



INDEPENDENT ELECTORAL COMMISSION PERFORMANCE IN THAILAND AND THE PHILIPPINES

OVERVIEW OF THE KPI - ADMU - DDS IHOPE PROJECT

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Overview of the KPI - ADMU - DDS IHOPE Project

In 2016, King Prajadhipok's Institute (KPI) supported a research study in the partnership with the Development Studies Program of the Ateneo de Manila University (ADMU)

To develop performance indicators and standards for Independent Electoral Commissions (IECs) of Thailand and the Philippines by taking off the performance assessment for the Philippines with 10 pillars (COMELEC's 2011 - 2016 Strategic Plan) and Thailand with 5 dimensions (IECs mandated functions and structure).

The Results

5 Dimension of Thailand (IECs mandated functions and structure)	10 Pillar of The Philippines (COMELEC's 2011 - 2016 Strategic Plan)
Dimension 1 Election Administration	Pillar 1 Election Administration Pillar 4 Legal Policy and Framework
Dimension 2 Political Party Affairs	Pillar 4 Legal Policy and Framework
Dimension 3 Investigation and Adjudication	Pillar 2 Electoral Dispute Adjudication Pillar 4 Legal Policy and Framework
Dimension 4 Public Participation	Pillar 3 Voter Education Pillar 9 Linkage with External Stakeholders
Dimension 5 General Administration	Pillar 5 Field Office Empowerment Pillar 6 Professional Competency Pillar 7 Technological Capability Pillar 8 Integrity and Accountability Pillar 10 Main Building and Field Offices

The Results

2 Books

1. The book “Enhancing Elections as Instruments of Democracy in the ASEAN Region” published in 2019.

2. The book “Watching the Philippines Election in 2016” published in 2017.



The Results

1 Paper

“Independent Electoral Commissions (IECs) for Inclusive, Honest, Orderly, and Peaceful Elections (I-HOPE): A Performance Indicator Framework based on the Experience of the Philippines and Thailand”

**presented at IPSA, Brisbane in Australia,
July 21-25, 2018.**



Paper submission for Research Committee Session 23 (RC23):
Elections, Citizens, and Parties

***Independent Electoral Commissions (IECs) for Inclusive, Honest, Orderly,
and Peaceful Elections (I-HOPE): A Performance Indicator Framework based
on the Experience of the Philippines and Thailand***

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Elections are key to significant, purposive, political, economic, and social change in societies, specially modernizing societies like the Philippines and Thailand. Independent electoral commissions (IECs) preside over this process, and how they are mandated, organized, and supported are critical to making elections inclusive, honest, orderly, and peaceful.

Over the past year, the King Prajadhipok's Institute of Thailand and the Universities and Councils Network on Innovation for Inclusive Development in Southeast Asia (UNIID-SEA Inc.) have partnered in a comparative study of the Electoral Commission of Thailand (ECT), and the Commission on Elections (COMELEC) of the Philippines. The study sought to analyze the current organizational mandates, structures, and processes of these IECs, and identify applicable performance indicators for critical election pillars/ drivers through a series of interviews and workshops with key election stakeholders from the IECs, election watchdogs, experts from the academe, media, and local elected officials. On the basis of cross-informational analyses and comparison between the two countries, the study suggests a set of performance indicators that may be offered to the IECs of the Philippines and Thailand, and their counterpart institutions in other ASEAN countries for consideration and eventual adoption. The promotion of a performance-based effort to develop the institutional capacities of independent electoral commissions in the ASEAN as well as in other regions is a critical contribution to making inclusive governance and inclusive development happen.

The performance indicator framework developed in the study has three pillars/ levels of indicators: Macro (Political Context), Meso (Electoral Process), and Micro (Voting System) Indicators. The Macro indicators pertain to (1) Public Participation, (2) Political Parties and Candidates, and (3) Mass Media and Think Tanks. The Meso indicators include (1) Electoral dispute investigation and adjudication; (2) General Electoral Administration; and (3) Voters and Voting: Registration and Participation. The Micro indicators are electoral system-specific (i.e., based on whether manual, automated or hybrid voting systems are in place), and are to be customized for each country; proposed indicators for automated electoral systems, based on the Philippine model, are presented.

This year project “A Study of Performance and Standards for Electoral Commissions: A Comparative Study of the Philippines and Thailand”

Objective :

To produce a profile of the various facets of the electoral frameworks and practice of the Philippines and Thailand

Issues of the Study

- Election Laws**
- Election Commissions**
- Campaign Finance**
- Citizen Participation**

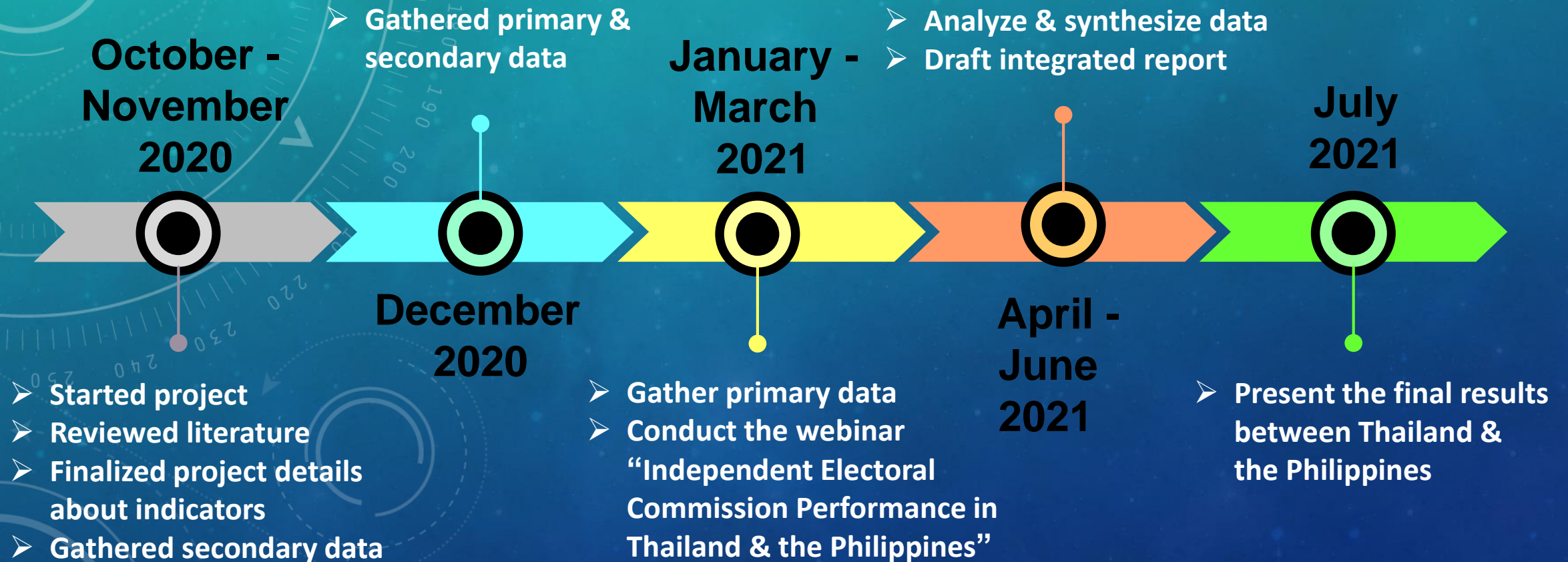
Methodology

1. Primary Data :

- In-depth Interviews : key informants including Independent Electoral Commissions (IECs), Political Parties and Candidates, Mass Media, Academe, and Civil Society
- Questionnaire for the voters : citizens who are over 18 - year - old in the capital and the regions

2. Secondary Data : Documentary Research

Project Timeline of Collaborative Research between KPI and ADMU



Conceptual Framework : Three Domains

- 1) Macro domain** : assessment of the overall political context within which the IEC and the electoral system
- 2) Meso domain** : assessment of the electoral system overseen by the IEC
- 3) Micro domain** : assessment of the current voting system managed exclusively by the IEC

Types of Indicators

- 1) **Common Indicators** : using indicators together to compare the results between Thailand and the Philippines
- 2) **Specific Indicators** : based on the context of each country

Thank You

