

2017 | THE APGF ANNUAL



APGF
Asia-Pacific
Greens Federation

Foreword

Sometimes it can seem that the problems we face are overwhelming, and that each of us are confronting them alone. Over the last few months I've had the privilege of meeting some of the members of our amazing Green family in their home countries.

It has been an extraordinary experience seeing firsthand the courage, strength and creativity with which greens members and allies are working for a better world. From the Solomon Islands to Bangladesh, Delhi to Ulaanbaatar, organisers, campaigners and ordinary people are doing extraordinary things. And while the languages and cultures are wildly diverse, the challenges are grimly familiar everywhere.

We face corruption, injustice, violence and environmental ruin, and there is no question that the impacts hit some people and places much harder than others.

Given the workload, it can be difficult to lift our eyes from immediate tasks and remember that we have allies in every corner of the world. It can be even harder still, given resource and time constraints, to reach out and lend a hand.

This document is a testament not just to the power of each of our parties and civil movements in isolation, but to the value of lending a hand. Some members of our network work in high-risk places, without budgets or backup, and the support of the APGF and broader Global Greens network can be a lifeline.

My brief time with some of our friends and partners has underlined the value of the Federation and the urgency of building our capacity and extending more support to people on the front line.

We are a unique organisation; no other political movement has anything like our network of international solidarity and unity of purpose, but we all know we have a long way to go.

This document is a testament to that work in progress, a reminder that we are stronger together than working alone. It is also a celebration of how far we've come in a short time, and a provocation to do what we can to support each other to be more effective, because the world has never needed us more.

– Scott Ludlam



Korean anti-nuclear protest



456 호기반



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Introduction

This is our first 'APGF Annual', a collection of reports from all the Asia Pacific Green Federation parties on the state of their parties over the last year. Although we have collected annual reports for many years now, we have never before made them publicly accessible or bound them together into one document. We are hoping this helps give a full picture of the work of green parties, emerging and developed, within our region.

A lot has been achieved within the Asia Pacific Green Federation during the course of 2017.

The Global Greens Congress was held in Liverpool from 30 March - 3 April 2017, and our Asia Pacific green parties began the year with active participation, not just regionally, but at the global level. We had at least three delegates from each full member party present, which enabled our region to share its active and diverse voice within the global greens community. This included having a number of regional representatives on Congress panels, addressing the plenary, and involved in running workshops.

Immediately following the Global Greens Congress, a face to face meeting of the Asia Pacific Green Federation Council was held, also in Liverpool, before our delegates headed back to their respective countries. Although we had side sessions to discuss APGF regional matters during the Congress, they were mainly focussed on developing our regional voice on global matters. So having the Council time together to work entirely on our own regional strategic and operational planning was valuable. The Councillors brought fresh ideas from around the region, brainstorming what our unique organisation could be capable of. This resulted in a fantastic APGF Strategic Plan 2017 - 2022, and set the groundwork for the APGF Operational Plan 2017 - 2022, which was affirmed later in the year.

A new round of project grants were advertised mid-year, with successful grants being awarded to the Green Party of Bangladesh, the Green Party of Nepal, the Green Party of the Solomon Islands, Parti Hijau Indonesia, the APGF Women's Network, and the project to develop a nationwide Green Party of India. Many of these will be detailed in the country reports following, though to add from an APGF perspective, the project working groups developed to guide the projects continue to provide an opportunity for APGF parties to learn and share from the experiences of other parties within our region.

The APGF Annual General Meeting was held in October 2017, facilitated by Margaret Blakers and with voting overseen by Ben Elliot. The AGM elections resulted in the welcoming in of a few new Councillors, and the re-appointment of Penelope Allman-Payne as APGF Convenor for the year ahead. We continue to be so grateful for all the volunteer hours that our Convenors, Councillors and office bearers put into the APGF organisation to ensure we are able to progress our joint purpose to promote green politics throughout the region.

The AGM also included a few Constitutional updates - including that the APGF representatives to the Global Greens will now be elected on an annual, rather than 5 yearly basis.

Finally, the APGF Secretariat had a great year. Claire Waghorn-Lees carried out the role of APGF Secretary for the region, with APGF Trainee Saima Gul doing a wonderful support role, in particular for the APGF Women's Network. Thanks must also be shared with APGF Treasurer Bob Hale, and the various bookkeepers (Karen, Kirsty, and Brett) who helped maintain professional financial records, which again resulted in independently audited accounts for the APGF.

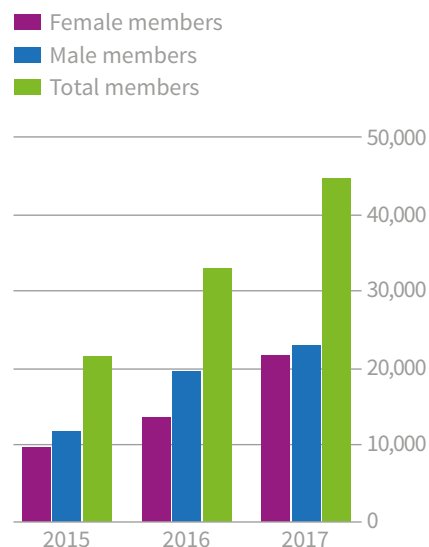
To each of the APGF member parties, congratulations on your achievements, big and small, for the challenges you have overcome, and processes you have improved as a result.

Warm wishes for the year ahead,

Penelope Allman-Payne
APGF Convenor

Claire Waghorn-Lees
APGF Secretary

Number of members in APGF

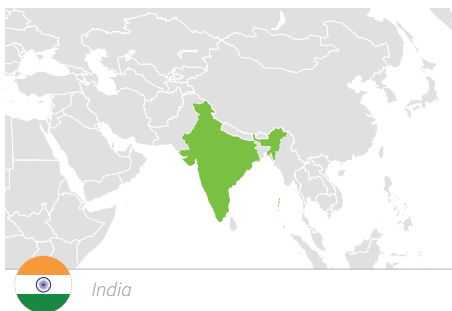


Penny and Claire



Uttarakhand Parivartan Party

UKPP is a registered political party in Election Commission of India. UKPP is a regional political party which basically functions in the state of Uttarakhand. Uttarakhand borders with China, Nepal, Tibet.



Major developments over 2017 for UKPP

The Party has held a Biennial Convention in month of August, 2017 in which various other organisations also took part, including well-known Dr Sunilam, National Socialist Leader and Convener of National Alliance for People's Movement.

The Party is also fighting against the construction of Pancheshwar Dam in India - Nepal Border which is the biggest Dam to be constructed in India. It is 315 meters tall and 134 villages of Uttarakhand will be submerged in water. It will also affect the ecology of the region. The Party has filed a writ petition in this behalf in High Court and also protested against it in public hearings at different places. The said project is one of the dream projects of Prime Minister of our country. Protests and demonstrations had been conducted in different places against it.

Our Party is very active in fights against different human rights violation cases and taking them to the courts for the assurance of justice every now and then. The Party's President is also the executive member of National Alliance of People's Movement and also of People's Commission for Shrinking Democracy.

Our Party has recently organised a training camp in Almora and Ramgarh, Nainital for political and social understanding of the issues. From the 1st to the 9th of November 2017, the Party ran campaigns on the political & social issues of the different places which was concluded by fasting at the end of the campaign for two days at Dehradun.

The Party had also voiced it's opinion in different forums against communal politics in the nation and is continuously fighting against it.

Political opportunities and challenges for UKPP in 2018

The main challenge that the Party faces is the limitation of monetary and other resources. The Party is at present working with the marginalized section of the society and we contribute whatever is possible for their help and development.

The Party is very active in social movements because time and again it faces a backlash or suppression from the State. It also faces the challenge to bring all like-minded people together at state level and nationwide. The Party is sincerely working to help create nation wide movements against the State's policies. It's a challenge and an opportunity to unite people.

The Party is also doing some damage control work in regard to it's image, that was done by its own members in social media or otherwise. Handling of the social media is also a challenge in the Party as some people working at ground level lack some of the technological skills and face language issues at an international level.

Current political situation in India

The BJP government which came to power in 2014 has shown the worst of itself to the people. First of all the government is not secular so communal violence is increasing across the country.

The state has a major role in aggravating these disturbances and violence. India is a welfare state as per the Constitution of India which was adopted in 1950. This means the state should take care of the people belonging to marginalized sections of the country but the present government has removed different subsidies like that from LPG, trade of farmers, labourers etc. The State is moving quickly towards the privatisation of education, health, transportation, ie all basic needs of the society. Public schools are being shut in villages and private schools which have high fees are being set up, fees that the people cannot afford. This is how State is denying education to children and violating its own constitution.

The economic disparity in the country is increasing. The rich are becoming richer and poor are becoming poorer. The right to an opinion or freedom of speech and expression is also being denied. People voicing their opinions are being called anti-nationalist and are being harassed. Policies for labourers are changing. All the issues or real problems of the nation are being diverted to communal issues.

Pollution in the capital city has increased many folds because of the ignorance of state towards environment and its policies of development which are anti-environment. One example is the project like the All Weather Roads for Himalayan region which has resulted in the cutting down of thousands of trees at different places & resulting in the shifting and melting of Glaciers.

UKPP plans for 2018

1. Strengthen the party's organisational structure.
2. Increasing participation of the party in fight against different social and political issues in order to bring socio-political change.
3. Coordination at state and national level for political change and true democracy.
4. To work for election reforms at all levels.
5. To strengthen the party in various social media platforms as the earlier page of party which was going well was deleted or has been made defunct by some ex senior leaders of party



Uttarakhand Parivartan Party Snapshot

UKPP Party membership

2500 approx. along with large supporter and sympathiser groups.

Female representation within UKPP

45% approx. The Executive Committee of the Party consists of the maximum number of the females.

UKPP elected representatives

10 Village Heads, 4 BDC members, 1 Zila Panchayat Member

Last election results for UKPP and the election date

Less than 1%, 17th February 2017

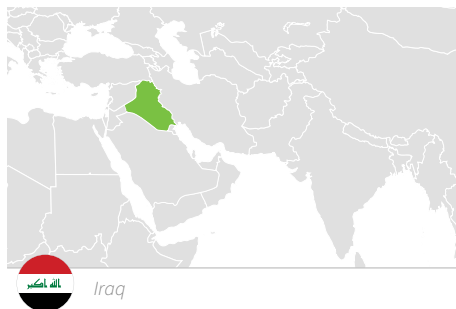
Key UKPP people within the party

- President - P.C.Tewari
- Secretary General - A.P. Juyal
- Vice President - Prabhat Dhyani
- Treasurer - Kuldeep Madhwal
- Secretary - Sheela Rawat
- Members of Central Executive Committee -
Anadi Verma, Ganga Giri Goswami, Rekha Dhasmana, Ameen-ul Rehman, Prem Sundriyal, Khasti Joshi, etc
- Party's Councillor at APGF - Snigdha Tiwari
- Convener Uttarakhand Student Organization (Youth wing of party) - Janmejai Tiwari
- Convener Trade Union - Girdhari Kandpal
- Convener Farmer's Organization - Diwan Singh Mehta



Green Party of Iraq

The Green Party of Iraq is a recently formed Party. The registration process is still ongoing for the Party.



Iraq Party membership

500 members with many supporters

Female representation within Iraq

Around 15% of our members. There are many social restrictions on Iraqi women being involved in politics

Elected representatives of Iraq

If we have the funds, we will have for sure a Parliamentary member but for now we don't have.

Last election results for Iraq and the election date

Last election was 2014 when we withdraw upon receiving threats towards our candidate.

Major developments over 2017 for Iraq

Attending the Global Greens Congress in March 2017 and preparing for the May 2018 elections.

Political opportunities and challenges for Iraq in 2018

National May 2018 Iraqi election

Current political situation in Iraq

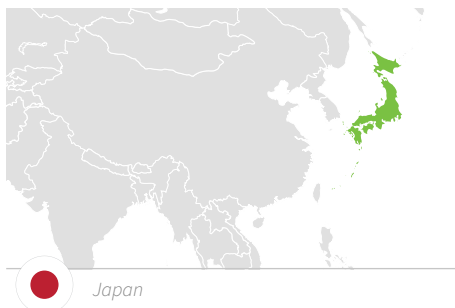
Competitive and unstable. The Party needs a lot of effort and support to survive!

Iraq plans for 2018

Participating in the national election in May 2018 in a single list if we get enough funds. We are trying and will never stop. This coming election we have a good chance to have the first Green seat in the Middle East.

Greens Japan

Greens Japan is an established party in Japan, that has been contesting elections for several years now.



Greens Japan Party membership

There are total 511 members and 587 supporters

Female representation within Greens Japan

181 female members (35%) and 236 female supporters (40%)

Greens Japan elected representatives

43 local councillor members and 40 local councillor supporters

How many elected female representatives do you have?

18 female local councillor members (42%) and 19 female local councillor supporters (48%)

Last election results for Greens Japan and the election date

0.86% (election for Upper House in 2013)

Key Greens Japan people within the party

- Mr. Hitoshi Nakayama (co-representative, city councillor of Niigata)
- Ms. Uiko Hasegawa (co-representative)
- Mr. Heiwa Hasegawa (co-representative)
- Ms. Namiho Matsumoto (co-representative)
- Mr. Satoshi Yagi (secretary general)
- Mr. Rikiya Adachi (international secretary)

Political opportunities and challenges for in Greens Japan 2018

There will be no national elections in 2018. Local elections will be held in many municipalities in April 2019, so the whole party should prepare for them at least from the second half of 2018.

Current political situation in Japan

The Abe administration is accelerating militarism, totalitarianism and neoliberalism more than ever. In September 2017, Prime Minister Abe dissolved the Lower House and the General Election was held. Thanks to the unfair electoral system and disruption of the opposition, the leading party, LDP, won overwhelmingly.

They can propose an initiative to change the Constitution (which needs 2/3 of MPs in each Parliament). Their aim for a change in the constitution is to de-restrict participation in wars, limit basic human rights, and put individuals beneath the government. It is very critical. We are right at the watershed to militarism and war or to pacifism.

Greens Japan plans for 2018

Prepare for the local elections in April 2018, action to abolish extraordinarily expensive electoral deposit which shut us away from challenging national elections through lobbying to the United Nations Human Rights Committee



Australian Greens

The Australian Greens is a green political party in Australia. The party was formed in 1992 and is a confederation of eight state and territorial parties



Major developments over 2017 for Australian Greens

Recently the Australian Greens celebrated 25 years as a party. We've come a long way from a minor party in a few states to the third force in Australian politics. At the national level it has been a very unstable year in politics. Two of our Senators, Scott Ludlam and Larissa Water resigned as Senators when they discovered their election was unconstitutional because they were dual citizens. Their resignations have since been followed by several other politicians from other parties for being dual citizens after the High Court ruled them ineligible. The two Green Senators have been replaced and we are back to full numbers.

The Australian Greens have continued to campaign on inequality, climate change, same sex marriage and many more issues. People increasingly see the Greens as standing up for integrity in politics and for the community rather than vested corporate interests.

In our strongest state of Victoria, we added another lower house seat in November when Lidia Thorpe, an indigenous woman, won a by-election in the seat of Northcote very comfortably for the Greens. There are now 3 MPs in the lower house and 5 upper house MPs in Victoria, 7 of them women.

In other states the Greens continue to improve their vote. State Elections were held in Western Australia with 4 Greens elected to the upper house. In Queensland the Greens have won their first ever seat in Parliament. Success has been largely due to strong grassroots campaigns with volunteers door knocking and calling voters. Each success builds on learning from past election and sharing between campaigns.

The Greens are the only voice fighting for:

- The way our country treats refugees fleeing persecution;
- Securing a livable future for young people with a rapid, uncompromising shift to a clean, smart economy;
- Putting an end to the wealthy, corporatised self-interest that has corrupted our Democracy.

Political opportunities and challenges for Australian Greens in 2018

Opportunities – The two main parties of government are in decline. It is increasingly likely that we can hold the balance of power and have a stronger influence over the government at federal level. Our messages and policies are attracting more interest and support. As we become more successful, especially when competing against the centre left party, our policies get taken and adopted showing that you don't have to be in government to have influence. The Greens remain the only significant progressive left party in Australia.

Challenges – From the Parliamentary Leader Senator Richard Di Natale's Australian Greens 25th Anniversary speech:

"Right now we are witnessing a creeping authoritarianism reflected in attacks on civil society and anyone the government doesn't like. The national interest has become subjugated to political interests."

Our democracy is broken. People want it fixed. Restoring faith in our democracy starts with an independent Federal anti-corruption watchdog. There are tell-tale signs of corruption everywhere, the federal government manages hundreds of billions of dollars every year and we have no coordinated oversight, no institution with strong investigative powers to protect the integrity of our public administration.

We need to ban donations from gambling, tobacco, property developers, alcohol and mining interests and place strict caps on all the others so money can't buy influence.

We are a party of ideas. We are the disrupters - we are driving the political ideas boom. The other parties just attack each other. Their ideas are stale. They offer no solutions to the big challenges before us. We have cutting-edge ideas."

Current political situation in Australia

At the national level the government is divided and in chaos. This may lead to an early federal election in 2018. Support for the two major parties is in decline. The right is fractured and the centre left Labor party remains ambivalent between progressive social policy and neo-liberal economic policies.

Australian Greens plans for 2018

- Continuing to strengthen the national organisation.
- Sharing organisational and campaigning skills and knowledge across the country.
- Preparing for elections.
- Increasing the diversity of membership and representation from minority groups eg cultural diversity.



Australian Greens Snapshot

Australian Greens Party membership

14,400

Female representation within Australian Greens

7,000 (48.6%)

Australian Greens elected representatives

125

Elected Female Representatives

65

Last election results for Australian Greens and the election date

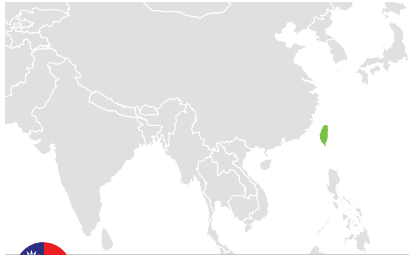
10.2% - National July 2016

Key Australian Greens people within the party

- Convenor: Alex Schlotzer / Rebecca Galdies (Qld)
- Deputy Convenor: Giz Watson (WA)
- Secretary Abigail Boyd
- Treasurer Nick Cooper
- International Secretary: Viv Glance

Green Party Taiwan

Green Party is registered party in Taiwan, established on 25 January 1996.



Taiwan

Green Party Taiwan Party membership

Total 117 Members

Female representation within Green Party Taiwan

Total 26 female member

Last election results for Green Party Taiwan and the election date

In 2016, we formed a coalition with the Social Democratic Party and jointly earned 2.52% (308,106 votes). The last election was on 16 January 2016.

Key Green Party Taiwan people within the party

- Co-convenor: A male and a female board member pair up to stand as Co-convenors and each term rotates every 6 months.
- Secretary: Gloria Zhong
- International Secretary: Even Tan

Green Party Taiwan plans for 2018

Not announced yet.



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Major developments over 2017 for Green Party Taiwan

- **Handover:** The new (19th) Board was elected and began its 2-year term this April.
- **Innovative leadership:** Board members rotate the co-convenors every 6 months.
- **Diverse publicity methods:** More frequent live streaming of videos has helped our FB fan page boost significant reach rate.
- **Participatory democracy spirit:** The 6-Month Review Dialogue initiated and held by party members for the Board to share their efforts, challenges and visions led to widely positive feedback from party members.

Political opportunities and challenges for Green Party Taiwan in 2018

As Taiwanese citizens were frequently disappointed by the ruling party, more voters turned to small parties seeking hope. Therefore, the local election in 2018 is a vital opportunity for GPT to win more seats in local government or councils.

However, GPT might remain invisible to our potential supporters if we don't operate effective media publicity, funding or manifesto. The other small parties would take over our place very soon.

Green Party Taiwan elected representatives

2 councillors were elected in 2014:

- Zhou Jiang-jie was for Hsinchu County, but he then resigned earlier this year as resistance to a tax deduction of "houses used for non-residential purpose" resulted from the Self-Government Ordinance amendment dominated by the two major parties. He now focuses on the campaign for the next election.
- Wang Hao-yu is for Taoyuan City (municipality). He aims to help earn two more GPT seats in Taoyuan next year, so initial campaign organized by him has kicked off.

Current political situation in Taiwan

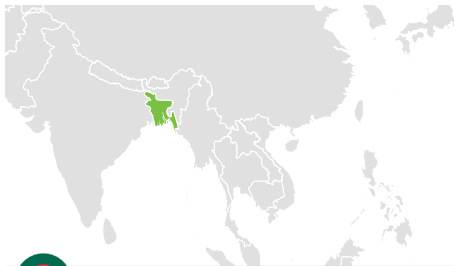
There are two major parties, Kuomintang & Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), in Taiwan. After 16 January 2016, DPP became the ruling party not only in the legislation but also the presidency.

Kuomintang has been investigated for its tremendous property, and has been severely criticized due to its corruption and bureaucracy. As a newly founded political party, the New Power exceeded the party subsidy threshold and won 5 seats. They rapidly established local offices and have been ambitious of more local seats in 2018.

The Social Democratic Party, who formed a coalition with us for the 2016 general election, has been active on media. Temporarily, both parties prefer to run the election campaign separately, but positive dialogue keeps on regularly.

Bangladesh Green Party

The Bangladesh green party was formed on 2014 and still is to be registered and take part in an election.



Bangladesh

Bangladesh Green Party membership

As it is new our current membership is around 130

Female representation within Bangladesh Green Party

30

Key Bangladesh Green Party people within the party

- Engr. Mansur Ahmed
- Mr. Russel
- Tanjina Karim
- Mr. Al Mamun

Major developments over 2017 for Bangladesh Green Party

We have had five district level meetings and formed committees and one training session which was conducted by APGF Convenor Mr. Liaquat. We also held a general meeting.

Political opportunities and challenges for Bangladesh Green Party in 2018

There is huge political opportunity of Bangladesh Green Party, we can focus on our environmental problems, women and youth empowerment, grassroots democracy and many more.

The challenge is to campaign more which is difficult because we have less resources to do that work.

Current political situation in Bangladesh

Political situation is not enough good with little hope of democracy but that may change in next national election.

Bangladesh Green Party plans for 2018

- Provide some support and advice for the regular life problems of common people and solution
- Making leaflet/handbill for the common people
- Making some small video for social media
- Regular meeting each month of district/sub-district and university level
- Regular meeting of women greens



Mongolian Green Party

The Mongolian Green Party (Mongolyn Nогоон Нам) was founded in 1990 when Mongolia became a democracy, becoming the first Green party founded in Asia.



Party membership

1634

Female members within the party

974

Last election results for and the election date

18%, 26/7/2016

Key people within the party

- Chairman - Boum-Yalagch
- Secretary of MGP - Boldbayar



Major developments over 2017 for Mongolian Green Party

- Global Greens congress in Liverpool
- Supported Mongolian People's party on Mongolian presidential election
- Renewed management administrative committee of MGP and more young people working for the party's future

Political opportunities and challenges for Mongolian Green Party in 2018

- There is a potential opportunity to make revolutionary change for Mongolia.
- MGP is the 3rd political party according to General court registration of Mongolia. Which mean is we are next choice for Mongolian people, once people have no more trust or hope of the other parties.
- MGP is against the huge corruption in politics, groups who are very powerful and rich. We have been against this system for the last 28 years.
- MGP want to change self-interested politicians, parties, bribing, poverty, international debts, offshore account holders and ecological issues. That's why the Mongolian people support us. Our supporters and members increased by 10% in last 4 months.
- 2018 will be very important year for MGP and Mongolian People. MGP will do every thing we can to make Mongolia better

Current political situation in Mongolia

It has been 26 years since Mongolia's peaceful democratic revolution. It was the 1990 peaceful revolution that created democratic, multi party governance in Mongolia.

Some political scientists say that 25 years is a good time to diagnose political institutions, and Mongolia's have seen mixed results. In recent years, notably during the tenure of President N. Enkhbayar and current President Ts. Elbegdorj, there have been a number of social mobilizations (some successful, some not) aiming to stop political corruption, police brutality, and a troubled judicial system.

Since the late 2000s, Mongolia has experienced a number of intermittent protests in the capital, Ulaanbaatar, and in the countryside in response to the government's negligence toward solving prolonged issues, further provoking the people to demand better governance.

As Mongolia's foreign policy and economic apparatus expand, there seems to be a growing gap between the government and its people. Mongolia is a country where politics, especially involving top government officials, plays an almost-too-important role in all sectors, including the Anti-Corruption Committee (which was created by Elbegdorj himself).

As a result, government policies and actions are failing to serve as a good governance model and economic and social policies are failing to reach Mongolia's people economically, socially, judicially, and ethically.

Between 2014 and 2016, Mongolia experienced large numbers of social mobilizations both at home and abroad. Those studying and working

abroad are well-informed about Mongolia's economic crisis, skyrocketing unemployment rate, and seeming inability to solve these issues.

Other prolonged issues include poor air quality during the harsh winters, a corrupt legal system that is maneuvered and manipulated by politicians, and opposition party members and proxies in government agencies. The overall negligence attitude toward the people's right to protest has provoked Mongolians at home and abroad. Social media sites, such as Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube, have been the major tool for communication and mobilizing like-thinking groups.

One prominent example is the "Battle of Noyon-Uul" or the "Protect Noyon-Uul" protests. From 2014 to 2017, protests have been successfully mobilized both at home and abroad by Mongolian students, workers, former politicians, environmental organizations, and herder activists to divert the government's decision to exploit historical, sacred land in Selenge Province, Noyon Uul in cooperation with Canadian mining giant Centerra Gold. Protesters have successfully managed to organize a large group of representatives similar to Kyrgyzstan's stand against Centerra Gold.

Ever since Mongolia implemented its mining-led economic development strategy, the country has experienced intermittent anti-mining, anti-exploitation protests. Although mining is an important sector for economic growth, the Mongolian people feel that unless the utilization of natural resources benefits employment, human capital, technology, and innovation, such business (and the heavy lobbying that comes with it) only expands the gap between the government and the people.

The year 2016 surprised both the people and the government with a number of peaceful protests. On May 9, 2016, confidential offshore information from Mossack Fonseca, a law firm in Panama, was revealed to the public through a number of media reports. Although it's important to remember that not all offshore transactions are illegal, the leak exposed a lengthy list of potential tax evasion, money laundering, and illegal transactions, which involved top government officials from number of nations,

including Mongolia. Among the 49 Mongolian individuals and business entities named in the Panama Papers, there were accounts related to two former prime ministers of Mongolia, S. Bayar and S. Batbold; parliament member S. Bayartsogt; and other government officials. Following the leak, journalists and activists were arrested and their findings were confiscated by the authorities.

As the government ignored popular demands for transparency, activists established the People's Anti-Offshore Committee. On March 31, 2017, a large number of group members and their supporters, including the elderly and children, gathered in the heart of Ulaanbaatar to call for action and seek justice.

Since late March, united anti-offshore Mongolian groups have been formed in Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France, South Korea, New York, San Francisco and expected to grow. These social mobilizations were highly organized and involved educated young adults seeking justice and united for the future of Mongolia. These groups demand that the implicated politicians reveal their offshore accounts; step down from office; use the offshore money to contribute to paying off Mongolia's foreign loans; and face legal actions.

As of April 9, 2017, representatives from the anti-offshore committee have reached out to the president, Anti-Corruption Committee, Central Intelligence Agency, chief of the police department, and the Office of the Prosecutor of Mongolia, but none of these agencies have responded to allegations against top government officials. Unlike governments in Iceland, Chile, Austria, Uruguay, Netherlands, Sri Lanka, Spain, Armenia, and Hong Kong, the Mongolian government and the judicial system have been slow to react, raising suspicions of a deep web of bribery and corruption cases.

Prolonged political scandals, economic downturns, and societal disappointments driving a growing number of peaceful protests — not only in Mongolia but in Europe and in the United States, where there are large Mongolian populations. The mobilization of such protests are becoming a theme in Mongolia's political disarray. More importantly, government negligence and police brutality are provoking even more nationwide protests against a variety of issues: media censorship, corruption, offshore accounts, pollution, mining in national heritage and historical sites, and the "Moonies," a religious sect from South Korea.

Although social mobilization and protests are normal in democratic nations, there is a time and capacity limit to peaceful protests. For Mongolia, a developing country trying to expand its foreign policy, it is fundamental to have a stable society. Hence, it would be wise for the authorities to take these mobilizations seriously to prevent social outbreak. Mongolia's population reached 3 million in 2016; with a purposeful, powerful mobilization, the government should not underestimate their people both at home and abroad. History has been known to repeat itself, and there is no guarantee that a revolution like that seen in 1990 will not come again.

Mongolian Green Party plans for 2018

- Green Family project with APGF's members
- Young Greens of Mongolia development and education
- Welcome to Travel in Mongolia projects/Organize summer travel in Mongolia
- APGF's young greens congress hold in Mongolia
- Young green Asia international forum in Mongolia
- Blue World international forum/fresh water and soil pollution

Green Party of Aotearoa New Zealand

The Green Party of Aotearoa New Zealand traces its origins to the Values Party, the world's first national-level environmentalist party.



Aotearoa / New Zealand

The Values Party originated in 1972, and in 1990 a number of Values Party members merged to form the modern Green Party of Aotearoa New Zealand. They first entered parliament in New Zealand at the 1990 election, and have been represented in parliament ever since.

The Global Greens Charter is also the founding document of the Green Party of Aotearoa New Zealand, with one additional charter principle added - to accept Te Tiriti o Waitangi as the founding document of Aotearoa New Zealand; recognises Maori as Tangata Whenua (original people of the land) in Aotearoa New Zealand.

New Zealand elects its parliament through a Mixed Member Proportional (MMP) system, which was voted for in a 1993 referendum, with the first MMP election being held in 1996. Members of Parliament (MPs) are elected from single-member electorates and from a political party's list. The share of parliamentary seats roughly aligns with proportion of votes.

Green

Major developments over 2017 for Green Party of Aotearoa New Zealand

For the first time in its history, the Green Party has become a part of government as a 'support party' outside Cabinet. The government is led by the New Zealand Labour Party, in coalition with the New Zealand First party. Being a part of government is a huge win for the Greens and means they will be able to influence legislative and policy change within New Zealand.

There are eight NZ Greens as Members of the 52nd Parliament (2017-2020). This is fewer than the previous term where we had fourteen. Three of the Green MPs hold Ministerial portfolios.

Green Party Co-leader James Shaw MP is the Minister for Climate Change Issues, Minister of Statistics and Associate Minister of Finance. Julie-Anne Genter MP, is Minister for Women, Associate Minister of Health and Associate Minister of Transport. Eugenie Sage MP is Minister for Conservation, Minister for Land Information and Associate Minister for the Environment.



Example of campaign material from our 2017 national election campaign.

As 2017 was a general election year, much energy was centred on building and running a strong campaign, and also readying the party for government. In the first half of the year, the party spent time ensuring our processes, structures and relationships were 'fit-to-govern'. We also ran a well-received and strong ground campaign. There were challenges in the latter stages of the campaign, resulting in our female Co-leader standing down before the election.

Following the election, an intensive few weeks was spent on negotiations with the Labour Party. We had already committed to prioritise this political relationship through a Memorandum of Understanding signed in May 2016. The decision for the NZ Greens to form government (or not) was taken at a Special General Meeting of our membership, through a delegated process.



New Zealand Green Members of Parliament, from left to right: Jan Logie, Chlöe Swarbrick, Gareth Hughes, James Shaw, Marama Davidson, Julie-Anne Genter, Eugenie Sage and Golriz Ghahraman

Political opportunities and challenges for Green Party of Aotearoa New Zealand in 2018

The Green Party of Aotearoa New Zealand has never been in a better position to advance its values and policies. Being able to make significant progress on major social, economic and environmental issues which have been neglected during the 9-year tenure of the previous conservative government will be major opportunity (and challenge) for the party. The initial focus will be on policy areas where we are best positioned to make change – that is, through the Ministerial portfolios.

But, like other Green Parties who are - or have been - in government, there will be a few challenges.

Ensuring the party is able to manage the many anticipated challenges of being in government, while maintaining a strong independent green voice will be crucial to the party's longevity. This can be a difficult balancing act. Our Green (grassroots) decision-making approach will be pushed by external political demands – for example, by coalition political parties, or the media. However, at the heart of challenge is making sure that there is effective communications between the parliamentary representatives, parliamentary staff and the wider membership.

Current political situation in Aotearoa New Zealand

The political situation in New Zealand is currently stable. With Green participation, we are hoping the country will become more politically progressive over next 3 years and beyond.

Green Party of Aotearoa New Zealand plans for 2018

The party has many plans which will be progressed throughout 2018. This includes a significant legislative and policy agenda in parliament, and also party-building/party-reform initiatives. On the former, major initiatives such as establishing a Climate Commission and progressing 'Zero Carbon by 2050' legislation are notable ones on the Green agenda. On the latter, we will run a long-term strategy development process, and a major constitutional overhaul, for example.

One major milestone is the female Co-leader election in April 2018. The leadership is elected by the party membership, through a delegated process.

With regard to our international work, the 'internationalisation strategy' is also due for a refresh.

Importantly, we are cognizant of the need to ensure success in government so that we achieve a greater share of the vote and even greater influence at the next general election 2020.



Green Party of Aotearoa New Zealand Snapshot

Party membership

The Green Party of NZ currently has 6,084 paid members.

Female representation within Aotearoa New Zealand

It is estimated that 54% of the Green Party's membership identifies as female. Noting the party is also working at being more inclusive to gender identities beyond the binary male/ female.

Elected representatives

There are eight Members of Parliament at the national level, and several more at local government level.

How many elected female representatives do you have?

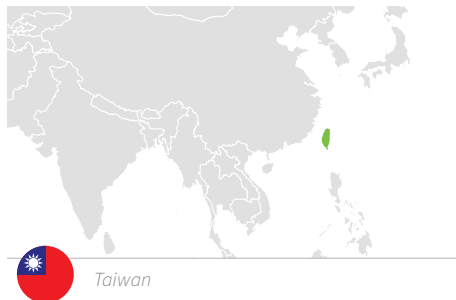
Six out of the eight of the party's Members of Parliament are women.

Last election results for Green Party of Aotearoa New Zealand and the election date

The most recent national election was held on 23 September 2017, with the electoral cycle being three years. The Green Party of Aotearoa New Zealand received 6.3% of the party vote in 2017.

Trees Party Taiwan

Trees Party Taiwan was formed in 2014 and is registered party of Taiwan.



Party membership

42

Female representation within Trees Party Taiwan

16

Elected representatives

1

Last election results for and the election date

0.63%(77,174 votes) , 16th Jan. 2016

Key people within the party

- Co-chair: Chiu Hsin-hui
- International/Secretary: Nancy Wang

Major developments over 2017 for Trees Party Taiwan

- Start to hold “Green Drinks” events in Taiwan.
- Establish Taiwan Young Greens department and cooperate with some NGOs.
- Some ocean environmental protection specialist join our party.
- 4. Anti-casino movement in Kin-men in the referendum with 90% voting no.
- Taipei City enacted several laws to regulate tree pruning were principal suggested by us
- The ruling party adopt Trees Party’s long-term recommendations about environmental protection

Political opportunities and challenges for Trees Party Taiwan in 2018

The ruling party tries to interfere with minority parties, but their policies pushed many people to support the third parties, including Trees Party. And more and more people care about the air pollution.

Current political situation in Taiwan

The ruling party DPP has 68 seats, KMT has 35 seats, New Power Party has 5 seats, People First Party has 2 seats.

The supporters of the third force in Taiwan is increasing.

Trees Party Taiwan plans for 2018

- Anti-nuclear procession, on 11th March.
- Local elections, at the end of 2018.



Green Party Korea

The Green Party Korea was established in March, 2012 and is registered party in Korea .



South Korea



March remembering Fukushima Disaster



Anti-Nuclear Protest

Major developments over 2017 – What Green Party Korea did with Citizens in 2017

1. Participatory Budget System: Implementing Party Members-Participatory Budget System for the First Time in the History of Korean Political Parties

Green Party Korea allocated 1% of the total budget to the three projects proposed by the members – Green Picture Book, Creating a Gender-equitable and Transparent School, and Hundred Day Nuclear Phase-out Pilgrimage to Solar Cities. It was the first implementation of party members-participatory budget system as a democratic process within a political party in Korean political history.

2. Feminism: The Way to a Feminist Party – Education for the Party Members and Activities to Improve institutions for Institutional Improvement for Women's Health

Green Party Korea, with more than 50% of the members as women, held a party-wide educational program for gender equality and feminist mass events in 2017.

The party also fought against the deep-rooted sexual discrimination and abuse that threaten women's health and violate their basic rights. The party also shouted to abolish abortion, which stigmatizes and controls women's bodies. Let's talk about gender equality without discrimination and exclusion.

3. Impeachment: Leading the Impeachment of President and Realization of Democracy

The former President Park Geun-hye was impeached for her monopoly of the government. It was the event that opened a new space for democracy since procedural democracy had been introduced in 1987.

Green Party Korea joined 20 million citizens on the streets to shout various requests for democracy in the square. The issues of nuclear phase-out and feminism, alienated from Korean politics, spread throughout the 'square'.

4. Nuclear Phase-out: You are the One Who Blocks the Way to Nuclear Phase-out!

President Moon Jae-in pledged to stop the construction of Shingori nuclear power plant units 5 and 6, but withdrew from the pledge because of the decision to have a process of public debate. During the process of public debate, Green Party Korea fought for nuclear phase-out energy transition, while pointing out distorted information provided by the press and politicians.

Although a decision was made to resume the construction of the Shingori units 5 and 6, the party formed solidarity with the residents who were suffering from the damages of nuclear power plants and transmission towers.

As the first political party having announced together with Energy and Climate Policy Institute a scenario for nuclear phase-out and coal phase-out energy transition in 2012, Green Party published its revised edition in 2017.



Protest against GMO



Press Conference on Electoral Reform



Performance against Animal Cafes



No THAAD

5. Queer: Queer Parade Spreading through the Nation

Queer culture festivals, which had been held in Seoul and Daegu, were expanded to Busan and Jeju this year and will be held in Gwangju and Jeonju next year.

It means that people are explosively getting interested in and begin to show support for human rights of sexual minorities. Green Party Korea is a political party that stands out in queer culture festival. Many party members participate in the festivals, and new members also join them. Although hate groups make Green Party Korea controversial, the party stands firm and shout, “Love wins!”

6. Electoral System: Reforming Electoral System

Korea has an electoral system centered on local constituencies, which does not guarantee proportionality of representation. Since the impeachment of the president Park Geun-hye, Green Party Korea has argued that electoral system reform should complete the reform of political system in general and acted for expansion of proportional representation. Although it is not yet realized due to the opposition of conservative political parties, Green Party plans to continue its activity of expanding proportional representation until the local elections in 2018 in solidarity with parties in and out of the National Assembly and with civil society.

In addition to the activity to expand proportional representation, Green Party will also make steady and persistent efforts to achieve overall political reform through the activities to expand the right of youth to vote and the eligibility of young people for election.

7. Animal Café: Wild animal Cafe Research Project

Green Party Korea is the first party that brought the issue of animal rights into politics, with the motto that animals are our neighbors. This year, the party members went out to visit and survey all the wild animal cafés in Seoul and offered policy alternatives. Wild animal cafes are a blind spot in legal terms and abuse animals as a means of making money, but they are still expanding. Green Party has exposed the reality of animal abuse such as the environment that does not conform to the ecology that will lead to stereotyped animal behavior, and the concern of common infectious diseases between humans and animals. The task of revising zoo-related laws still remains.

8. THAAD: Opposition to the Introduction of THAAD

The Korean government argues that the THAAD (Terminal High Altitude Area Defense) has been deployed as a defensive weapon system since Park Geun-hye Administration pursued it, but Green Party Korea expects that the deployment of THAAD will heighten military tensions and intensify arms race in Northeast Asia. Even when the location of THAAD was confirmed, and even when the intended location was moved to the small village of Soseongri, the residents came to know about it only by hearing the morning news.

The THAAD, which had been unilaterally pursued without the consent of the residents, was finally deployed by force with the governmental authority. Green Party shouted opposition to the THAAD with Jill Stein, the former presidential candidate of Green Party of the United States, while she was visiting Korea as a member of U.S. peace delegation.

9. Political Workshop: Holding Political Workshop for Local Election

Green Party Korea has prepared for a leap forward in anticipation of the local election to be held in 2018. The party carried out educational lecture projects in the first half of the year 2017 to vitalize local political activities nationwide. In the second half of the year, the party held a political workshop in which prospective candidates for the local election participated. The election in June 2018 will be the one in which the first elected greens are produced.

10. Bulletin: Publishing the First Issue of Green Party Bulletin

The Green Party Bulletin was published for the first time. This preparatory issue includes a report on Global Greens Congress 2017 in Liverpool, UK as well as the stories of the party members who are active in the fields of field photography, film, publishing, and exhibition.

Political opportunities and challenges for Green Party Korea in 2018

In 2018, the Republic of Korea will be holding local elections, which we believe is a major political opportunity. At the same time, our electoral system remains a great challenge for minority parties like Green Party Korea.

Current political situation in Korea

In 2017, former President Park Geun-hye was impeached, and President Moon Jae-in from The Minjoo Party (democratic party) was newly elected. Many citizens hoped that, under his administration, a more open and democratic society be built and longstanding bureaucratic problems will be solved.

Green Party Korea plans for 2018

In the upcoming year, the Party plans to concentrate on the upcoming local elections to be held in June, 2018. Otherwise, the Party will continue to work in the areas of electoral reform, denuclearization and sustainable energy, peace, and minority rights.



Green Political School for 2018 Local Election



Press Conference on 'No Cable Car at Mt. Seorak

Green Party Korea Snapshot

Party membership

10,114 (2017/12/9)

Female representation within Green Party Korea

55% of total membership

Last election results for Green Party Korea and the election date

The most recent general election was held on April 13, 2016, during which Green Party Korea gained 0.76% of the party votes.

Key people within the party

- Co-convenor: Kim, Juon*
*The male co-convenor resigned and has yet to be replaced.
- Co-chair of the Policy Committee: Ha, Seungwoo
- Co-chairs of the International Committee: Lee, Kyung & Kim, Keewon



Partai Hijau Indonesia

Partai Hijau Indonesia is not yet registered as a political party in Indonesia, though this is something they are actively working towards.



Party membership

1180

Female representation within Partai Hijau Indonesia

427

Key people within the party

- John Muhammad (Convenor)
- Daniel Awigra (International Working Group Spokesperson)

Major developments over 2017 for Partai Hijau Indonesia

For the past year we are building a Kaukus Hijau Indonesia to confront the 2018 Provincial Election and 2019 General Election, this Caucus will work to capture, assign and running the campaign for 34 Senate candidate to fight in 2019. We also continue to pursue shortages of members to register to the notary.

Political opportunities and challenges for Partai Hijau Indonesia in 2018

2018 Provincial Election and 2019 General Election will be our biggest challenges, as our party advancing to be the political arm of civil society organization.

Current political situation in Partai Hijau Indonesia

The rising of conservative populism and the growing strength of right-wing parties.

Partai Hijau Indonesia plans for 2018

- Kaukus Hijau Indonesia (National Green Caucus)
- Tunas Hijau Indonesia/Indonesia Young Greens (To Strengthen our youth wing)
- Nationwide Campaign
- Party Legalization



Nepali Greens Party

Nepali Greens Party is a registered party in Nepal.



Party membership

There are 25 party members in central leadership committee

With different levels of party structures, we have about 3800 members

Female representation within Nepali Greens Party

Less than 9 female party members in central leadership committee.
About 1200 General members.

Last election results for Nepali Greens Party and the election date

0.2 percentage, 7 December 2017

Key people within the party

- President:
Babukaji Shrestha (B K Dalit)
- Secretary/ International:
Tika Dhoj Bhandari
- Treasurer:
Shilu Adhikari

Major developments over 2017 for Nepali Greens Party

- Nepali Greens have contested in the Legislative elections, which were held in Nepal in two phases on 7 December 2017 to elect in the House of Representative Participation of two female candidates in national level election.
- Series of meeting of different party levels for the preparation of election.
- Participation in Global Green Congress and APGF meetings
- Completion of Green Camps in Solukhumbu district.
- Completion of election centered Green camps in Kathmandu.

Political opportunities and challenges for Nepali Greens Party in 2018

The next election, after 4 years and preparation at different levels to strengthen the party, is the opportunity ahead.

There are opportunities for Nepali Greens as people have lost faith in old politicians and parties. We have challenges as the politics has been controlled by money and muscle power.

Current political situation in Nepal

Still in transition - since two major communist parties united and contested the election, they almost got 2/3 of the majority at national and province level. Political stability and rapid development activities are expected by the people but it doesn't seem as if it will be accomplished. The political situation can be judged after 3 months of new government formation.

Nepali Greens Party plans for 2018

Green camps to aware green values and build the party in different parts of the country. Formation of the party structure in the different part of the country. Inviting full time politicians to join us if they like our philosophy.

We are organizing events like greens camps and forming greens clubs at community level to reach out to as many people as possible and promote green leadership at local level.





SPECIAL REPORT

The Nepali Greens' Green Camp project and election campaign

by Giz Watson on her visit to the Green Party of Nepal.

Giz Watson is the Deputy Convenor of the Australian Greens Party, and member of the Australian Greens International Development Committee.

The following are some extracts from her report. Find the full report at: archive.greens.org.au/magazine/wa/greens-are-everywhere-including-nepal

The project called “Green Camp: a grassroots community” is based on hosting multiple 3 days’ workshops and assisting the Nepali Greens in being election ready for the national elections.

In the words of the Nepali Greens – the Green Camp reaches out to people in some of the most remote and disadvantaged rural communities to engage them in ‘green ideologies based on the global green charter, Nepali greens political agendas, policies and programs. We hope to set up Green-Village Development Committees and run candidates in national election.’

Significantly Nepal is one of the few countries in Asia to have proportional representation in elections therefore increasing the chance of electing Greens to the national parliament.

My visit in April 2017

In my capacity as an IDC member I spent a week as the guest of the Nepali Greens (NG) attending a ‘Green Camp’ in the Solu Khumbu district of Nepal and providing training and advice to the central committee members of the NG in Kathmandu.

The NG has approximately 3000 members and the Central Committee (NGCC) has 25 members.

I flew to Kathmandu following the Global Greens Congress in Liverpool. Fortunately I had been warned about the poor air quality in Kathmandu – the combination of dust, smoke and vehicle fumes makes Kathmandu one of the world’s top three cities for air pollution! Add to that a significant number of roads being dug up to lay the pipes for the promised new water supply and the resultant dust (or mud!) and traffic congestion is making Kathmandu pretty chaotic and unhealthy. I wore a good quality face mask for the majority of the time moving around the city!

In order to experience a Green Camp I travelled with a number of the NG to Necha village located in the foothills of Mt. Everest, an area regarded as one of the most isolated in Nepal. Most families in Necha and surroundings live off the land, earning a living from hard manual labour.

We met with about 30 villagers and they discussed social, environmental, economical and developmental issues especially focussing on their agricultural practices and livelihood. I spoke briefly saying I was from Australia and that I had an interest in sustainable

agricultural practices and climate change and that people in Australia would like to assist if we could. The meeting went for a couple of hours and was followed by an auspicious light rain shower (we were sitting outside)!

The next day we had a second meeting with the farmers – the majority being women with the men attending sitting at the back. The meeting agreed to form a farmers' cooperative and they were keen to have further contact/input from the Green Institute (a think-tank of Nepali Greens) and school of agriculture (prangarik Pathshala). It was interesting to observe that the local political chief who attended the meeting was asked to leave by the participants who 'didn't want any politicians there' and that a young man who had been a child soldier with the Maoists expressed his support, at the end of the meeting, for what was being proposed.

I also did a half a day training session with the Central Committee in Kathmandu. I met with about 20 NG members, mostly from the Central Committee, and I gave some background on the AG, my background and experience. Then we discussed the Global Greens, engagement of women, election campaigning, the attributes of candidates, the challenges of building a Greens' party in Nepal, reflections on the Green Camp, the importance of building and maintaining trust within the party and with the broader community, what assistance the AG might be able to provide and much more!

The election

Things can change quickly in Nepali politics and the establishment of a block of left parties to contest the election greatly reduced the chance of the NG being successful with a candidate in the rural region of Solu Khumbu so the focus was shifted to running two candidates in Kathmandu. I was able to provide some training material for social media campaigning and candidate training to assist. The candidates were two young women - Ms. Rachana Shrestha and Ms Smita Khatri Chhetri and at the time of writing it's unclear how they have gone.

Some observations

The core organising group is clearly motivated and enthusiastic about the task of creating the preconditions for running candidates in the 2017 elections and beyond and should be supported and congratulated for the work they are doing. I believe that the work that they are undertaking is valuable to the community and the Green movement. Plus a relatively small amount of funds from the AG IDC is being put to good use and goes a long way in a country such as Nepal.

The logistical and financial challenges of rolling out Green Camps across as many locations as proposed is huge and probably the time required to do this has been underestimated.

There is also the issue of the expectations that are created for the village communities contacted, whether there is the capacity to meet these expectations and what happens if these expectations can't be met. There is a risk that the NG, having identified that very little political engagement and support can be generated until the communities' basic needs are met, may be seeking to do the work that numerous aid NGOs are attempting in Nepal. The NG, though, potentially have an advantage in terms of having trusted local contacts to facilitate access to communities and having good political insight. I believe the best and realistic approach (and this may already be being employed) is that the NG act as agents/facilitator to link villagers with assistance/funds from NGOs, in particular international NGOs, rather than attempting to be 'all things to all people'.

I suggested that some thought might be given to how they increase the engagement of the Nepalese Diaspora, particularly given they are likely to be tertiary educated and may have an affinity with Greens policies/values. Also given the widespread use of mobile phone technology how social media might be used to gather support for green ideas.

As is in a number of countries where support is being given to developing Greens parties it was observed that if and when the Greens were seen to be organised and a potential threat to existing political parties hostility was encountered. These threats need to be monitored and assessed on an ongoing basis (and this may already be happening).

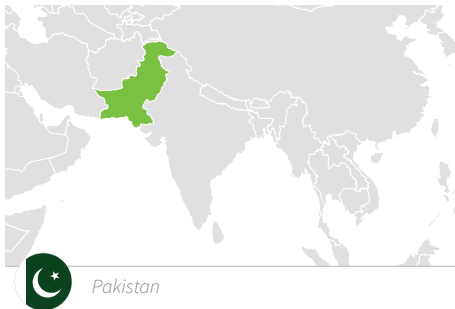
Conclusion and recommendations:

Thank you to the NG team (Smita, Beekay, Ballav, Kumar, Tika, Jashi) for being such wonderful hosts and being such fun to spend time with!! I acknowledge and thank them for the challenging and important party building work that they are undertaking. I observed that they were committed to undertaking a difficult outreach program into communities that are experiencing long-running, deep seated obstacles.

I am hopeful that we may be able to establish a 'Friends of the Nepali Greens' group in Australia to expand ideas and actions to support and possibly add additional funds to the Nepali Greens Project!

Pakistan Green Party

The Pakistan Green Party is a registered political party based in Pakistan. The party was founded in 2002, and has been active in local politics.



Major developments over 2017 for the Pakistan Green Party

In the beginning on 2017, the Pakistan Green Party (PGP) conducted their internal party elections on 5th February 2017, in 4th national Congress 2017 at Hyderabad, Sindh.

Following office Bearers were elected by party congress:

- Federal Office holders :
Chairperson: Mr. Liaquat Ali Shaikh
Address: House No-D-37, Naseem Nagar Phase III, Qasimabad, Hyderabad, Sindh,
- General Secretary: Gulfam Jahangiri
Address: Al-Huda Public School and Collage, Batagram,KPK ,
- Treasurer: Ghulam Murtaza Panhwer,
Address: Village Khair Muhammad Panhwer, Dadu , Sindh
- Information Secretary: Ms. Saima Gul
Address: Shahbaz Pur Muhalla , Jacobabad, Sindh
- Joint Secretary: Saima Bhutto
Address: Shaikh Muhallah, Shikarpur, Sindh.
- International Secretary: Rajib Ali Shah
Address: Military Road, Sukkur, Sindh

Election were conducted at Indus Hotel Hyderabad, from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm on 5th February 2017 , under PGP election Committee chaired by Bashir Ahmed, all above candidate were elected unopposed. However, the Election result was publicly shared with members via social, print and electronic media.

Winning Candidates were endorsed by national congress through resolution number 4, presented by President of Pakistan Green Party Karachi division Mr. Faheem Khan, Resolution was passed by the congress

However, the party remained in touch with different progressive parties for building alliance for upcoming general elections.

The PGP Larkana chapter held Larkana Green campaign along with district administration for plantation and cleaning of the city. The party chapter also conducted membership campaign.

The party also participated in the Global Green Congress held in Liverpool - UK in April 2017. Five party representatives including one female member participated in the congress.



Political opportunities and challenges for the Pakistan Green Party in 2018

Pakistan is going for next General elections after 4 months but the party has no resources for contesting.

Current political situation in Pakistan

If we observe the political situation of Pakistan, much of the politics is based on different ethnic groups. It's fair to say that the current political situation of Pakistan is in dire substantial changes if we compare it to the political systems of leading nations in the world. Pakistani politics almost every party represents a particular ethnic group, therefore no party has got the support in every region because the role of political parties in Pakistan very much based upon different ethnic groups they represent. This is one of the major reasons slow developments in some areas as compared to others.

Pakistan Green Party plans for 2018

- Contesting the Pakistan General Elections
- Focusing on a major membership drive



Pakistan Green Party Snapshot

How many Party Members does the Pakistan Green Party have?

1000 members. Of which, 17 are female party members.

How many elected positions are there within your party?

There are six positions, and 2 of which are held by women.

- Chairperson: Mr. Liaquat Ali Shaikh
- General Secretary: Gulfam Jahangiri
- Treasurer: Ghulam Murtaza Panhwer
- Information Secretary: Ms. Saima Gul
- Joint Secretary: Saima Bhutto
- International Secretary: Rajib Ali Shah

What percentage did the Pakistan Green Party receive at the last general election?

1%



Green Party of Lebanon

The Green Party Lebanon was formed in 2008 and contested its first election in May 2018.



Major developments over 2017 for Green Party of Lebanon

The most important development witnessed over the last year in the party is its new and first participation in the Parliamentary elections. For the most part, the Green Party of Lebanon served as an opposition to the ruling parties, whose rule was mostly characterized by corruption and lack of attention for human rights and sustainable development.

The Green Party of Lebanon took this step as an initiative for more powerful participation in politics, a wider and more concrete reach to an audience which is aligned with the mentality of the party but which hasn't established a bond of trust with it yet, and an initiative for changing the system from the inside. And while no parliamentary seats were won, the campaigns fulfilled a part of their purpose by reaching out to new audiences and consolidating the presence of the party in Lebanon.

In addition to the above, other events were held and hosted in which the party further proved its presence and pushed its agenda forward:

A visit to the minister of environmental affairs was held in January 2017 in which the party sought to discuss the current environmental crises the country is going through and their solutions. Additionally during that month, a radio interview was held with the president of the Green Party of Lebanon, Mrs. Nada Zaarour, on women empowerment in politics, and her personal achievements running the party as the only female president of a party in Lebanon.

In March, the launch of the parliamentary elections campaign took place, which was followed by the participation of the party in the GYG - Greens 2017 congress held in Liverpool. The participation of the party held a lot of significance in receiving international support, showing the extent of the party's work and impact, and seeking collaboration with an international network capable of empowering the party in its work.

In March, the party moved its premises from Down Town Beirut into Kurnat Chehwan, an office more aligned with the party's principles, surrounded by greenery, running on sustainable energy, and more active (as Down Town was shut down to stop protests during the time of office relocating).

Seminars were continuously held in the premises of the party to keep attracting and mobilizing youth, targeting topics such as participatory leadership, conflict resolution, the Lebanese taxation system, and Climate Change, the Paris Agreement post-Trump presidency, and garbage management (especially with the Lebanese Garbage Crisis).

Additionally, workshops and seminars were organized on the new electoral law, as Lebanon moved from a majoritarian into a proportionate system for its 2018 elections. The party also participated in protests on environmental issues, workshops on empowerment and civic engagement, and seminars on limiting the usage of arms.

Political opportunities and challenges for Green Party of Lebanon in 2018

Following the participation in the Parliamentary elections, the major challenge facing the party would be on several levels:

- Without any seats in parliament, the party needs to use its power to act as a force of opposition, this will not only push its agenda forward but will also increase its popularity among those dissatisfied with the results of the parliamentary elections and standing against the current political elite.
- Through its constant presence in the Lebanese political scenes, from protests to conferences, workshops, and seminars, the Green Party of Lebanon will mobilize new individuals and target the civil society and those who do not align with the ruling political parties, in addition to those who do, to offer a better alternative to those who see none.
- The Green Party will never cease to push its agenda forward, from reforestation initiatives, to promoting projects involving the usage of sustainable energy, stopping unlawful dams and the water/air pollution, the work of the party also consists of concrete projects seeking the protection of the Lebanese environment.
- Increasing the activity of youth, alongside the activity of those already involved in Green Politics in Lebanon, to further strengthen our youth on a local and international level.

Current Political Situation in Lebanon

The current political situation is complex and hard to summarize. Lebanon is emerging out of its new parliamentary elections in which 124 out of the previous 128 Members of Parliament were re-elected.

These members had unlawfully extended the validity of the parliament for 5 years, were behind a series of crises that hit the country, including the garbage crisis in which the bad management and corruption which govern the country resulted in the garbage stacking up on the streets. Lebanon also suffers from the lack of accountability of those in power when they are involved in major corruption deals. Changing the situation is rather complicated, because the Lebanese people, with a fading middle class, are powerless and hang on to their leaders who also depict themselves as the leaders of the sect.

The Green Party has emerged out of this chaos and sought to bring back some accountability and reform into a system that has been repeating its history since the civil war in 1975. The Party today is more popular than the past, mainly allied with the Civil Society, and progressively increasing its involvement in the Lebanese politics, lobbying, and delivering its message to create change. The Party is now further expanding its network and popularity to participate again in the next elections with a more impactful presence.

Green Party of Lebanon plans for 2018

For the next 4 years, the party will be working on further consolidating its presence in the Lebanese political scene to participate in the next elections. Any other plans will be set in due time.



Green Party of Lebanon Snapshot

Most Recent Election

May 2018

How many elected female representatives do you have?

The president of the party is Mrs. Nada Zarour, in addition to the party representatives in APGF Najah Jaroush and Marie-Therese Seif.

Key People within the party

- President: Mrs. Nada Zaarour
- Treasurer: Leon Senergian
- Secretary: Toufiq Souk
- Vice President: Nadim Nader
- Youth representative: Riwa Ghawi

Green Party of the Philippines

Green Party of the Philippines is not registered.



Philippines

Party membership

2464 and growing in numbers...

Female representation within Green Party of the Philippines

1,863

Last election results for Green Party of the Philippines and the election date

No engagement made yet in May 2016 National Election.

Key people within the party

- National Chair/Convenor: Elias C. Labro
- Secretary General/Co-Convenor: Agripina Mendoza
- Treasurer: Edison Y. Jaramillo
- International Secretary: Arturo O. Alvarez
- Young Greens PH Convenor: Clement Inking
- Indigenous People Convenor: Mildred Coga-ay
- Urban Poor - Convenor: Cristina Cayabyab
- Womens Convenor: Yolanda Labro
- Bangsamoro Convenor: Yusoff Idsel Muhammad
- Executive Director Green Governance of the Philippines (GGP): Atty. Azee Arcilla,
- Deputy Executive Director GGP: Joey Poseran
- Trade Union Convenor: Vic Poseran

Major developments over 2017 for Green Party of the Philippines

Strengthening and establishment of local party institutes through multi sectoral organizations. Formation of urban poor alliances, National Indigenous People-Katutubong Pilipino, conducted regular meetings of the National Secretariat, held 4 national conferences and 2 bi-annual assemblies.

Implemented Convergence Programs for local government and national institutions like the Office of the Participatory Governance (OPG), Presidential Commission on Urban Poor (PCUP), Climate Change Commission (CCC), Department on Natural and Environment Resources (DENR), National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP). Submitted policies formulations and recommendations to PCUP on National Urban Poor Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Agenda; the Comprehensive Integrated Approach - Climate Adaptation and Resilient planning for Indigenous People and Bangsamoro to CCC, DENR and NCIP and the development of Village Eco Greens Development Framework (VEGDF) as the Greens Ph party platform at the village level.

Political opportunities and challenges for Green Party of the Philippines in 2018

Mainstreaming the Greens Ph organization policies, programs and projects with the Philippine Government National agencies with the likes of Commission on Climate Change (CCC), Presidential Commission on Urban Poor (PCUP), National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP), Department of Natural and Environment Resources (DENR) will pave the strengthening of our grassroots institutions towards our political agenda by 2019. Institutionalizing the Research Institute for Social Ecology (RISE) in partnership with the academe of our state universities as the Party research educational vehicle and the ideological cadre formation in the grassroots level.

Current political situation in Green Party of the Philippines

Hopeful! As we are engaging towards a transition form of government from unitary-democratic to federalism.

Green Party of the Philippines plans for 2018

Cadre formation in preparation for the 2019 election and party registration on the Commission of Election. Continue to strengthen grassroots initiative and keep organizing new green networks.



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