joint decision by men and women together.
* In general, Thais know about their rights under the democratic system (i.e. electing representative). But many do not understand that they have duty and responsibility to monitor performance of their representatives. When things go wrong, they also have the right to voice their concerns to stop it. But protesting must be done within the legal framework.
* Democracy is like the two sides of a coin. Rights and responsibilities must go hand in hand.
* Civic education about citizen’s rights and responsibilities must start from an early age. As a mother, women play this important role. Men should also be trained to support this idea.
* When women participate in public activities, they usually have supportive rather than leading or decision making role. In many cases, women are not brave enough to be assertive about their rights and opinions. This is partly due to the upbringing in most Thai families and educational curriculum which reinforces gender stereotypes.
* The sense of sisterhood among Thai women is also relatively low compared to among western women. Past polygamy culture had an impact on lessening women’s mutual trust.
* So new generation of girls must be trained to be decisive, assertive, and collaborative to become future leaders of the society. This could be done by:
	+ Developing mutual trust among women’s groups and individuals
	+ Avoid activities in which they have to compete with each other. On a contrary, engage them in activities which require mutual support/collective efforts.
	+ Reinforce sense of sisterhood, care and concern which already exist in most women’s nature
	+ Develop mutual respect based on the human rights concept

***Session 9: Role of women in contributing to the public interests***

*Mrs. Jaidee Sawang-Arom,* a community leader from Kaoseng Community, Amphur Muang, Songkla share her experience as a leader of a poor community which was affected by government’s land policy and what the community had collectively done in order to secure the government’s trust to allow them to live on the public land.

In summary, they established a savings group which has been growing rapidly over years. This is a proof to the government that the community has ability and system to manage their own money. Eventually, they registered the savings groups under the Cooperatives Law so it has legal status. Then the cooperatives applied for a housing loan from the government’s Housing Fund and got a 30 mio. baht loan at a low interest rate. Group members then use the loan to improve their housing conditions and its surrounding areas. All of these achievements are due to hard work of Mrs. Jaidee, who voluntarily worked for her community over the past 30 years.

 Before the training was concluded, the Muslim Women Association had a short session to update the status of their projects/activities and discuss their future plan.

Table 4: Updated status of projects of the 14 provinces

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Province** | **Project status** |
| Narathiwat | UN Women expressed interest to fund the project and requested for more details of the project activities. Review process in underway. |
| Satun | MSDHS Provincial Office will fund the project from their budget for 2015 fiscal year (starting October 2014) |
| Surat-thanee | MSDHS Provincial Office has already provided funding. The project focused on strengthening community capacity to cope with changes. |
| Yala | MSDHS Provincial Office, through its Family Development Centers provide funding to implement activities in all 8 districts of the province. |
| Nakhon Srithammarat | Received 50,000 baht from the provincial women development fund. |
| Phuket | Provincial Administrative Organization (PAO) will provide funding from its 2015 budget. |
| Ranong | ONCB Region 7 Office is interested to fund the project and requested the Muslim Women Group to revise the proposal based on ONCB’s format. |
| The remaining 7 provinces | In process of following up with potential donors whom they have approached (as detailed Table 3 of this report). |

Table 5: Planned activities of the Muslim Women Association in the South and their respective member organizations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Organization** | **Planned activities** |
| Muslim Women Association in the South | * Make the public known of the existence of the Muslim Women Association in the South and its commitment to participate in politics within the Islam concept/principles.
* Organize an official event to publicly launch the association during 1-2 March 2014, and include a speech on: Muslim Women and Political Participation by the Shieke ul Islam, followed by a panel discussion on the same topic by Islam academics, religious leaders, and women politicians.
 |
| * Fund raising to support activities of the Association by organizing the traditional “Tea Sipping” ceremony during the same period as the seminar (1-2 March). Member organization from Nakhon Sri thammart will contribute 30,000 baht and from the other 13 provinces will contribute Baht 10,000 each to the association. Guests to the party will also be invited to donate the money.
* Raise additional money by setting up saving groups of the Association as well as each member organizations in the 14 provinces.
* Use the money to support Muslim women in the South to implement their community development and political activities.
* Set up welfare schemes for children of the Association.
* The chairperson of the Association will follow also up on the proposal submitted to the National Women Development Fund for 14 Mio baht funding to build capacity of Muslim women in the South.
 |
| Yala Muslim Women Association (to be registered) | * Will unite and register Muslim women groups in the province as “Muslim Women Association of Yala”. This association will run activities in parallel and association with the Muslim Women Association of the South.
* The plan was introduced to the Governor of Yala and key partner agencies including the Southern Border Provinces Administrative Center, MSDHS, and Rajabhat University and received positive feedback on the idea.
 |
| Chumporn Muslim Women Network | * Will integrate content on civil education to curriculum of primary schools in the province.
 |
| Muslim women networks in all of the 14 provinces | * Will continue to build capacity of Muslim women for political participations and support women candidates in local level elections.
 |

 Evaluation results of the training on Preparation for Political Participation indicated positive feedback from the participants. The majority of the participants (67%) felt that the topics of the training were highly relevant to their needs and another 33.3 % said the topics were very relevant. The majority were satisfied with the presentation by resource persons (45.35 % were highly satisfied and another 45.35% were very satisfied). In terms of the content for each topic, their satisfaction ranged between highly satisfied to very satisfied across the 9 topics. The top three topics which received the top highest score were *Muslim women and their political roles*, *Life and Politics*, and *Analysis of experiences and interests of Muslim women participants in politics.*

 Assessment by UNDP and MSDHS managers and the consultant team also confirmed positive results. Overall, the training was interactive and the participants participated actively in the discussion and contributed their ideas in a constructive and useful way. It was observed that most of them had accumulated political experiences in different ways, e.g. as candidates in local election, election committee, election watch group, as well as people’s auditor of local governments. This has made their contribution to training meaningful.

1. **PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR THE REMAINING PERIOD**

 2014

* Monitoring trips to selected projects in the south (once they are implemented)
* Workshop to share experiences and lessons learnt from the project implementation

2015

* Production of booklets and audio-visual media on the lessons learnt
* Monitoring and strengthening capacity of the Muslim Women Association of the South
* Advocacy and Project Closure Seminar

Annex 1

**Agenda**

**Inception Workshop of the Leadership Academy Programme for Muslim Women in the South**

**6 November 2012, at the J.B. Hotel, Hadyai, Songkla[[2]](#footnote-2)**

Tuesday, 6 November2012

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 8.30-9.00 hours  | Overview of the National Women Development Plan during the 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan and the MDP+ on Gender Equality(By MSDHS and UNDP representatives) |
| 9.00-9.30 hours | Overall target, objective, strategies and activities of the Leadership Academy Programme for Muslim Women in the South(By the Project Consultant) |
| 9.30-10.30 hours | Discussion and adjustment of the project details to necessarily accommodate changes in the context in which the project will be implemented:Points to be considered:* Changes in national and local conditions which may have impact on the project implementation
* Table on the project result, resource framework and indicators
* Monitoring methods of the indicators

(By the project consultant team) |
| 10.30-12.00 hours | Preparing project workplan (for November 2012-December 2013)(By the whole group) |
| 12.00-13.00 hours | Lunch |
| 13.00-14.00 hours | Management structure and support from UNDP and MSDHS* Roles of parties according to the structure
* Financial procedures
* Implementation and financial reporting

(By UNDP and MSDHS) |
| 14.00-16.30 hours | Preparing for the project introductory workshop on 7-8 November 2012 |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Annex 2

**Agenda**

**‘Introductory Workshop of the Leadership Academy Programme for Muslim Women in Southern Provinces of Thailand’**

Wednesday, 7-8 November 2012

The J.B Hotel, Hatyai

|  |
| --- |
| **Wednesday, 7 November 2012** |
| 8.30-9.00 hours  | Registration |
| 9.00-9.30 hours  | Reading Al-Quran  |
| 9.30-10.00 hours | Opening Remarks by Mr. Luc StevensUN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative |
| 10.00-10.30 hours | Overview of the 11th National Women Development Plan and the overall progress in achieving Thailand’s MGP+ in promoting gender equality(By representative of MSDHS and the Project Consultant) |
| 10.30-10.45 hours | Coffee break |
| 10.45-11. 15 hours | The Leadership Academy Programme for Muslim Women in Southern Provinces of Thailand: local initiatives to respond to the strategic direction of the 11th Women Development Plan and the achievement towards the MDG Plus(By Ms. Walaitat Worakul, Project Consultant) |
| 11.15-11.30 hours | Overview of studies related to “Rights of Muslim Women’ (By Assist Prof Dr. Suchart Settamalinee, Payap University) |
| 11.30-12.00 hours | General discussion/ Q&A |
| 12.00-13.00 hours | Lunch |
| 13.00-13.30 hours | Presentation of draft Annual Operational Plan for November 2012-December 2013 (Year 1)(By Ms. Walaitat Worakul, Project Consultant) |
| 13.30-15.00 hours | Small groups to review and make comments on each component of the planGroup 1: Promoting understanding and cultivating new social norms on gender equality Facilitator: Assist Prof Dr. Suchart SettamalineeGroup 2: Leadership Academy Programme curriculum design, implementation and follow-up activitiesFacilitator: Ms. Walaitat WorakulGroup 3: Strengthening capacity of Muslim women’s organizations and networkFacilitator: Assist Prof. Narongsak Jukrkorn |
| 15.00-16.00 hours | Presentation of comments from small groups in the plenary |
| 16.00-16.30 hours | Consolidate comments and finalise operational plan (By consultant team) |
| **Thursday, 8 November 2012** |
| 8.30-9.00 hours | Presentation of final version of operational plan for Year 1(By Ms. Walaitat Worakul, Project Consultant) |
| 9.00-10.30 hours | Small groups by province (14 provinces) to discuss potential collaboration across sectors and way to drive the project’s activities together. Each group will consist of religious leaders, community leaders, Muslim women, and MSDHS officials. |
| 10.30-10.45 hours | Coffee break |
| 10.45-11.45 hours | Presentation of group discussion results in the plenary and summary(By the consultant team) |
| 11.45-12.00 hours | Next steps and closing(By MSDHS representative) |
| 12.00 -13.00 hours | Lunch |

Annex 3

**Launch of the Leadership Academy Programme**

**for Muslim Women in the Southern Provinces of Thailand**

***Tuesday, 11 December 2012, 13.00 to 15.00 hrs.***

***Santi Maitree Building, Government House***

**Programme**

13.00-14.00 hrs. Registration

14.00-14.05 hrs. Arrival of Ms. Yingluck Shinawatra, Prime Minister

14.05-14.10 hrs. Remarks

 *Mr. Luc Stevens, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative*

14.10-14.15 hrs. Introductory Remarks

 *H.E. Mr. Santi Promphat, Minister, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security*

14.15-14.30 hrs. Opening Remarks

 *H.E. Ms. Yingluck Shinawatra, Prime Minister*

14.30-14.45 hrs. Signing of the Declaration of Partnership

 *H.E. Mr. Vichien Chavalit, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security*

 *Mr. Luc Stevens, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative*

 *Representative of the Muslim Women Networks in 14 Southern Provinces*

14.45-15.00 hrs. Group Photo

Annex 4

**Academy Programme for Muslim Women in the Southern Provinces of Thailand**

**Gender Sensitivity Training**

**29-31 January 2013 at the Twin Lotus Hotel, Nakhon Sri Thammarat**

**Programme**

|  |
| --- |
| Tuesday, 29 January 2013 |
| 10.00-11.30 hrs | Registration |
| 11.30-12.15 hrs.  | Lunch |
| 12.15-13.00 hrs. | Update on the project progress and self- introduction of the participants |
| 13.00-13.10 hrs. | Reading Al-Quran  |
| 13.10-13.30 hrs. | Welcoming remark s by the Governor of Nakhon Sri Thammarat |
| 13.30-14.15 hrs. | Opening remarks by the Director of Office of Women Affairs and Family Development, MSDHS |
| 14.15-15.15 hrs. | Lecture on “Roles of Muslim Women in Today’s Society” by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pakorn Priyakorn, Chairperson of the Foundation for Center of Muslims of Thailand |
| 15.15-15.30 hrs. | Special remarks on “Evolution of the project towards hopes for changes” (by Mrs. Huwaideeya Pitsuwan, Advisor to the Muslim Women Network of the South |
| 15.30-16.30 hrs. | Setting the Scene and Hopes and Fears (group activity) |
| 16.30-17.15 hrs. | Life and Work: a reflection of societal values on gender |
| 18.00-19.00 hrs. | Dinner |
| 19.00-19.30 hrs. | Social Life: the differences in women and men |
| 19.30-21.00 hrs. | Your role models (group activity) |
|  |  |
| Wednesday, 30 January 2013 |
| 8.30-8.45 hrs. | Review of key concepts from Day 1 activities |
| 8.45-9.00 hrs. | Sex and Gender: differences and similarities |
| 9.00-10.15 hrs. | The Impossible Dream |
| 10.15-12.00 hrs. | Roles of women in the changing societal context: group activity |
| 12.00-13.00 hrs. | Lunch |
| 13.00-13.30 hrs. | Lecture on “Religion Culture and Peace” by Asst. Prof. Dr. Suchart Sethamalinee, Director of Religion Culture and Peace Institute, Payap University |
| 13.30-15.00 hrs. | The (to be) Possible Dream: roles of Muslim women and women you dream to see under the Leadership Academy Programme for Muslim Women in Southern Provinces (group activity) |
| 15.00-16.30 hrs. | Presentation of group work in the plenary |
| 18.00-19.00 hrs. | Dinner |
| 19.00-21.00 hrs. | Review of past performance and experience of the Muslim women organizations in the 14 southern provinces ( group activity) |
| Thursday, 31 January 2013 |
| 8.30-9.00 hrs. | Presentation of the group work in the plenary |
| 9.00-10.00 hrs. | Review of past performance and role of the Network of Muslim Women in 14 Southern Provinces |
| 10.00310.15 hrs. | Coffee break |
| 10.15-11.45 hrs. | Formulation of the Network’s vision and working mechanism (participatory process by all participants) |
| 11.45-12.00 hrs. | Next steps and closing |
| 12.00 hrs. | Lunch |

Annex 5

**The Leadership Academy Programme for Muslim Women in Southern Provinces**

**Workshop to develop working definitions of key concepts**

**Monday 18 March 2013 at the BaanNua Musjid, Hadyai, Songkla**

 **Program**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 8.30-9.30 hrs. | Registration |
| 9.30-9.50 hrs. | Self-introduction of the participants and introduction of the Leadership Academy Programme for Muslim Women in Southern Provinces of Thailand (by Ms. Walaitat Workaul, Project consultant) |
| 9.50-10.00 hrs. | Presentation of workshop objectives, scope and process (by Dr. Suchart Sethamalinee, project consultant) |
| 10.00 -11.00 hrs. | Group work to discuss and develop working definitions of key concepts in the project |
| 11.00 -12.oo hrs. | Presentation of draft definitions in the plenary and comments  |
| 12.00-13.00 hrs. | Lunch |
| 13.00 -15.00 hrs. | Guideline for working with Muslim women (from a cultural approach): plenary discussion |
| 15.00 hrs. | Closing |

Annex 6

**Leadership Academy Programme for Muslim Women in 14 Southern Provinces of Thailand**

**Training on Fundamental Community Development Leadership Skills**

**6-9 May 2013 at Pinnacle Satun, Satun Province**

**Training Program**

|  |
| --- |
| **Monday, 6 May 2013** |
| 8.00-9.00 hrs. | Registration |
| 9.00-9.15 hrs. | Reading Al-Kuran |
| 9.15-9.30 hrs. | Self-introduction of the participants |
| 9.30-9.45 hrs. | Coffee break |
| 9.45-10.00 hrs. | Presentation of training needs assessment analysis, training objectives, activities and process (by Ms. Walaitat Worakul, project consultant) |
| 10.00-10.15 hrs. | Welcoming remarks by the Governor of Satun |
| 10.15-10.45 hrs. | Opening remarks by Director of Office of Women Affairs and Family Development, MSDHSSpecial remarks by Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Thailand |
| 10.45-12.15 hrs. | Understanding development challenges in the globalized era, by Mr. Anek Nakabutra, president of Community Institute for Local Development |
| 12.15-13.00 hrs. | Lunch |
| 13.00-14.3o hrs. | Lecture on “Important Islamic values for Muslim women leaderes” (by Dr. Yusoh Taleh, Director of Islam Study Center, PSU and Mrs. Wallapa Neelapaijit |
| 14.30-15.30 hrs. | Weaknesses and limitations of Muslim women leaders: experience sharing of the participants |
| 15.30-15.45 hrs. | Coffee break |
| 15.45-17.00 hrs. | Designing community development project through participatory process (by consultant team) |
| 18.00-19.00 hrs. | Dinner |
| 19.00-21.00 hrs. | Designing community development project through participatory process (continued) |
| **Tuesday, 7 May 2013** |
| 8.30-12.00 hrs. | Managing and monitoring community development projects |
| 12.00-13.00 hrs. | Lunch |
| 13.00-14.30 hrs. | Applying Islamic teaching /principles to cope with challenges faced by Muslim families in the modern world (by Dr. Suchart Sethamalinee  |
| 14.30-17.00 hrs. | Study visit to Pattanakarn Foundation School and learn from its schemes for underprivileged kids and elderly.  |
| 18.00-19.00 hrs. | Dinner |
| 19.00-21.00 hrs. | Presentation skills: theory and individual practices (1st and 2nd rounds) (by Mr. Abideen Manoontawee, Community Leader from Yala) |
| **Wednesday, 8 May 2013** |
| 8.30-12.00 hrs. | Presentation skills: theory and individual practices (3rd round) |
| 12.00-13.00 hrs. | Lunch |
| 13.00-14.30 hrs. | Lecture on “Applying Islamic teaching in community strengthening” by Dr.Wisut Binlateh, Director, Southern Office of the Sheikul-al Islam |
| 14.30-17.00 hrs. | Presentation skills: theory and individual practices (4th round) |
| 18.00-19.00 hrs. | Dinner |
| 19.00-21.00 hrs. | Successes and failures in development work: sharing of individual experience through deep listening exercise (by Mr. Narongsak Jukrkorn, Project consultant) |
| **Thursday, 9 May 2013** |
| 8.30-11.00 hrs. | Writing proposal to apply for funding from the Women Development Fund (by Mr. Surichart Saithong, from the Women Development Fund Coordinating Office) and group work |
| 11.00-12.00 hrs. | Next steps and follow up on field-based activities |
|  | Closing |
| 12.00 hrs. | Lunch and departure |

Annex 7

**Leadership Academy Programme for Muslim Women in 14 Southern Provinces of Thailand**

**Donor Meeting**

**On Saturday, 14 September 2013 at BP Samila Beach Resort, Songkla**

**Program**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 9.00 -9.30 hrs. | Registration |
| 9.30-9.35 hrs. | Remarks by Mr. Luc Stevens, UNDP Resident Representative and UN Resident Coordinator in Thailand |
| 9.35-9.40 hrs. | Introductory report by Director, Office of Women Affairs and Family Development, MSDHS |
| 9.40-9.50 hrs. | Opening remarks by Mrs. Pavena Hongsakul, Minister of Social Development and Human Security Ministry |
| 9.50-10.00 hrs. | Group Photographing  |
| 10.00-10.15 hrs. | Coffee break |
| 10.15 -12.15 hrs. | Presentation of project proposals by representatives of Muslim women from the 7 upper Southern provinces |
| 12.15-13.15 hrs. | Lunch |
| 13.15-15.15 hrs. | Presentation of project proposals by representatives of Muslim women from the 7 lower Southern provinces |
| 15.15-16.00 hrs. | Comments and responses from donor organizations  |
| 16.00 hrs. | Closing |

Annex 8

**Leadership Academy Programme for Muslim Women in 14 Southern Provinces of Thailand**

**Training on Preparation for Political Participation**

**On 25-27 November 2013 at Prince Palace Hotel, Bangkok**

**Training Program**

|  |
| --- |
| **Monday , 25 November 2013** |
| 8.30-9.00 hrs. | Registration |
| 9.00-9.15 hrs. | Opening session by MSDHS representative |
| 9.15-9.45 hrs. | Presentation and discussion on progress made by the Muslim Women Association of the South (facilitated by Ms. Saroh Yingkulchao, chairperson of the association) |
| 9.45-10.00 hrs. | Coffee break |
| 10.00-10.30 hrs. | Presentation of the progress and achievement of the Leadership Academy Programme for Muslim Women in Southern Provinces of ThailandPresentation on the analysis of training needs assessment for the Preparation for Political Participation Programme and the objectives of the training(By Ms. Walaitat Worakul, project consultant) |
| 10.30-12.00 hrs. | Role of women in Thai politics: a case study (By Dr. Sirikorn Maneerin, former Ministers of Education) |
| 12.00-13.00 hrs. | Lunch |
| 13.00-14.30 hrs. | Parliamentary politics, politics of the people and people’s participation (By Mr. Supanat Permpoonvivat**,** Director of Office of Promoting Politics of the People, King Prajadhipok’s Institute) |
| 14.30-14.45 hrs. | Coffee break |
| 14.45-16.30 hrs. | Gender considerations in politics(By Ms. Roschong Sedgewick Premsup, a consultant to the project: Sustaining Thailand’s Democratic Practice through Improvement of Inclusive Electoral Process) |
| **Tuesday, 26 November 2013** |
| 9.00-9.30 hrs. | Reflection on Day 1 sessions and key concepts(By the participants) |
| 9.30-10.30 hrs. | Life and Politics(By Dr. Pusadee Tamthai, Vice Governor of Bangkok and former MP) |
| 10.30-10.45 hrs. | Coffee break |
| 10.45-12.00 hrs. | Women’s participation in local government(By Mrs. Ranongrak Suwanachawee, Mayor of Nakhon Ratchasima PAO and former Ministers of Finance) |
| 12.00-13.00 hrs. | Lunch |
| 13.00-14.30 hrs. | Women politicians in Islamic view(By Dr. Suchart Sethamalinee, Lecturer at Payap University and member of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand) |
| 14.30 -14.45 hrs. | Coffee break |
| 14.45-16.30 hrs. | Election System(By Dr. Pailin Phujeenaphan, lecturer at Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration, Chiang Mai University) |
| **Wednesday, 27 November 2013** |
| 8.30-9.00 hrs. | Reflection on Day 2 sessions and key concepts(By the participants) |
| 9.00-10.00 hrs. | Women and their participation in people’s politics(By Dr. Juree Vichit Watakarn, President of Thailand Transparency Institute, President of CPCS, NIDA and Advisor to the National Committee on the Women’s Development Fund) |
| 10.00-10.15 hrs. | Coffee break |
| 10.15-11.00 hrs. | Role of women in contributing to the public interests(By Mrs. Jaidee Sawang-Arom, a community leader from Kaoseng Community, Amphur Muang, Songkla) |
| 11.00-12.00 hrs. | Promoting Muslim women’s participation in politics: group break and group discussion  |
| 12.00 hrs. | Lunch |
| 13.00-14.30 hrs. | Presentation of discussion results in the plenary and conclusions |
| 14.30-14.45 hrs. | Coffee break |
| 14.45-16.00 hrs. | Discussion of future plan of the Muslim Women Association of the South |
| 16.00 hrs. | Closing |

1. For details of Activities (1)-(5), please refer to previous reports on each of the activities. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. for MSDHS, UNDP, Project consultants and representatives from the Muslim Women Network of the 14 Southern Provinces) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)