

BALI CIVIL SOCIETY AND MEDIA FORUM 2020
TENTATIVE AGENDA
CIVIL RESILIENCE:
Activisms during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Program	
Monday , 19 October 2020	
Opening Session 12:30 – 13.00 Denpasar Time / Central Indonesian Time (GMT + 08:00)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H.E. Teuku Faizasyah, Acting Director General for Information and Public Diplomacy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia • H.E. Prof. Dr. Muhammad Nuh, Chairman of the Indonesian Press Council
Session 1 – The Shrinking Civil Space: Challenges, Changes, and the Questions of Sustainability 13:00 - 14:30 Denpasar Time / Central Indonesian Time (GMT + 08:00) Session 1 is a dialogue on the emergence and salience of shrinking of civil spaces in Asia-Pacific countries. This session discusses challenges, changes, and sustainability issues shaping the existing and future of civil space. Key Questions: The Shrinking Civil Space: Forms, Roots, and Consequences Response to the following questions/issues: 1. What are the forms of shrinking civil space witnessed, experienced, or perceived by civil-society or media during the hard times like Pandemic Covid-19? 2. Can the roots of this problems be uncovered? What make them different than other situations?	Chair: I Ketut Putra Erawan, IPD Speakers: Charles Santiago, Chair of the ASEAN Parleментарians for Human Rights Josef Benedict, CIVICUS Asia Sophia Fernandes, Senior Adviser on Political Inclusion of Westminster Foundation on Democracy Annika Silva-Leander, Head of Democracy Assessments and Policy Analysis, International IDEA

<p>Program</p> <p>3. What are the consequences of Shrinking Civil Space to democracy in general; and the vibrancy Civil Society or Media Activisms?</p> <p>Pandemic and Civil Society in Changing Response to the following questions/issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the effects of Pandemic to civil society's roles? 2. What changes in their activism's repertoires? 3. What consequences do the shifts to short term advocacy affect long term critical engagements bring? What impacts do the shift to digital activism's to the long term social movements? <p>Civil Society's Shaky Pillars: Finance, Legal Foundations, and Networks Response to the following questions/issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the existing situation of the civil society pillars: finance, legal basis, and networks? Vibrant, stable, or shaky? 2. If the pillars are shaky, what are the roots causes? 3. Does the Pandemic Covid-19 worsen the existing conditions of the aforementioned pillars? Why? How? 	
<p>Session 2 Mediatization of the Pandemic 14:40 - 16:10 Denpasar Time/Central Indonesian Time (GMT + 08:00)</p> <p>Session 2 is a dialogue on the media (both established and social media) contributes in shaping and framing the situation, processes, and discourse of political communication as well as the polity in Asia-Pacific. This session is also particularly keen to situate the effects of Pandemic Covid-19 on the working of media. Mediatization of the hard times accentuates the existing challenges of media partisanship, of digital attacks (including cyber-attack), of social polarization.</p> <p>Key Questions:</p>	<p>Chair : Dinna Prapto Raharja, Phd.</p> <p><u>Speakers:</u></p> <p>Agus Sudibjo Member of the Indonesian Press Council</p> <p>Professor Jung Kim, University of North Korean Studies, Republic of Korea</p> <p>Boonrat Apichattrisorn, Chair of International Affair Committee, the National Press Council of Thailand</p>

<p>Program</p> <p>Questioning the Media Partisanship Responses to the following questions/issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What are the situation of media and politics in Asia-Pacific Countries? What are the consequences media partisanship?2. What are the effects of Pandemic on media neutrality and partisanship?3. What are the forms and consequences of mediatization of Pandemic on democracy in general and media activisms in particular? <p>Media and Digital Attacks Responses to the following questions/issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What are the coercive threats to media in Asia-Pacific? What are the manifestations of digital attacks?2. What are the effects of digital attacks on freedom of expression and freedom of press? Can the state, rule of law, or law enforcements protect? Why or Why not?3. Have Digital Attacks risen during the Pandemic? Why and How? What are the consequences on democracy in general and media activisms in particular? <p>Social Media and Polarization Responses to the following questions/issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What are state of civil cohesion in Asia-Pacific? What are most salient social/political cleavages divided the polity?2. What are the effects of media (established and social media) on polarization? What conditions make media elevates fragmentation? What conditions make media become sources of civility and cohesion?3. Has the Pandemic worsen the existing polarization? Does Pandemic create new fissures? What are those? Why?	<p>Dr. Ming-Kuok Lim, Advisor for Communication and Information for UNESCO Office in Jakarta</p>
<p>Tuesday, 20 October 2020</p>	

<p>Program</p> <p>Session 3 Elections during Pandemic: Agenda for Political Resilience 14:00 - 15:30 Denpasar Time / Central Indonesian Time (UTC + 08:00)</p> <p>Session 3 is a dialogue on the challenges and responses to make election democratic. Election represents both the translation of voices (opinions) of the public into the processes of forming governments (wills) as well as the creation of procedures to enable the competition to elect leaders legal and legitimate. Substantively, election manifests one of the very essence of procedural democracy on the same time it requires conditions for deliberative and participatory kinds of elections.</p> <p>Election is one of most visible, real, but problematic democratic practices. Candidates use personal appeals and primordial identities to mobilize voters and sustain partisanship. Political parties bargain and make coalitions based on “promiscuous power sharing.” Vote buying, patronage, and coercive practices still linger many elections landscapes in Asia-Pacific. Pandemic Covid-19 elevates and accentuates the challenges of making election democratic in Asia-Pacific Countries. Considering the aforementioned challenges, the third session focusses on the discussion of sharing possible cures of electoral democratic malaises.</p> <p>Key Questions:</p> <p>Toward Programmatic Elections: Experiences of Asia Responses to the following questions/issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the existing challenges experienced in grounding a programmatic elections in Asia-Pacific? What are the consequences these challenges on procedural, deliberative, and participatory elements of elections? 2. What are the effects of Pandemic Covid-19 on developing an agenda for programmatic elections? What are the roles of Civil Society and Media in shaping the impacts? 3. How to engage political actors and processes (political parties, candidates, campaigns, etc.) in building an agenda for programmatic election? What are the roles of Civil Society and Media? <p>Responding Patronage and Vote-Buying</p>	<p>Chair : Leena Rikkilä Tamang, Regional Director for Asia & the Pacific of International IDEA</p> <p><u>Speakers:</u></p> <p>Dr. Wong Chin Huat, Professor at Jeffrey Sachs Center on Sustainable Development Sunway University Malaysia</p> <p>Dr. Andreas Ufen, GIGA, Germany</p> <p>Adhy Aman, Senior Programme Manager of the Asia and the Pacific, International IDEA - Confirm</p>
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<p>Program</p> <p>Responses to the following questions/issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the challenges of patronages and vote-buying experienced by elections in Asia-Pacific countries? What are the consequences these challenges on electoral democracies? 2. Do Pandemic Covid-19 experiences deteriorate or alleviate the practices of political patronages and vote-buying? Why and How? What are the roles of Civil Society and Media in minimizing the impacts? 3. What innovations could be created to response to the pervasive problems of patronage and vote-buying? What will be the strategic roles of Civil Society and Media? <p>Making Election Accountable</p> <p>Responses to the following questions/issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the challenges of corruptions, collusions, and nepotisms experienced by Asia-Pacific countries to make election less accountable? What are the consequences these challenges on electoral accountability? 2. Do Pandemic Covid-19 experiences deteriorate or alleviate election accountability? Why and How? What are the roles of Civil Society and Media in response? 3. What innovations could be developed to minimize corruption, collusion, and nepotism? What will be the strategic roles of Civil Society and Media in making elections more accountable? 	
<p>Session 4 Activisms for Civil and Media Resilience 15:40 -17:10 Denpasar Time / Central Indonesian Time (UTC+ 08:00)</p> <p>Session 4 is a dialogue to assess the salience of activisms as the core foundations of civil and media resilience. Civil and Media resilience are preconditions and mechanisms to enable democracy to constantly rejuvenate its self. When the state actors neglect their mandate to serve the welfare and safety of the citizens, civil society and media are expected to critically advocate the public and bring back the public duties. When the society actors and institutions were polarized and disharmony, civil and media resilience should weave the social fabrics and cohesion. When state and societal spheres disconnect, civil society and media sphere should create connective and collective actions or bridging the public to policy through judicial review or policy assessment.</p>	<p><u>Chair:</u> I Ketut Putra Erawan, IPD</p> <p><u>Speakers:</u></p> <p>Ichal Supriadi, Secretary General of Asia Democracy Network</p> <p>Damar Juniarto, Safenet Indonesia</p> <p>Syahredzan Johan, Lawyer and Civil Activist, Malaysia</p>

<p>Program</p> <p>As discussed in the first day, both civil society and media activisms are not perfect, both imaginatively and practically. They face their own challenges and even the questions of their own survivability. The hard times of Pandemic Covid-19 in most situations make the impacts worse to civil society and media activisms as well as civil resilience or democracy in general. Considering the aforementioned challenges and limitations, the fourth or last sessions emphasize the sharing experiences and innovative thinking for civil and media resilience by rejuvenating activisms.</p> <p>Key Questions:</p> <p>Making Civil Society Activisms Sustain: Building Support Systems Responses to the following questions/issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What are the main challenges of Civil Society sustainability in Asia-Pacific countries sustain? What are the experiences in making organizational, financial, legal basis, and network sustain? Since civil society and media are functioning in the realm of powers, how political economic factors shape the civil society and media resilience?2. Do Pandemic Covid-19 experiences worse or improve the conditions or even very sustainability of many civil society and media? Why and How?3. What innovations or lessons learning of making civil society sustain? What are the most important conditions to make innovation works? <p>Consolidating the Media Activism: Connecting Connective and Collective Actions Responses to the following questions/issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What are the main challenges of consolidating the Media Sphere? What are the experiences in bridging and engaging many forms of media activisms (connective and collective actions)? Since both established media and social media are functioning in the realm of powers, how political economic factors shape the consolidation of the media sphere?2. Do Pandemic Covid-19 experiences worse or improve the conditions of the media activisms (both in the forms of connective and collective actions)? Why and How?3. What innovations or lessons learning of consolidating media activisms? What are the most important conditions to make innovation works? <p>The Springs of Activism: Developing the Pedagogy of Social Justice</p>	
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Responses to the following questions/issues: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Which are the most fertile grounds for breeding and nurturing activisms in Asia-Pacific countries? Public educations, grass-roots, labor or working class organizations, or digital networks? Why universities in many Asia-Pacific countries evolve into less hospitable place for activisms? What are the pedagogies of activisms for variety of springs of activisms? Since social justice is one of the core values of activisms, what are the pedagogy of social justice for university?2. Do Pandemic Covid-19 experiences worse or improve the conditions of the institutions of breeding grounds for activisms? Why and How?3. What innovations or lessons learning of developing pedagogy of activisms? How to make university active again? What are the most important conditions to make the innovation works?	
Wrap Up Session 17:10 – 18:10 Denpasar Time / Central Indonesian Time (UTC + 08:00)	<u>Speaker:</u> Head of Center for Policy Analysis and Development, MFA RI