



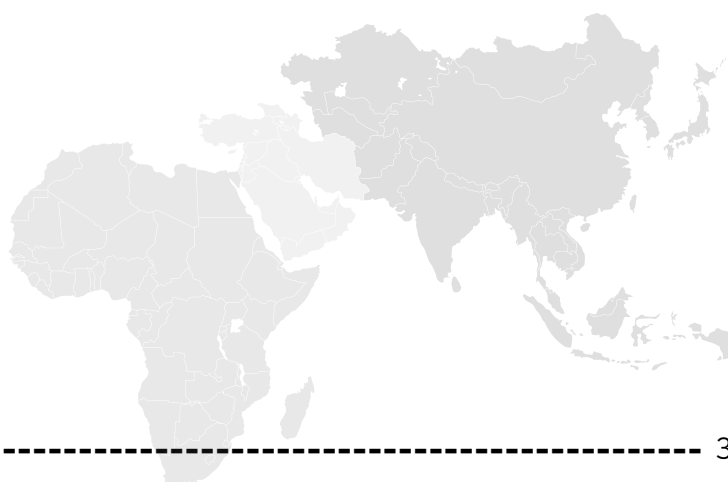
Asia Africa Democracy Forum (AADF)

Virtual, 26 to 28 October 2021

Defending and Promoting Democracy and Civic Space
with the SDGs

Summary Report and Proceedings





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I. Introduction

Defending and Promoting Democracy and Civic Space with SDGs



In partnership with

Asia Civil Society Partnership for Sustainable Development (APSD), Asia Development Alliance (ADA), Africa Platform, May 18 Memorial Foundation, GCAP, TAP Network, Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP), Forus International, CIVICUS, Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD), C20, C4UN, Democracy without Borders,



Asia and Africa Democracy Forum (AADF) 2021 is a joint initiative by the Permanent Secretariat of the Community of Democracies (PSCD) and Asia Democracy Network (ADN) in partnership with international CSOs engaged in human rights, democracy and SDGs in Asia and Africa such as Asia Civil Society Partnership for Sustainable Development (APSD), Asia Development Alliance (ADA), Africa Platform, May 18 Foundation, Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP), Transparency, Accountability and Participation (TAP) Network, Forus International, CIVICUS, Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD), Coalition for the UN We Need (C4UN) and Democracy without Borders.

The AADF is to take place virtually for 3 days, about 2 hours per day on 26 to 28 October (Tuesday to Thursday) 2021 with financial support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the government of the Republic of Korea.

Under the proposed theme, 'Defending and Promoting Democracy and Civic Space with the SDGs in the context of the COVID-19 Pandemic', the Forum addressed various issues related to challenges and threats to democracy and civil space as well as opportunities for international civic engagement on democracy and SDGs, in particular, the SDG 16 plus.

The main objective of the AADF was to promote international solidarity and cooperation among CSOs and democracy advocates in Asia and Africa engaged in civic advocacy with policy-makers of the governmental and inter-governmental organizations on democracy, civic space, human rights and SDGs.

The following topics were addressed through 3 months research and consultation among a group of 12 researchers from Asia and Africa and the results were presented at the Forum on 26-28 Oct. 2021 for inter-regional comparison between sub-regions and inter-regions in Asia and Africa.

- a) Impact of the COVID-19 on Democracy and Civic Space in Asia and Africa
- b) State of the SDGs Implementation in Asia and Africa through the Voluntary National Review (VNR) with a focus on SDG 16 Plus
- c) Civic engagement with the UN, Regional Organizations and Regional Development Bank in Asia and Africa
- d) Participation of CSOs from Asia and Africa in the democratization of global governance mechanisms and processes – SDG Target 16:8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

The AADF is a part of the ADN's efforts to promote international networking and research-based discourse on advocacy for democracy and civic space in Asia through international democracy forums held in various countries since 2018 as listed below.

Year	Dates and Venue	International Democracy Forums
2018	Jan. 22-24 Busan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Busan Democracy Forum (BuDF)-1 • Theme: Promoting Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies in Asia and beyond
2019	Feb. 27-29 Ulaanbaatar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ulaanbaatar Democracy Forum (UBDF) • Theme: Promoting Democracy, Human Rights and Peace through SDG 16+: Towards Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies in Asia
	April 21 Tokyo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tokyo Democracy Forum (TDF)-1 as part of the Civil 20 Summit on G20 Summit in Osaka, Japan
	Oct. 14-16 Busan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Busan Democracy Forum (BuDF)-2 • Theme: Transformative Global Citizenship Education for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies - SDG Target 4.7 and Goal 16
2020	Dec. 3-4 Hybrid, Busan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Busan Democracy Forum (BuDF)-3 • Theme: Transformative Global Civic Education Challenges for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Society (SDG Target 4.7 and 16+ on COVID-19 Pandemic)
	Nov. 4-5 Hybrid, Kathmandu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kathmandu Democracy Forum (KMDF) • Theme: Promoting Democracy in Asia and beyond – Accelerating the Implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through the SDG 16
2021	Feb. 15-16 Virtual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tokyo Democracy Forum (TDF)-2 • Theme: Civic Space and COVID-19 in Asian countries
	Oct. 26-28 Virtual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia-Africa Democracy Forum (AADF) • Theme: Defending and Promoting Democracy with the SDG 16 Plus

II. Guideline for Narrative Report

CONTENTS

Sub-regional Research on Asia and Africa

Executive Summary

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Methodology
- 1.2. SDGs 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

2. COVID-19

- 2.1. State and Trends of COVID-19 – Cases and Deaths
- 2.2. State and Challenges related to Vaccination

3. Progress on SDGs

- 3.1. Overall Implementation
- 3.2. Goal 5 (Gender equality)
- 3.3. SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)
- 3.4. SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions)
- 3.5. Top 5 SDGs - UPR-3 Recommendations

4. Democracy and Human Rights

- 4.1. Democracy (Economist EIU)
- 4.2. Democracy and Human Rights (International IDEA)
- 4.3. Press Freedom (RSF)
- 4.4. Civic Space (CIVICUS)

5. CSO International Engagements

- 5.1. Sub-regional Forum on SDGs
- 5.2. Sub-regional Organizations
- 5.3. Others

6. Recommendations

- 6.1. COVID-19
- 6.2. SDGs and Human Rights
- 6.3. Democracy and Civic Space
- 6.4. International Engagement

7. Conclusion

Annex

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Regional Research on Africa and Asia

Executive Summary

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Methodology
- 1.2. SDGs 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

2. COVID-19

- 2.1. State and Trends of COVID-19 – Cases and Deaths
- 2.2. State and Challenges related to Vaccination

3. Progress on SDGs

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- 3.4. SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions)
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- 4.1. Democracy (Economist EIU)
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- 5.1. Sub-regional Forum on SDG
- 5.2. Sub-regional Organizations

6. Recommendations

- 6.1. COVID-19
- 6.2. SDGs and Human Rights
- 6.3. Democracy and Civic Space
- 6.4. International Engagement

7. Conclusion

Annex

Guidelines about Table and International Data

Topic (Section)	Details (Sub-section)	Table (Word file)	International Data (Excel file and infographic)
1. Introduction	1.1. Methodology		
	1.2. SDGs 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)		
2. COVID-19	2.1. State and Trends of the C19 Pandemic (Cases and Deaths)		• COVID-19 (Cases, deaths and vaccination)
	2.3. State and Challenges related to Vaccination		
3. Progress on SDGs	3.1. Overall implementation	• National Mechanisms on SDGs	• SDSN SDG Index (2016-2021)
	3.2. Goal 5		
	3.3. Goal 10		
	3.4. Goal 16		
	3.6. Top 5 SDGs from the UPR3 Recommendations	• National Mechanisms on Human Rights	• UPR3 Recommendations with Top 5 SDGs • VNR-UPR Calendar
4. Democracy and Civic space	4.1. Democracy		• Democracy Index 2016-2020
	4.2. Democracy and Human Rights		• International IDEA
	4.3. Press freedom		• Press Freedom Index by RSF 2016-2020
	4.4. Civic Space		• Civic space monitor by CIVICUS (2017-2020)
5. CSO International engagements on SDG	5.1. Sub-regional Forum on SDGs	• CSO international engagement on SDGs	
	5.2. Sub-regional Organizations		
	5.3. Others		
6. Recommendations	6.1. COVID-19		
	6.2. SDGs and Human Rights		• Compilation of International CSO documents
	6.3. Democracy and Civic Space		
	6.4. International Engagement		
7. Conclusion			

III. Summary of the Research in PPT

- A. International Data about Civic Space and SDGs in Asia and Africa**
- B. 4 Sub-regions in Asia: Central Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia and Northeast Asia**
- C. 5 Sub-regions in Africa: Northern Africa, Western Africa, Central Africa, Eastern Africa and Southern Africa**
- D. Regional (Asia and Africa) and Inter-regional in Asia and Africa**

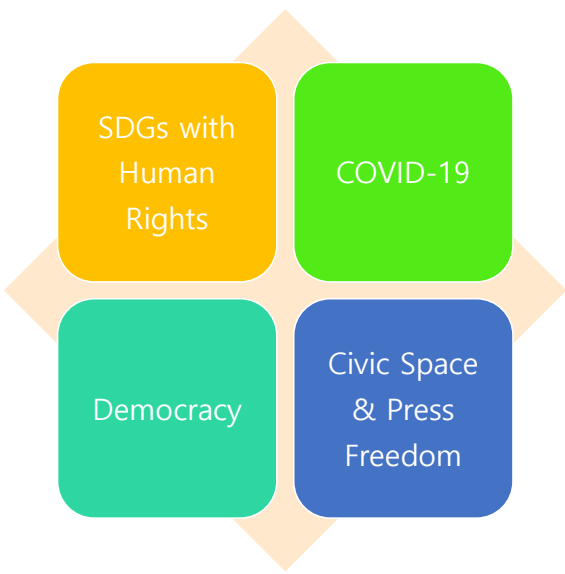
A. International Data about Civic Space and SDGs in Asia and Africa



Virtual, 26-28 October 2021
International data of Civic Space with SDGs in Africa



Internationally Comparative Data



- Assessment of the State of the SDGs implementation in Asia and Africa - by country and sub-region.
- Analysis of the UPR-3 Recommendations with the Top 5 SDGs in Asia and Africa.
- State and trends of the COVID-19 - Confirmed Cases, Deaths and Vaccination in Asia and Africa.
- Assessment of the state of democracy and the impact of COVID-19 on Democracy and Human Rights in Asia and Africa
- Assessment of the state of civic space and press freedom

Contents

- A. SDSN Sustainable Development Report (2016-2021)
- B. UN UPR-3 Recommendations with the Top 5 SDGs (2016-2021)
- C. COVID-19 - Confirmed Cases, Deaths and Vaccination (Oct. 2021)
- D. Democracy Index (2016-2020)
- E. International IDEA: Global State of Democracy (GSoD) - Impact of the COVID-19 on Democracy and Human Rights 2020
- F. CIVICUS : Civic Space
- G. RSF: Press Freedom Index
- H. International CSOs Statements on SDGs, Democracy and Civic Space.

Hyperlinks about International Data

- A. SDSN Sustainable Development Report (2016-2021)
 - [Sustainable Development Report 2021 - Sustainable Development Report \(sdgindex.org\)](https://sdgindex.org/)
- B. UN UPR-3 Recommendations with the Top 5 SDGs (2016-2021) and VNR-UPR 3 & 4 Calendar
 - <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/>
 - <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/CyclesUPR.aspx>
- C. COVID-19 - Confirmed Cases, Deaths and Vaccination (Oct. 2021)
 - Worldometer <https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/>
 - WHO <https://covid19.who.int/>
 - OurWorldinData <https://ourworldindata.org/covid-cases>

Hyperlinks about International Data

D. Democracy Index (2016-2020)

- http://www.eiu.com/public/thankyou_download.aspx?activity=download&campaignid=DemocracyIndex

E. International IDEA: Global State of Democracy (GSoD) - Impact of the COVID-19 on Democracy and Human Rights 2020

- [The Global State of Democracy initiative \(idea.int\)](https://www.idea.int)

F. CIVICUS : Civic Space (2017-2020)

- <https://www.civicus.org/index.php/state-of-civil-society-report>

G. RSF: Press Freedom Index

- <https://www.eiu.com/n/campaigns/democracy-index>

Asia



Africa



Acronyms – Asian Countries including Russia Central, South, Southeast and Northeast Asia

KZ	Kazakhstan	AF	Afghanistan	MV	Maldives	BN	Brunei	PH	Philippines	CN	China
KG	Kyrgyzstan	BD	Bangladesh	NP	Nepal	KH	Cambodia	SG	Singapore	JN	Japan
TJ	Tajikistan	BT	Bhutan	PK	Pakistan	ID	Indonesia	TH	Thailand	MG	Mongolia
TM	Turkmenistan	IN	India	LK	Sri Lanka	LA	Laos	TL	Timor Leste	NK	North Korea
UZ	Uzbekistan					MY	Malaysia	VN	Vietnam	SK	South Korea
						MM	Myanmar			TW	Taiwan

Acronyms – African Countries North, West, Central, East and Southern Africa

DZ	Algeria	BJ	Benin	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger	CM	Cameroon	BI	Burundi	RW	Rwanda	AO	Angola	MW	Malawi	ZA	South Africa
EG	Egypt	BF	Burkina Faso	GW	Guinea-Bissau	NG	Nigeria	CF	Central African Republic	DJ	Djibouti	SO	Somalia	BW	Botswana	MU	Mauritius	TZ	Tanzania, United Republic Of
LY	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	CV	Cape Verde	LR	Liberia	SN	Senegal	TD	Chad	ER	Eritrea	SS	South Sudan	KM	Comoros	MZ	Mozambique	ZM	Zambia
MA	Morocco	CI	Cote D'Ivoire	ML	Mali	SL	Sierra Leone	CG	Congo	ET	Ethiopia	TZ	Tanzania, United Republic Of	LS	Lesotho	NA	Namibia	ZW	Zimbabwe
SD	Sudan	GM	Gambia	MR	Mauritania	TG	Togo	CD	Congo (Democratic Republic)	KE	Kenya	UG	Uganda	MG	Madagascar	SC	Seychelles		
TN	Tunisia	GH	Ghana					GQ	Equatorial Guinea										
								GA	Gabon										
								ST	Sao Tome and Principe										

A

SDSN Sustainable Development Report (2016-2021)

[Sustainable Development Report 2021 - Sustainable Development Report \(sdgindex.org\)](https://sdgindex.org)

The Database for the SDGs Report in 2021 in Asia

		↑ On track or maintaining achievement	↔ Moderately Increasing	→ Stagnating	↓ Decreasing																																						
		green	yellow	orange	red	Goal Achievement	Challenges remain	Significant challenges	Major challenges																																		
Sub-region / Country	Score (/100)	Rank (/165)	Spillover Score (/100)	Goal 1 Dash	Goal 1 Trend	Goal 2 Dash	Goal 2 Trend	Goal 3 Dash	Goal 3 Trend	Goal 4 Dash	Goal 4 Trend	Goal 5 Dash	Goal 5 Trend	Goal 6 Dash	Goal 6 Trend	Goal 7 Dash	Goal 7 Trend	Goal 8 Dash	Goal 8 Trend	Goal 9 Dash	Goal 9 Trend	Goal 10 Dash	Goal 10 Trend	Goal 11 Dash	Goal 11 Trend	Goal 12 Dash	Goal 13 Dash	Goal 14 Dash	Goal 15 Dash	Goal 16 Dash	Goal 17 Dash												
Central Asia	Kazakhstan	71.6	59	94.6	green	↑	red	→	orange	↑	yellow	→	yellow	→	yellow	↑	yellow	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	yellow	↔	yellow	↔	orange	orange	→	grey	↔	red	→	red	↔	red	→						
	Kyrgyzstan	74.0	44	96.0	yellow	↔	orange	→	orange	↑	green	↑	orange	→	orange	↔	yellow	↑	orange	↔	red	↔	yellow	↔	yellow	↔	yellow	yellow	→	grey	↔	red	→	red	↔	yellow	→						
	Tajikistan	69.8	78	97.5	yellow	↑	red	→	red	↔	green	↔	orange	→	orange	↑	orange	↔	red	↔	red	→	orange	↔	orange	↔	red	↔	grey	↔	red	→	red	→	orange	→							
	Turkmenistan	61.1	117	90.5	red	↔	red	→	red	↔	yellow	↔	orange	→	red	↑	yellow	↔	red	↑	red	→	grey	↔	orange	→	yellow	red	→	grey	↔	red	→	red	→	red	→						
	Uzbekistan	69.8	77	98.1	orange	↑	orange	→	orange	↔	green	↑	yellow	↔	red	↑	yellow	↔	red	→	red	→	red	↔	red	↔	red	↔	yellow	yellow	↔	grey	↔	red	→	red	→	orange	→				
South Asia	Afghanistan	53.9	137	99.3	grey	↔	red	→	red	→	red	↔	red	→	red	↔	orange	↔	red	→	red	→	red	↔	red	↔	red	↔	yellow	green	↔	grey	↔	red	→	red	→	red	↔				
	Bangladesh	63.5	109	99.3	orange	↑	orange	↔	red	↔	yellow	↑	orange	↔	red	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	red	↔	orange	↔	red	↔	red	↔	green	green	↔	red	→	red	↓	red	→	red	→				
	Bhutan	70.0	75	93.9	yellow	↔	red	→	red	↔	yellow	↑	red	↔	red	↔	yellow	↔	red	↔	red	→	red	↔	red	↔	red	↔	yellow	orange	↔	grey	↔	red	→	red	→	yellow	↑	orange	↔		
	India	60.1	120	98.9	orange	↔	red	→	red	↔	yellow	↓	red	→	red	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	red	↔	red	↔	red	↔	red	↔	red	↔	green	↑	red	↔	red	↓	red	→	red	→			
	Maldives	69.3	79	88.3	green	↑	red	↔	orange	↔	green	↑	red	→	orange	↔	green	↑	yellow	→	orange	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	yellow	↑	red	orange	↔	red	↔	orange	↓	orange	↑	orange	↔				
	Nepal	66.5	96	99.2	orange	↔	red	↔	red	↔	yellow	↔	orange	↔	red	↔	red	↔	orange	↔	red	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	red	↔	green	green	↔	grey	↔	red	→	red	↓	red	→	orange	↔		
	Pakistan	57.7	129	99.7	orange	↔	red	→	red	↔	red	↔	red	→	red	↔	red	↔	red	↔	red	→	red	↔	red	↔	red	↔	red	↔	yellow	green	↔	red	→	red	↓	red	→	red	→		
	Sri Lanka	68.1	87	96.4	yellow	↑	red	↔	red	↔	green	↑	red	→	red	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	red	↔	red	↔	red	↔	red	↔	red	↔	orange	green	↔	red	→	red	↓	red	→	red	→		
Southeast Asia	Brunei	68.3	84	70.9	grey	↔	red	→	orange	↔	green	↑	orange	↔	orange	↑	yellow	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	grey	↔	grey	↔	red	red	↔	red	→	red	→	orange	↔	grey	↔				
	Cambodia	64.5	102	98.8	yellow	↑	orange	↔	red	↔	orange	→	red	→	red	↔	orange	↔	red	↔	red	↔	red	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	green	green	↔	red	→	red	↓	red	↔	orange	→				
	Indonesia	66.3	97	96.9	orange	↔	red	↔	red	↔	yellow	↑	orange	↔	red	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	red	↔	red	↔	red	↔	red	↔	red	↔	yellow	yellow	↔	red	→	red	→	red	→	orange	→		
	Laos	63.0	110	99.2	orange	↔	orange	↔	red	↔	yellow	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	red	↔	red	↔	red	↔	red	↔	orange	↔	green	yellow	↔	grey	↔	red	→	red	↓	red	→	red	→
	Malaysia	70.9	65	77.8	green	↑	red	→	red	↔	yellow	→	red	↔	orange	↔	yellow	↑	yellow	↑	yellow	↑	yellow	↑	red	↔	yellow	↔	orange	orange	→	red	→	red	↓	yellow	↔	orange	→				
	Myanmar	64.9	101	100.0	yellow	↑	orange	→	red	↔	red	↑	orange	→	red	↔	red	↔	red	↔	red	↔	red	↔	orange	↔	red	↔	green	yellow	↔	red	→	red	↓	red	→	red	→	red	↔		
	Philippines	64.5	103	97.9	orange	↔	red	↔	red	↔	yellow	↓	orange	→	orange	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	red	↔	red	↔	red	↔	red	↔	green	yellow	↔	red	→	red	↓	red	→	orange	→				
	Singapore	69.9	76	20.6	green	↑	orange	↔	yellow	↔	green	↑	yellow	↔	yellow	↔	yellow	↔	green	↑	orange	↔	green	↑	grey	↔	yellow	↔	red	red	↔	red	→	red	↓	orange	↔	orange	↔				
	Thailand	74.2	43	88.7	green	↑	red	→	red	↔	yellow	↑	orange	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	red	↔	orange	↔	orange	orange	↔	red	→	red	↓	orange	↔	orange	→				
	Timor-Leste				red	↓	red	→	red	↔	red	↔	red	→	red	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	red	↔	yellow	orange	↔	grey	grey	↔	orange	↔	orange	→	red	→	red	→	orange	↔	
Vietnam	72.8	51	96.4	yellow	↑	red	↔	red	↔	green	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	yellow	↑	orange	↔	red	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	green	yellow	↔	red	→	red	↓	red	→	orange	→					
Northeast Asia	China	72.1	57	94.6	green	↑	orange	↔	orange	↔	green	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	yellow	yellow	↔	red	→	red	↓	orange	↔	orange	→				
	Japan	79.8	18	68.8	yellow	↑	orange	↔	orange	↔	green	↑	red	↔	red	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	yellow	orange	↔	red	→	red	↓	green	↑	red	→				
	Mongolia	63.8	106	94.9	yellow	↑	red	→	red	↔	green	↔	orange	↔	red	↔	red	↔	orange	↔	red	↔	orange	↔	red	↔	red	↔	red	↔	grey	↔	red	→	red	→	red	→	yellow	↔			
	South Korea	78.6	28	71.6	yellow	↔	orange	↔	yellow	↔	green	↑	red	↔	orange	↔	orange	↔	yellow	↔	yellow	↔	yellow	↔	red	↔	yellow	↔	orange	red	↔	red	→	red	↓	yellow	↔	red	→				
	North Korea				grey	↔	red	→	red	↔	green	↔	yellow	↔	orange	↔	red	↔	orange	↔	red	↔	orange	↔	red	↔	orange	↔	green	green	↔	red	→	red	→	red	→	red	→	grey	↔		

The Database for the SDGs Report in 2021 in Africa

↑ On track or maintaining achievement
 ↔ Moderately Increasing
 ↔ Stagnating
 ↓ Decreasing

■ Goal Achievement
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Major challenges

Sub-region / Country	Score (2018)	Rank (2018)	Spillover Score (2018)	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7	Goal 8	Goal 9	Goal 10	Goal 11	Goal 12	Goal 13	Goal 14	Goal 15	Goal 16	Goal 17
North Africa																				
Algeria	70.9	56	97.5	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Egypt	68.7	82	86.7	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Libya	NA	NA	NA	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Morocco	70.5	69	98.9	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Sudan	49.5	157	100.0	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Tunisia	71.4	67	104.2	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
West Africa																				
Benin	49.9	155	98.8	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Burkina Faso	53.5	139	99.4	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Cabo Verde	68.1	86	91.4	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Cote d'Ivoire (Upper Coast)	57.6	131	99.5	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Gambia	59.3	123	97.9	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Ghana	62.5	114	97.6	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Guinea	51.0	153	99.5	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	NA	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Liberia	46.5	165	98.0	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Mali	52.2	146	99.6	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Mali (Lower Volta)	55.5	133	98.0	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Niger	40.5	156	99.3	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Nigeria	48.9	160	99.9	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Senegal	58.4	126	99.2	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Sierra Leone	51.7	148	99.5	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Togo	53.7	149	99.5	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Cameroon	55.3	134	99.6	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Central Africa																				
Central African Republic	38.3	165	99.7	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Chad	40.9	163	99.8	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Congo (Democratic Republic)	49.3	158	99.4	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Congo (Republic)	53.0	144	97.7	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	NA	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Gabon	62.8	111	93.0	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Sao Tome and Principe	58.8	124	95.6	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Burundi	51.8	147	99.8	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Ethiopia	53.9	138	98.2	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Eritrea	NA	NA	NA	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Ethiopia	54.5	136	99.7	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Kenya	60.6	118	94.9	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Rwanda	57.6	130	98.9	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Tanzania	45.6	162	100.0	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Somalia	NA	NA	NA	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
South Sudan	39.9	164	99.9	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Tanzania	56.4	132	98.5	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Uganda	53.5	140	99.2	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Angola	50.3	154	97.0	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
South Africa																				
Botswana	62.9	115	99.6	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Comoros	NA	NA	NA	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Democratic Republic of Congo	49.3	158	99.4	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Eswatini	53.3	142	84.8	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Lesotho	54.8	135	95.7	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Madagascar	40.0	159	99.5	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Malawi	51.4	149	99.1	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Mauritius	66.7	97	88.4	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Mozambique	51.0	152	99.5	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Namibia	61.8	116	87.5	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Senegal	NA	NA	NA	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
South Africa	63.7	107	88.6	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Tanzania	56.4	132	98.5	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Zambia	53.4	141	98.3	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Zimbabwe	58.7	125	98.1	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔

Map of index : Asian countries

- > 80
- 70 - 80
- 60 - 70
- 50 - 60
- < 50
- Information unavailable

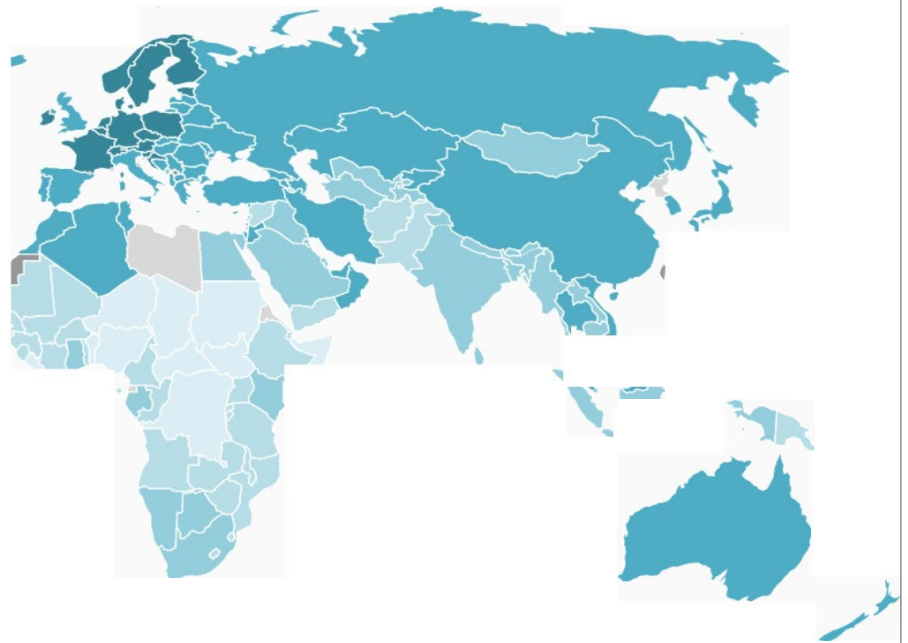
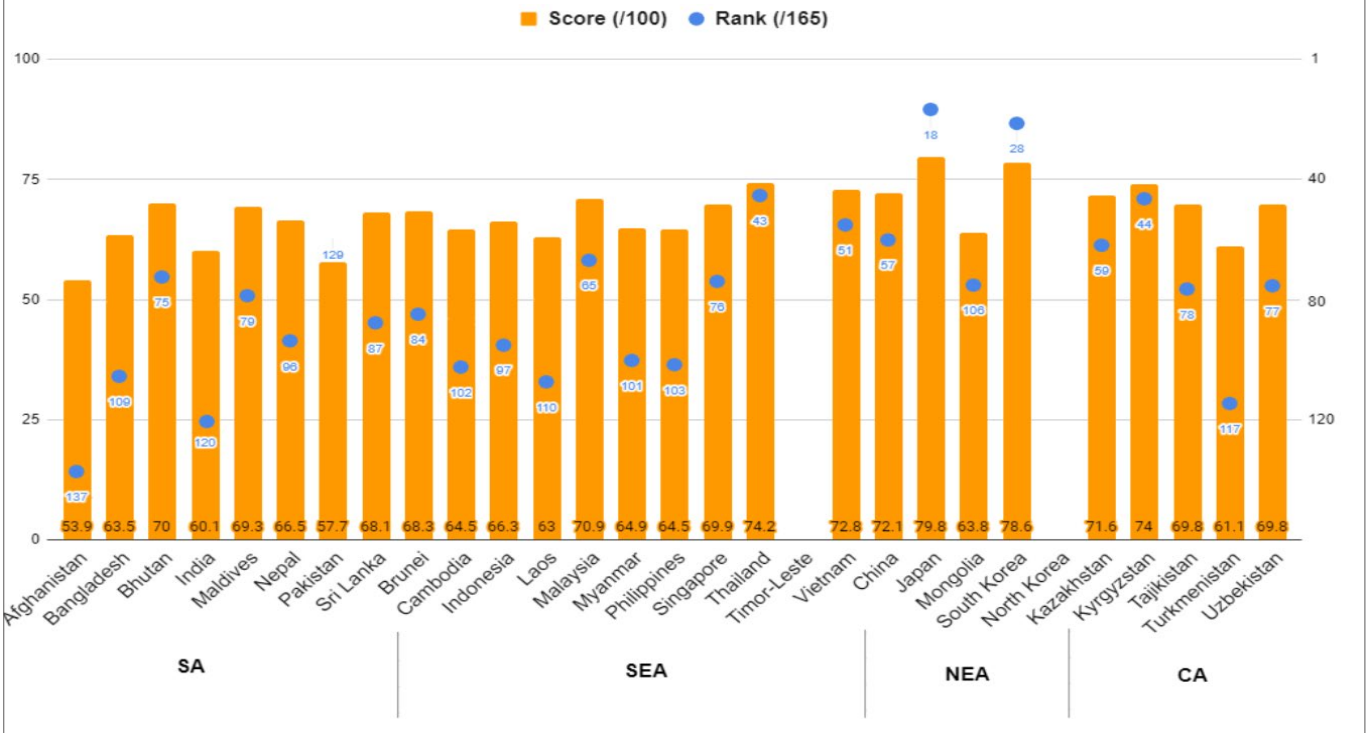
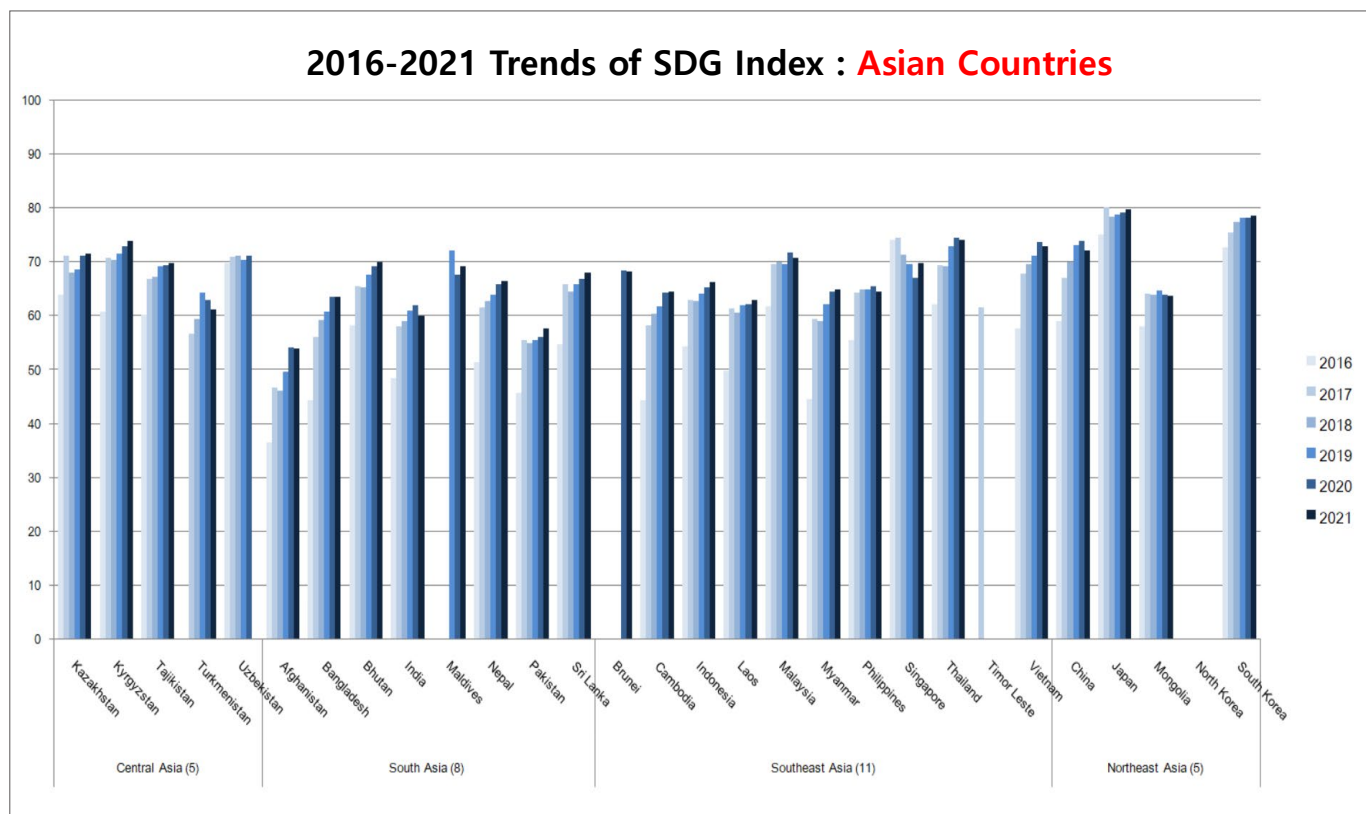


Table of Score and Rank - Asian Countries

Rank	Country	Score	Performance by SDG	Rank	Country	Score	Performance by SDG
18	Japan	79.85		87	Sri Lanka	68.10	
28	Korea, Rep.	78.59		96	Nepal	66.52	
43	Thailand	74.19		97	Indonesia	66.34	
44	Kyrgyz Republic	74.00		101	Myanmar	64.95	
51	Vietnam	72.85		102	Cambodia	64.54	
57	China	72.06		103	Philippines	64.51	
59	Kazakhstan	71.64		106	Mongolia	63.79	
65	Malaysia	70.88		109	Bangladesh	63.45	
75	Bhutan	69.98		110	Lao PDR	63.01	
76	Singapore	69.89		117	Turkmenistan	61.14	
77	Uzbekistan	69.84		120	India	60.07	
78	Tajikistan	69.76		129	Pakistan	57.72	
79	Maldives	69.27		137	Afghanistan	53.93	
84	Brunei Darussalam	68.27					

Graph of Score and Rank : Asian Countries





B

UN UPR-3 Recommendations with the Top 5 SDGs (2016-2021) & VNR and UPR-3 and 4 Calendar

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/Documentation.aspx>

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/>

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/CyclesUPR.aspx>

UPR-3 Recommendations and Top5 to SDGs in Asia

Country name	UPR-2 (2014)	UPR-3 (2019)	Top 1	Top 2	Top 3	Top 4	Top 5	
	Recommended / Accepted							
Central Asia (5)								
Central Asia (5)	Kazakhstan	198 / 147 (74%)	245 / 214 (87%)	SDG 16 (35%)	SDG 5 (20%)	SDG 10 (14%)	SDG 8 (10%)	SDG 4 (7%)
	Kyrgyzstan	196 / 149 (76%)	232 / 193 (83%)	SDG 16 (44%)	SDG 5 (18%)	SDG 10 (10%)	SDG 4 (7%)	SDG 8 (5%)
	Tajikistan	208 / 158 (76%)	[No outcome of review]	SDG 16 (38%)	SDG 5 (16%)	SDG 8 (11%)	SDG 4 (9%)	SDG 10 (7%)
	Turkmenistan	183 / 166 (90%)	191 / 172 (90%)	SDG 16 (48%)	SDG 5 (15%)	SDG 10 (9%)	SDG 8 (8%)	SDG 4 (5%)
	Uzbekistan	203 / 143 (70%)	212 / 198 (93%)	SDG 16 (41%)	SDG 8 (20%)	SDG 5 (13%)	SDG 10 (9%)	SDG 4 (7%)
South Asia (8)								
South Asia (8)	Afghanistan	NA	300 / 277 (92%)	SDG 16 (24%)	SDG 5 (21%)	SDG 4 (9%)	SDG 1 (3%)	SDG 3 (2%)
	Bangladesh	430 / 394 (92%)	288 / 217 (75%)	SDG 16 (23%)	SDG 5, 8 (11%)	SDG 10 (5%)	SDG 4 (3%)	SDG 1, 3 (3%)
	Bhutan	291 / 200 (69%)	257 / 187 (73%)	SDG 16 (13%)	SDG 5 (12%)	SDG 4 (9%)	SDG 8 (7%)	SDG 1 (6%)
	India	339 / 169 (50%)	296 / 184 (62%)	SDG 16 (18%)	SDG 5 (15%)	SDG 8 (7%)	SDG 4 (6%)	SDG 10 (5%)
	Maldives	541 / 419 (77%)	297 / 222 (75%)	SDG 16 (29%)	SDG 5 (16%)	SDG 8 (5%)	SDG 10 (5%)	SDG 3 (3%)
	Nepal	308 / 235 (76%)	217 / 207 (76%)	SDG 16 (20%)	SDG 5 (16%)	SDG 4, 8 (8%)	SDG 1 (4%)	SDG 3 (4%)
	Pakistan	489 / 372 (76%)	326 / 189 (58%)	SDG 16 (16%)	SDG 5 (13%)	SDG 4 (5%)	SDG 8 (5%)	SDG 10 (4%)
	Sri Lanka	444 / 242 (54%)	554 / 438 (79%)	SDG 16 (18%)	SDG 5 (11%)	SDG 1, 10 (6%)	SDG 2 (4%)	SDG 8 (3%)
Southeast Asia (11)								
Southeast Asia (11)	Brunei	189 / 97 (51%)	220 / 108 (49%)	SDG 16 (36%)	SDG 8 (15%)	SDG 4 (11%)	SDG 5 (11%)	SDG 10 (9%)
	Cambodia	205 / 163 (80%)	188 / 173 (92%)	SDG 16 (41%)	SDG 1 (13%)	SDG 2 (9%)	SDG 8 (8%)	SDG 5 (8%)
	Indonesia	180 / 150 (83%)	225 / 167 (74%)	SDG 16 (44%)	SDG 4 (11%)	SDG 8 (12%)	SDG 5 (10%)	SDG 10 (10%)
	Laos	196 / 116 (59%)	226 / 160 (71%)	SDG 16 (43%)	SDG 5 (10%)	SDG 4 (10%)	SDG 3 (8%)	SDG 1 (7%)
	Malaysia	232 / 150 (38%)	268 / 148 (55%)	SDG 16 (27%)	SDG 8 (27%)	SDG 8 (12%)	SDG 3 (10%)	SDG 5 (10%)
	Myanmar	281 / 166 (59%)	[No outcome of review]	SDG 16 (32%)	SDG 10 (15%)	SDG 8 (9%)	SDG 5 (6%)	SDG 3 (3%)
	Philippines	88 / 62 (70%)	257 / 103 (40%)	SDG 16 (36%)	SDG 10 (15%)	SDG 5 (13%)	SDG 3 (9%)	SDG 8 (6%)
	Singapore	236 / 125 (53%)	324 / 230 (71%)	SDG 16 (17%)	SDG 8 (15%)	SDG 5 (10%)	SDG 10 (6%)	SDG 4 (5%)
	Thailand	249 / 187 (38%)	NA	SDG 16 (8%)	SDG 8 (4%)	SDG 5 (3%)	SDG 3 (2%)	SDG 4 + 10 (1%)
	Timor-Leste	154 / 146 (95%)	NA	SDG 5 (9%)	SDG 16 (4%)	SDG 1 (3%)	SDG 2 (2%)	SDG 3, 4, 8 (2%)
	Vietnam	256 / 195 (76%)	291 / 220 (76%)	SDG 16 (39%)	SDG 1 (14%)	SDG 10 (9%)	SDG 4 (8%)	SDG 17 (7%)
Northeast Asia (5)								
Northeast Asia (5)	China	252 / 204 (81%)	346 / 284 (82%)	SDG 16 (36%)	SDG 10 (15%)	SDG 1 (12%)	SDG 4 (12%)	SDG 8 (7%)
	Japan	174 / 125 (72%)	217 / 145 (66%)	SDG 16 (54%)	SDG 5 (11%)	SDG 10 (9%)	SDG 8 (7%)	SDG 4 (7%)
	Mongolia	164 / 150 (91%)	190 / 170 (89%)	SDG 16 (42%)	SDG 5 (14%)	SDG 8 (11%)	SDG 10 (11%)	SDG 4 (7%)
	South Korea	70 / 43 (61%)	218 / 121 (55%)	SDG 16 (23%)	SDG 5 (20%)	SDG 10 (17%)	SDG 8 (15%)	SDG 4 (7%)
	North Korea	269 / 114 (42%)	262 / 132 (50%)	SDG 16 (30%)	SDG 10 (15%)	SDG 1 (12%)	SDG 8 (8%)	SDG 3 (6%)
Russia	231 / 162 (70%)	317 / 191 (60%)	SDG 16 (48%)	SDG 10 (16%)	SDG 5 (16%)	SDG 8 (8%)	SDG 4 (5%)	

UPR-3 Recommendations and Top5 to SDGs in Africa

Country name	UPR-2 (2014)	UPR-3 (2019)	Top 1	Top 2	Top 3	Top 4	Top 5	
	Recommended / Accepted							
Northern Africa (7)								
Northern Africa (7)	Algeria	112 / 78 (69%)	235 / 180 (77%)	SDG 16 (46%)	SDG 5 (26%)	SDG 4 (19%)	SDG 8 (12%)	SDG 3 (7%)
	Egypt	321 / 224 (70%)	272 / 294 (79%)	SDG 16 (45%)	SDG 5 (21%)	SDG 4 (11%)	SDG 8 (10%)	SDG 10 (8%)
	Libya	203 / 161 (80%)	245 / 181 (64%)	SDG 16 (46%)	SDG 5 (18%)	SDG 8 (10%)	SDG 3 (8%)	SDG 10 (8%)
	Morocco	139 / 131 (94%)	244 / 191 (78%)	SDG 16 (35%)	SDG 5 (13%)	SDG 8 (10%)	SDG 8, SDG 10 (10%)	SDG 3 (5%)
	Sudan	244 / 180 (74%)	[No outcome of review]	SDG 16 (44%)	SDG 5 (29%)	SDG 8 (11%)	SDG 4 (10%)	SDG 10 (8%)
	Tunisia	125 / 110 (88%)	240 / 189 (78%)	SDG 16 (50%)	SDG 5 (35%)	SDG 10 (11%)	SDG 8 (10%)	SDG 4 (5%)
	Western Sahara	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Africa (16)								
West Africa (16)	Benin	129 / 123 (95%)	198 / 191 (96%)	SDG 16 (31%)	SDG 5 (25%)	SDG 8 (12%)	SDG 4 (10%)	SDG 1 (8%)
	Burkina Faso	165 / 138 (83%)	204 / 184 (90%)	SDG 5 (32%)	SDG 16 (24%)	SDG 8 (11%)	SDG 3 (5%)	SDG 1 (5%)
	Cabo Verde	123 / 123 (100%)	159 / 144 (90%)	SDG 16 (31%)	SDG 5 (25%)	SDG 8 (12%)	SDG 4 (8%)	SDG 10 (6%)
	Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	198 / 191 (96%)	247 / 222 (90%)	SDG 16 (38%)	SDG 5 (27%)	SDG 1 (7%)	SDG 4 (6%)	SDG 10 (5%)
	Gambia	171 / 91 (53%)	222 / 207 (93%)	SDG 16 (37%)	SDG 5 (25%)	SDG 10 (8%)	SDG 8 (7%)	SDG 1 (6%)
	Ghana	148 / 123 (83%)	241 / 212 (88%)	SDG 16 (27%)	SDG 5 (22%)	SDG 4 (13%)	SDG 10 (11%)	SDG 8 (9%)
	Guinea	194 / 181 (93%)	213 / 203 (95%)	SDG 16 (41%)	SDG 5 (25%)	SDG 4 (7%)	SDG 10 (7%)	SDG 1 (5%)
	Guinea-Bissau	151 / 147 (97%)	197 / 190 (99%)	SDG 16 (41%)	SDG 5 (21%)	SDG 8 (9%)	SDG 4 (6%)	SDG 3 (6%)
	Liberia	185 / 147 (79%)	218 / 166 (76%)	SDG 16 (35%)	SDG 5 (28%)	SDG 10 (8%)	SDG 8 (7%)	SDG 3 (7%)
	Mali	123 / 112 (90%)	194 / 187 (96%)	SDG 16 (42%)	SDG 5 (28%)	SDG 8 (12%)	SDG 3 (6%)	SDG 4 (5%)
	Mauritania	200 / 140 (70%)	266 / 201 (76%)	SDG 16 (33%)	SDG 5 (26%)	SDG 8 (14%)	SDG 4 (10%)	SDG 10 (8%)
	Niger	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Nigeria	219 / 184 (84%)	290 / 240 (83%)	SDG 16 (41%)	SDG 5 (17%)	SDG 10 (10%)	SDG 1 (7%)	SDG 4 (7%)
	Senegal	185 / 154 (83%)	257 / 229 (89%)	SDG 16 (30%)	SDG 5 (20%)	SDG 8 (13%)	SDG 4 (10%)	SDG 3 (7%)
	Sierra Leone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Togo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Central Africa (8)								
Central Africa (8)	Cameroun	171 / 121 (71%)	196 / 133 (68%)	SDG 16 (31%)	SDG 5 (26%)	SDG 10 (9%)	SDG 3 (9%)	SDG 8 (9%)
	Central African Republic	178 / 177 (99%)	207 / 179 (86%)	SDG 16 (37%)	SDG 5 (25%)	SDG 5 (16%)	SDG 3 (7%)	SDG 4 (5%)
	Chad	174 / 119 (68%)	204 / 195 (96%)	SDG 16 (40%)	SDG 5 (26%)	SDG 8 (10%)	SDG 4 (9%)	SDG 1 (5%)
	Congo (Democratic Republic)	229 / 190 (83%)	267 / 239 (90%)	SDG 16 (43%)	SDG 5 (26%)	SDG 8 (9%)	SDG 4 (6%)	SDG 1 (4%)
	Congo (Republic)	171 / 164 (96%)	194 / 188 (97%)	SDG 16 (37%)	SDG 5 (26%)	SDG 4 (14%)	SDG 3 (8%)	SDG 1 (7%)
	Equatorial Guinea	200 / 153 (77%)	221 / 202 (91%)	SDG 16 (40%)	SDG 5 (18%)	SDG 4 (11%)	SDG 1 (7%)	SDG 3 (7%)
	Gabon	115 / 105 (91%)	166 / 143 (86%)	SDG 16 (38%)	SDG 5 (17%)	SDG 10 (7%)	SDG 10 (7%)	SDG 1 (7%)
	Sao Tome and Principe	146 / 144 (99%)	161 / 148 (92%)	SDG 16 (35%)	SDG 8 (14%)	SDG 5 (13%)	SDG 10 (9%)	SDG 4 (6%)
East Africa (11)								
East Africa (11)	Burundi	174 / 135 (44%)	242 / 125 (34%)	SDG 13 (100%)	SDG 4 (93%)	SDG 8 (78%)	SDG 1 (72%)	SDG 15 (67%)
	Djibouti	167 / 158 (48%)	203 / 177 (56%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Eritrea	260 / 92 (32%)	261 / 131 (32%)	SDG 4 (40%)	SDG 8 (74%)	SDG 14 (45%)	SDG 6 (31%)	SDG 7 (48%)
	Ethiopia	260 / 190 (62%)	245 / 231 (48%)	SDG 13 (100%)	SDG 8 (78%)	SDG 4 (27%)	SDG 17 (57%)	SDG 3 (55%)
	Kenya	253 / 192 (43%)	319 / 263 (45%)	SDG 13 (100%)	SDG 4 (87%)	SDG 8 (73%)	SDG 7 (69%)	SDG 11 (66%)
	Rwanda	229 / 153 (40%)	304 / 160 (36%)	SDG 4 (85%)	SDG 16 (80%)	SDG 16 (80%)	SDG 13 (77%)	SDG 3 (61%)
	Somalia	NA	NA	SDG 13 (100%)	SDG 11 (75%)	SDG 14 (61%)	SDG 3 (55%)	SDG 6 (52%)
	Somaliiland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	South Sudan	NA	NA	SDG 13 (95%)	SDG 1 (78%)	SDG 8 (64%)	SDG 16 (54%)	SDG 4 (48%)
	Tanzania	153 / 107 (41%)	133 / 96 (42%)	SDG 13 (100%)	SDG 7 (83%)	SDG 8 (82%)	SDG 4 (81%)	SDG 16 (71%)
	Uganda	NA	228 / 148 (39%)	SDG 13 (100%)	SDG 13 (75%)	SDG 8 (70%)	SDG 17 (61%)	SDG 16 (52%)
Southern Africa (16)								
Southern Africa (16)	Angola	226 / 192 (85%)	270 / 259 (96%)	SDG 16 (41%)	SDG 3 (16%)	SDG 4 (10%)	SDG 8 (7%)	SDG 3 (6%)
	Botswana	175 / 93 (53%)	207 / 93 (45%)	SDG 16 (31%)	SDG 5 (23%)	SDG 10 (10%)	SDG 1 (9%)	SDG 4 (8%)
	Comoros	132 / 123 (93%)	177 / 165 (93%)	SDG 16 (29%)	SDG 4 (11%)	SDG 5 (10%)	SDG 3 (11%)	SDG 8 (8%)
	Democratic Republic of Congo	229 / 190 (83%)	267 / 239 (90%)	SDG 16 (43%)	SDG 5 (26%)	SDG 8 (9%)	SDG 4 (6%)	SDG 1 (4%)
	Eswatini	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Lesotho	169 / 123 (81%)	211 / 168 (80%)	SDG 16 (42%)	SDG 8 (16%)	SDG 8 (16%)	SDG 10 (7%)	SDG 3 (6%)
	Madagascar	160 / 159 (99%)	203 / 174 (86%)	SDG 16 (37%)	SDG 5 (23%)	SDG 8 (11%)	SDG 4 (8%)	SDG 3 (5%)
	Malawi	199 / 154 (77%)	232 / 192 (83%)	SDG 16 (42%)	SDG 1 (19%)	SDG 10 (13%)	SDG 3 (8%)	SDG 8 (6%)
	Mauritius	180 / 114 (76%)	176 / 133 (76%)	SDG 16 (25%)	SDG 5 (24%)	SDG 4 (7%)	SDG 10 (9%)	SDG 8 (8%)
	Mozambique	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Namibia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Seychelles	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	South Africa	151 / 120 (79%)	234 / 187 (80%)	SDG 16 (25%)	SDG 10 (19%)	SDG 5 (7%)	SDG 3 (16%)	SDG 8 (8%)
	Tanzania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Zambia	125 / 95 (76%)	203 / 183 (90%)	SDG 16 (28%)	SDG 3 (21%)	SDG 5 (20%)	SDG 4 (10%)	SDG 8 (7%)
	Zimbabwe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

VNR and UPR 3 & 4 Calendar (2016-2030) in Asia – Central and South

Central Asia (5)		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Central Asia	Kazakhstan	VNR			1											
		UPR			3 (34 th / Nov)						4 (48 th / Jan-Feb)					
	Kyrgyzstan	VNR					1									
		UPR				3 (35 th / Jan)					4 (49 th / Apr-May)					
	Tajikistan	VNR	1													
		UPR						3 (39 th / Nov)					4 (53 th / Oct-Nov)			
	Turkmenistan	VNR				1										
		UPR			3 (30 th / May)					4 (44 th / Oct-Nov)						
Uzbekistan	VNR					1										
	UPR			3 (30 th / May)					4 (44 th / Oct-Nov)							
South Asia (8)		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
South Asia	Afghanistan	VNR	1		3 (32 nd / Jan-Feb)											
		UPR								4 (46 th / Apr-May)						
	Bangladesh	VNR	1				2									
		UPR			3 (30 th / May)					4 (44 th / Oct-Nov)						
	Bhutan	VNR		1				2								
		UPR				3 (33 rd / May)					4 (47 th / Oct-Nov)					
	India	VNR	1				2									
		UPR		3 (27 th / May)					4 (41 st / Oct-Nov)							
	Maldives	VNR	1													
		UPR					3 (36 th / Nov)					4 (50 th / Oct-Nov)				
	Nepal	VNR	1				2									
		UPR						3 (37 th / Jan)						4 (51 st / Jan-Feb)		
	Pakistan	VNR				1		2								
		UPR		3 (28 th / Nov)							4 (42 nd / Jan-Feb)					
	Sri Lanka	VNR			1											
		UPR		3 (28 th / Nov)							4 (42 nd / Jan-Feb)					

VNR and UPR 3 & 4 Calendar (2016-2030) in Asia – Southeast and Northeast

Southeast Asia (11)		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Southeast Asia	Brunei	VNR				1										
		UPR				3 (33 rd / May)				4 (47 th / Oct-Nov)						
	Cambodia	VNR				1										
		UPR				3 (32 nd / Jan-Feb)					4 (46 th / Apr-May)					
	Indonesia	VNR	1			2		3								
		UPR		3 (27 th / May)					4 (41 st / Oct-Nov)							
	Laos	VNR			1											
		UPR					3 (35 th / Jan)					4 (49 th / Apr-May)				
	Malaysia	VNR	1					2								
		UPR			3 (31 st / Nov)						4 (45 th / Jan-Feb)					
	Myanmar	VNR						1								
		UPR						3 (37 th / Jan)					4 (51 st / Jan-Feb)			
	Philippines	VNR	1			2		2								
		UPR		3 (27 th / May)					4 (41 st / Oct-Nov)							
	Singapore	VNR			1											
		UPR						3 (38 th / May)					4 (52 nd / Apr-May)			
	Thailand	VNR		1				2								
		UPR						3 (39 th / Nov)					4 (53 rd / Oct-Nov)			
Timor Leste	VNR				1											
	UPR						3 (40 th / Jan-Feb)							4 (54 th / Jan-Feb)		
Vietnam	VNR			1												
	UPR				3 (32 nd / Jan-Feb)					4 (46 th / Apr-May)						
Northeast Asia (5)		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
China	VNR	1					2									
	UPR			3 (31 st / Nov)						4 (45 th / Jan-Feb)						
Japan	VNR		1				2									
	UPR		3 (28 th / Nov)							4 (42 nd / Jan-Feb)						
Mongolia	VNR				1											
	UPR					3 (36 th / Nov)					4 (50 th / Oct-Nov)					
North Korea	VNR						1									
	UPR				3 (33 rd / May)					4 (47 th / Oct-Nov)						
South Korea	VNR	1														
	UPR		3 (28 th / Nov)							4 (42 nd / Jan-Feb)						

VNR and UPR 3 & 4 Calendar (2016-2030) in Africa – North, West and Central

Northern Africa (7)		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
North Africa	Algeria	VNR		3 (27 th / May)					4 (41 st / Oct-Nov)							
	UPR															
	Egypt	VNR	1		2			3					4 (45 th / Jan-Feb)			
	UPR															
	Libya	VNR					3 (34 th / Nov)									
	UPR							1								
	Morocco	VNR														
	UPR	1					2									
	Sudan	VNR		3 (27 th / May)		1										
	UPR															
	Tunisia	VNR						3 (30 th / Nov)								
	UPR		3 (27 th / May)						2							
	Western Sahara	VNR														
	UPR															
West Africa (16)		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
West Africa	Benin	VNR			2		3									
	UPR		3 (28 th / Nov)													
	Burkina Faso	VNR				1										
	UPR															
	Cabo Verde	VNR				3 (30 th / May)										
	UPR															
	Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	VNR														
	UPR					3 (30 th / May)										
	Gambia	VNR														
	UPR					3 (34 th / Nov)										
	Ghana	VNR														
	UPR					1										
	Guinea	VNR														
	UPR					3 (28 th / Nov)										
	Guinea-Bissau	VNR														
	UPR															
	Liberia	VNR														
	UPR															
	Mali	VNR														
	UPR					1										
Mauritania	VNR															
UPR																
Niger	VNR															
UPR					1											
Nigeria	VNR															
UPR					3 (31 st / Nov)											
Senegal	VNR															
UPR					1											
Sierra Leone	VNR															
UPR					2											
Togo	VNR															
UPR					1											
Central Africa (8)		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Central Africa	Cameroon	VNR														
	UPR															
	Central African Republic	VNR														
	UPR															
	Chad	VNR														
	UPR															
	Congo (Democratic Republic)	VNR														
	UPR															
	Congo (Republic)	VNR														
	UPR															
	Equatorial Guinea	VNR														
	UPR															
	Gabon	VNR														
	UPR															
Sao Tome and Principe	VNR															
UPR																

VNR and UPR 3 & 4 Calendar (2016-2030) in Africa – East and South

East Africa (11)		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
East Africa	Burundi	VNR														
	UPR															
	Djibouti	VNR														
	UPR															
	Eritrea	VNR														
	UPR															
	Ethiopia	VNR														
	UPR															
	Kenya	VNR														
	UPR															
	Rwanda	VNR														
	UPR															
	Somalia	VNR														
	UPR															
Somiland	VNR															
UPR																
South Sudan	VNR															
UPR																
Tanzania	VNR															
UPR																
Uganda	VNR															
UPR																
Southern Africa (16)		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
South Africa	Angola	VNR														
	UPR															
	Botswana	VNR														
	UPR															
	Comoros	VNR														
	UPR															
	Democratic Republic of Congo	VNR														
	UPR															
	Eswatini	VNR														
	UPR															
	Lesotho	VNR														
	UPR															
	Madagascar	VNR														
	UPR															
	Malawi	VNR														
	UPR															
	Mauritius	VNR														
	UPR															
	Mozambique	VNR														
	UPR															
Namibia	VNR															
UPR																
Seychelles	VNR															
UPR																
South Africa	VNR															
UPR																
Tanzania	VNR															
UPR																
Zambia	VNR															
UPR																
Zimbabwe	VNR															
UPR																

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COVID-19 - Confirmed Cases, Deaths and Vaccination (Oct. 2021)

<https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/>

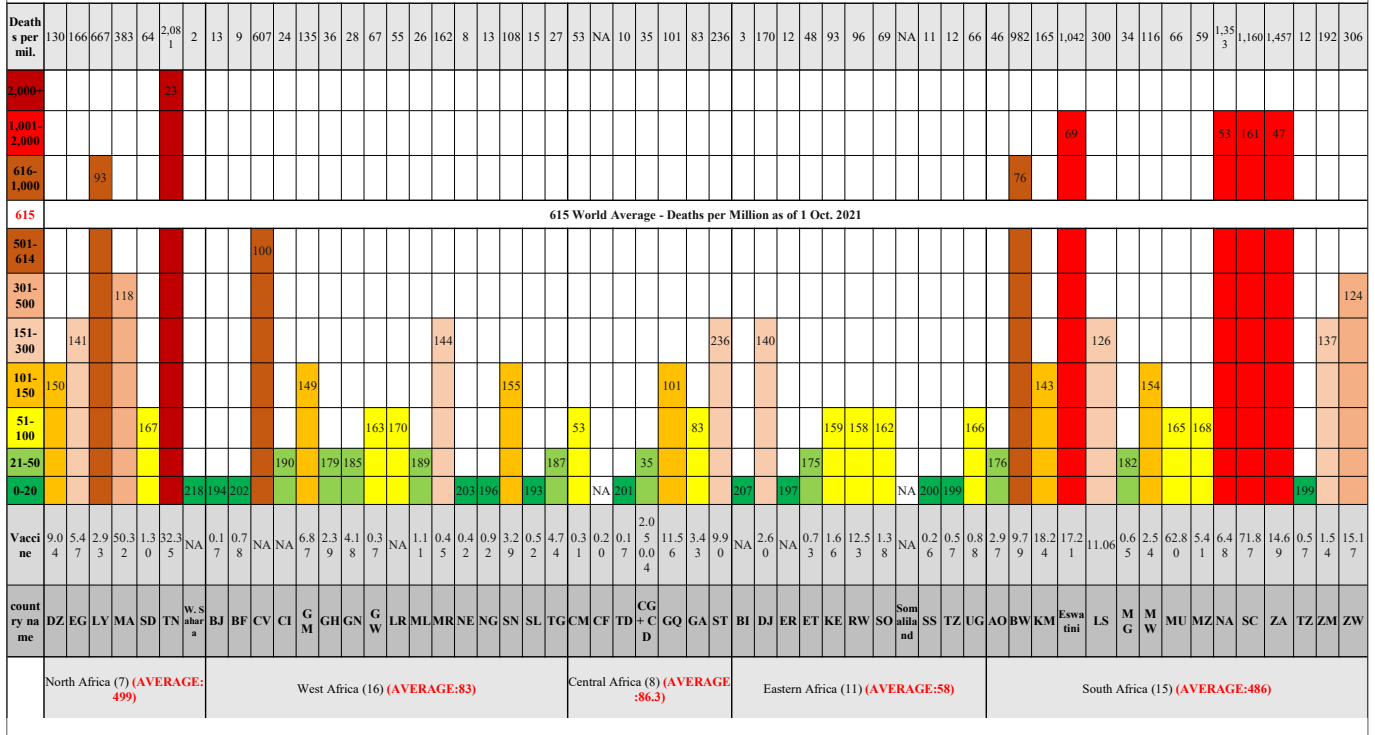
<https://covid19.who.int/>

<https://ourworldindata.org/covid-cases>

COVID-19 Data Infographics in Asia (1 Oct 2021)

Deaths per mil.	592	391	13	NA	37	180	165	4	321	418	375	123	607	126	140	513	3	811	326	348	19	243	87	200	3	141	399	NA	49	35
2,000+																														
1,001-2,000																														
616-1,000																		84												
615																														
501-614	102												99			108														
301-500		117							123	113	159									122	121							116		
151-300						139	142																131		135					
101-150												153															147			
51-100																								160						
21-50					178																								174	180
0-20			196					205									208						192			206			NA	
Vaccine	35.06	9.55	17.85	NA	NA	NA	10.3	63.66	17.68	62.68	21.41	12.9	55.14	44.53	65.41	19.06	28.19	62.92	6.81	14.53	76.87	22.73	NA	10.68	70.78	61.22	64	NA	52.66	12.92
country name	KZ	KG	TJ	TM	UZ	AF	BD	BT	IN	MV	NP	PK	LK	BN	KH	ID	LA	MV	MM	PH	SG	TH	TL	VN	CN	JN	MG	NK	SK	TW
	Central Asia (5) (AVERAGE:258)					Southern Asia (8) (AVERAGE:274)								Southeast Asia (11) (AVERAGE:256)											Northeast Asia (6) (AVERAGE:125)					

COVID-19 Data Infographics in Africa (1 Oct 2021)



COVID-19 Data Asia (1 Oct 2021)

Sub-region / Country	Country	No of Cases Per Mil. total No	Rank No of Cases per Mil.	No of Deaths Per Mil. Total No	Rank No of Deaths Per Mil	Percentage of People fully Vaccinated Globally	No of Total Population (approximately)
World Average and Total		30,160,235 (Mil)	Total : 223	616 (4.8 Mil)	Total : 223	34%	7.8 Billion
Central Asia (5)	Kazakhstan	46,750 (889,040)	103	592 (11,292)	102	35.06%	19 Million
	Kyrgyzstan	26,841 (178,740)	125	391 (2,607)	117	9.55%	7 Million
	Tajikistan	1,742 (17,084)	192	13 (124)	196	17.85% (Sept 27)	10 Million
	Turkmenistan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Uzbekistan	5,143 (175,267)	163	37 (5,143)	178	NA	34 Million
AVERAGE - Central Asia		20,119 (315,033)		258 (4,859)		21%	70 Million
Southern Asia (8)	Afghanistan	3,879 (155,286)	172	180 (7,212)	139	NA	40 Million
	Bangladesh	9,343 (1,557,964)	151	165 (27,573)	142	10.30%	167 Million
	Bhutan	3,334 (2,608)	175	4 (3)	205	63.66% (Sept 26)	0.8 Million
	India	24,218 (33,834,243)	130	321 (449,029)	123	17.68%	1,397 Million
	Maldives	153,925 (85,042)	10	418 (231)	113	62.68% (Oct 2)	0.6 Million
	Nepal	116,864 (797,192)	126	375 (11,164)	119	21.41%	30 Million
	Pakistan	5,524 (1,249,858)	161	123 (27,866)	153	12.90% (Sept 30)	226 Million
	Sri Lanka	24,177 (520,432)	131	607 (13,059)	99	55.14%	21 Million
AVERAGE - Southern Asia		42,658 (4,775,328)		274 (67,017)		34.9%	1,883 Million
Southeast Asia (11)	Brunei	17,428 (7,716)	136	126 (56)	151	44.53% (Sept 30)	0.4 Million
	Cambodia	6,658 (113,256)	159	140 (2,383)	148	65.41% (Oct 1)	17 Million
	Indonesia	15,223 (4,219,284)	140	513 (142,173)	108	19.06%	277 Million
	Laos	3,404 (25,217)	173	3 (22)	208	28.19% (Sept 30)	7 Million
	Malaysia	69,255 (2,277,565)	75	811 (26,683)	84	62.92%	33 Million
	Myanmar	8,538 (468,463)	153	326 (17,883)	122	6.81% (Sept 25)	55 Million
	Philippines	64,949 (2,593,292)	133	348 (38,767)	121	14.53% (Sept 9)	111 Million
	Singapore	17,576 (103,843)	135	19 (113)	191	76.87% (Oct 2)	6 Million
	Thailand	23,395 (1,637,432)	132	243 (17,014)	131	22.73% (Sept 22)	70 Million
	Timor Leste	14,506 (19,582)	141	87 (118)	160	NA	1 Million
	Vietnam	8,214 (808,578)	155	200 (19,715)	135	10.68% (Oct 2)	98 Million
AVERAGE - Southeast Asia		22,650 (1,115,839)		256 (24,084)		35.2%	677 Million
Northeast Asia (6)	China	67 (96,231)	215	3 (4,636)	206	70.78% (Sept 18)	1,439 Million
	Japan	13,526 (1,704,078)	142	141 (17,716)	147	61.22%	126 Million
	Mongolia	92,950 (310,875)	43	399 (1,333)	116	64.00%	3 Million
	North Korea	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	South Korea	6,198 (318,105)	160	49 (2,507)	174	52.66%	51 Million
	Taiwan	681 (16,250)	205	35 (843)	180	12.92%	24 Million
AVERAGE - Northeast Asia		22,684 (489,108)		125 (5,407)		52.3%	1,644 Million

COVID-19 Database in Africa (1 Oct 2021)

Sub-region / Country	Country	No of Cases Per Mil (total No)	Rank No of Cases per MIL	No of Deaths Per Mil (Total No)	Rank No of Deaths Per Mil	Percentage of People fully Vaccinated Globally	No of Total Population (approximate)
World Average and Total		20,169 (22,325)		416 (4.3 Mil)		14%	7.8 Billion
Northern Africa (7)	Algeria	4,542 (203,657)	166	130 (5,819)	150	9.04% (Sept 25)	44 Million
	Egypt	2,922 (206,830)	180	166 (17,399)	141	5.47% (Sept 27)	104 Million
	Libya	48,808 (241,091)	98	667 (4,664)	93	2.93% (Sept 28)	6.8 Million
	Morocco	24,956 (93,828)	128	383 (14,315)	118	50.33% (Sept 28)	37 Million
	Sudan	849 (38,328)	202	64 (32,115)	167	1.30% (Sept 19)	45 Million
	Tunisia	59,128 (97,983)	137	2,881 (24,921)	23	32.35% (Sept 29)	5 Million
	Western Sahara	16 (10)	218	2 (1)	218	N/A	0.6 Million
AVERAGE		20,174 (361,704)		499 (44,176)		16.9%	242.5 Million (SI.M)
Western Africa (16)	Benin	1,908 (23,890)	189	13 (159)	194	0.17% (Sept 30)	12.5 Million
	Burkina Faso	663 (14,335)	206	9 (187)	202	0.78% (Sept 22)	21 Million
	Cabo Verde	66,822 (37,658)	76	607 (242)	100	N/A	0.6 Million
	Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	2,222 (60,424)	186	24 (640)	190	N/A	27 Million
	Gambia	2,972 (9,535)	171	135 (438)	149	6.87% (Sept 21)	2 Million
	Ghana	3,998 (127,482)	170	36 (1,156)	179	2.39% (Sept 20)	31 Million
	Guinea	2,241 (30,430)	185	28 (279)	185	4.18% (Sept 28)	13 Million
	Guinea-Bissau	2,017 (6,112)	177	9 (125)	161	0.37% (Sept 25)	2 Million
	Liberia	1,114 (5,799)	198	55 (186)	174	N/A	5 Million
	Mali	729 (15,287)	204	25 (649)	180	1.11% (Sept 23)	20.9 Million
	Mauritania	7,530 (36,163)	156	162 (778)	140	0.85% (Sept 9)	4.8 Million
	Niger	239 (6,842)	213	8 (203)	203	0.42% (Sept 22)	25 Million
	Nigeria	970 (206,138)	200	13 (2,724)	196	0.92% (Sept 18)	212 Million
	Senegal	4,267 (73,800)	169	108 (1,860)	155	3.29% (Sept 30)	17 Million
	Sierra Leone	782 (6,296)	203	15 (121)	193	0.52% (Sept 27)	8 Million
	Yogo	3,972 (25,535)	178	21 (233)	187	4.74% (Sept 24)	8 Million
AVERAGE		6,467 (42,838)		83 (631)		1.0%	409.8 Million (SI.M)
Central Africa (8)	Cameroon	3,372 (92,303)	174	53 (1,459)	171	0.31% (Sept 27)	27 Million
	Central African Republic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.20% (Sept 30)	N/A
	Chad	296 (5,844)	211	10 (174)	201	0.17% (Sept 20)	17 Million
	Congo (Republic + Democratic Republic)	2,524 (14,359)	182	25 (197)	180	2.05% (Sept 30)	5 Million
	Equatorial Guinea	8,464 (12,362)	154	101 (147)	156	0.84% (Sept 24)	1 Million
	Gabon	13,378 (38,648)	143	33 (190)	161	3.43% (Sept 30)	2 Million
	Sao Tome and Principe	15,763 (3,535)	138	236 (53)	132	9.90% (Sept 24)	0.2 Million
AVERAGE		7,299 (26,275)		86.3 (370)		2.3%	52.2 Million (SI.M)
Eastern Africa (11)	Burundi	1,481 (18,271)	196	3 (28)	207	N/A	12 Million
	Djibouti	12,845 (12,922)	145	170 (171)	140	2.60% (Sept 30)	1 Million
	Eritrea	1,863 (6,723)	191	12 (42)	197	N/A	3 Million
	Ethiopia	2,042 (48,669)	179	48 (5,722)	175	0.73% (Oct 1)	118 Million
	Kenya	4,527 (250,114)	167	93 (5,140)	159	1.66% (Oct 1)	55 Million
	Rwanda	7,239 (97,870)	157	96 (1,283)	158	12.53% (Sept 20)	13 Million
	Somalia	1,251 (26,577)	197	69 (1,137)	162	1.38% (Sept 28)	16 Million
	Somaliland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	South Sudan	1,060 (12,041)	199	11 (130)	200	0.26% (Sept 22)	11 Million
	Tanzania	418 (25,846)	208	12 (119)	199	0.57% (Sept 11)	61.8 Million
	Uganda	2,688 (123,976)	181	66 (3,160)	166	0.88% (Sept 22)	47 Million
AVERAGE		3,622 (91,701)		58 (1,754)		2.6%	337.8 Million (SI.M)
Southern Africa	Angola	1,726 (58,842)	193	48 (1,577)	176	2.97% (Sept 20)	34 Million
	Botswana	74,333 (179,220)	67	982 (2,368)	76	9.79% (Sept 20)	2 Million
	Comoros	4,654 (4,155)	165	165 (1,477)	143	18.24% (Sept 22)	0.89 Million
	Eswatini	39,181 (46,867)	108	1,042 (1,224)	60	12.21% (Sept 24)	1 Million
	Lesotho	9,873 (21,340)	150	300 (650)	126	11.06% (Sept 20)	2 Million
	Madagascar	1,401 (42,898)	195	34 (958)	182	0.65% (Sept 20)	28 Million
	Malawi	3,120 (61,612)	176	116 (2,284)	154	2.54% (Sept 20)	19 Million
	Mauritius	12,318 (15,095)	147	66 (84)	165	62.80% (Sept 30)	1 Million
	Mozambique	4,662 (150,804)	164	59 (1,918)	168	5.41% (Sept 14)	32 Million
	Namibia	49,183 (127,804)	97	1,353 (4,516)	53	6.88% (Sept 20)	2 Million
	Seychelles	215,388 (21,347)	1	1,160 (115)	161	71.87% (Sept 17)	0.1 Million
	South Africa	48,243 (2,966,422)	100	1,487 (87,780)	47	14.09% (Sept 20)	60 Million
	Tanzania	418 (25,846)	208	12 (119)	199	0.57% (Sept 11)	61.8 Million
	Zambia	10,993 (209,163)	148	192 (3,649)	137	1.54% (Sept 7)	19 Million
	Zimbabwe	8,665 (131,129)	152	206 (4,627)	124	15.17%	15 Million
AVERAGE		32,284 (246,830)		406 (7,441)		16.0%	227.9 Million (SI.M)

COVID-19 Data – Deaths in Asia (1 Oct 2021)

Deaths per mil.	Central Asia (5)	Southern Asia (8)	Central Africa (8)	East Africa (11)
Subregional Average (Deaths per mil.)	258	274	256	125
2,001+				
1,001-2,000				Russia (43/1,587)
616-1,000	Kazakhstan (102/592)		Malaysia (84/811)	
615	615 Deaths per Million - World Average as of 1 Oct. 2021			
501-614		Sri Lanka (99/607)	Indonesia (108/513)	
301-500	Kyrgyzstan (117/391)	Maldives (113/418) India (123/321)	Philippines (121/348) Myanmar (122/326)	Mongolia (116/399)
151-300		Nepal (119/375) Afghanistan (139/180) Bangladesh (142/165)	Thailand (131/243) Vietnam (135/200)	
101-150		Pakistan (153/123)	Cambodia (148/140) Brunei (151/126)	Japan (147/141)
51-100			Timor Leste (160/87)	
21-50	Uzbekistan (178/37)			South Korea (174/49) Taiwan (180/35)
0-20	Tajikistan (196/13)	Bhutan (205/4)	Singapore (192/19) Laos (208/3)	China (206/3)
No Data	Turkmenistan			North Korea

COVID-19 Data – Deaths in Africa (1 Oct 2021)

Deaths per mil.	North Africa (7)	West Africa (16)	Central Africa (8)	East Africa (11)	Southern Africa (15)
Subregional Average (Deaths per mil.)	499	83	86.3	58	486
2,001+	Tunisia (23/2,081)				
1,001-2,000					South Africa (47/1,457) Namibia (53/1,353) Seychelles (161/1,160) Eswatini (69/1,042)
616-1,000	Libya (93/667)				Botswana (76/982)
615	615 Deaths per Million - World Average as of 1 Oct. 2021				
501-614					
301-500	Morocco (118/383)				Zimbabwe (124/306)
151-300	Egypt (141/166)	Cape Verde (100/607) Mauritania (144/162)	Sao Tome and Principe (132/236)		Lesotho (126/300) Zambia (137/192)
101-150	Algeria (150/130)	Gambia (149/135) Senegal (155/108)	Equatorial Guinea (156/101)	Djibouti (140/170)	Comoros (143/165) Malawi (154/116)
51-100	Sudan (167/64)	Guinea-Bissau (163/67) Liberia (170/55)	Gabon (161/83) Cameroon (171/53)	Rwanda (158/96) Kenya (159/93) Somalia (162/69) Uganda (166/66)	Mauritius (165/66) Mozambique (168/59)
21-50		Ghana (179/36) Guinea (185/28) Togo (187/27) Mali (189/26) Cote D'Ivoire (190/24)	Congo [Republic + Democratic] (180/35)	Ethiopia (175/48)	Angola (176/46) Madagascar (182/34)
0-20	Western Sahara (218/2)	Sierra Leone (193/15) Benin (194/13) Nigeria (196/13) Burkina Faso (202/9) Niger (203/8)	Chad (201/10)	Eritrea (197/12) Tanzania (199/12) South Sudan (200/11) Burundi (207/3)	Tanzania (199/12)
No Data			Central African Republic	Somaliland	

COVID-19 Database in Asia (1 Oct 2021)

Sub-region / Country	Country	No of Cases Per Mil. total No	Rank No of Cases per Mil.)	No of Deaths Per Mil. Total (1 No)	Rank No of Deaths Per Mil ()	Percentage of People fully Vaccinated Globally	No of Total Population (approximately)
World Average and Total		30,160,235 (Mil)	Total : 223	616 (4.8 Mil)	Total : 223	34%	7.8 Billion
Central Asia (5)	Kazakhstan	46,750 (889,040)	103	592 (11,292)	102	35.06%	19 Million
	Kyrgyzstan	26,841 (178,740)	125	391 (2,607)	117	9.55%	7 Million
	Tajikistan	1,742 (17,084)	192	13 (124)	196	17.85% (Sept 27)	10 Million
	Turkmenistan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Uzbekistan	5,143 (175,267)	163	37 (5,143)	178	NA	34 Million
AVERAGE - Central Asia		20,119 (315,033)		258 (4,859)		21%	70 Million
Southern Asia (8)	Afghanistan	3,879 (155,286)	172	180 (7,212)	139	NA	40 Million
	Bangladesh	9,343 (1,557,964)	151	165 (27,573)	142	10.30%	167 Million
	Bhutan	3,334 (2,608)	175	4 (3)	205	63.66% (Sept 26)	0.8 Million
	India	24,218 (33,834,243)	130	321 (449,029)	123	17.68%	1,397 Million
	Maldives	153,925 (85,042)	10	418 (231)	113	62.68% (Oct 2)	0.6 Million
	Nepal	116,864 (797,192)	126	375 (11,164)	119	21.41%	30 Million
	Pakistan	5,524 (1,249,858)	161	123 (27,866)	153	12.90% (Sept 30)	226 Million
	Sri Lanka	24,177 (520,432)	131	607 (13,059)	99	55.14%	21 Million
AVERAGE - Southern Asia		42,658 (4,775,328)		274 (67,017)		34.9%	1,883 Million
Southeast Asia (11)	Brunei	17,428 (7,716)	136	126 (56)	151	44.53% (Sept 30)	0.4 Million
	Cambodia	6,658 (113,256)	159	140 (2,383)	148	65.41% (Oct 1)	17 Million
	Indonesia	15,223 (4,219,284)	140	513 (142,173)	108	19.06%	277 Million
	Laos	3,404 (25,217)	173	3 (22)	208	28.19% (Sept 30)	7 Million
	Malaysia	69,255 (2,277,565)	75	811 (26,683)	84	62.92%	33 Million
	Myanmar	8,538 (468,463)	153	326 (17,883)	122	6.81% (Sept 25)	55 Million
	Philippines	64,949 (2,593,292)	133	348 (38,767)	121	14.53% (Sept 9)	111 Million
	Singapore	17,576 (103,843)	135	19 (113)	192	76.87% (Oct 2)	6 Million
	Thailand	23,395 (1,637,432)	132	243 (17,014)	131	22.73% (Sept 22)	70 Million
	Timor Leste	14,506 (19,582)	141	87 (118)	160	NA	1 Million
	Vietnam	8,214 (808,578)	155	200 (19,715)	135	10.68% (Oct 2)	98 Million
AVERAGE - Southeast Asia		22,650 (1,115,839)		256 (24,084)		35.2%	677 Million
Northeast Asia (6)	China	67 (96,231)	215	3 (4,636)	206	70.78% (Sept 18)	1,439 Million
	Japan	13,526 (1,704,078)	142	141 (17,716)	147	61.22%	126 Million
	Mongolia	92,950 (310,875)	43	399 (1,333)	116	64.00%	3 Million
	North Korea	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	South Korea	6,198 (318,105)	160	49 (2,507)	174	52.66%	51 Million
	Taiwan	681 (16,250)	205	35 (843)	180	12.92%	24 Million
AVERAGE - Northeast Asia		22,684 (489,108)		125 (5,407)		52.3%	1,644 Million

2-1 COVID-19 Database in Africa (1 Oct 2021)

Sub-region / Country	Country	No of Cases Per Mil. (total No)	Rank No of Cases per Mil.)	No of Deaths Per Mil. (Total No)	Rank No of Deaths Per Mil.)	Percentage of People fully Vaccinated Globally	No of Total Population (approximately)
World Average and Total		261,692 (236,810)		616 (4.8 Mil)		3.4%	7.8 Billion
Northern Africa (7)	Algeria	4,542 (203,657)	166	139 (5,819)	150	9.04% (Sept 25)	44 Million
	Egypt	2,922 (306,030)	180	166 (17,399)	141	5.47% (Sept 27)	104 Million
	Libya	48,898 (341,991)	98	667 (1,668)	93	2.33% (Sept 28)	6.9 Million
	Morocco	24,956 (934,828)	128	383 (14,315)	118	50.32% (Sept 20)	37 Million
	Sudan	849 (38,328)	202	64 (32,115)	167	1.30% (Sept 19)	45 Million
	Tunisia	59,128 (707,983)	137	2,081 (24,921)	23	32.35% (Sept 29)	5 Million
	Western Sahara	16 (10)	218	2 (1)	218	NA	0.6 Million
AVERAGE		20,174 (361,784)		499 (14,176)		16.9%	242.5 Million (SUM)
Western Africa (16)	Benin	1,966 (23,899)	189	131 (59)	174	0.17% (Sept 30)	12.5 Million
	Burkina Faso	663 (14,335)	206	91 (87)	202	0.78% (Sept 22)	21 Million
	Cabo Verde	66,822 (37,658)	76	607 (242)	100	NA	0.6 Million
	Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	2,222 (68,424)	186	24 (680)	190	NA	27 Million
	Gambia	3,972 (9,935)	171	135 (338)	149	6.87% (Sept 21)	2 Million
	Ghana	3,998 (127,482)	170	36 (1,156)	179	2.39% (Sept 20)	31 Million
	Guinea	2,241 (38,434)	185	28 (279)	185	4.18% (Sept 25)	13 Million
	Guinea-Bissau	3,017 (6,112)	177	67 (135)	163	0.27% (Sept 22)	2 Million
	Liberia	1,114 (5,799)	198	85 (286)	170	NA	5 Million
	Mali	729 (15,287)	204	34 (649)	189	1.11% (Sept 27)	20.9 Million
	Mauritania	7,530 (26,163)	156	162 (778)	144	0.45% (Sept 9)	4.3 Million
	Niger	239 (6,042)	213	8 (203)	203	0.42% (Sept 22)	25 Million
	Nigeria	970 (206,138)	200	13 (2,724)	196	0.92% (Sept 30)	212 Million
	Senegal	4,267 (73,800)	169	108 (1,860)	155	3.29% (Sept 20)	17 Million
Sierra Leone	782 (6,396)	203	15 (121)	193	0.52% (Sept 27)	8 Million	
Togo	4,997 (25,535)	178	27 (233)	187	4.74% (Sept 24)	8 Million	
AVERAGE		6,467 (42,838)		56 (631)		1.0%	409.8 Million (SUM)
Central Africa (8)	Cameroon	3,372 (92,383)	174	53 (1,459)	171	0.31% (Sept 27)	27 Million
	Central African Republic	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.20% (Sept 30)	NA
	Chad	296 (5,044)	211	10 (174)	201	0.17% (Sept 26)	17 Million
	Congo (Republic + Democratic Republic)	2,524 (14,359)	182	35 (197)	180	2.05% (Sept 30) 0.84% (Sept 24) (Democratic Republic)	5 Million
	Equatorial Guinea	8,464 (13,362)	154	101 (147)	156	11.56% (Sept 24)	1 Million
	Gabon	13,375 (30,648)	143	53 (190)	161	3.43% (Sept 30)	2 Million
	Sao Tome and Principe	15,763 (3,535)	138	236 (53)	132	9.90% (Sept 24)	0.2 Million
AVERAGE		2,299 (28,375)		86.3 (170)		3.5%	53.2 Million (SUM)
Eastern Africa (11)	Burundi	1,481 (18,271)	196	3 (38)	207	NA	12 Million
	Djibouti	12,845 (12,922)	145	170 (171)	140	2.60% (Sept 30)	1 Million
	Eritrea	1,863 (6,723)	191	12 (62)	197	NA	3 Million
	Ethiopia	2,942 (348,669)	179	48 (5,722)	175	0.73% (Oct 1)	118 Million
	Kenya	4,527 (250,114)	167	93 (5,140)	159	1.66% (Oct 1)	55 Million
	Rwanda	2,320 (97,878)	157	96 (1,283)	158	12.53% (Sept 30)	12 Million
	Somalia	1,251 (20,577)	197	69 (1,137)	162	1.38% (Sept 28)	16 Million
	Somaliland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	South Sudan	1,060 (12,041)	199	11 (1,130)	200	0.26% (Sept 23)	11 Million
	Tanzania	418 (25,846)	208	12 (719)	199	0.57% (Sept 11)	61.8 Million
	Uganda	2,688 (123,976)	181	66 (3,160)	166	0.88% (Sept 22)	47 Million
AVERAGE		3,622 (91,701)		59 (1,754)		3.6%	337.8 Million (SUM)
Southern Africa (14)	Angola	1,726 (58,943)	193	46 (1,577)	176	2.97% (Sept 26)	34 Million
	Botswana	74,333 (179,220)	67	982 (2,368)	76	9.79% (Sept 30)	2 Million
	Comoros	4,454 (4,155)	165	165 (147)	143	18.24% (Sept 22)	0.89 Million
	Eswatini	39,182 (46,047)	108	1,042 (1,224)	69	17.21% (Sept 24)	1 Million
	Lesotho	9,873 (21,368)	150	300 (650)	126	11.06% (Sept 29)	2 Million
	Madagascar	1,501 (42,898)	195	34 (958)	182	0.65% (Sept 20)	28 Million
	Malawi	3,120 (61,612)	176	116 (1,284)	154	2.44%	19 Million
	Mauritius	12,315 (15,695)	147	66 (84)	165	62.80% (Sept 30)	1 Million
	Mozambique	4,662 (150,804)	164	59 (1,918)	168	5.41% (Sept 14)	32 Million
	Namibia	49,183 (127,804)	97	1,353 (3,516)	53	6.48% (Sept 30)	2 Million
	Seychelles	215,388 (21,347)	1	1,160 (115)	161	71.87% (Sept 17)	0.1 Million
	South Africa	48,243 (2,506,422)	100	1,457 (67,700)	47	14.60% (Sept 30)	60 Million
	Tanzania	418 (25,846)	208	12 (719)	199	0.57% (Sept 11)	61.8 Million
	Zambia	10,992 (209,163)	148	192 (3,649)	137	1.54% (Sept 7)	19 Million
Zimbabwe	8,645 (113,129)	152	306 (4,627)	124	15.17%	15 Million	
AVERAGE		32,384 (266,830)		486 (7,441)		16.0%	227.79 Million (SUM)

D

Democracy Index (2016-2020) by the Economist, EIU

http://www.eiu.com/public/thankyou_download.aspx?activity=download&campaignid=DemocracyIndex

E

International IDEA: Global State of Democracy (GSoD) - Impact of the COVID-19 on Democracy and Human Rights 2020

[The Global State of Democracy initiative \(idea.int\)](http://idea.int)

(GSoD) Impact of the COVID-19 on Democracy and Human Rights 2020 : Asia Central and South

High performance		Mid-range performance		Weak/Low performance		Hybrid regime		Authoritarian regime			
0.701 - 1.00 High performance		0.40 - 0.70 Mid-range performance		0.00 - 0.399 Low performance							
countries	Section 1	Sub-section 1	Section 2	Sub-section 2	Section 3	Sub-section 3	Section 4	Sub-section 4	Section 5	Sub-section 5	
Central Asia (5)	Kazakhstan	Clean Elections	Fundamental Rights	Access to Justice	Checks on Government	Media Integrity	Impartial Administration	Predictable Enforcement	Participatory Engagement	Local Democracy	
		Inclusive Suffrage		Civil Liberties		Judicial Independence		Absence of Corruption		Direct Democracy	
	Free Political Parties	Elected Government	Social Rights and Equality	Effective Parliament	Effective Parliament	Absence of Corruption	Participatory Engagement	Electoral Participation	Civil Society Participation		
	Clean Elections		Access to Justice							Media Integrity	Local Democracy
	Inclusive Suffrage		Civil Liberties							Judicial Independence	Direct Democracy
Kyrgyzstan	Free Political Parties	Fundamental Rights	Social Rights and Equality	Checks on Government	Effective Parliament	Impartial Administration	Absence of Corruption	Participatory Engagement	Electoral Participation		
Elected Government	Access to Justice		Media Integrity							Civil Society Participation	
Tajikistan	Clean Elections	Fundamental Rights	Access to Justice	Checks on Government	Effective Parliament	Impartial Administration	Absence of Corruption	Participatory Engagement	Electoral Participation		
Free Political Parties	Civil Liberties		Media Integrity							Local Democracy	
Elected Government	Social Rights and Equality		Judicial Independence							Direct Democracy	
Turkmenistan	Clean Elections	Fundamental Rights	Access to Justice	Checks on Government	Effective Parliament	Impartial Administration	Absence of Corruption	Participatory Engagement	Electoral Participation		
Inclusive Suffrage	Civil Liberties		Media Integrity							Civil Society Participation	
Uzbekistan	Free Political Parties	Fundamental Rights	Social Rights and Equality	Checks on Government	Effective Parliament	Impartial Administration	Absence of Corruption	Participatory Engagement	Electoral Participation		
Elected Government	Access to Justice		Media Integrity							Local Democracy	
	Inclusive Suffrage		Civil Liberties							Judicial Independence	Direct Democracy
South Asia (8)											
South Asia (8)	Afghanistan	Clean Elections	Fundamental Rights	Access to Justice	Checks on Government	Media Integrity	Impartial Administration	Predictable Enforcement	Participatory Engagement	Local Democracy	
		Inclusive Suffrage		Civil Liberties		Judicial Independence		Absence of Corruption		Direct Democracy	
	Free Political Parties	Elected Government	Social Rights and Equality	Effective Parliament	Effective Parliament	Absence of Corruption	Participatory Engagement	Electoral Participation	Civil Society Participation		
	Clean Elections		Access to Justice							Media Integrity	Local Democracy
	Inclusive Suffrage		Civil Liberties							Judicial Independence	Direct Democracy
	Bangladesh	Free Political Parties	Fundamental Rights	Social Rights and Equality	Checks on Government	Effective Parliament	Impartial Administration	Absence of Corruption	Participatory Engagement	Electoral Participation	
	Elected Government	Access to Justice		Media Integrity							Civil Society Participation
	Bhutan	Clean Elections	Fundamental Rights	Access to Justice	Checks on Government	Effective Parliament	Impartial Administration	Absence of Corruption	Participatory Engagement	Electoral Participation	
India	Inclusive Suffrage	Civil Liberties		Media Integrity							Local Democracy
Elected Government	Social Rights and Equality	Judicial Independence		Direct Democracy							
Maldives	Clean Elections	Fundamental Rights	Access to Justice	Checks on Government	Effective Parliament	Impartial Administration	Absence of Corruption	Participatory Engagement	Electoral Participation		
Nepal	Inclusive Suffrage		Civil Liberties							Media Integrity	Local Democracy
Elected Government	Social Rights and Equality		Judicial Independence							Direct Democracy	
Pakistan	Clean Elections	Fundamental Rights	Access to Justice	Checks on Government	Effective Parliament	Impartial Administration	Absence of Corruption	Participatory Engagement	Electoral Participation		
Free Political Parties	Civil Liberties		Media Integrity							Civil Society Participation	
Sri Lanka	Elected Government	Fundamental Rights	Access to Justice	Checks on Government	Effective Parliament	Impartial Administration	Absence of Corruption	Participatory Engagement	Electoral Participation		
	Inclusive Suffrage		Civil Liberties							Media Integrity	Local Democracy
	Free Political Parties		Social Rights and Equality							Judicial Independence	Direct Democracy

F

CIVICUS : Civic Space (2017-2020)

<https://www.civicus.org/index.php/state-of-civil-society-report-2020>

<https://www.civicus.org/index.php/state-of-civil-society-report-2019>

<https://www.civicus.org/index.php/state-of-civil-society-report-2018>

<https://www.civicus.org/index.php/state-of-civil-society-report-2017>

CIVICUS Civic Space Monitor 2017-2020 : Asia

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Central Asia (5)					
Central Asia (5)	Kazakhstan	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
	Kyrgyzstan	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
	Tajikistan	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
	Turkmenistan	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
	Uzbekistan	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
South Asia (8)					
South Asia (8)	Afghanistan	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
	Bangladesh	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
	Bhutan	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
	India	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
	Maldives	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
	Nepal	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
	Pakistan	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
	Sri Lanka	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
SouthEast Asia (11)					
Southeast Asia (11)	Brunei	Obstructed	Obstructed	Repressed	Repressed
	Cambodia	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
	Indonesia	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
	Laos	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
	Malaysia	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
	Myanmar	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
	Philippines	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Repressed
	Singapore	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
	Thailand	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
	Timor Leste	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
	Vietnam	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
NorthEast Asia (7)					
Northeast Asia (7)	China	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
	Japan	Narrowed	Narrowed	Narrowed	Narrowed
	Mongolia	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
	North Korea	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
	South Korea	Narrowed	Narrowed	Narrowed	Narrowed
	Taiwan	Open	Open	Open	Open
	Russia	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed

- Open
- Narrowed
- Obstructed
- Repressed
- Closed

CIVICUS Civic Space Monitor 2017-2020 Africa North and West

	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
	North Africa (7)	Northern Africa (7)			
Algeria		Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
Egypt		Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
Libya		Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
Morocco		Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
Sudan		Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
Tunisia		Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
Western Sahara		NA	NA	NA	NA
West Africa (16)	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
	West Africa (16)				
	Benin	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
	Burkina Faso	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
	Cabo Verde	Open	Open	Open	Open
	Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
	Gambia	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
	Ghana	Narrowed	Narrowed	Narrowed	Narrowed
	Guinea	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
	Guinea-Bissau	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
	Liberia	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
	Mali	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
	Mauritania	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
	Niger	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
	Nigeria	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
	Senegal	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
Sierra Leone	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	
Togo	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	

- Open
- Narrowed
- Obstructed
- Repressed
- Closed

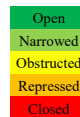
CIVICUS Civic Space Monitor 2017-2020 Africa Central and East

	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Central Africa (8)	Central Africa (8)			
Cameroon		Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
Central African Republic		Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
Chad		Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
Congo (Democratic Republic)		Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
Congo (Republic)		Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
Equatorial Guinea		Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
Gabon		Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
Sao Tome and Principe	Open	Open	Open	Open	
East Africa (11)	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
	East Africa (11)				
	Burundi	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
	Djibouti	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
	Eritrea	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
	Ethiopia	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
	Kenya	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
	Rwanda	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
	Somalia	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
	Somaliland	NA	NA	NA	NA
	South Sudan	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
Tanzania	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	
Uganda	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	

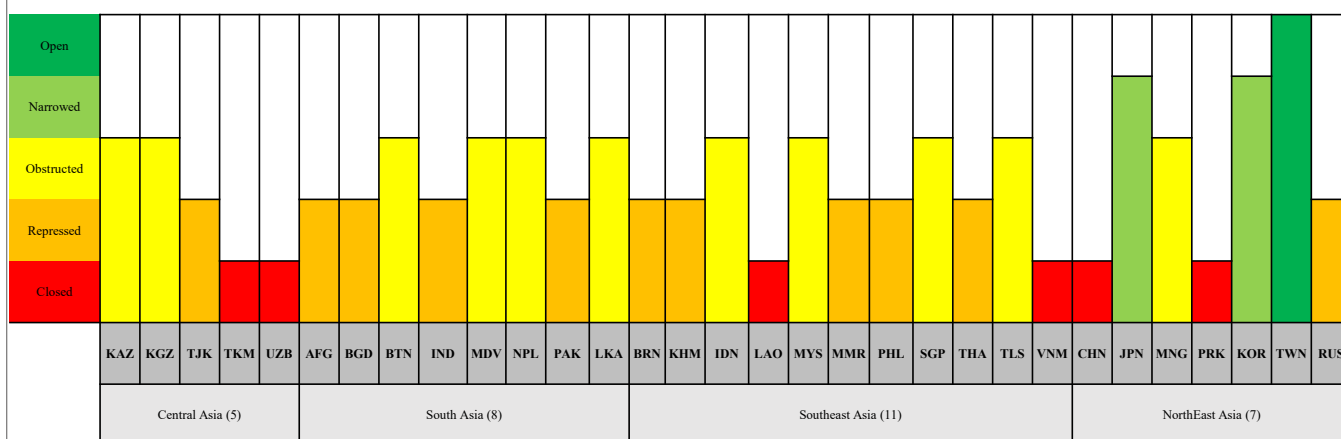
- Open
- Narrowed
- Obstructed
- Repressed
- Closed

CIVICUS Civic Space Monitor 2017-2020 : 52 Africa

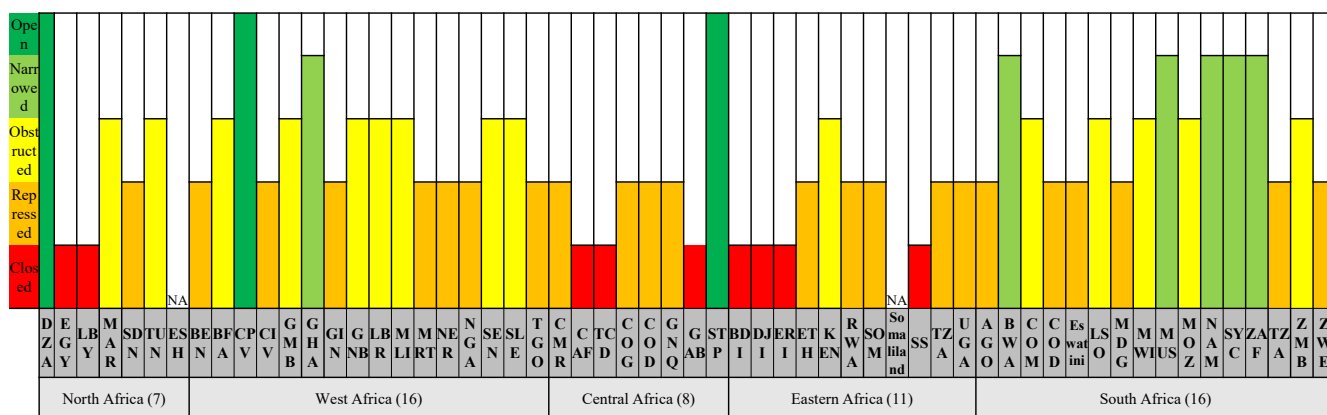
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
	South Africa (16)			
Angola	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
Botswana	Narrowed	Narrowed	Narrowed	Narrowed
Comoros	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
Democratic Republic of Congo	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
Eswatini	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
Lesotho	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
Madagascar	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
Malawi	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
Mauritius	Narrowed	Narrowed	Narrowed	Narrowed
Mozambique	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
Namibia	Narrowed	Narrowed	Narrowed	Narrowed
Seychelles	Narrowed	Narrowed	Narrowed	Narrowed
South Africa	Narrowed	Narrowed	Narrowed	Narrowed
Tanzania	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
Zambia	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
Zimbabwe	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed



CIVICUS Civic Space Monitor 2020 : 31 Asia Countries



CIVICUS Civic Space Monitor 2020 : 52 Africa Countries



G

RSF: Press Freedom Index
 Reporters Without Borders (RSF)

<https://www.eiu.com/n/campaigns/democracy-index>

World Press Freedom Index - Asian Countries

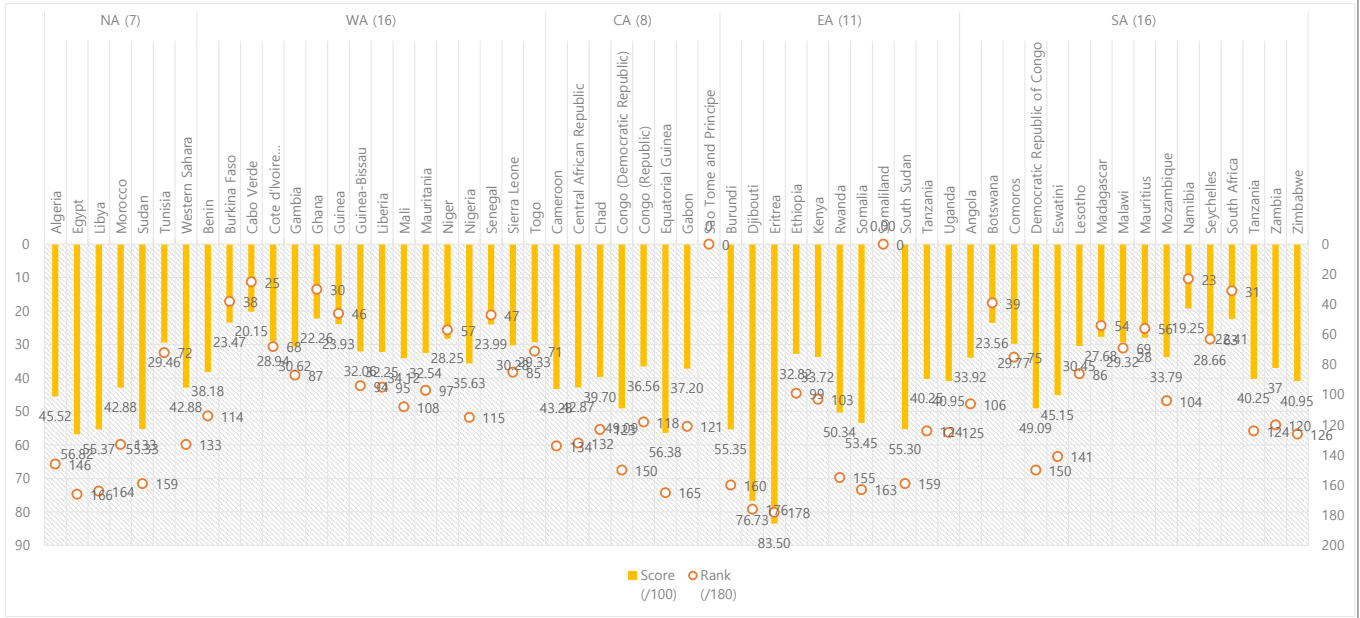
Year		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
Sub-region	Country	Rank (/180)	Score (/100)	Rank (/180)	Score (/100)	Rank (/180)	Score (/100)	Rank (/180)	Score (/100)	Rank (/180)	Score (/100)
CA(5)	Kazakhstan	160	54.55	157	54.01	158	54.41	158	52.82	157	54.11
	Kyrgyzstan	85	30.16	89	30.92	98	31	83	29.92	82	30.19
	Tajikistan	150	50.34	149	50.27	149	50.06	161	54.02	161	55.34
	Turkmenistan	178	83.44	178	84.19	178	84.20	180	85.44	179	85.44
	Uzbekistan	166	61.15	169	66.11	165	60.84	160	53.52	156	53.07
SA(8)	Afghanistan	120	37.75	120	39.46	118	37.28	121	36.55	122	37.70
	Bangladesh	144	45.94	146	48.36	146	48.62	150	50.74	151	49.37
	Bhutan	94	30.73	84	30.73	94	30.73	80	29.81	67	28.9
	India	133	43.17	136	42.94	138	43.24	140	45.67	142	45.33
	Maldives	112	34.17	117	39.30	120	37.95	98	32.16	79	29.93
	Nepal	105	32.62	100	33.02	106	32.05	106	33.40	112	35.1
	Pakistan	147	48.52	139	43.55	139	43.24	142	45.83	145	45.52
	Sri Lanka	141	44.96	141	44.34	131	41.37	126	39.61	127	41.94
	Singapore	155	53.85	156	53.72	153	51.48	152	51.48	152	49.65
SEA (11)	Cambodia	128	40.70	132	42.07	142	45.90	143	45.90	144	45.46
	Indonesia	130	41.72	124	39.93	124	39.68	124	36.77	119	36.82
	Laos	173	71.58	170	66.41	170	66.41	171	64.49	172	64.28
	Malaysia	146	46.57	144	46.89	145	47.41	123	36.74	101	33.12
	Myanmar	143	45.48	131	41.82	137	43.15	138	44.92	139	44.77
	Philippines	138	44.66	127	41.08	133	42.53	134	43.91	136	43.54
	Singapore	154	52.96	151	51.1	158	55.23	151	51.41	158	55.23
	Thailand	136	44.53	142	44.69	140	44.94	136	44.10	140	44.94
	Timor Leste	99	32.02	98	32.82	78	29.9	84	29.93	78	29.9
	Vietnam	175	74.27	175	73.96	175	74.71	176	74.93	175	74.71
	NEA (6)	China	176	80.96	176	77.66	177	78.48	177	78.92	177
Japan		72	28.67	72	29.44	66	28.86	67	29.36	66	28.86
Mongolia		60	27.61	69	28.95	73	29.61	70	29.51	73	29.61
North Korea		179	83.76	180	84.98	180	85.82	179	83.40	180	85.82
South Korea		70	28.58	63	27.61	42	23.70	41	24.94	42	23.7
Taiwan		51	24.37	45	24.37	43	23.76	42	24.98	43	23.76

World Press Freedom Index - Africa North, West and Central

Year		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
Sub-region	Country	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)
Northern Africa (7)	Algeria	126	3.56	128	3.56	126	3.5	113	4.01	115	3.77
	Egypt	133	3.31	130	3.36	127	3.36	137	3.06	138	2.93
	Libya	155	2.25	154	2.32	154	2.19	156	2.02	157	1.95
	Morocco	105	4.77	101	4.87	100	4.99	96	5.1	96	5.04
	Sudan	151	2.37	155	2.15	155	2.15	147	2.7	149	2.54
	Tunisia	69	6.4	69	6.32	63	6.41	53	6.72	54	6.59
	Western Sahara	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Africa (16)	Benin	88	5.67	87	5.61	81	5.74	97	4.67	102	4.58
	Burkina Faso	106	4.7	103	4.75	104	4.75	112	4.04	116	3.73
	Cabo Verde	23	7.94	23	7.88	26	7.88	30	7.78	32	7.65
	Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	122	3.81	116	3.93	113	4.15	111	4.33	109	4.11
	Gambia	143	2.91	113	4.06	111	4.31	107	4	103	4.49
	Ghana	54	6.75	52	6.69	57	6.63	55	8.33	59	6.5
	Guinea	136	3.14	137	3.14	136	3.141	132	3.5	133	3.08
	Guinea-Bissau	157	1.98	157	1.98	157	1.96	148	2.63	147	2.63
	Liberia	93	5.31	93	5.23	93	5.35	88	5.45	90	5.32
	Mali	86	5.7	86	5.64	91	5.41	100	4.92	111	3.93
	Mauritania	117	3.96	121	3.82	119	3.82	116	3.92	112	3.92
	Niger	117	3.96	122	3.76	120	3.76	127	2.92	125	3.29
	Nigeria	109	4.5	109	4.44	108	4.44	109	4.12	110	4.1
	Senegal	74	6.21	74	6.15	73	6.15	82	5.81	86	5.67
	Sierra Leone	108	4.55	105	4.66	105	4.66	102	4.86	99	4.86
	Togo	132	3.32	142	3.05	138	3.1	126	3.9	141	2.8
Central Africa (8)	Cameroon	128	3.46	126	3.61	132	3.28	141	2.85	142	2.85
	Central African Republic	164	1.61	164	1.52	164	1.52	165	1.32	165	1.32
	Chad	165	1.5	165	1.50	163	1.61	163	1.61	163	1.61
	Congo (Democratic Republic)	159	1.93	163	1.61	165	1.49	166	1.13	166	1.13
	Congo (Republic)	143	1.91	132	3.25	131	3.31	134	3.11	129	3.11
	Equatorial Guinea	163	1.7	161	1.81	161	1.92	161	1.92	160	1.92
	Gabon	123	3.74	126	3.61	124	3.61	121	3.61	121	3.61
	Sao Tome and Principe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA



2020 World Press Freedom Index - Africa



H

International CSOs Statements on
 SDGs, Democracy and Civic Space :
 Global, Asia and Africa

Global

- C20 Policy Pack on G20 Summit in Italy (Oct. 2021) <https://civil-20.org/>
- Declaration of the 2021 Global People's Assembly (Sept. 2021) <https://gcap.global/peoples-assembly/>
- Regional Consultations Summary Report 2021 by the C4UNWN (Sept. 2021) <https://c4unwn.org/>
- Gwangju Democracy Agenda 2050 by Gwangju Democracy Forum (May 2021) <http://2021gdf.518.org/main.php>
- International civil society statement on inclusive global governance (April 2021), wethepeoples.org
- UN75 People's Declaration and Plan for Global Action by the UN2020 (May 2020) <https://c4unwn.org/forum-declaration/>
- CoNGO Declaration on the 75th Anniversary of the UN (Oct. 2019) <http://ngocongo.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/CoNGO-Declaration-UN75-English.pdf>

Asia

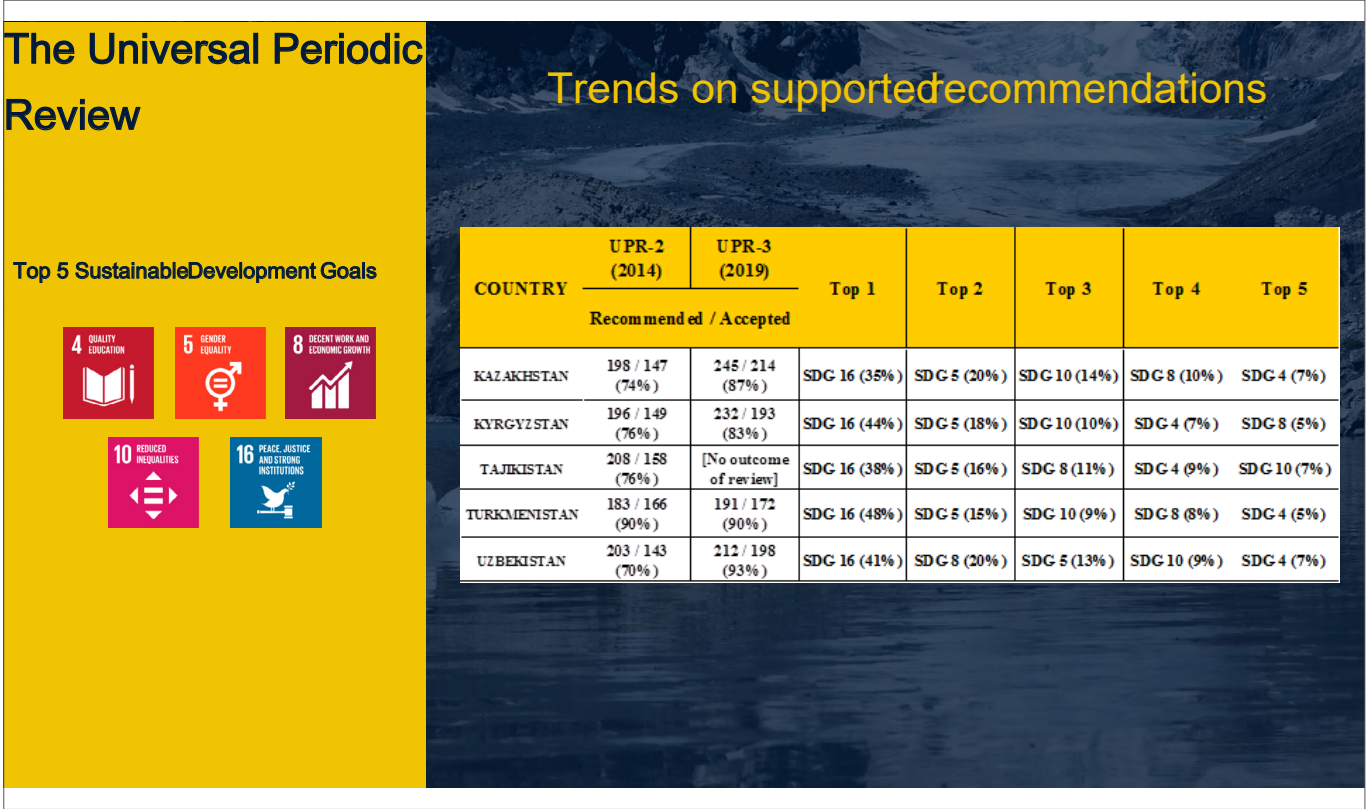
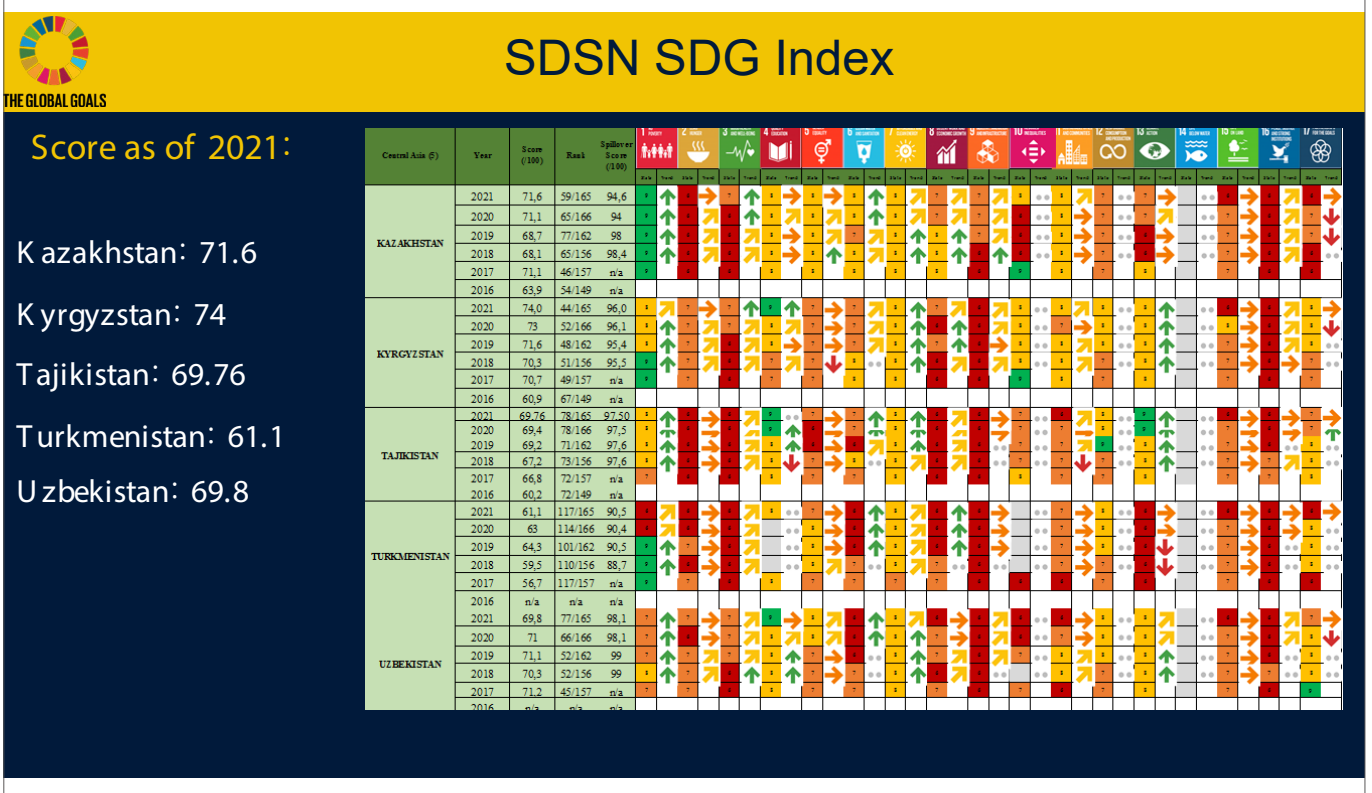
- Asia People's Charter of Demand (Sept. 2021) <https://gcap.global/es/news/asia-peoples-assembly-charter-of-demands/>
- Declaration of SDG 16+ Plus Forum in Asia (Sept. 2021) <https://www.facebook.com/ada2030/>
- Tokyo Democracy Forum – 10 Recommendations (Mar. 2021) <https://hapiconf.com/programs/573/>
- Kathmandu Declaration on COVID-19 and Democracy in Asia (Nov. 2020) <https://community-democracies.org/closing-remarks-kathmandu-democracy-forum-2020/>

B. 4 Sub-regions in Asia: Central Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia and Northeast Asia

Presentation about Central Asia by Inkara Mukatova

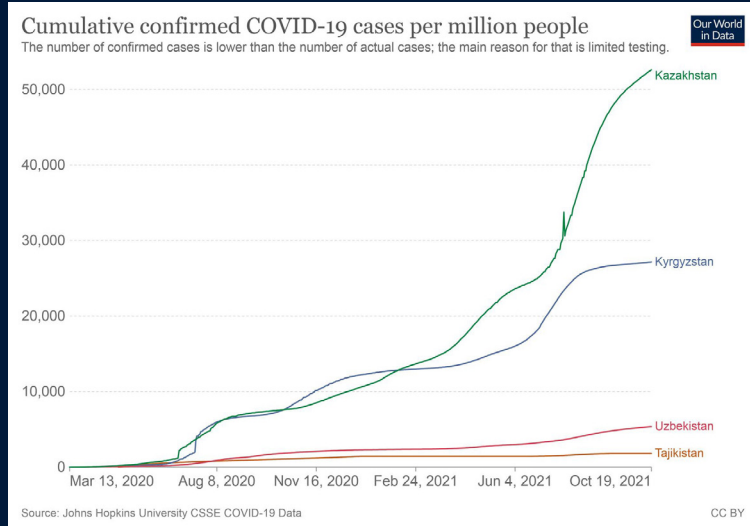


National mechanisms on SDG					
	KAZAKHSTAN	KYRGYZSTAN	TAJIKISTAN	TURKMENISTAN	UZBEKISTAN
NATIONAL SDGS (YEAR OF ADOPTION)	2015	2015	2016	2016	2018
NUMBER OF GOALS AND TARGETS	17 (169)	16 (139)	16 (162)	17 (136)	16 (127)
NATIONAL LEGISLATION	Strategy 2050 Order of the Prime Minister on the Coordination Council for Sustainable Development Goals	National Development Strategy (2018–2040), “Unity, Trust, Creation” (2018–2022) Program of the Government of the KR	National Strategy of Development 2030	National Programme for Social and Economic Development until 2030, Programme of the President for Social and Economic Development for the period 2019-2025	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers “On measures to implement the National goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development for the period up to 2030”
NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS (FOCAL POINT)	The Ministry of National Economy	SDG Coordination Committee, chaired by the Prime Minister	Ministry of economic development and trade	Ministry of Finance and Economy	Ministry of economic development and poverty reduction
VNR	1st – 2019 2nd – expected in 2022	1st - 2020 2nd - ?	1st - 2017 2nd - ?	1st - 2019 2nd - 2023	1st - 2020 2nd - ?



COVID -19 in Central Asia

Cumulative cases

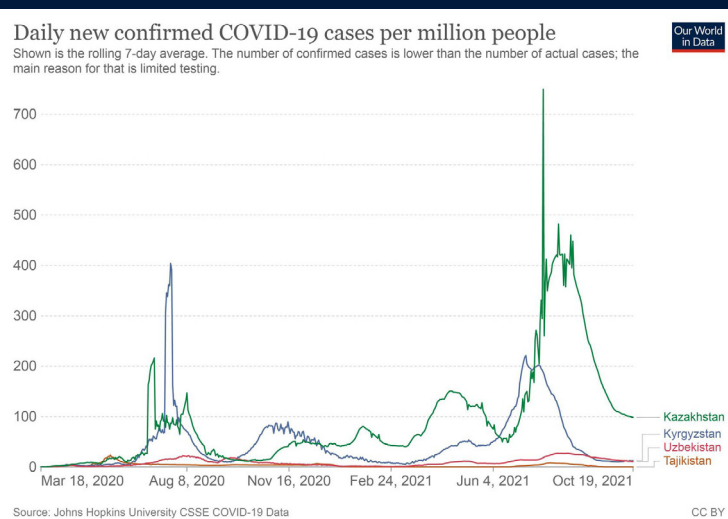


Number of Cases

Kazakhstan – 923, 060
 Kyrgyzstan – 180, 223
 Tajikistan – 17, 086
 Turkmenistan – No data
 Uzbekistan – 182, 421

COVID -19 in Central Asia

Daily cases per million



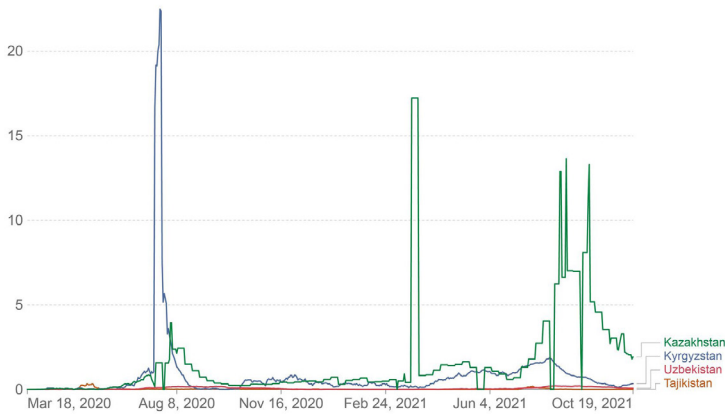
COVID -19 in Central Asia

COVID -19 death per million

Daily new confirmed COVID-19 deaths per million people

Shown is the rolling 7-day average. Limited testing and challenges in the attribution of the cause of death means that the number of confirmed deaths may not be an accurate count of the true number of deaths from COVID-19.

Our World in Data



Source: Johns Hopkins University CSSE COVID-19 Data

CC BY

COVID -19 in Central Asia

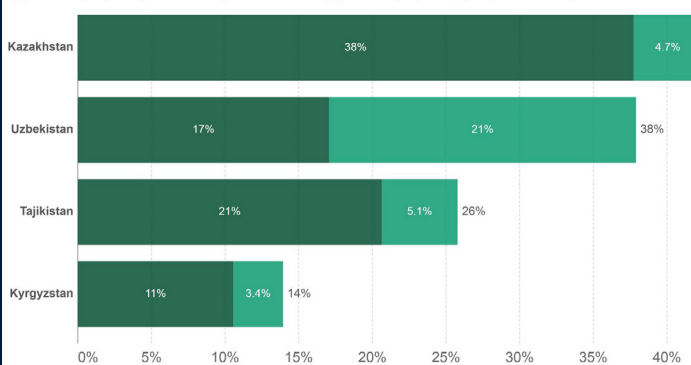
Vaccination

Share of people vaccinated against COVID-19, Oct 19, 2021

Alternative definitions of a full vaccination, e.g. having been infected with SARS-CoV-2 and having 1 dose of a 2-dose protocol, are ignored to maximize comparability between countries.

Our World in Data

■ Share of people fully vaccinated against COVID-19 ■ Share of people only partly vaccinated against COVID-19



Source: Official data collated by Our World in Data. This data is only available for countries which report the breakdown of doses administered by first and second doses in absolute numbers.
CC BY

International IDEA

KAZAKHSTAN KYRGYZSTAN TAJIKISTAN TURKMENISTAN UZBEKISTAN



AUTHORITARIAN



HYBRID



AUTHORITARIAN



AUTHORITARIAN



AUTHORITARIAN

International IDEA

KAZAKHSTAN	Representative Government	Clean Elections	Fundamental Rights	Access to Justice	Checks on Government	Media Integrity	Impartial Administration	Predictable Enforcement	Participatory Engagement	Local Democracy
		Inclusive Suffrage		Civil Liberties		Judicial Independence		Absence of Corruption		Direct Democracy
		Free Political Parties		Social Rights and Equality		Effective Parliament				Electoral Participation
		Elected Government								Civil Society Participation
KYRGYZSTAN	Representative Government	Clean Elections	Fundamental Rights	Access to Justice	Checks on Government	Media Integrity	Impartial Administration	Predictable Enforcement	Participatory Engagement	Local Democracy
		Inclusive Suffrage		Civil Liberties		Judicial Independence		Absence of Corruption		Direct Democracy
		Free Political Parties		Social Rights and Equality		Effective Parliament				Electoral Participation
		Elected Government								Civil Society Participation
TAJIKISTAN	Representative Government	Clean Elections	Fundamental Rights	Access to Justice	Checks on Government	Media Integrity	Impartial Administration	Predictable Enforcement	Participatory Engagement	Local Democracy
		Inclusive Suffrage		Civil Liberties		Judicial Independence		Absence of Corruption		Direct Democracy
		Free Political Parties		Social Rights and Equality		Effective Parliament				Electoral Participation
		Elected Government								Civil Society Participation
TURKMENISTAN	Representative Government	Clean Elections	Fundamental Rights	Access to Justice	Checks on Government	Media Integrity	Impartial Administration	Predictable Enforcement	Participatory Engagement	Local Democracy
		Inclusive Suffrage		Civil Liberties		Judicial Independence		Absence of Corruption		Direct Democracy
		Free Political Parties		Social Rights and Equality		Effective Parliament				Electoral Participation
		Elected Government								Civil Society Participation
UZBEKISTAN	Representative Government	Clean Elections	Fundamental Rights	Access to Justice	Checks on Government	Media Integrity	Impartial Administration	Predictable Enforcement	Participatory Engagement	Local Democracy
		Inclusive Suffrage		Civil Liberties		Judicial Independence		Absence of Corruption		Direct Democracy
		Free Political Parties		Social Rights and Equality		Effective Parliament				Electoral Participation
		Elected Government								Civil Society Participation

EIU Democracy Index

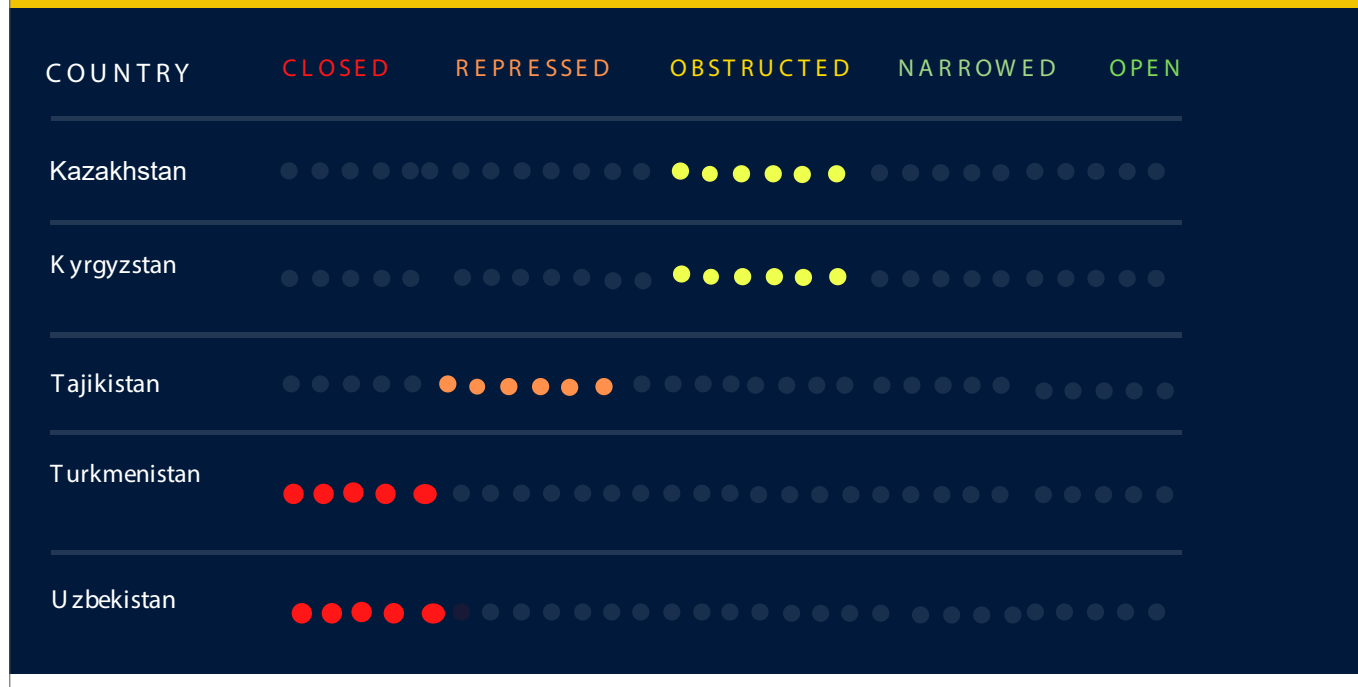
Year	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
Central Asia	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)
KAZAKHSTAN	139	3,06	141	3,06	144	2,94	139	2,94	128	3,14
KYRGYZSTAN	98	4,93	95	5,11	98	5,11	101	4,89	107	4,21
TAJIKISTAN	161	1,89	159	1,93	159	1,93	159	1,93	159	1,94
TURKMENISTAN	162	1,83	162	1,72	162	1,72	162	1,72	162	1,72
UZBEKISTAN	158	1,95	158	1,95	156	2,01	157	2,01	155	2,12

Full democracy	8-9	9-10
Flawed democracy	6-7	7-8
Hybrid regime	4-5	5-6
Authoritarian regime	0-2	2-3

World Press Freedom Index

Year		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
Sub-region	Country	Rank (/180)	Score (/100)	Rank (/180)	Score (/100)	Rank (/180)	Score (/100)	Rank (/180)	Score (/100)	Rank (/180)	Score (/100)
Central Asia	Kazakhstan	160	54,55	157	54,01	158	54,41	158	52,82	157	54,11
	Kyrgyzstan	85	30,16	89	30,92	98	31	83	29,92	82	30,19
	Tajikistan	150	50,34	149	50,27	149	50,06	161	54,02	161	55,34
	Turkmenistan	178	83,44	178	84,19	178	84,20	180	85,44	179	85,44
	Uzbekistan	166	61,15	169	66,11	165	60,84	160	53,52	156	53,07

CIVICUS Monitor



CSO Engagement

The multi-stakeholder nature of the 2030 Agenda demands an enabling environment for participation by all



The North and Central Asian Multi-Stakeholder Forum on Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals

- an annual event organized since 2017 by ESCAP and partners from within and outside the United Nations system.
- outcomes and recommendations are usually integrated into regional and global processes, in particular the annual Asia-Pacific Forum for Sustainable Development (APFSD) and the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF).

Recommendations



On SDGs

- Use SDGs as a framework for sustainable recovery and transformation several SDGs are essential to addressing The post-crisis recovery responses;
- Speed up the progressive realization of universal goals;
- Civil Society in its turn should share responsibilities on achieving the Sustainable Development;
- Document and share existing SDG initiatives and solutions that have helped the most vulnerable communities endure the pandemic

Recommendations



On COVID-19

- Building a coherent response for a sustainable recovery aligned with the SDGs and human rights;
- Engage key stakeholder effectively to ensure that different voices are heard;
- Integrate key activities on COVID19 preparedness and response into existing activities;
- Continue civic advocacy and monitoring efforts that promote transparent decision-making on crisis response activities.

Recommendations



On Democracy and Civic Space

- Ensure that all policies and measures taken to address the crisis respect and uphold human rights, the rule of law, protect the civic space and prevent democratic backsliding;
- Work together and across sectors, to support and complement as much as possible the efforts of multiple stakeholders;
- Coordinate joint programming activities and share lessons showing democracy's advantages in crises.

Recommendations



On International Engagement

- Promote regular engagement between diverse stakeholders, for collective problem-solving and collaboration;
- Make efforts to engage with communities most left behind and put in place solutions that empower all members of society to participate in the 2030 Agenda implementation.

Presentation about South Asia by Gopal Krishna Siwakoti

Civil Society Organization engagement with the international organization in Asia



Methodology

Secondary research

consist of collecting data from existing resources which are summaries, collation and/or synthesis of documents submitted to **UNESCAP, HLPF and APFSD**.

Documentation

- Official **UNESCAP** report of SDGs progress **2019, 2020, 2021**
- **HLPF 2018, 2019, 2020 VNRs synthesis reports**
- Asia-pacific forum on sustainable development annual report (**APFSD**) since **2014**
- Discussion papers on the theme of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, submitted by major groups and other stakeholder (**E/HLPF/2021/2**)
- ASEAN SDGs Indicators Baseline Report 2020 (**ASEAN**)



Overview

Since the establishment of SDGs from the **1st APFSD (2014)** a trend of report from **APFSD** suggests an CSOs increment in involvement on the SDGs process annually. **The 7th and 8th APFSD** and the **synthesis report of HLPF since 2018 which included the COVID-19 situation** indicate the importance of “partnering” and engaging with civil society organisations in order to recover from the pandemic. This tendency to increase the inclusiveness of civil society organizations is in part a process of check and balance of SDGs policies and it’s implementation. There is an underline emphasis of involving CSOs in the data collection process and production of civil society reports.

However, the current state of CSOs in Asia is still unclear as stated by the **UNESCAP** Official report of SDGs progress Since 2019 on sub-goal 17.17 (partnerships with public, private and CSOs) indicate an **insufficient amount of information** to measure the progress.

● MAINTAIN progress to achieve target
● ACCELERATE progress to achieve target
● REVERSE trend
● Insufficient data to measure

- 17.2 ODA commitment by dev. countries
- 17.5 Investment promotion for LDCs
- 17.7 Transfer of technologies
- 17.13 Global macroeconomic stability
- 17.14 Policy coherence for SD
- 17.15 Respect country's policy space
- 17.16 Global partnership for SD
- 17.17 Partnerships (public, private, CSO)
- 17.18 National statistics availability



Monitoring and Reporting

CSOs Produce Civil society reports which can also be referred to as “Spotlight or Shadow reports” Example **Afghanistan CSOs reports** ‘Policy, SDGs and Fighting Corruption for the People: A civil society report on Afghanistan’s Sustainable Development Goals,’



Reports from **UNESCAP** also indicate local CSOs in India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Laos, Philippines, Japan, Thailand, and Bangladesh submit a shadow reports in the past 5 years alongside their national VNRs

VNRs

Governments have been consult and contribute CSOs in the preparation of their VNRs
Report from **UNESCAP APFSD show that**

- CSOs were actively engaged with their government during VNR reporting in some countries like Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Thailand,
- CSOs were aware of the VNR process but there was limited engagement in writing/reviewing the SDG implementation in Afghanistan and Maldives,

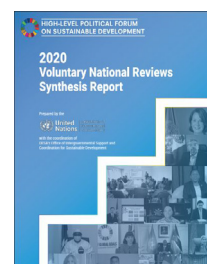


Decision making process

CSOs have been engage in consultation and be part of committees

Report from **HLPF 2020 VNRs synthesis reports present**

- Bangladesh organized several consultations with CSOs on SDGs implementation
- Nepal has CSOs technical committees coordinating SDGs implementation



CSOs have been involved in many UN SDGs related conference

- Beijing+25 Regional CSO Forum 2019
- Subregional Forums on the SDGs 2018
- Annual Asia and pacific people's Forum for Sustainable Development since 2017 (AP-RCEM)
- Asia and pacific CSO Forum for Sustainable Development 2016
- Annual Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development since 2014 (APFSD)
- Annual High-Level Political Forum since 2014 (HLPF)



Effect from COVID-19

Report from the **8th Asia-pacific forum on sustainable development (8th APFSD)** show

- Partnering and engaging with civil society, the private sector, local communities and other stakeholders are important in inclusive recovery efforts.
- The need to include civil society organizations in the voluntary national review processes especially in the **data collection process**.
- The institutionalisation of multi-stakeholder platforms was emphasized to ensure all voices were heard.

The International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (**ICNL**) report on Civic Freedoms in Asia that

- Civil society has faced multiple administrative barriers during COVID-19. **54%** found that barriers registration of organizations have increasingly restricted the ability to engage in development.
- CSOs are making submissions to international bodies, including Special Rapporteurs and the UN Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR), concerning COVID-19 actions undertaken by states.



Conclusion

CSOs engagement on SDGs in Asia is starting to become **significant**. As the report from **APFSD** and **HLPF** indicate the importance of **CSOs inclusive in VNRs process** with **Data collection** and **Civil society report** apart from the consultation and attending conference. Engaging and localising the SDGs implementation with civil society in order to recovery from the pandemic. However, some countries CSOs is still limited on their engagement with the **COVID-19** law and legislation currently building **restrictions** toward CSOs causing limited to their ability to engage in the development process.



Presentation about Southeast Asia by Khoo Ying Hooi



Asia Africa Democracy Forum (AADF)

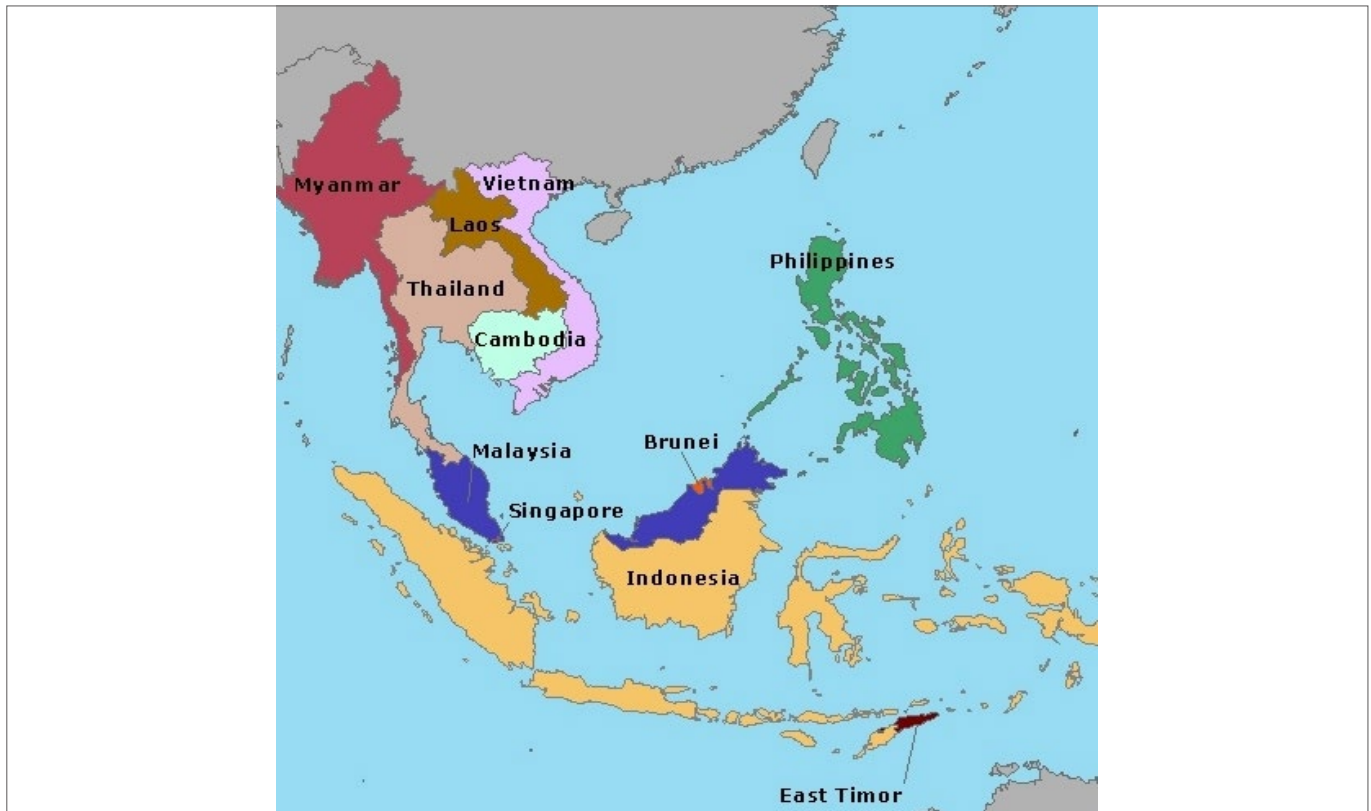
SDGs, Human Rights and Civic Space in Southeast Asia

KHOO YING HOOI

26-28 OCTOBER 2021



SECTION I: STATE AND TRENDS OF THE SDGS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA



11 Countries: Mixture of democratic and authoritarian rule with different economic levels

1. Developed countries:
Brunei (BN) and
Singapore (SG).

2. Middle-income
countries: Indonesia (IN),
Malaysia (MY), Philippines
(PH), Thailand (TH) and
Vietnam (VN).

3. Developing countries:
Cambodia (KH), Laos (LA),
Myanmar (MM) and
Timor-Leste (TL).

National SDGs

National SDGs											
	BN	KH	IN	LA	MY	MM	PH	SG	TH	VN	TL
Year of Adoption	2016	2016	2016	2016	2016	2018	2016	2016	2017	2017	2017
No of Goals	17	17+1 (18: Clearance of Landmines)	17	17+1 (18: UXO and Mine Actions)	17	5 (Peace, National Reconciliation, Security and Good Governance; Economic stability, Job Creation; Human Resources and Natural Resources)	17	17	17	17	17
No of Targets	N/A	88	124	123	169	28 strategies instead of targets under MSDP	97	144 (VNR report)	169 (Data incomplete) retrieved from http://sdgs.nesdc.go.th/	115	169
No of Indicators	N/A	148	289	238	128 - total available data out of the global 247 indicators	281 indicators according to National Indicator Framework (NIF) to monitoring and evaluation of the MSDP (The share of SDG indicators is 41%)	155 (as of 2020 according to ASEAN SDG Infographics, Philippines)	103 (available data from https://www.singstat.gov.sg/f/ind-data/sdg)	231 (Data incomplete) retrieved from http://sdgs.nesdc.go.th/	158 according to Circular No.03/2019/TT-BKHDT; 123 feasible data (VNR 2018); 112 of Viet Nam's statistical indicators are like 101 of the global SDG indicators	229 (SDGs Roadmap, 2017)

National Plan on SDGs and VNR Reports

	BN	KH	IN	LA	MY	MM	PH	SG	TH	VN	TL	
National Plan on SDGs (Period)	Wawasan Brunei 2035	National Strategic Development Plan for 2019-2023	National Action Plan to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals (NAP SDGs) 2017-2019; National Long-Term Development National Long Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2025, National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019 and RPJMN of 2020-2024	8th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSEDP) (2016-2020); 9th NSEDP 2021-2025	National SDG Roadmap, 11th Malaysia Plan 2016-2020; 12th Malaysia Plan 2021-2025	Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (2018 - 2030)	Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022	Integrated to national plans such as the Sustainable Singapore Blueprint, Singapore Green Plan 2030	N/A; Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy Framework and the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017 - 2021)	2011-2020 Social and Economic Development Strategy (SEDS), 2016-2020 Social and Economic Development Plan (SEDP), 2021-2030 SEDS and 2021-2025 SEDP	SDG Roadmap 2017, aligned to Timor-Leste's Strategic Development Plan (2011-2030)	
	Country	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	Timor-Leste
1st VNR		2020	2019	2017	2018	2017	2021 (planned but did not take place)	2016	2018	2017	2018	2019
2nd VNR				2019	2021	2021		2019		2021		
3rd VNR				2021								

Localizing SDGs

BN	KH	IN	LA	MY	MM	PH	SG	TH	VN	TL
Plan for Localizing SDGs	Cambodian SDGs (CSDGs)	Sub-national Action Plans (29 RADs in 34 provinces)	NSEDP; implementing their own SDG indicators	Malaysia CSO-SDG Alliance;		Regional Development Plans (RDP)			Vietnam SDGs (VSDGs)	
Voluntary Local Review				1) The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the City of Shah Alam, City of Shah Alam (2021) 2) Subang Jaya Voluntary Local Review 2021 Implementing the 2030 Agenda in the City of Subang Jaya (2021)		Cauayan City: Localizing Sustainable Development Goals, Local Government Unit - Cauayan City (2017)				

SDSN SDG Index 2016-2021

Country	2016 SDG Index Score	2016 SDG Index Rank	2016 Spillover Score	2017 SDG Index Score	2017 SDG Index Rank	2017 Spillover score	2018 SDG Index Score	2018 SDG Index Rank	2018 Spillover score	2019 SDG Index Score	2019 SDG Index Rank	2019 Spillover Score	2020 SDG Index Score	2020 SDG Index Rank	2020 Spillover score	2021 SDG Index Score	2021 SDG Index Rank	2021 Spillover Score
Thailand	62.17	61.00	n/a	69.50	55.00	97.90	69.20	59.00	97.70	73.00	40.00	97.20	74.54	41.00	93.79	74.20	43.00	88.70
Vietnam	57.62	88.00	n/a	67.90	68.00	94.00	69.70	57.00	96.20	71.10	54.00	96.40	73.80	49.00	98.32	72.80	51.00	96.40
Malaysia	61.66	63.00	n/a	69.70	54.00	83.30	70.00	55.00	90.20	69.60	68.00	89.10	71.76	60.00	86.25	70.90	65.00	77.80
Singapore	74.61	19.00	n/a	69.00	61.00	37.50	71.30	43.00	37.50	69.60	66.00	33.50	67.00	93.00	12.37	69.90	76.00	20.60
Brunei Darussalam	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	68.15	88.00	67.57	68.30	84.00	70.90
Indonesia	54.38	98.00	n/a	62.90	100.00	97.20	62.80	99.00	97.80	64.20	102.00	97.70	65.30	101.00	97.62	66.30	97.00	96.90
Myanmar	44.50	117.00	n/a	59.50	110.00	99.30	59.00	113.00	99.80	62.20	110.00	99.80	64.58	104.00	100.00	64.90	101.00	100.00
Cambodia	44.37	119.00	n/a	58.20	114.00	98.70	60.40	109.00	98.60	61.80	112.00	98.60	64.39	106.00	98.77	64.50	102.00	98.80
Philippines	55.54	95.00	n/a	64.30	93.00	97.40	65.00	85.00	98.30	64.90	97.00	98.30	65.50	99.00	98.15	64.50	103.00	97.90
Lao PDR	49.91	107.00	n/a	61.40	107.00	98.30	60.60	108.00	99.20	62.00	111.00	99.20	62.06	116.00	99.22	63.00	110.00	99.20
Timor-Leste	n/a	n/a	n/a	61.50	106.00	96.80	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Southeast Asia (10)	Year	Score (2016)	Rank	Spillover Score (2016)	SDG5			SDG10			SDG16		
					State	Trend	State	Trend	State	Trend	State	Trend	
					Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score		
Brunei	2021	88.3	84	92.9	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2020	88.3	88	97.6	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
Cambodia	2021	68.3	133	92.8	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2020	64.4	136	99.4	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2019	61.86	132	98.5	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2018	60.4	139	99.5	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2017	58.3	134	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2016	44.4	138	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	

Southeast Asia (11)	Year	Score (2016)	Rank	Spillover Score (2016)	SDG5			SDG10			SDG16		
					State	Trend	State	Trend	State	Trend	State	Trend	
					Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score		
Indonesia	2021	88.36	97	96.90	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2020	82.30	105	87.60	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2019	84.30	103	87.70	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2018	82.80	98	87.80	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2017	82.90	100	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2016	54.40	98	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
Laos	2021	69.96	139	98.10	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2020	63.10	138	98.20	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2019	62.0	133	99.20	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2018	60.6	138	99.2	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2017	58.8	137	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2016	48.9	137	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	

SDGs 5, 10 and 16 (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia and Myanmar)

Southeast Asia (12)	Year	Score (2016)	Rank	Spillover Score (2016)	SDG5			SDG10			SDG16		
					State	Trend	State	Trend	State	Trend	State	Trend	
					Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score		
Philippines	2021	64.3	151	97.9	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2020	65.4	99	98.1	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2019	64.8	97	98.3	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2018	63.8	95	98.3	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2017	64.3	94	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2016	55.5	95	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
Singapore	2021	89.9	76	20.6	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2020	87.8	93	21.4	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2019	88.8	88	20.5	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2018	71.1	43	20.9	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2017	68.8	63	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2016	74.4	29	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	

Southeast Asia (13)	Year	Score (2016)	Rank	Spillover Score (2016)	SDG5			SDG10			SDG16		
					State	Trend	State	Trend	State	Trend	State	Trend	
					Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score		
Malaysia	2021	70.8	88	77.8	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2020	71.8	89	88.1	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2019	68.6	89	89.1	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2018	66.0	93	90.2	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2017	60.7	94	89.2	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2016	61.7	83	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
Myanmar	2021	64.8	161	100	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2020	64.8	168	100	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2019	63.3	139	99.8	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2018	60.0	138	99.4	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2017	59.3	139	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2016	44.3	137	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	

Southeast Asia (14)	Year	Score (2016)	Rank	Spillover Score (2016)	SDG5			SDG10			SDG16		
					State	Trend	State	Trend	State	Trend	State	Trend	
					Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score		
Thailand	2021	78.2	43	88.7	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2020	74.5	41	93.8	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2019	70.0	40	87.2	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2018	69.2	59	87.7	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2017	69.5	55	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2016	62.2	61	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
Timor-Leste	2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2017	61.5	100	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	

Southeast Asia (15)	Year	Score (2016)	Rank	Spillover Score (2016)	SDG5			SDG10			SDG16		
					State	Trend	State	Trend	State	Trend	State	Trend	
					Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score		
Vietnam	2021	72.8	51	96.4	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2020	73.8	49	98.3	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2019	71.1	54	96.4	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2018	69.7	57	96.2	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2017	67.9	68	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	
	2016	57.6	88	N/A	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	

SDGs 5, 10 and 16 (Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam)

SDGs 5, 10 and 16 Score (2016-2021)

Country	Year	SDG 5	SDG 10	SDG 16
Brunei Darussalam	2016	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	2017	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	2018	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	2019	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	2020	64.18	-	61.26
Brunei Darussalam	2021	-	-	61.90
Indonesia	2016	-	-	-
Indonesia	2017	59.35	40.15	49.90
Indonesia	2018	62.09	34.87	74.10
Indonesia	2019	61.16	34.76	70.58
Indonesia	2020	62.44	35.28	72.36
Indonesia	2021	62.85	40.55	70.22
Cambodia	2016	-	-	-
Cambodia	2017	55.39	85.11	54.60
Cambodia	2018	62.87	90.98	55.10
Cambodia	2019	54.84	90.85	52.40
Cambodia	2020	54.80	77.61	58.51
Cambodia	2021	55.70	77.61	60.80
Lao PDR	2016	-	-	-
Lao PDR	2017	68.28	44.48	43.60
Lao PDR	2018	72.14	60.72	43.60
Lao PDR	2019	67.32	74.93	58.37
Lao PDR	2020	72.55	45.77	56.91
Lao PDR	2021	72.73	52.26	52.27
Myanmar	2016	-	-	-
Myanmar	2017	47.83	-	57.60
Myanmar	2018	61.57	60.72	61.10
Myanmar	2019	60.64	70.14	66.88
Myanmar	2020	60.28	68.19	71.92
Myanmar	2021	59.97	75.85	68.77
Malaysia	2016	-	-	-
Malaysia	2017	51.19	40.69	79.00
Malaysia	2018	58.30	42.62	68.90
Malaysia	2019	55.56	42.51	68.48
Malaysia	2020	-	-	71.69
Malaysia	2021	57.15	44.72	71.68

Country	Year	SDG 5	SDG 10	SDG 16
Philippines	2016	-	-	-
Philippines	2017	64.54	49.92	61.10
Philippines	2018	71.79	35.40	61.20
Philippines	2019	64.05	35.29	57.87
Philippines	2020	62.20	36.44	58.32
Philippines	2021	64.02	23.84	61.92
Singapore	2016	-	-	-
Singapore	2017	68.30	37.71	89.80
Singapore	2018	71.75	60.72	91.30
Singapore	2019	68.52	-	88.52
Singapore	2020	69.88	-	86.48
Singapore	2021	72.65	-	86.88
Thailand	2016	-	-	-
Thailand	2017	65.71	64.80	58.00
Thailand	2018	65.32	59.00	59.40
Thailand	2019	64.69	58.89	70.90
Thailand	2020	69.48	62.27	71.06
Thailand	2021	69.27	61.26	70.42
Timor-Leste	2016	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2017	48.33	82.82	55.90
Timor-Leste	2018	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2019	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2020	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2021	-	-	-
Vietnam	2016	-	-	-
Vietnam	2017	76.40	65.54	65.60
Vietnam	2018	79.82	78.40	63.40
Vietnam	2019	71.96	78.28	61.76
Vietnam	2020	72.05	77.12	64.32
Vietnam	2021	72.20	70.50	65.96

Human Rights Commitments in Southeast Asia

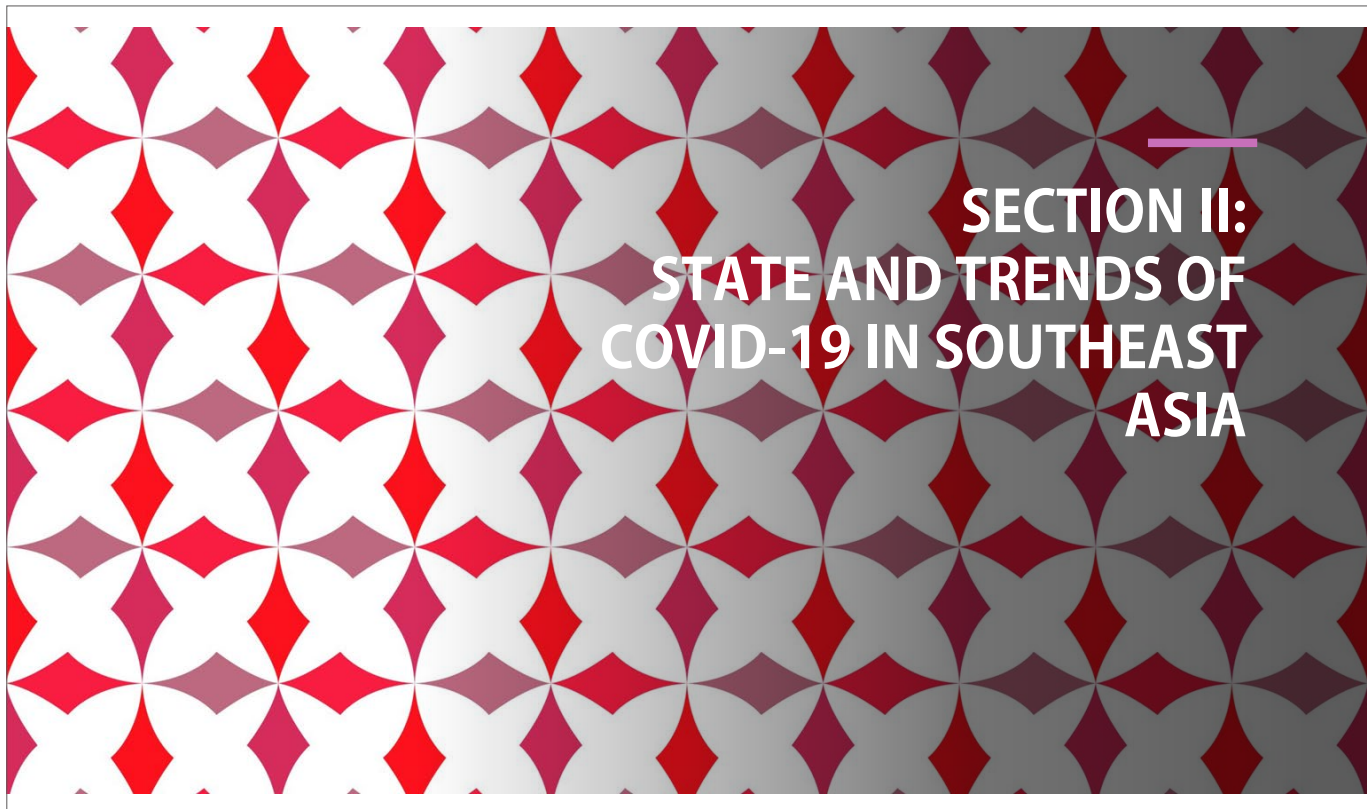
	BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	CAMBODIA	INDONESIA	LAOS	MALAYSIA	MYANMAR	PHILIPPINES	SINGAPORE	THAILAND	TIMOR-LESTE	VIETNAM
Schedule of the UP3 & 4	UPR-3 May 2019	UPR-3 Jan 2019	UPR-3 May 2017	UPR-3 Jan 2020	UPR-3 -2019 Nov	UPR-3 Jan 2021	UPR-3 May 2017	UPR-3 May 2021	UPR-3 May 2021	UPR-3 Jan 2022	UPR-3 Jan 2019
	UPR-4 Oct 2024	UPR-4 April 2024	UPR-4 Oct 2022	UPR-4 April 2025	UPR-4 Jan 2024	UPR-4 Jan 2026	UPR-4 Oct 2022	UPR-4 Jan 2026	UPR-4 Oct 2026	UPR-4 Jan 2027	UPR-4 April 2024
UN HRC Membership	-	-	2020-2022, 2015-2017, 2008-2010, 2006-2007	-	2022-2024, 2011-2013, 2006-2009	-	2019-2021, 2016-2018, 2012-2014, 2008-2010, 2006-2007	-	2011-2013	-	-
NHRI (Year of Establishment and Status A/B)	-	-	A - 1993	-	A - 2000	B - 2011	A - 1987	-	B - 2001	A - 2002	-
Human Rights Treaties (Total No of Ratifications out of 9 Treaties / Year of Ratification / Year of the Last Submission of the State Report)	3 out of 9	8 out of 9	8 out of 9	7 out of 9	3 out of 9	4 out of 9	8 out of 9	4 out of 9	7 out of 9	7 out of 9	7 out of 9

UPR Recommendation and Links to SDGs

COUNTRY NAME	UPR-2 (2012-2016)	UPR-3 (2017-2022)	TOP 1	TOP 2	TOP 3	TOP 4	TOP 5
	Recommended / Accepted						
Southeast Asia (11)							
	Recommended / Accepted (%)	Recommended / Accepted (%)	SDG number (%)	SDG number (%)	SDG number (%)	SDG number (%)	SDG number (%)
Brunei	189 / 97 (51%) [2014]	220 / 108 (49%)	SDG 16: 36%	SDG 8: 15%	SDG 4: 11%	SDG 5: 11%	SDG 10: 9%
Cambodia	205 / 163 (80%) [2014]	188 / 173 (92%)	SDG 16: 41%	SDG 1: 13%	SDG 2: 9%	SDG 8: 8%	SDG 5: 8%
Indonesia	180 / 150 (83%) [2012]	225 / 167 (74%)	SDG 16: 44%	SDG 4: 13%	SDG 8: 12%	SDG 5: 10%	SDG 10: 10%
Laos	196 / 116 (59%) [2015]	226 / 160 (71%)	SDG 16: 43%	SDG 5: 10%	SDG 4: 10%	SDG 3: 8%	SDG 1: 7%
Malaysia	232 / 150 (38%) [2013]	268 / 148 (55%)	SDG 16: 27%	SDG 4: 13%	SDG 8: 12%	SDG 3: 10%	SDG 5: 10%
SEA		[No outcome of review] Total: 354 Supported 119 Noted 46 Yet to response: 189 [2021]					
Myanmar	281 / 166 (59%) [2015]		SDG 16: 48%	SDG 10: 21%	SDG 8: 10%	SDG 5: 9%	SDG 3: 4%
Philippines	88 / 62 (70%) [2012]	257 / 103 (40%)	SDG 16: 36%	SDG 10: 15%	SDG 5: 13%	SDG 3: 9%	SDG 8: 6%
Singapore	236 / 125 (53%) [2015]	324 / 230 (71%)	SDG 16: 28%	SDG 8: 25%	SDG 5: 16%	SDG 10: 9%	SDG 4: 8%
Thailand	249 / 187 (38%) [2016]	N/A	SDG 16: 39%	SDG 8: 19%	SDG 5: 16%	SDG 3: 8%	SDG 4 + 10: 6%
Timor-Leste	154 / 146 (95%) [2016]	N/A	SDG 5: 34%	SDG 16: 15%	SDG 1: 12%	SDG 2: 7%	SDG 3, 4, 8: 7%
Vietnam	256 / 195 (76%) [2014]	291 / 220 (76%) [2019]	SDG 16: 39%	SDG 1: 14%	SDG 10: 9%	SDG 4: 8%	SDG 17: 7%

UN Special Procedures and Southeast Asia

	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Laos	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Timor-Leste	Vietnam
Standing Invitation to Special Procedure	No invitation extended	No invitation extended	No invitation extended	No invitation extended	26 February 2019	No invitation extended	No invitation extended	No invitation extended	No invitation extended	9 March 2017	No invitation extended
Visit of Special Procedures (The 3 Latest Ones)	1 SR on torture (requested)	1 SR on Cambodia (7 August 2018 to 17 August 2018) 4th Official Country Visit	1 SR on Food (9 April 2018 to 18 April 2018)	1 SR on extreme poverty (18 March 2019 to 29 March 2019)	1 SR on extreme poverty (13 August 2019 to 23 August 2019)	1 SR on Myanmar (7 January 2015 to 16 January 2015)	1 SR on internally displaced persons (21 July 2015 to 31 July 2015)	1 IE on older persons (21 September 2016 to 29 September 2016)	1 SR on Myanmar (15 January 2020 to 17 January 2020)	1 SR on the rights of indigenous peoples (8 April 2019 to 16 April 2019)	1 SR on food (13 November 2018 to 23 November 2018)
	-	2 SR on Cambodia (5 March 2018 to 14 March 2018)	2 SR on health (22 March 2017 to 3 April 2017)	2 SR on sale of children (8 November 2017 to 16 November 2017)	2 SR on rights to water and sanitation (14 November 2018 to 27 November 2018)	2 SR on Myanmar (17 July 2014 to 26 July 2014)	2 SR on food (20 February 2015 to 27 February 2015)	2 SR on racism (21 April 2010 to 28 April 2010)	2 SR on Myanmar (14 January 2019 to 25 January 2019)	2 SR on extreme poverty (13 November 2011 to 18 November 2011)	2 SR on freedom of religion (21 July 2014 to 31 July 2014)
	-	3 SR on Cambodia (10 October 2016 to 20 October 2016)	3 SR on Housing (31 May 2013 to 11 June 2013)	3 SR on freedom of religion (23 November 2009 to 30 November 2009)	3 SR on sale of children (24 September 2018 to 1 October 2018)	3 SR on Myanmar (14 February 2014 to 19 February 2014)	3 SR on trafficking (5 November 2012 to 9 November 2012)	-	3 WG on business and human rights (26 March 2018 to 4 April 2018)	3 WG on disappearances (7 February 2011 to 14 February 2011)	3 SR on cultural rights (18 November 2013 to 29 November 2013)



COVID-19 in Southeast Asia (Ranking by Cases and Deaths)

Source: 1 October 2021 via <https://www.worldometers.info>

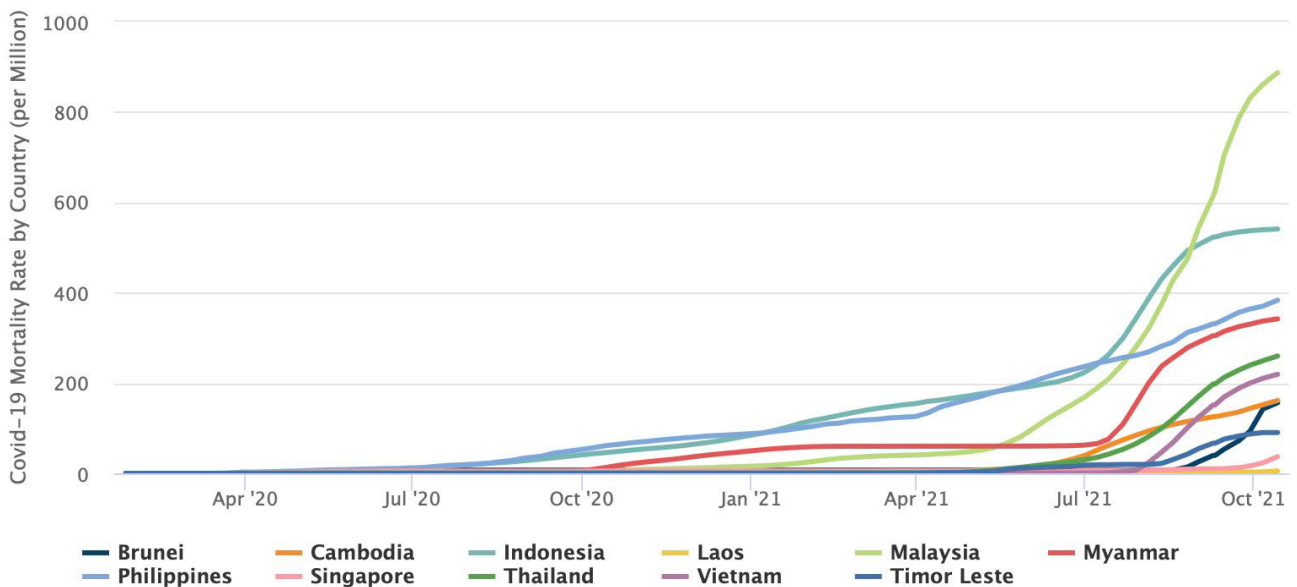
Sub-region / Country	Country	No of Cases Per Mil. (Total No)	Rank by No. of Cases per Mil.	No of Deaths Per Mil. (Total No)	Rank by No of Deaths Per Mil.	Percentage of People Fully Vaccinated	No of Total Population (approximately)
World Average and Total		30,160 (235 mil.)		616 (4.8 Mil)		34%	7.8 Billion
	Brunei	17,428 (7,716)	136	126 (56)	151	44.53% (Sept 30)	0.4 Million
	Cambodia	6,658 (113,256)	159	140 (2,383)	148	65.41% (Oct 1)	17 Million
	Indonesia	15,223 (4,219,284)	140	513 (142,173)	108	19.06%	277 Million
	Laos	3,404 (25,217)	173	3 (22)	208	28.19% (Sept 30)	7 Million
	Malaysia	69,255 (2,277,565)	75	811 (26,683)	84	62.92%	33 Million
Southeast Asia (11)	Myanmar	8,538 (468,463)	153	326 (17,883)	122	6.81% (Sept 25)	55 Million
	Philippines	64,949 (2,593,292)	133	348 (38,767)	121	14.53% (Sept 9)	111 Million
	Singapore	17,576 (103,843)	135	19 (113)	192	76.87% (Oct 2)	6 Million
	Thailand	23,395 (1,637,432)	132	243 (17,014)	131	22.73% (Sept 22)	70 Million
	Timor Leste	14,506 (19,582)	141	87 (118)	160	NA	1 Million
	Vietnam	8,214 (808,578)	155	200 (19,715)	135	10.68% (Oct 2)	98 Million
AVERAGE - Southeast Asia		22,650 (1,115,839)		256 (24,084)		35.2%	677 Million

COVID-19 in Southeast Asia

Country	Cases	Cases Last 24hr	Deaths	Total Fully Vaccinated	Percent Fully Vaccinated	Cases per Million	Population
World	240,299,019	892,896	4,893,136	2,823,759,407	36.2%	30,808	7,800,000,000
China	108,870	34	4,849	1,047,872,000	72.8%	76	1,439,324,000
USA	44,903,846	204,362	724,105	188,655,196	57.0%	135,660	331,003,000
Indonesia	4,234,011	1,912	142,933	61,397,055	22.9%	15,799	268,000,000
Philippines	2,713,509	15,277	40,580	23,981,240	22.9%	25,868	104,900,000
Vietnam	860,860	7,018	21,131	17,191,810	18.0%	9,010	95,540,000
Thailand	1,772,838	21,134	18,205	25,012,380	36.0%	25,545	69,400,000
Myanmar	486,851	2,534	18,329	3,872,956	7.3%	9,122	53,370,000
Malaysia	2,384,306	14,693	27,858	22,036,881	70.6%	76,420	31,200,000
Cambodia	116,407	532	2,634	12,432,963	77.7%	7,271	16,010,000
Laos	31,736	1,121	38	2,343,258	31.8%	4,309	7,364,903
Singapore	145,120	6,883	224	4,674,723	83.3%	25,859	5,612,000
Timor Leste	19,707	13	119	315,033	23.5%	14,708	1,339,862
Brunei	10,251	423	68	224,028	52.3%	23,917	428,607

Source: John Hopkins University via CSIS

Covid-19 Mortality Rate by Country in Southeast Asia



CSIS Southeast Asia Program | Source: Johns Hopkins University

Regime Types in Southeast Asia (IDEA GSoD Indices)

Southeast Asian Countries (11)		Regime types
Brunei		NA
Cambodia		Authoritarian regime
Indonesia		Mid-range performance
Laos		Authoritarian regime
Malaysia		Mid-range performance
Myanmar		Mid-range performance
Philippines		Mid-range performance
Singapore		Hybrid regime
Thailand		Authoritarian regime
Timor Leste		Mid-range performance
Vietnam		Authoritarian regime
		High performance
		Mid-range performance
		Weak/Low performance
		Hybrid regime
		Authoritarian regime

IDEA GSoD Indices

Green: 0.701-1.00 High performance

Yellow: 0.40-0.70 Mid-range performance

Red: 0.00-0.399 Low performance

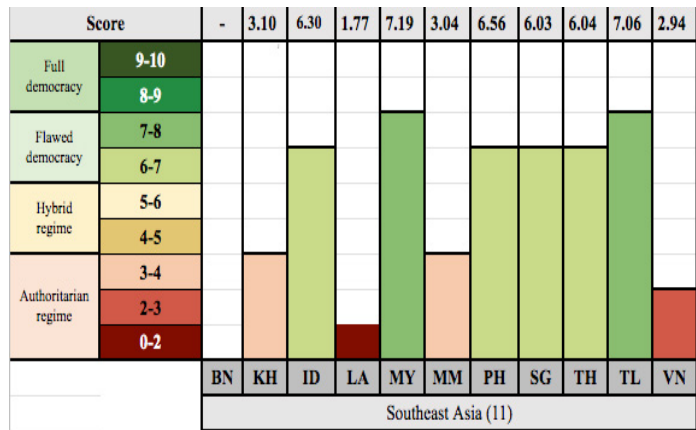
COUNTRIES	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	Section 5
SouthEast Asia (11)					
Brunei	NA				
Cambodia	Representative Government	Fundamental Rights	Checks on Government	Impartial Administration	Participatory Engagement
Indonesia	Representative Government	Fundamental Rights	Checks on Government	Impartial Administration	Participatory Engagement
Laos	Representative Government	Fundamental Rights	Checks on Government	Impartial Administration	Participatory Engagement
Malaysia	Representative Government	Fundamental Rights	Checks on Government	Impartial Administration	Participatory Engagement
Myanmar	Representative Government	Fundamental Rights	Checks on Government	Impartial Administration	Participatory Engagement
Philippines	Representative Government	Fundamental Rights	Checks on Government	Impartial Administration	Participatory Engagement
Singapore	Representative Government	Fundamental Rights	Checks on Government	Impartial Administration	Participatory Engagement
Thailand	Representative Government	Fundamental Rights	Checks on Government	Impartial Administration	Participatory Engagement
Timor Leste	Representative Government	Fundamental Rights	Checks on Government	Impartial Administration	Participatory Engagement
Vietnam	Representative Government	Fundamental Rights	Checks on Government	Impartial Administration	Participatory Engagement

SECTION III: STATE AND TRENDS OF DEMOCRACY AND CIVIC SPACE

EIU Democracy Index 2016- 2020

Year	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)
Southeast Asia (11)										
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	112	4.27	124	3.63	125	3.59	124	3.53	130	3.1
Indonesia	48	6.97	68	6.39	65	6.39	64	6.48	64	6.3
Laos	151	2.37	151	2.37	151	2.37	155	2.14	161	1.77
SEA Malaysia	65	6.54	59	6.54	52	6.88	43	7.16	39	7.19
Myanmar	113	4.20	120	3.83	118	3.83	122	3.55	135	3.04
Philippines	50	6.94	51	6.71	53	6.71	54	6.64	55	6.56
Singapore	70	6.38	69	6.32	66	6.38	75	6.02	74	6.03
Thailand	100	4.92	107	4.63	106	4.63	68	6.32	73	6.04
Timor Leste	43	7.24	43	7.19	42	7.19	41	7.19	44	7.06
Vietnam	131	3.38	140	3.08	139	3.08	136	3.08	137	2.94

EIU Democracy Score - 2020



CIVICUS Civic Space Monitor (2017-2020)

Year/ Country	2017	2018	2019	2020
Thailand	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
Viet Nam	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
Singapore	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
Timor-Leste	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
Myanmar	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
Cambodia	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed	Repressed
Laos	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
Malaysia	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
Philippines	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Repressed
Indonesia	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed	Obstructed
Brunei	Obstructed	Obstructed	Repressed	Repressed

FIVE CATEGORIES:
OPEN, NARROWED, OBSTRUCTED, REPPRESSED, CLOSED.

RSF Press Freedom Index 2016-2021

		PRESS FREEDOM INDEX					
Country	Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
BN	Index	53.72	51.48	51.48	49.65	49.91	
	Rank	149	156	153	152	152	154
IN	Index	39.93	39.68	36.77	36.82	37.4	
	Rank	118	124	124	124	119	113
KH	Index	42.07	45.9	45.9	45.46	46.84	
	Rank	126	132	142	143	144	144
LA	Index	66.41	66.41	64.49	64.28	70.56	
	Rank	162	170	170	171	172	172
MM	Index	41.82	43.15	44.92	44.77	46.14	
	Rank	125	131	137	138	139	140
MY	Index	46.89	47.41	36.74	33.12	39.47	
	Rank	137	144	145	123	101	119
PH	Index	41.08	42.53	43.91	43.54	45.64	
	Rank	121	127	133	134	136	138
SG	Index	51.1	50.95	51.41	55.23	55.2	
	Rank	144	151	151	151	158	160
TH	Index	44.69	44.31	44.1	44.94	45.22	
	Rank	135	142	140	136	140	137
TL	Index	32.82	30.81	29.93	29.9	29.11	
	Rank	92	98	95	84	78	71
VN	Index	73.96	75.05	74.93	74.71	78.46	
	Rank	168	175	175	176	175	175

SECTION IV: STATE AND CHALLENGES OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN CSOS' INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT AND ADVOCACY

CSO Engagement with Sub-Regional Multi-stakeholder Forum on SDGs

	South-East Asia Multi-Stakeholder Forum on Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (Subregional SDG Forum)	ASEAN Civil Society Conferences / ASEAN People's Summit (ACSC/APF)
Year of Foundation	Started in 2017 Participants are by invitation and in their individual expert capacity: 1) Representatives of institutions in ESCAP member States responsible for various aspects of implementing the SDG in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; 2) VNR focal points and ESCAP focal points for sustainable development; 3) Representatives of Local government organizations (Mayors, representatives of the municipality); 4) Representatives of Regional and sub-regional organizations that support SDG implementation; 5) Experts from think tanks and academia; 6) Representatives from national parliaments; and 7) Other stakeholders involved in SDG implementation at national, regional and global levels.	First organised by Malaysian government together with the Center for ASEAN Studies of the Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) in 2005
Membership Criteria and Structure	The Subregional SDG Forum provides governments, development partners, civil society, academia, the private sector and other stakeholders opportunities to 1) share subregional perspectives, 2) discuss collaborative measures to address subregional priorities and 3) exchange good practices to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The forum serves as a subregional preparatory meeting for the Asia-Pacific Forum for Sustainable Development (APFSD). The outcomes and recommendations derived from the Forum will feed into regional and global processes, including the APFSD and the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) and will assist member States with its VNR reporting and SDG implementation.	Structure: the ACSC/APF is held independently by the ASEAN Chair country in advance of, and parallel to, the official ASEAN Summit, which is attended by ASEAN and regional leaders. Conveners of the ACSC/APF have varied from time to time. It is usually organised by national CSOs of the country that holds the ASEAN Chairmanship through a regional coalition of CSOs known as the Solidarity for Asian People's Advocacy (SAPA). Membership/participants: civil society organizations, NGOs, people's organizations, and people's movements. Participation is by registration and open for all.
Mandate (Mission)		Provides a platform for civil society and individuals to share their concerns on the regional and national issues that impact the peoples' lives and aims to strengthen their voice on socio-political issues. Among its thematic priorities are human rights, social protection, foreign policies, trade and investments, labor and migration, social inequality, peace and security, food sovereignty, women, gender and LGBT rights, and climate justice.
Main Programs / Projects	Hosting Annual South-East Asia Multi-Stakeholder Forum on Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals	Annual ACSC/APF invite CSO participants to discuss regional issues and collaborate in drafting a 'People's Statement' and recommendations addressed to ASEAN leaders and government officials. At this forum participants also appoint a CSO representative from each country to be the second component of the forum, the interface meeting (a 30 minutes with ASEAN Leaders), depending on the attitude of the host government.
Main Annual Meetings	South-East Asia Multi-Stakeholder Forum on Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals Organised under the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), and partners from within and outside the United Nations system.	ACSC/APF - with participants engaging in plenary sessions, discussions, workshops and meetings.
Relationship with the UN	Strengthening SDG implementation at the national and sub-regional level	N/A
Role on SDGs	Documents and Live discussions uploaded to ESCAP website and SDG Helpdesk	
Mechanism for CSO Access	Not stated	
Role of CSOs	N/A	Solidarity for Asian People's Advocacy (SAPA) The additional name of the APF was added for the 2009 meeting in Thailand in order to accommodate the different interpretation toward the term CSO and people's
CSO Platform		

CSO Engagement with Regional Organization on SDGs

	ASEAN
Year of Foundation	1967
Membership Criteria and Structure	10 Member States from Southeast Asia: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, Brunei Darussalam, Viet Nam, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Cambodia. Supported by the ASEAN Secretariat based in Jakarta, Indonesia
Mandate (Mission)	Accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours; promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter
Main Programs / Projects	
Main Annual Meetings	ASEAN Summit, ASEAN Ministerial Meetings, ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR), ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC), ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour
Relationship with the UN	UN Partner at regional level. ASEAN-UN partnership is officially formalised with the adoption of the 'Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership between ASEAN and the United Nations' in 2011 and the adoption of the ASEAN-UN Plan of Action for 2016-2020 and 2020-2025.
Role on SDGs	The ASEAN Community Statistical System (ACSS) has set up a Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators (WGSDGI) in 2017 to support the ASEAN SDG monitoring through provision of relevant statistics. The Indicators Baseline Report 2020 was published in 2020.
Mechanism for CSO Access	CSO needs to be "accredited" to ASEAN before ASEAN bodies can officially engage - hold discussions or joint activities according to the Guidelines on Accreditation of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) 2012. There are no central, co-ordinating structure and structure for CSO engagement. However, CSOs may submit applications to have a Consultative Relationship with the AICHR under the Guidelines on the AICHR's Relations with CSOs.
Role of CSOs	1. Participation in forums, discussions, consultations. 2. Submit statements and recommendations.
CSO Platform	ASEAN Summit, ASEAN Ministerial Meetings, ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR), ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC), ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour

CONCLUSION



Part A: Recommendations to Governments





Recommendations on SDGs

- Mobilizing financing for SDG achievement.
- Enhance Innovation and technological capacity.
- Improve planning and policy coherence.
- Promote genuine partnership with stakeholders, for instance local governments.
- Use justice to rebuild economies.
- Remove bureaucratic hurdles to access social protection and prioritize accountability from the bottom up.

Recommendations on COVID-19

- Embed long-term inclusivity in recovery packages.
- Prioritize bridging the digital divide.
- Green the economy.
- Structural and systemic changes.
- Accessibility to vaccines should be ensured for all.
- Develop national inequality reduction plans and prioritize gender and intersectional inequalities.
- Invest public health as a basic human right.

Recommendations on Democracy and Civic Space

Create	Create a friendly environment for the CSOs.
Foster	Foster partnership with the CSOs as strategic ally.
Protect	Protect human rights of everyone through ensuring functioning democratic spaces and oversight institutions.
Recognise	Recognise that human rights are universal and indivisible.
Protect and enhance	Protect and enhance space for the participation of civil society in the public sphere.

Recommendations on International Engagement

Activate	Activate multilateral dialogue and partnership within and beyond the region.
Establish	Establish multi-stakeholders' platforms to include all actors.
Strengthen	Strengthen mechanisms for civil society participation in multilateral bodies and institutions of global governance.
Launch	Launch a nonpartisan, transparent, and inclusive process to identify global governance gaps and develop a coherent strategy to fill them to better realize the regional and international commitments.



Recommendations on SDGs, COVID-19, Democracy and Civic Space and International Engagement:

Strategies in changing human rights narrative.

Innovation in daily operations and financial sustainability.

Utilise new technologies to broadcast content and broaden the reach of their work over social media platforms.

Foster network among the CSOs, to facilitate a safe space for the society, as well as CSOs to advocate against abuse of power by the government. Form stronger collaboration among the different CSOs.

Regional CSOs to empower the local and national CSOs within and beyond the region.

Presentation about Northeast Asia by Aoi Horiuchi

AADF 2021 - North East Asia

Aoi Horiuchi

Development Unit, Japan Civil Society Network on SDGs (SDGs Japan)*

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*with supports from Akihito Hayashi, Haruna Kuraishi, Masaki Inaba, Noriko Shibata, and Yumiko Horie

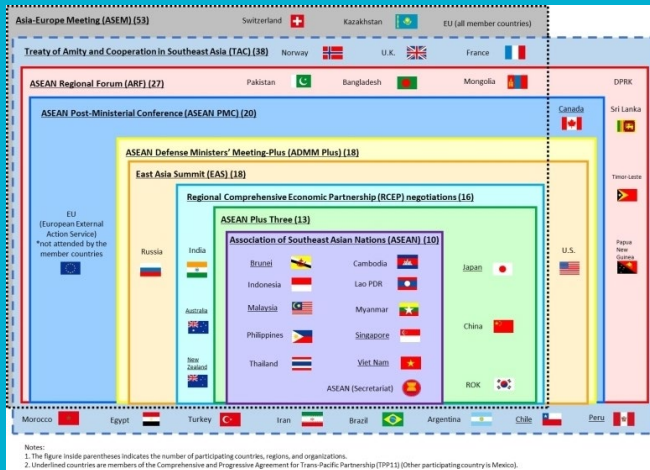


North East Asia

The only sub-region where there is no official regional cooperation mechanism

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:East_and_North-East_Asia_region.jpg

ASEAN plus 3 (China, ROK and Japan) ASEAN Regional Forum (+Mongolia and DPRK)



https://www.mofa.go.jp/a_o/rp/page22e_000928.html

The 23rd ASEAN Plus Three Summit (2020)

- Strengthen joint efforts to restore economic growth in the region by enhancing regional trade and economic cooperation
- Reaffirm the importance of stable energy supply for socio-economic resilience and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic
- Leverage the expertise and support offered by international organisations, multilateral and regional development banks and research institutions in addressing the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic

UN Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA)

DPPA is the lead entity supporting the Secretary-General in the UN's efforts to prevent and resolve conflicts at the global level. DPPA's Programme to Support Cooperation in Northeast Asia (**China, DPRK, Japan, Mongolia, ROK**) allows the UN system to (i) facilitate the participation of regional representatives in UN fora; (ii) support UN/DPPA engagement and partnerships; (iii) facilitate UN initiatives in and on Northeast Asia; and (iv) contribute to UN coherence.



<https://dppa.un.org/en/northeast-asia>

Shanghai Cooperation Organization

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is an intergovernmental organization founded in Shanghai on 15 June 2001. The SCO currently comprises eight Member States (**China**, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, **Russia**, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan), four Observer States interested in acceding to full membership (Afghanistan, Belarus, Iran, and **Mongolia**) and six "Dialogue Partners" (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Turkey). The SCO has mainly focused on regional security issues, its fight against regional terrorism, ethnic separatism and religious extremism. To date, the SCO's priorities also include regional development.

<https://dppa.un.org/en/shanghai-cooperation-organization>

Overall situation of SDGs in NEA

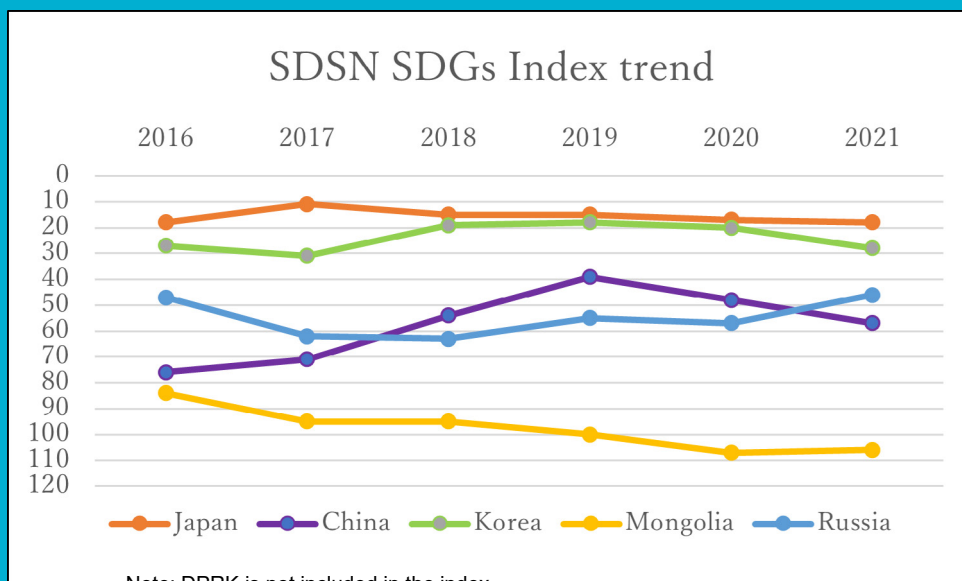
	China	DPRK	Japan	Mongolia	ROK	Russia
Year of Adoption	Sep 2016	March 2019	May 2016	2016	March 2018	2018
No of Goals	17	17	17	17	17	17
No of Targets	169	95	169	N/A	122	107 (VNR) / 75 (Statistics)
No of Indicators	N/A	132	244	233 (118 indicators are available as of VNR2019)	214	90 (VNR) / 160 (Statistics)

Voluntary National Review (VNR) in NEA

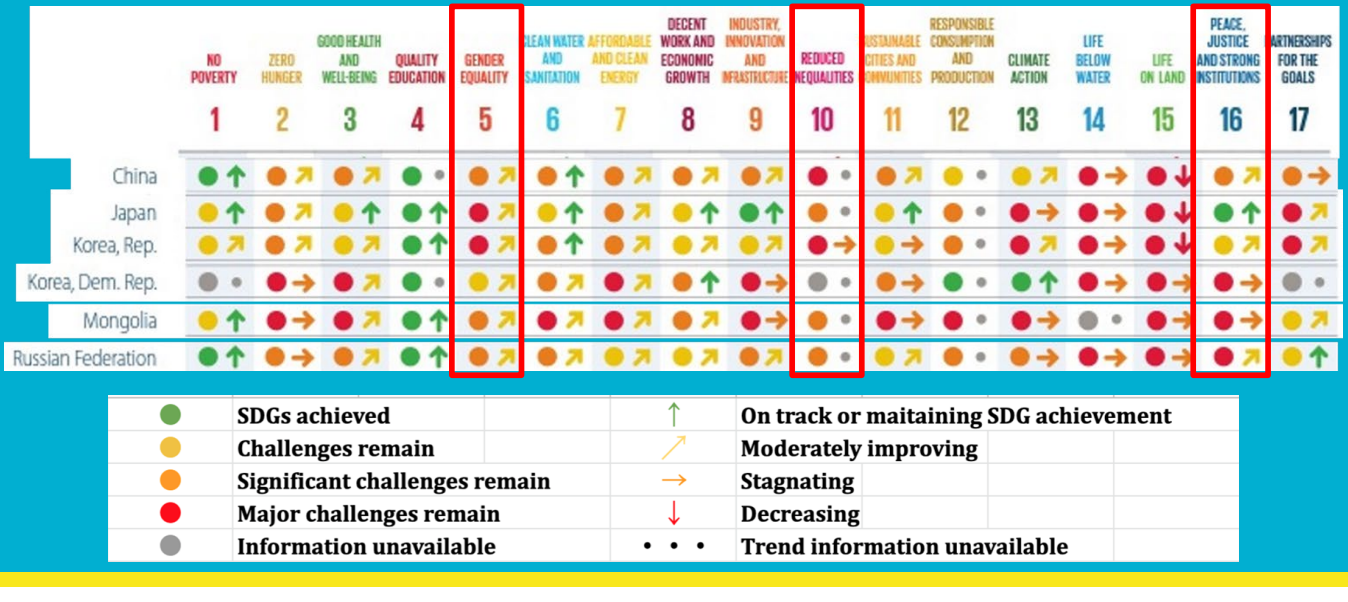
	China	DPRK	Japan	Mongolia	ROK	Russia
1st VNR	2016	2021	2017	2019	2016	2020
2nd VNR	2021	not yet	2021	not yet	2020	not yet
CSO Report	Yes (2019 etc.)	Yes (2021)	Yes (2017, 2021)	Yes (2019)	Yes (each year)	Yes (2020)
CSO Coalition	CANGO	N/A	Japan Civil Society Network on SDGs	"SDGs and CSOs" network	Korea SDGs Network	Coalition for Sustainable Development of Russia



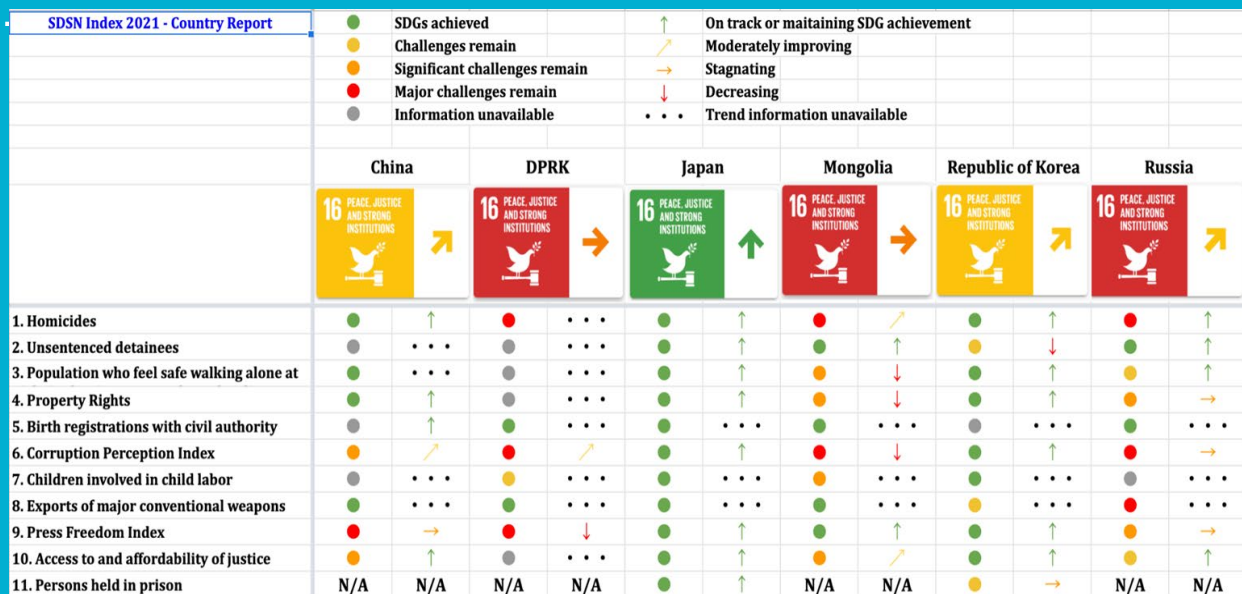
SDGs Index Ranking (2016 - 2021) in NEA



SDGs Index 2021 dashboard in NEA



SDSN Index 2021 for SDG16 in NEA



National Mechanisms on Human Rights in NEA

	China	DPRK	Japan	Mongolia	ROK	Russia
Schedule of the UPR 3 & 4	May 2017	May 2019	May 2017	Nov 2020	May 2019	May 2018
	Oct-Nov 2022	Oct-Nov 2024	Oct-Nov 2023	Oct-Nov 2025	Jan 2023	(no data)
UN HRC Membership	2021-2023	N/A	2020-2022	2016-2018	2020-2022	2021-2023
NHRI (Year of Est. and Status A/B)	N/A	N/A	N/A	2003 / A	2001 / A	2000 / B
Human Rights Treaties - Total No of Ratifications out of 9 Treaties	6 / 9	5 / 9	8 / 9	8 / 9	7 / 9	7 / 9

National Mechanisms on Human Rights in NEA

	UPR-2 (2014) Recommended / Accepted	UPR-3 (2019) Recommended / Accepted	Top 1 Recommendation	Top 2 Recommendation	Top 3 Recommendation	Top 4 Recommendation	Top 5 Recommendation
China	252 / 204 (80%)	346 / 284 (82%)	SDG16 (36%)	SDG10 (15%)	SDG1 (12%)	SDG4 (12%)	SDG8 (7%)
DPRK	269 / 114 (42%)	262 / 132 (50%)	SDG16 (30%)	SDG10 (15%)	SDG1 (12%)	SDG8 (8%)	SDG3 (6%)
Japan	174 / 125 (71%)	217 / 145 (66%)	SDG16 (54%)	SDG5 (11%)	SDG10 (9%)	SDG8 (7%)	SDG4 (7%)
Mongolia	164 / 150 (90%)	190 / 170 (89%)	SDG16 (42%)	SDG5 (14%)	SDG8 (11%)	SDG10 (11%)	SDG4 (7%)
ROK	70 / 43 (61%)	218 / 121 (55%)	SDG16 (23%)	SDG5 (20%)	SDG10 (17%)	SDG8 (15%)	SDG4 (7%)
Russia	231 / 162 (70%)	317 / 191 (60%)	SDG16 (48%)	SDG10 (16%)	SDG5 (16%)	SDG8 (8%)	SDG4 (5%)

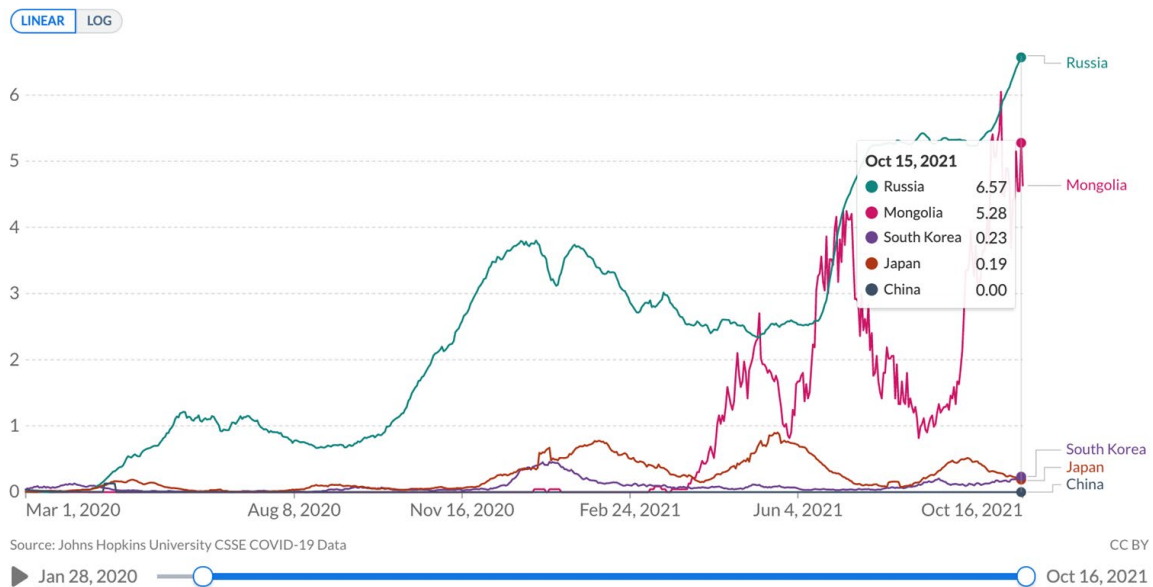
COVID-19 Data in Northeast Asia as of 4 Oct. 2021

<https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/>

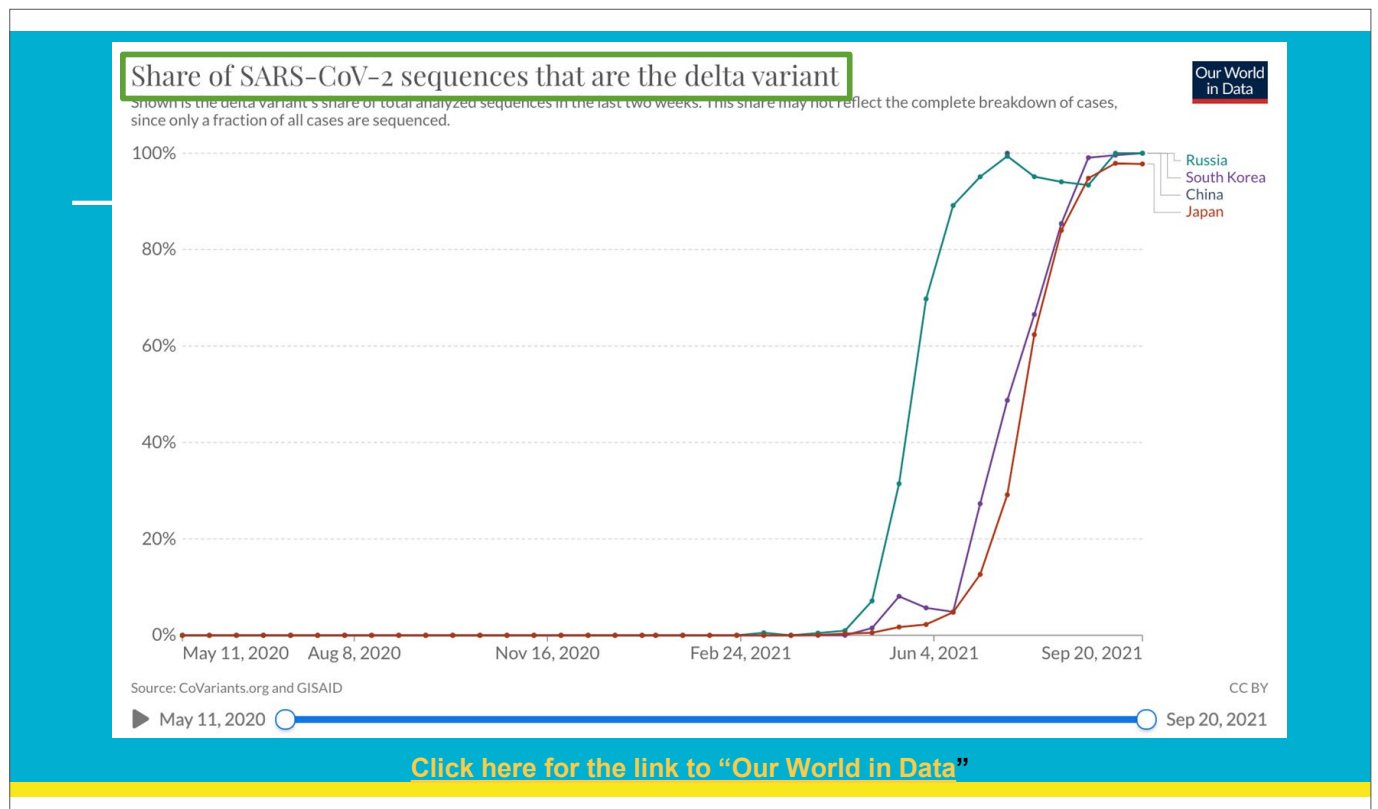
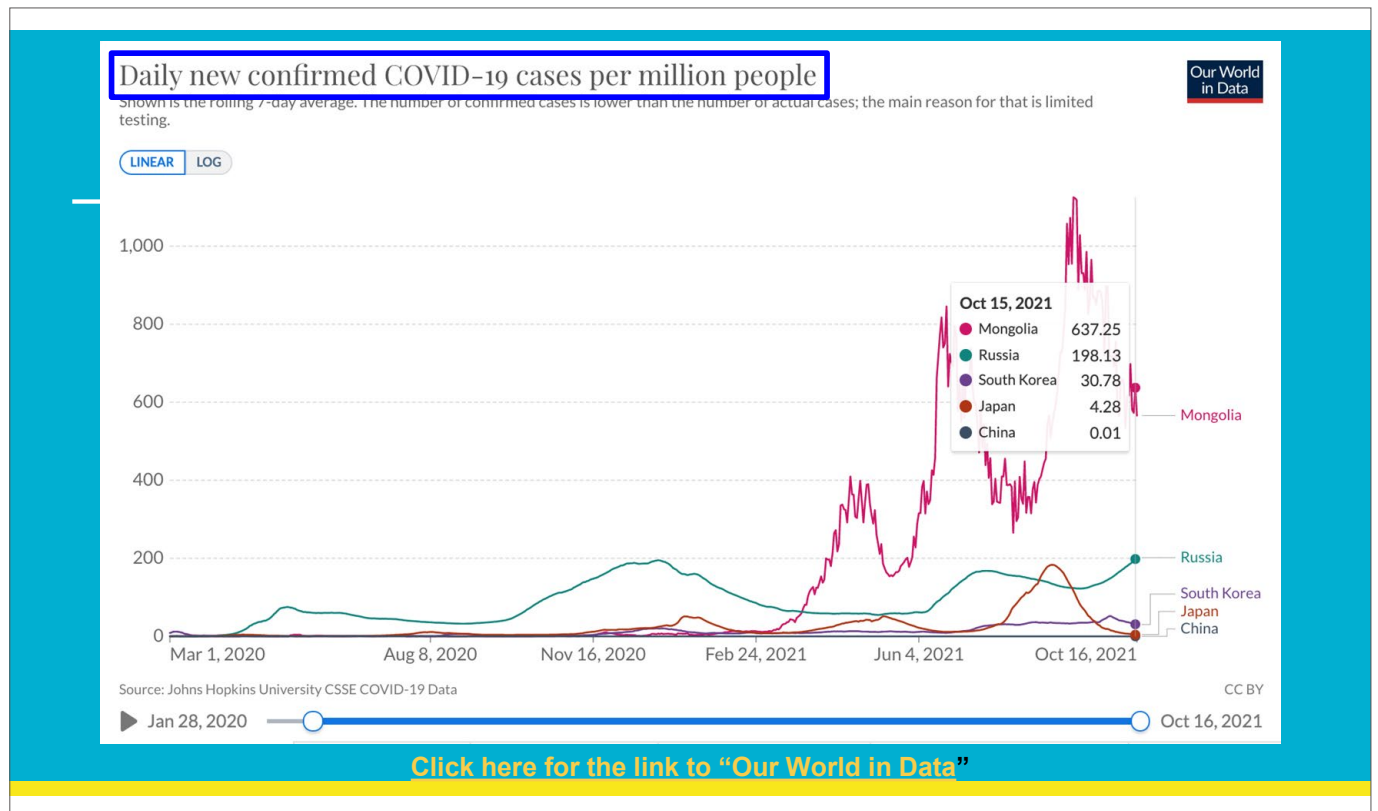
	Rank (No of Deaths per Million / Total No)	Rank (Confirmed Cases per Million / Total No)	Total Population
World Average and Total	(616 / 4.8 million)	21,998 / 171,470,000	7.8 Billion
Russia	49 (1,444 / 210,801)	93 (52,135 / 7,612,317)	145 Million
Mongolia	116 (403 / 1,347)	43 (93,402 / 312,376)	3 Million
Japan	147 (141 / 17,730)	142 (13,533 / 1,705,046)	126 Million
ROK	174 (49 / 2,513)	160 (6,230 / 319,777)	51 Million
(Taiwan)	181 (35 / 844)	205 (681 / 16,255)	23 Millon
China	208 (3 / 4,636)	215 (67 / 96,258)	1.4 Billion
DPRK	N/A	N/A	26 Million

Daily new confirmed COVID-19 deaths per million people

Shown is the rolling 7-day average. Limited testing and challenges in the attribution of the cause of death means that the number of confirmed deaths may not be an accurate count of the true number of deaths from COVID-19.



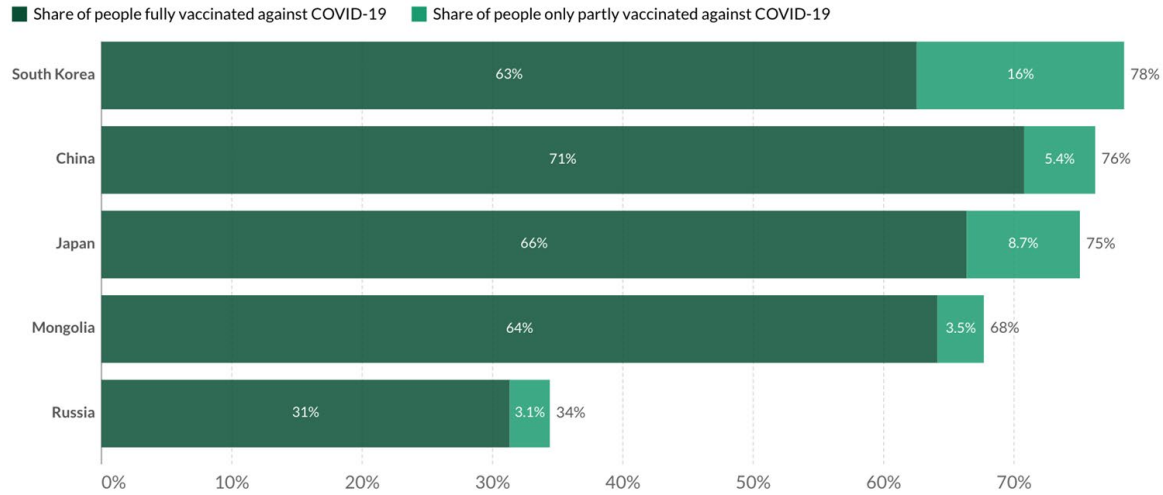
[Click here for the link to "Our World in Data"](#)



Share of people vaccinated against COVID-19, Oct 15, 2021

Alternative definitions of a full vaccination, e.g. having been infected with SARS-CoV-2 and having 1 dose of a 2-dose protocol, are ignored to maximize comparability between countries.

Our World in Data



Source: Official data collated by Our World in Data. This data is only available for countries which report the breakdown of doses administered by first and second doses in absolute numbers.
CC BY

Feb 26, 2021

Oct 15, 2021

[Click here for the link to "Our World in Data"](#)

Impact of COVID-19 on democracy and HR

“In **China**, the government initially responded to the outbreak by **withholding information from the public**, under-reporting cases of infection and downplaying the severity of the infection. The authorities also **censored numerous articles and social media posts about the pandemic**, including those posted by families of infected people seeking help and by people living in cordoned-off cities documenting their daily life.”

“**China's** authorities are notorious for using **technology for surveillance**, unconstrained by privacy legislation. Its universal street camera system [...] has been expanded all over the country's main metropolitan areas and has been recently upgraded with facial recognition capabilities. The authorities have been using this system to **catch, shame and fine citizens going outside without face masks** and to identify and quarantine individuals who show symptoms.”

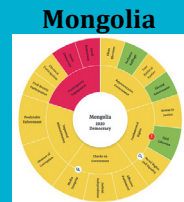
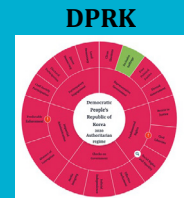


CIVICUS COVID-19 BRIEF
(April 2020)



Democracy and Civic Space in NEA

China	Authoritarian regime
DPRK	Authoritarian regime
Japan	Mid-range performance
Mongolia	Weak/Low performance
ROK	Mid-range performance
Russia	Hybrid regime
(Taiwan)	Mid-range performance



The Global State of Democracy Indices

<https://www.idea.int/gsod-indices/#/indices/countries-regions-profile>

The Global State of Democracy Indices



- As an autocracy with already low levels of freedom of expression and media integrity prior to the outbreak of the pandemic, the **Chinese Government has severely limited freedom of expression and media reporting on the virus** during the pandemic. Journalists and foreign correspondents continue to be harassed or detained for their reporting of the pandemic.
- In late October 2020, WHO estimated there were **more than 6,000 suspected cases of COVID-19 in DPRK, which officially claimed zero cases**. Subsequent to mass testing in April 2021, DPRK still denied the existence of any positive COVID-19 cases.
- In **Japan**, reports indicate that there is **a lack of public trust in the central government** in light of the increased decentralization of powers to prefectures with regard to the pandemic response.





The Global State of Democracy Indices

- **An incident on the inhumane treatment of a COVID-19 patient** in January 2021 led to the resignation of public officials and the Prime Minister in **Mongolia**.
- In **ROK**, the authorities termed the restrictions as 'social distancing measures' categorized by the degree of restriction. The policy was supported by **the use of digital tracking tools that raised privacy concerns**.
- In **Russia**, **civic and media space is already restrained** and power is concentrated in the President. **Further clampdown on freedom of speech, media freedom and freedom of assembly**, and attempts to extend the term mandate of the President is likely to lead to deepen the country's autocratization.

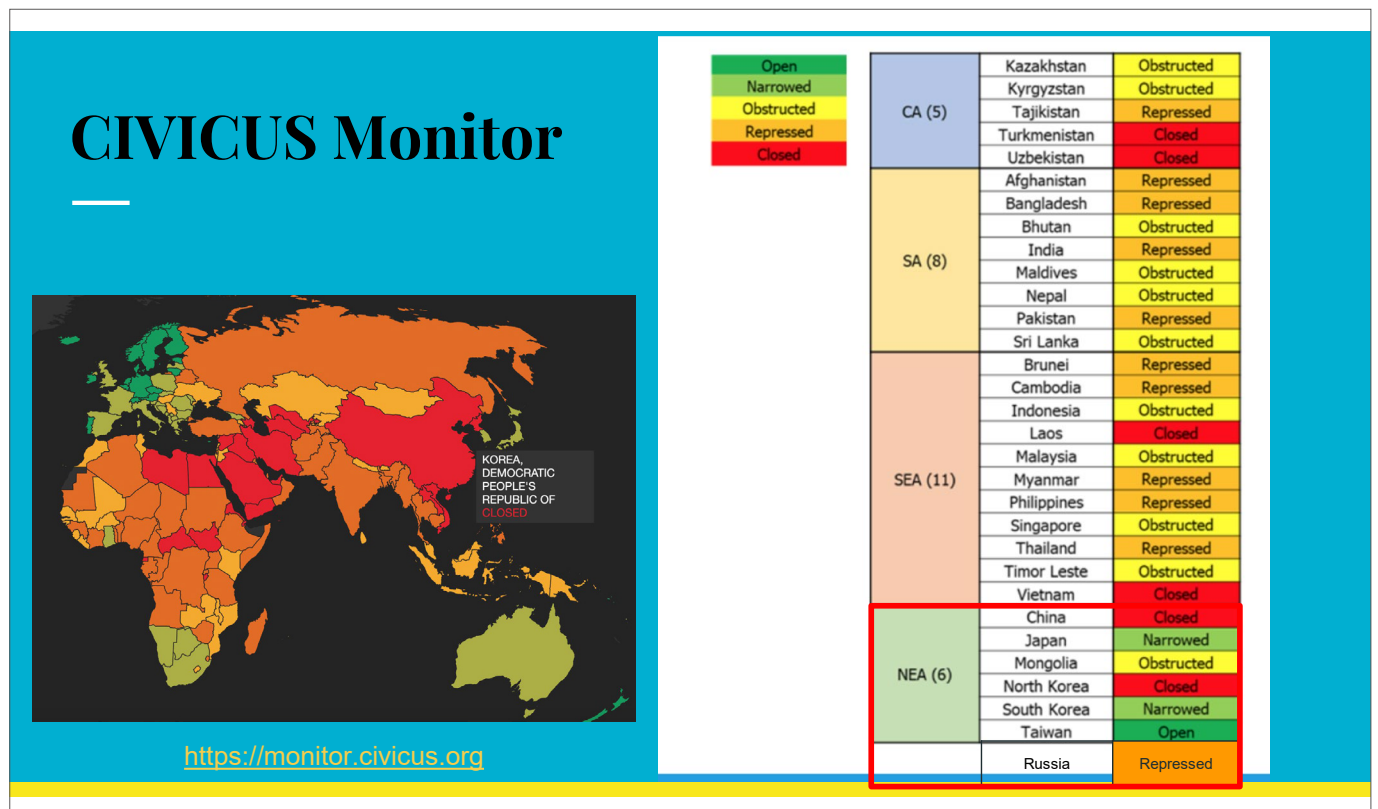
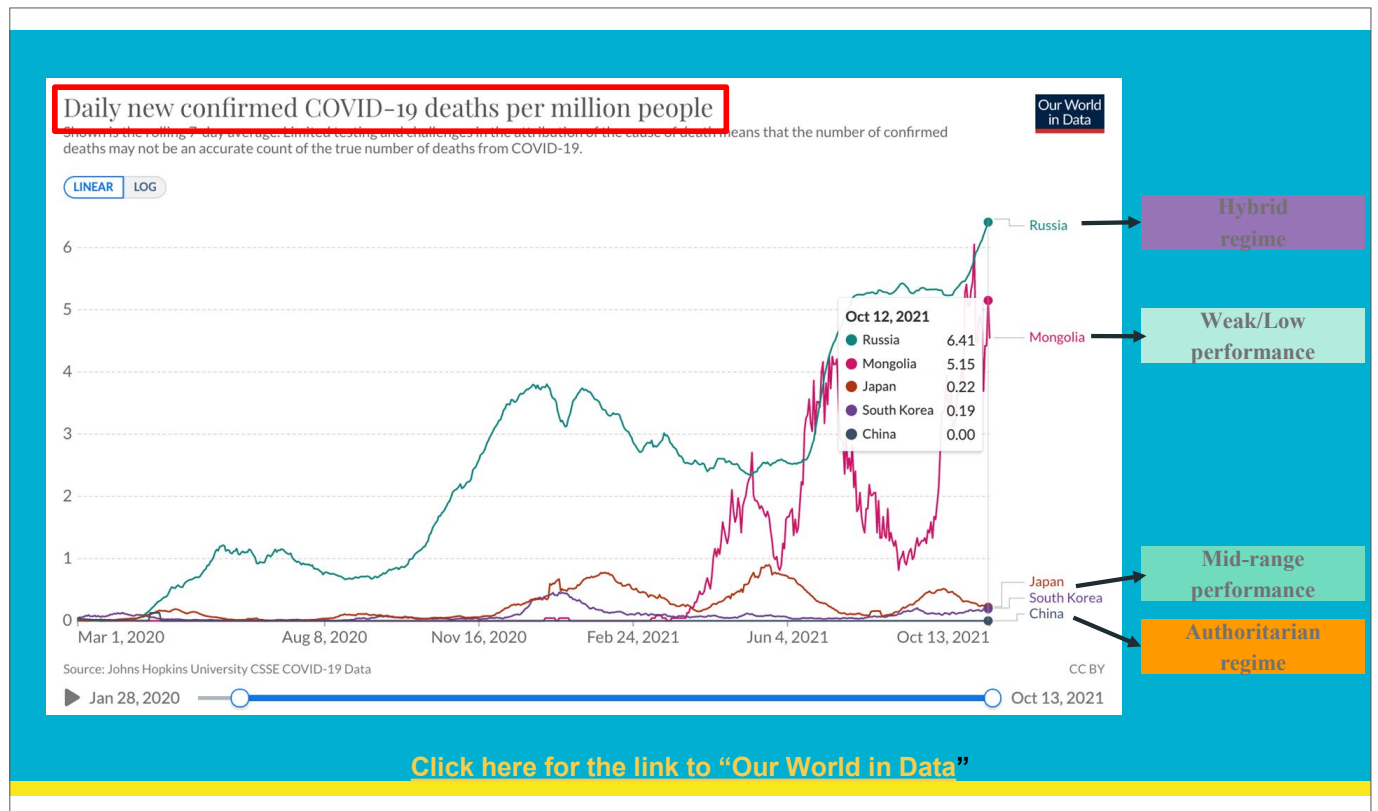


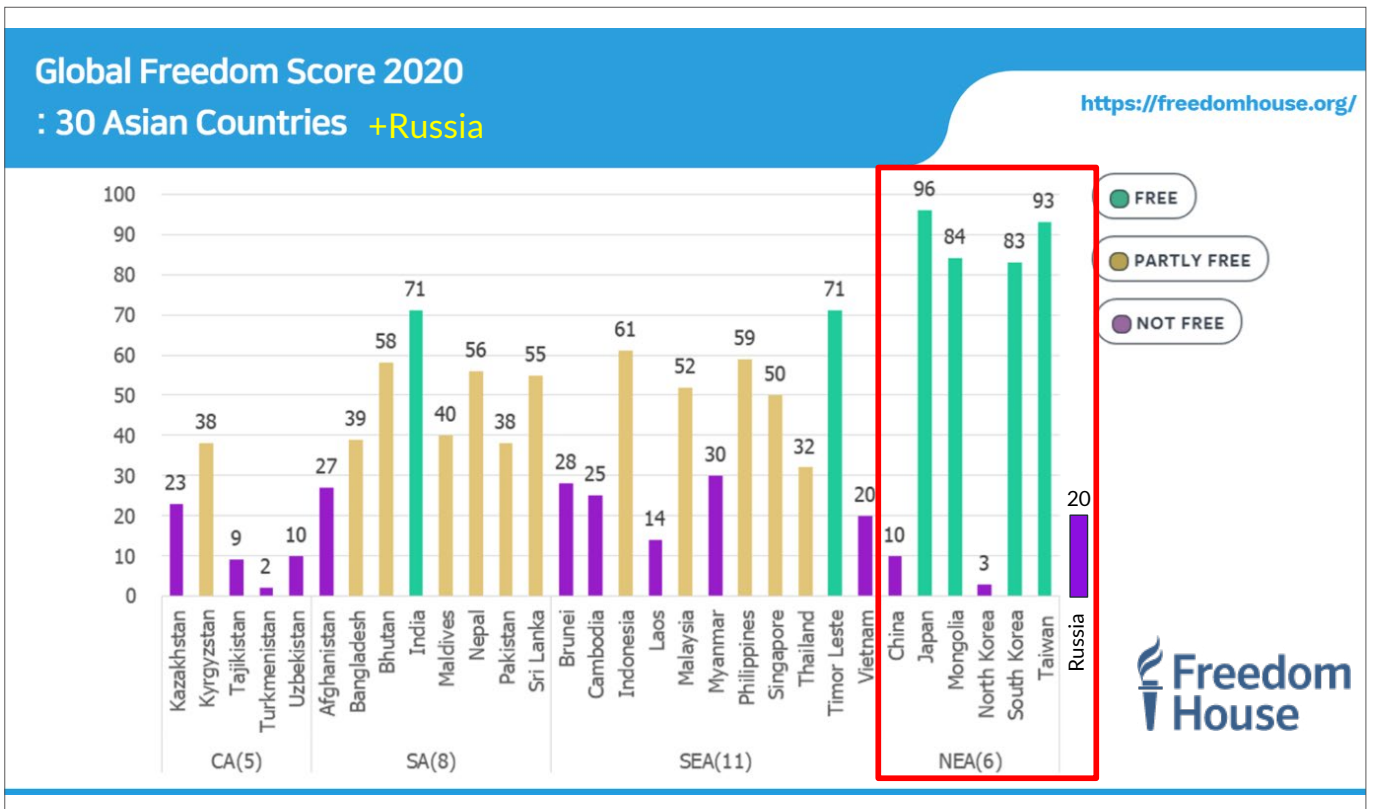
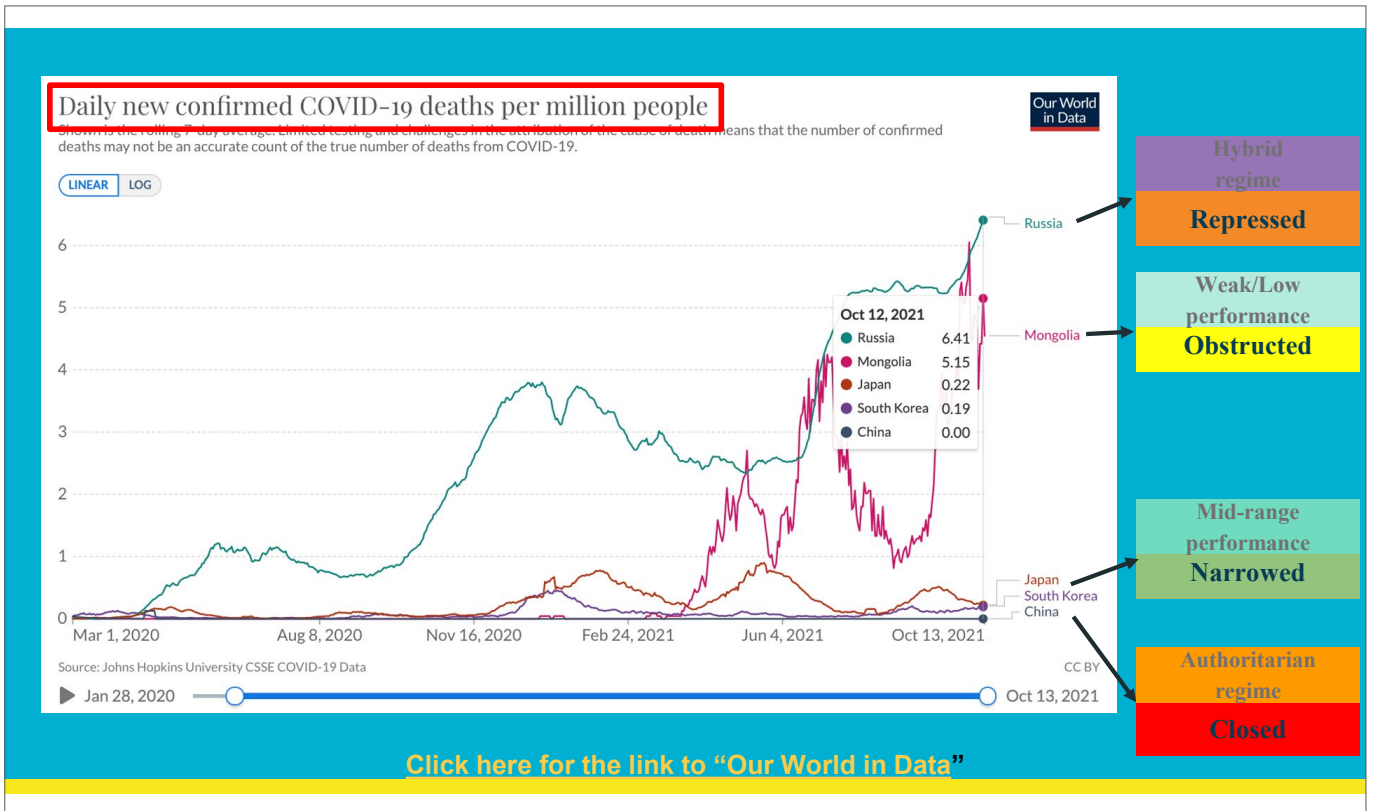
EIU Democracy Index 2016-2020

<https://www.eiu.com/n/campaigns/democracy-index-2020/>

Full democracy	8-9	9-10	
Flawed democracy	6-7	7-8	
Hybrid regime	4-5	5-6	
Authoritarian regime	0-2	2-3	3-4

Year	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Score Trend
	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	
Northeast Asia (7)											
(Taiwan)	33	7.79	33	7.73	33	7.73	31	7.73	11	8.94	↗
Japan	20	7.99	23	7.88	22	7.99	24	7.99	21	8.13	↗
ROK	24	7.92	20	8.00	21	8.00	23	8.00	23	8.01	↗
Mongolia	61	6.62	60	6.50	62	6.50	62	6.50	61	6.48	↘
Russia	134	3.24	135	3.17	144	2.94	134	3.11	124	3.31	↗
China	136	3.14	139	3.10	130	3.32	153	2.26	151	2.27	↗
DPRK	167	1.08	167	1.08	167	1.08	167	1.08	167	1.08	→





Global Freedom Score Trend



Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
CA(5)	Kazakhstan	24	22	22	22	23
	Kyrgyzstan	38	37	37	38	38
	Tajikistan	16	11	11	9	9
	Turkmenistan	4	4	4	2	2
	Uzbekistan	3	3	7	9	10
SA(8)	Afghanistan	24	24	26	27	27
	Bangladesh	49	47	45	41	39
	Bhutan	56	55	55	59	58
	India	77	77	77	75	71
	Maldives	43	40	35	35	40
	Nepal	51	52	55	54	56
	Pakistan	41	43	43	39	38
	Sri Lanka	55	56	55	56	55

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
SEA (11)	Brunei	29	29	28	29	28
	Cambodia	32	31	30	26	25
	Indonesia	65	65	64	62	61
	Laos	12	12	12	14	14
	Malaysia	45	44	45	52	52
	Myanmar	28	32	31	30	30
	Philippines	65	63	62	61	59
	Singapore	51	51	52	51	50
	Thailand	32	32	31	30	32
	Timor Leste	65	65	69	70	71
	Vietnam	20	20	20	20	20
NEA (6)	China	16	15	14	11	10
	Japan	96	96	96	96	96
	Mongolia	86	85	85	85	84
	North Korea	3	3	3	3	3
	South Korea	83	82	84	83	83
	Taiwan	89	91	93	93	93
Russia	20	20	20	20	20	

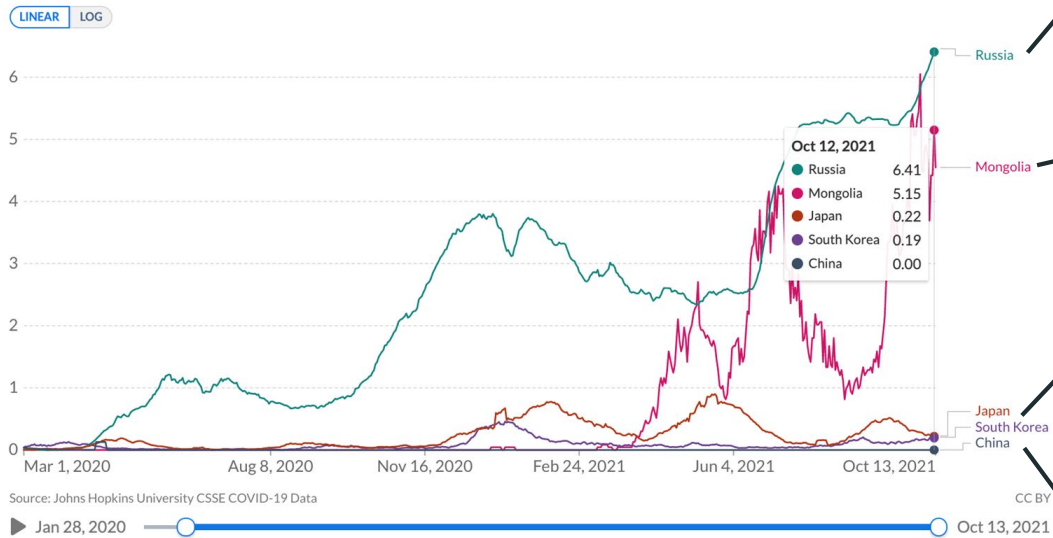
Global Freedom Status

● NOT FREE
● PARTLY FREE
● FREE

<https://freedomhouse.org/>

Daily new confirmed COVID-19 deaths per million people

Shows the rolling 7-day average. Limited testing and challenges in the attribution of the cause of death means that the number of confirmed deaths may not be an accurate count of the true number of deaths from COVID-19.



Hybrid regime

Repressed

Not Free

Weak/Low performance

Obstructed

Free

Mid-range performance

Narrowed

Free

Authoritarian regime

Closed

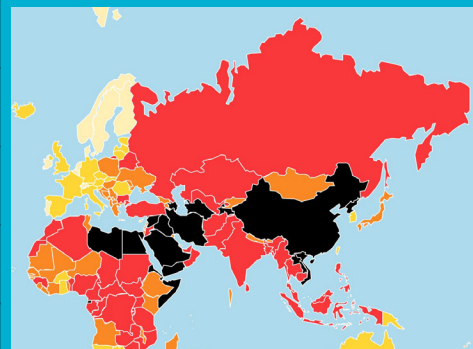
Not Free

[Click here for the link to "Our World in Data"](#)

World Press Freedom in North East Asia

	2020	2021	
	Rank (Score)	Rank (Score)	Trend from 2020 to 2021
ROK	42 (23.70)	42 (23.43)	↑ (up), -0.27
Japan	66 (28.86)	67 (28.88)	↓ (down), +0.02
Mongolia	73 (29.61)	68 (28.97)	↑ (up), -0.64
Russia	149 (48.92)	150 (48.71)	↑ (up), -0.21
China	177 (78.48)	177 (78.72)	↓ (down), +0.24
DPRK	180 (85.82)	179 (81.28)	↑ (up), -4.54

RSF REPORTERS
WITHOUT BORDERS



<https://rsf.org/en/ranking>

World Press Freedom in North East Asia



- In the semi-autonomous “special administrative region” of **Hong Kong**, where **Beijing** can now interfere directly under the national security law it imposed in June 2020.
- **DPRK** continues to rank among the Index’s worst performers because of its totalitarian control over information and its population. A North Korean citizen can still end up in a concentration camp just for looking at the website of a media outlet based abroad.
- Previous prime minister in **Japan** (Suga) has not changed the climate of mistrust towards journalists that is encouraged by the nationalist right, nor has it ended the self-censorship that is still widespread in the media.
- **Mongolia** has resisted the temptations of pandemic-linked absolute information control fairly well, thanks to media that have been able to assert their independence vis-à-vis the executive, legislature and judiciary.
- **South Korea** and **Taiwan** have on the whole allowed journalists to do their job and to inform the public without any attempt by the authorities to impose their own narrative. Their good behaviour has shown that censorship is not inevitable in times of crisis and that journalism can be the best antidote to disinformation.
- In **Russia** the independent media fought for months, despite a great deal of harassment, to report the reality of the Covid-19 pandemic and to combat the government’s claims and erroneous figures. In December 2020, Moscow finally acknowledged a coronavirus death toll that was three times the official figure.

<https://rsf.org/en/rsf-2021-index-censorship-and-disinformation-virus-hits-asia-pacific>

<https://rsf.org/en/rsf-2021-index-no-antidote-disinformation-media-control-virus-eastern-europe-and-central-asia>

CSOs' international engagements on SDGs

North-East Asian Multistakeholder Forum
on Sustainable Development Goals

28-29 October 2021

**Building back better from
COVID-19 while advancing
the full implementation of
the 2030 Agenda**

Vladivostok, Russia in 2019



CSO Participation



- China
- Japan
- Mongolia
- ROK
- Russia



North East Asia Multi-stakeholder Forum

15 Oct 2021 - **Youth Session**

22 Oct 2021 - **CSO Session**

26 Oct 2021 - **Local Government Session**

28-29 Oct 2021 - **Multi-stakeholder Forum**

2021 NORTH-EAST ASIAN MULTISTAKEHOLDER FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

VIRTUAL NEA YOUTH SESSION FOR THE NEA MULTISTAKEHOLDER FORUM ON SDGS

Date & Time: October 15, 2021
15:00-18:00 (UTC+9)
Platform: Zoom

THE VIRTUAL CSO SESSION FOR THE 2021 NEA MULTI-STAKEHOLDER FORUM ON SDGS

BUILDING BACK BETTER FROM COVID-19 WHILE ADVANCING THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA

Date & Time: Oct 22 (Fri)
Seoul/Tokyo 14:00-18:30 (UTC+9)
Beijing/Ulaanbaatar 13:00-17:30 (UTC+8)
Moscow 08:00-12:30 (UTC+3)
Vladivostok 15:00-19:30 (UTC+10)
Media: zoom
Organizer: APRCEM ENEA sub-regional group

Please register at the following link: <https://forms.gle/E1Xp1QP6Cf5hwexK8>

G7 / G20 Summit in NEA

2000



- 2000 - G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit (Japan)
- 2006 - G8 St. Petersburg Summit (Russia)
- 2008 - G8 Toyako Summit (Japan)
- 2010 - G20 Seoul Summit (ROK)
- 2016 - G7 Ise-Shima Summit (Japan)
- 2016 - G20 Hangzhou Summit (China)
- 2019 - G20 Osaka Summit (Japan)
- 2023 - G7 Summit (Japan)



2006

2008

2010

2013

2016

2019



Civil7 in North East Asia



2008



2016



Civil20 in North East Asia

2013



2016

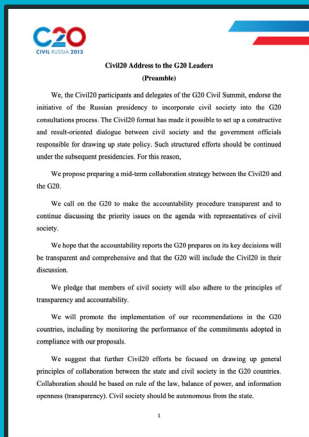


2019

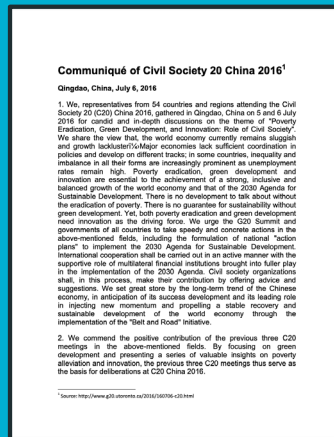


Policy Recommendations to G20 in NEA

2013



2016



2019



Policy Recommendations to G20 in NEA

2013

1. International Financial Architecture
2. Environmental Sustainability and Energy
3. Food Security
4. Jobs and Employment
5. Anti-Corruption
6. Post-2015 MDGs
7. Financial Inclusion and Financial Education

2016

1. Poverty Eradication and Shared Development
2. Unity of Knowing and Doing in Green Development
3. Championing the Future through Innovation
4. Government and the Civil Society Joining Hands for Common Progress

2019

1. Anti-Corruption
2. Education
3. Environment, Climate and Energy
4. Gender
5. Global Health
6. Infrastructure
7. International Financial Architecture
8. Labour, Business and Human Rights
9. Local2Global
10. Trade and Investment
11. Digital Economy

BRICS in North East Asia



1st	2009	Russia
2nd	2010	Brazil
3rd	2011	China
4th	2012	India
5th	2013	South Africa
6th	2014	Brazil
7th	2015	Russia

*G20 ROK

*G20 Russia

8th	2016	India
9th	2017	China
10th	2018	South Africa
11th	2019	Brazil
12th	2020	Russia
13th	2021	India
14th	2022	China

*G7 Japan
*G20 China

*G20 Japan

B		2019 2014 2010
R		2020 2015 2009
I		2016 2012 2021
C		2017 2011
S		2018 2013

<https://brics2021.gov.in/>

BRICS Civil Forum in NEA



1st	2015	-
2nd	2016	India
3rd	2017	China
4th	2018	South Africa
5th	2019	(no forum)
6th	2020	Russia
7th	2021	India

*C7 Japan
*C20 China

*C20 Japan



- Institutionalising BRICS Civil Forum
- Inclusive and participatory approach towards sustainable development
- Collective Action for Global Public Goods (GPGs) and SDGs
- Evolving a 'BRICS Framework on One Health'
- New alliances could be forged through 'Women BRICS'
- Localization of development and partnerships needs to be internalized
- Role of technology in enabling the shift from entitlements to entrepreneurship/ social entrepreneurship
- Sustainable management of natural resources etc.

<http://bricscivil.ris.org.in/index.html>

Alternative way of engagement



“civil society engagement within BRICS is acutely underrepresented at the official summits. This locks out peoples’ movements and activists leaving no scope for serious concerns that people on the ground are likely to face as a result of BRICS’ interventions, either through developmental agendas, or even through socio-political gradational shifts. More importantly, the attempt to build solidarity and highlight southern voices is not the domain of the state alone. **Social movements, trade unions and progressive civil society organisations have created vibrant and democratic spaces outside the officially sanctioned ‘CIVIL BRICS’ to independently discuss, analyze and forge unity among the people.** Unless these voices are integrated within the official agenda, the edifice of BRICS is essentially hollowed out.”

<https://peoplesbrics.wordpress.com/2021/10/13/concept-note-peoples-forum-on-brics/>

Conclusion / Recommendations

<p>1 SDGs</p>	<p>2 Civic Space & Democracy</p>	<p>3 COVID-19</p>
<p>SDGs Implementation are still underway in all 6 countries. VNR reports needs to be published periodically, while consultations with CSOs are still limited. Statistics for SDG16 should be more relevant to actual situation in the region.</p>	<p>Slight correlation with civic space and COVID-19.</p> <p>Freedom of speech, assembly and association & press freedom are under attack in half of this sub-region.</p>	<p>With Delta Variant, Mongolia and Russia are facing serious surge in the last couple of months. Japan and ROK are stabilized, while no information available in DPRK. China’s response should be shared widely, while civic space issues unsolved</p>

“States responses to Covid 19 threat should not halt freedoms of assembly and association” – UN expert on the rights to freedoms of peaceful assembly and of association, Mr. Clément Voule

(14 April 2020)

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=25788&LangID=E>


Thank you!



C. 5 Sub-regions in Africa: Northern Africa, Western Africa, Central Africa, Eastern Africa and Southern Africa


Presentation about Northern Africa by Hagar Mohamed Abdelmonsef

**Asia Africa Democracy Forum (AADF)
Virtual, 26 to 28 October 2021**



Defending and Promoting Democracy and Civic Space with the SDGs

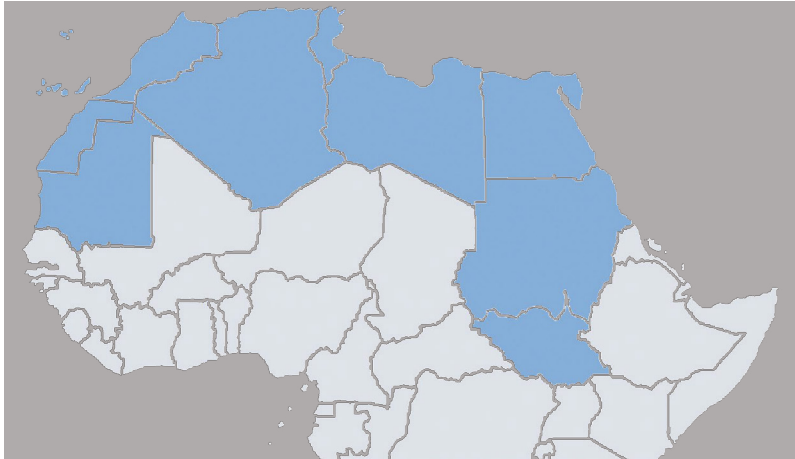
**Defending and Promoting Democracy and Civic Space with the SDGs in North Africa
AADF 2021**



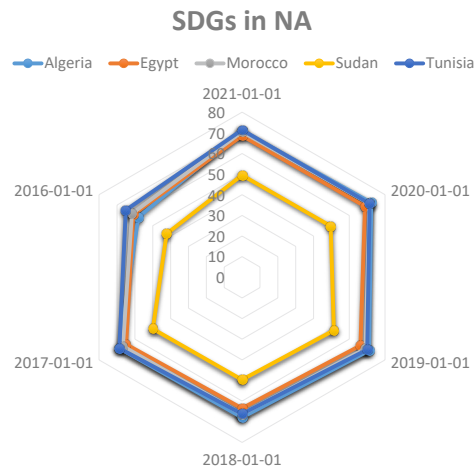
- 01** Sustainable Development Goals in North Africa
- 02** COVID 19 Pandemic situation in North Africa
- 03** Democracy, Civic space and freedoms in North Africa
- 04** Northern Africa CSO engagements on SDGs
- 05** Recommendations to governments and CSOs in North Africa



North African Countries

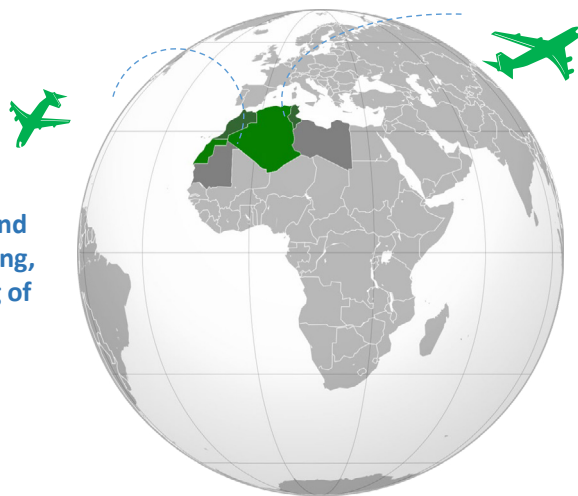


A. Overall implementation

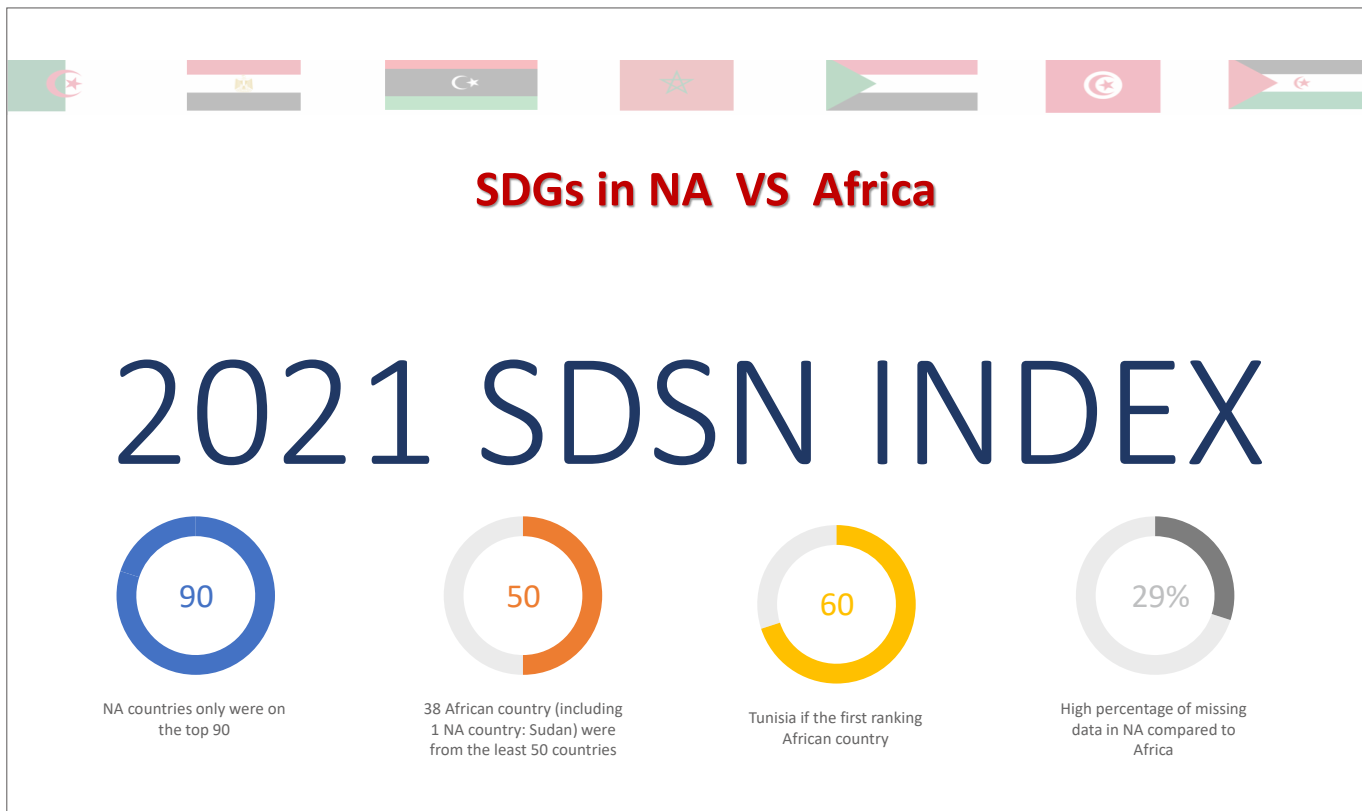


Why does the Maghreb region witness better scores in SDGs implementation in NA?


Institutional arrangements and responsibilities for the steering, coordination and monitoring of SDG




The Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)




Why do North African Countries have better SDGs Ranking?




↑









↓




However, NA have the least SDG 13 implementation in Africa














SDGs in NA VS Asia/internationally




SDGs implementation in Asia is better than in NA/Africa


SDGs implementation in NA is low compared to global standards




B. National Mechanisms on SDGs

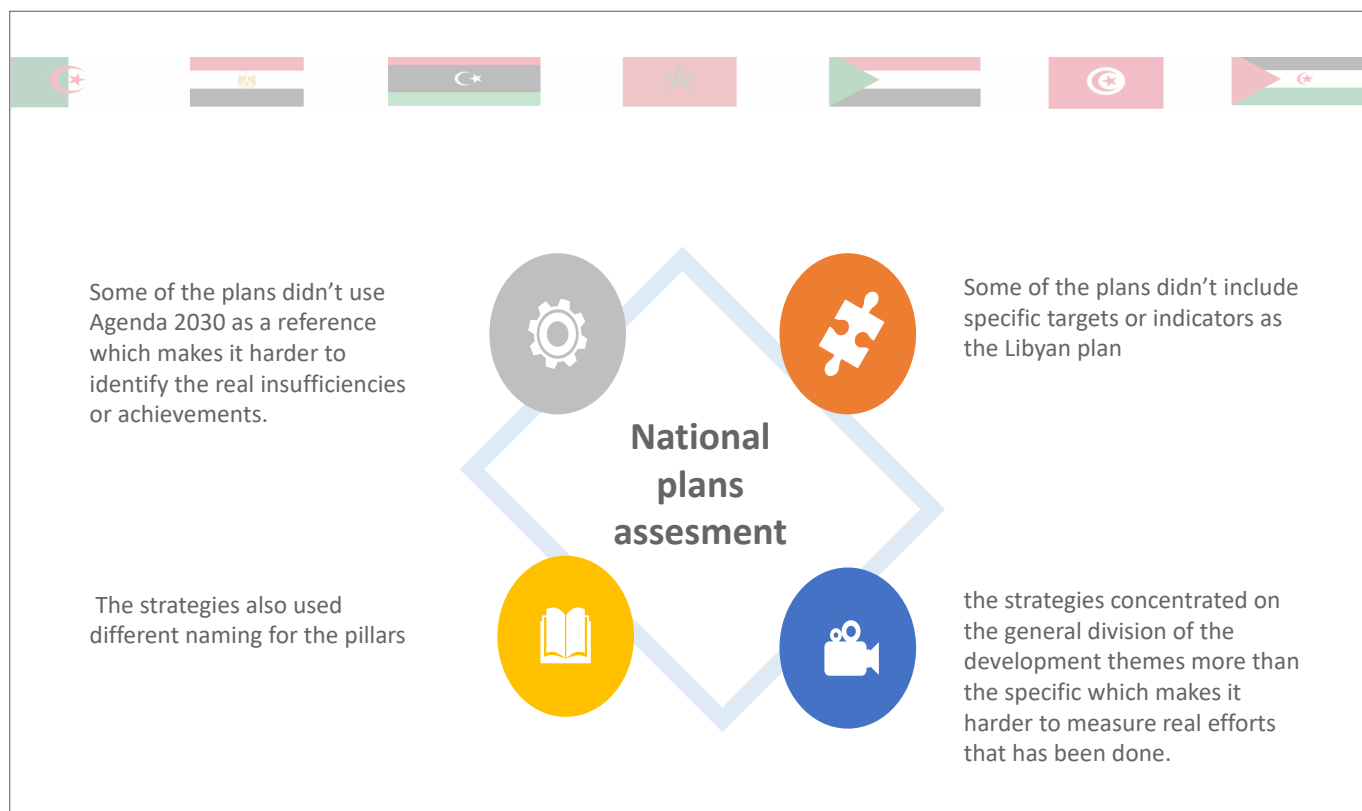
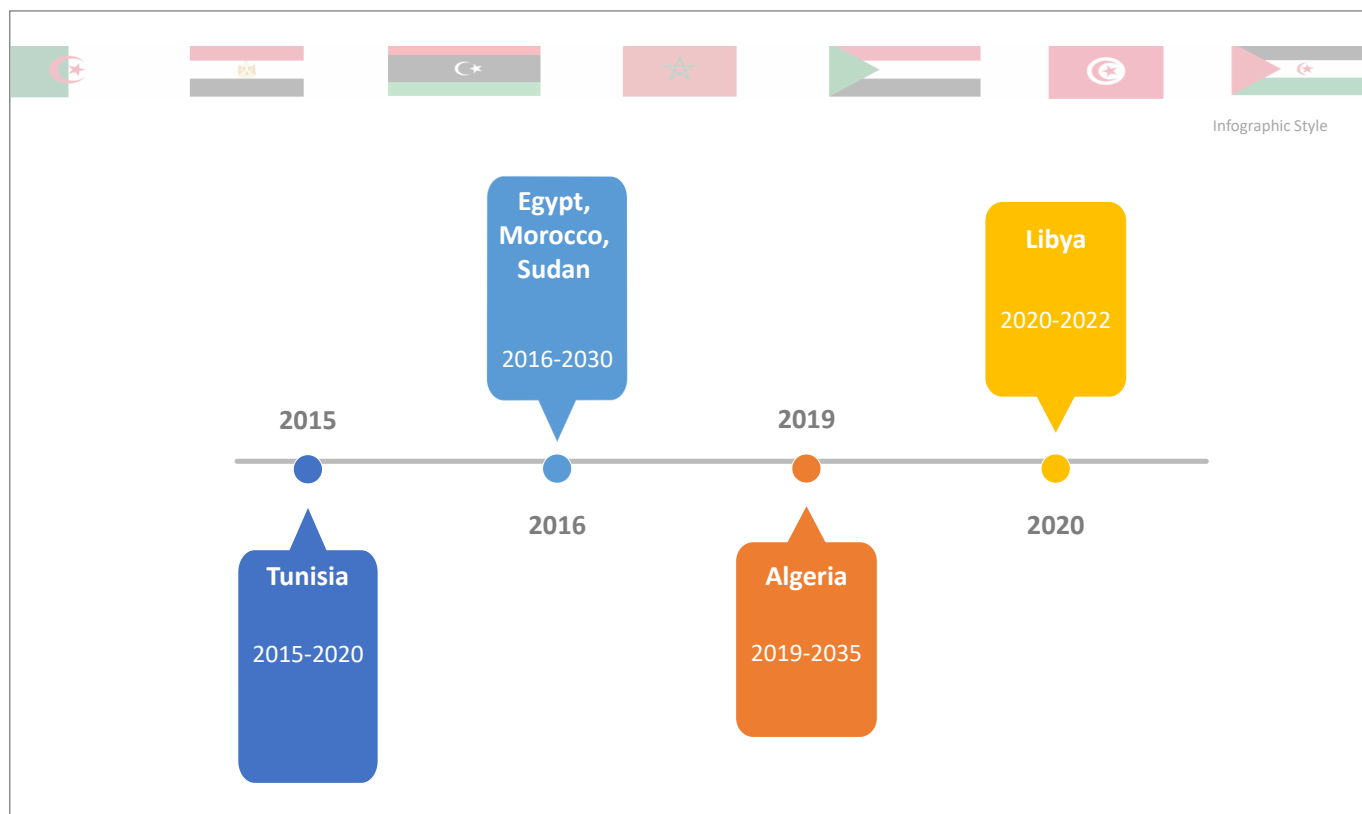
All the countries in NA have national SDGs plan

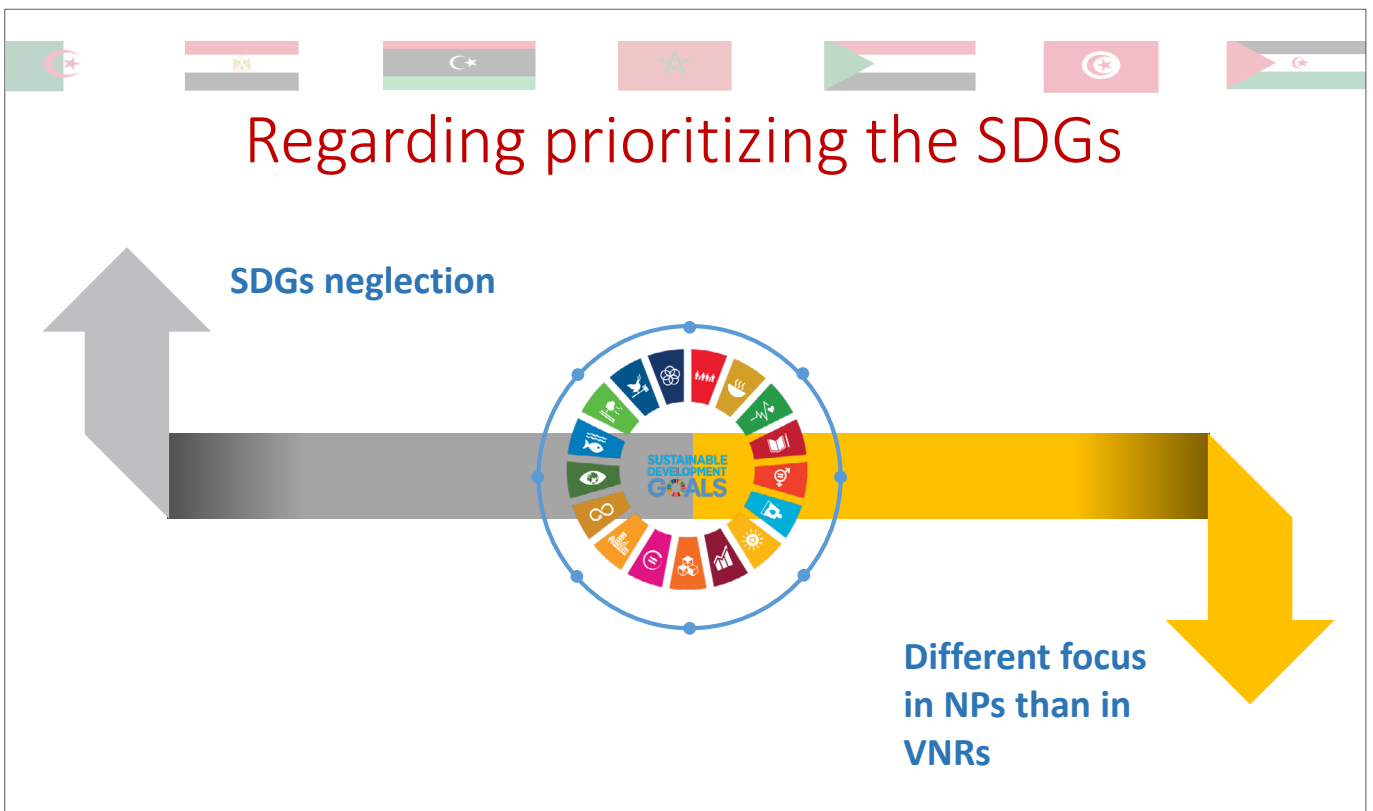
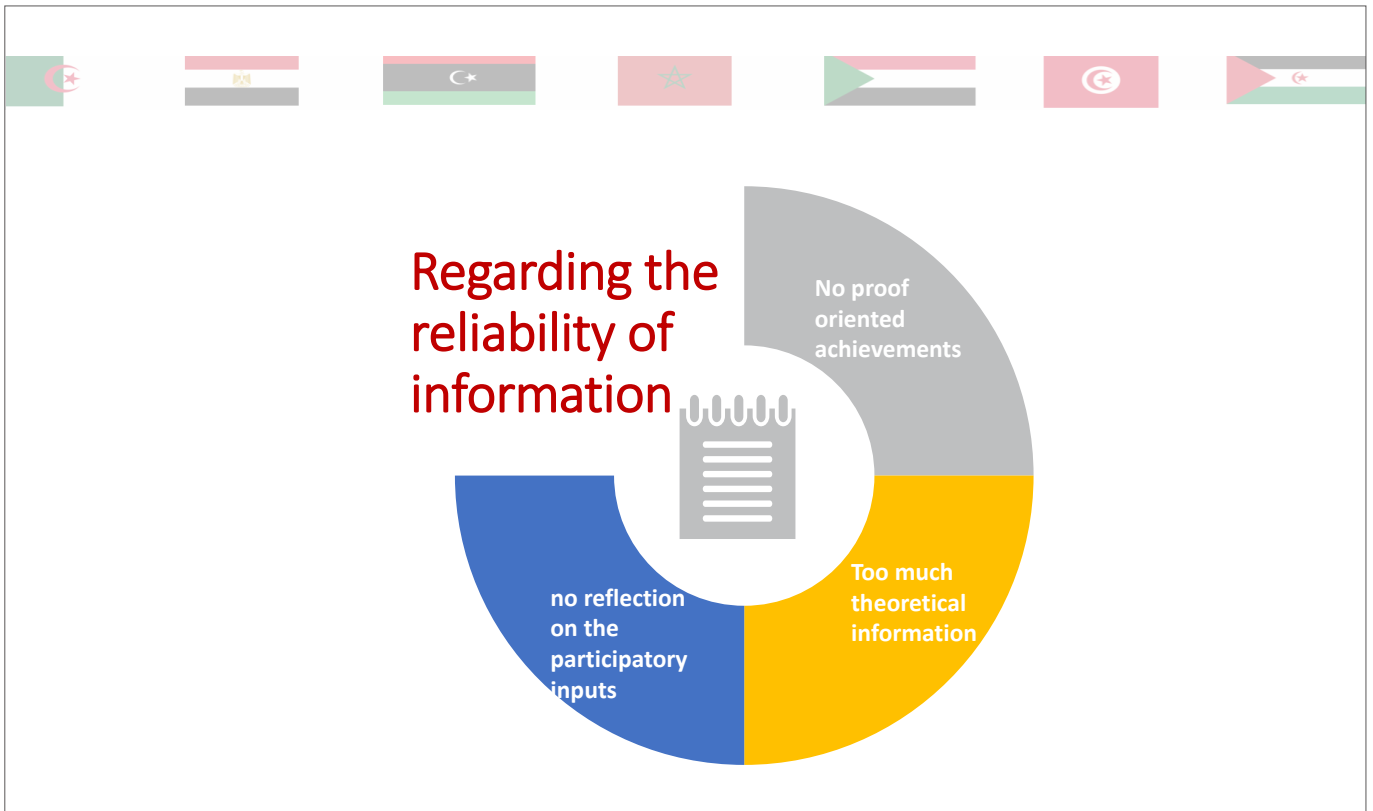


National plans as the main legislation for implementing SDGs



Algeria was the only country that had the constitution as the main legislation



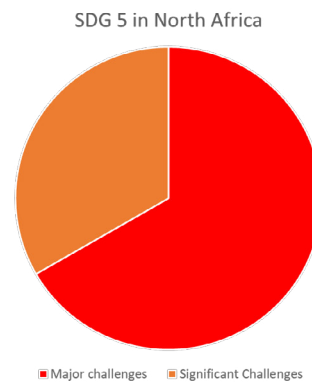









AADF Specific focus on SDGs



C. SDG 5

"Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls"









Main Challenges and Trends



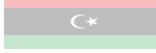

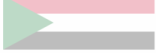

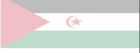
SDG 5 in North Africa

Challenges


Trends

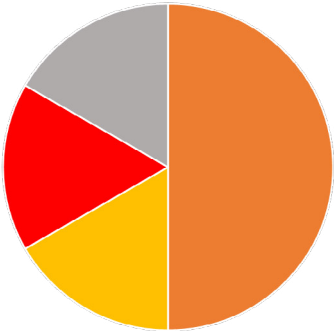








D. SDG 10

"Reduce inequality within and among countries"



SDG 10 in North Africa



■ significant challenges
■ challenges remain
■ Major challenges
■ Info unavailable



Flags of Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Sudan, Eritrea, and Ethiopia.

Main Challenges and Trends

SDG 10 in North Africa

Challenges



Trends




Flags of Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Sudan, Eritrea, and Ethiopia.

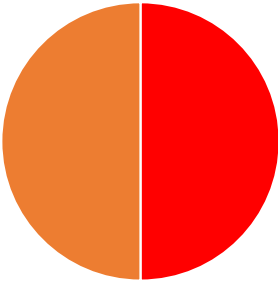
E. SDG 16

"Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies"

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



SDG 16 in NA



■ Major challenges ■ significant challenges

Main Challenges and Trends

SDG 16 in North Africa

Challenges

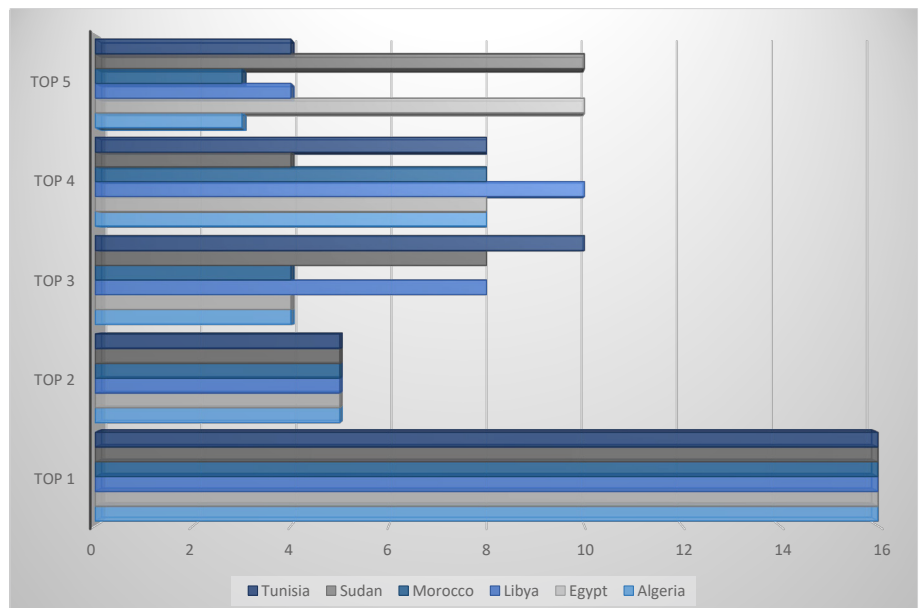


Trends



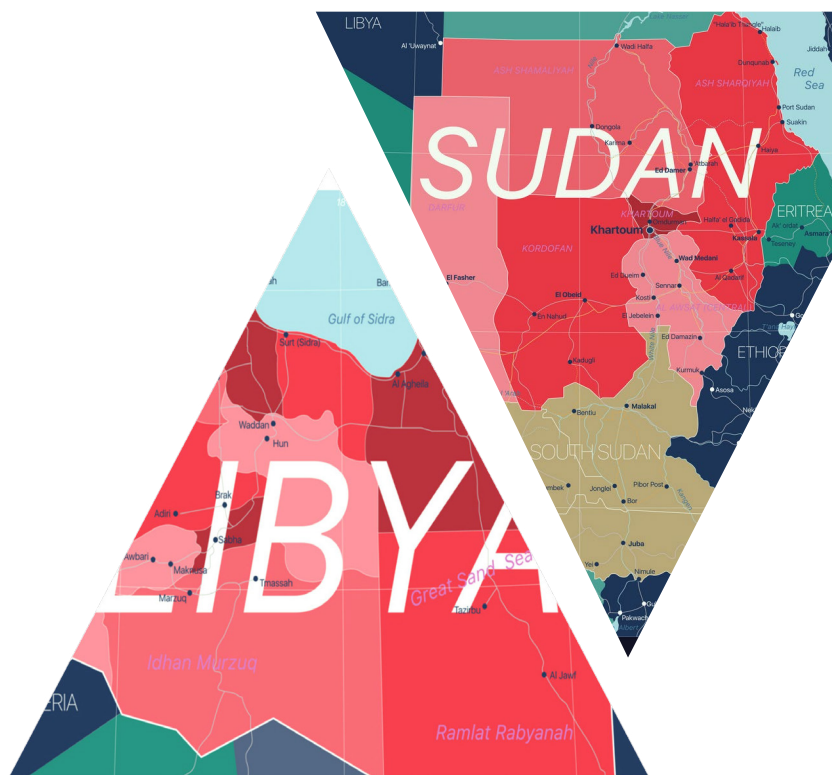
F. Link to Human Rights (UPR)

The top 5 SDGs in the recommendations of the UPR3

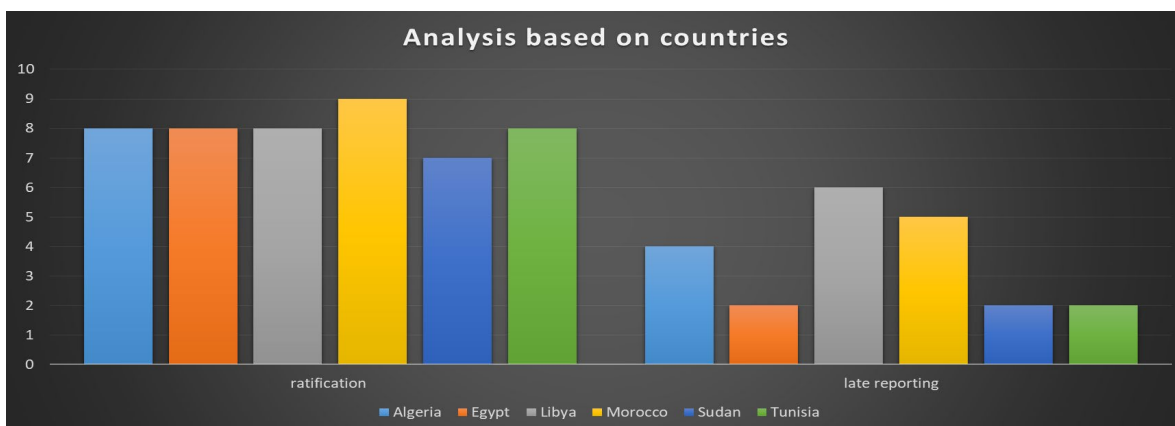


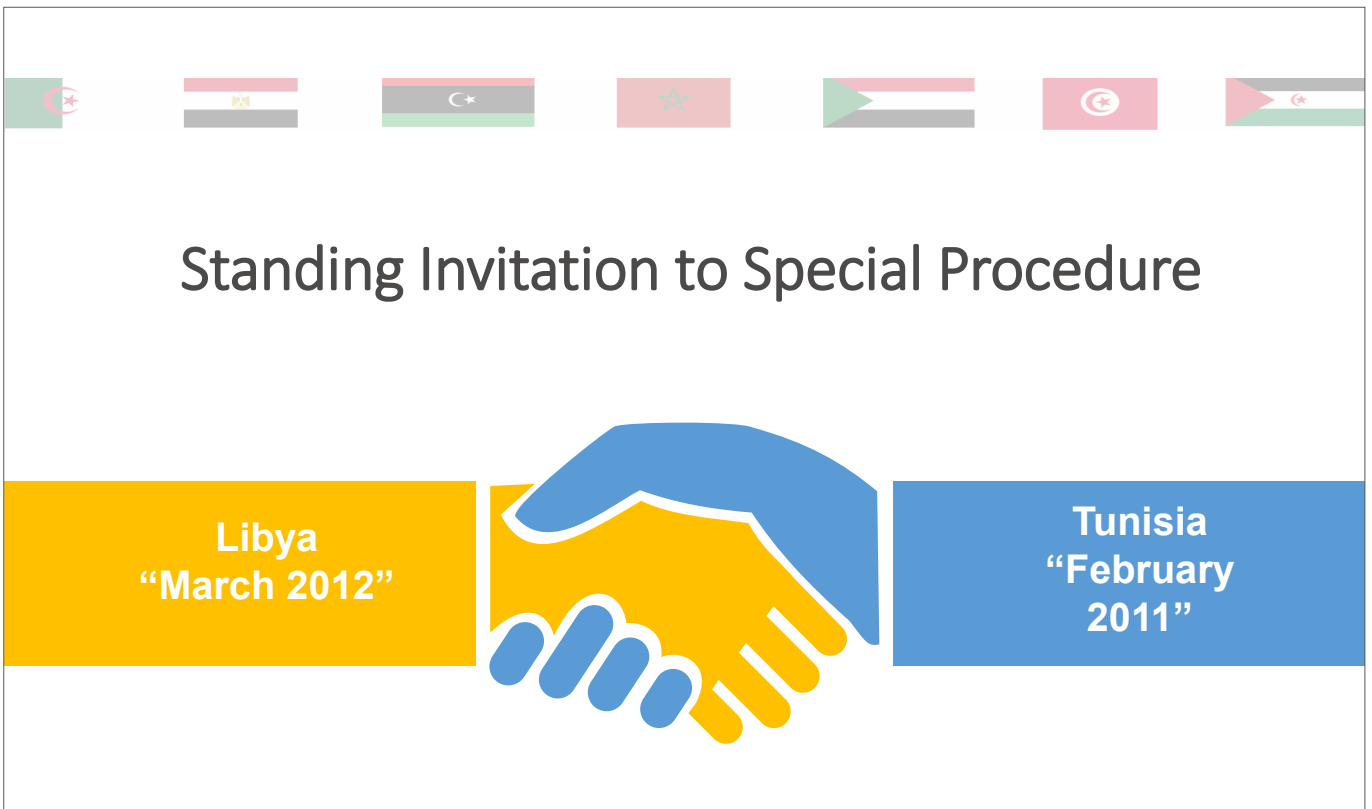
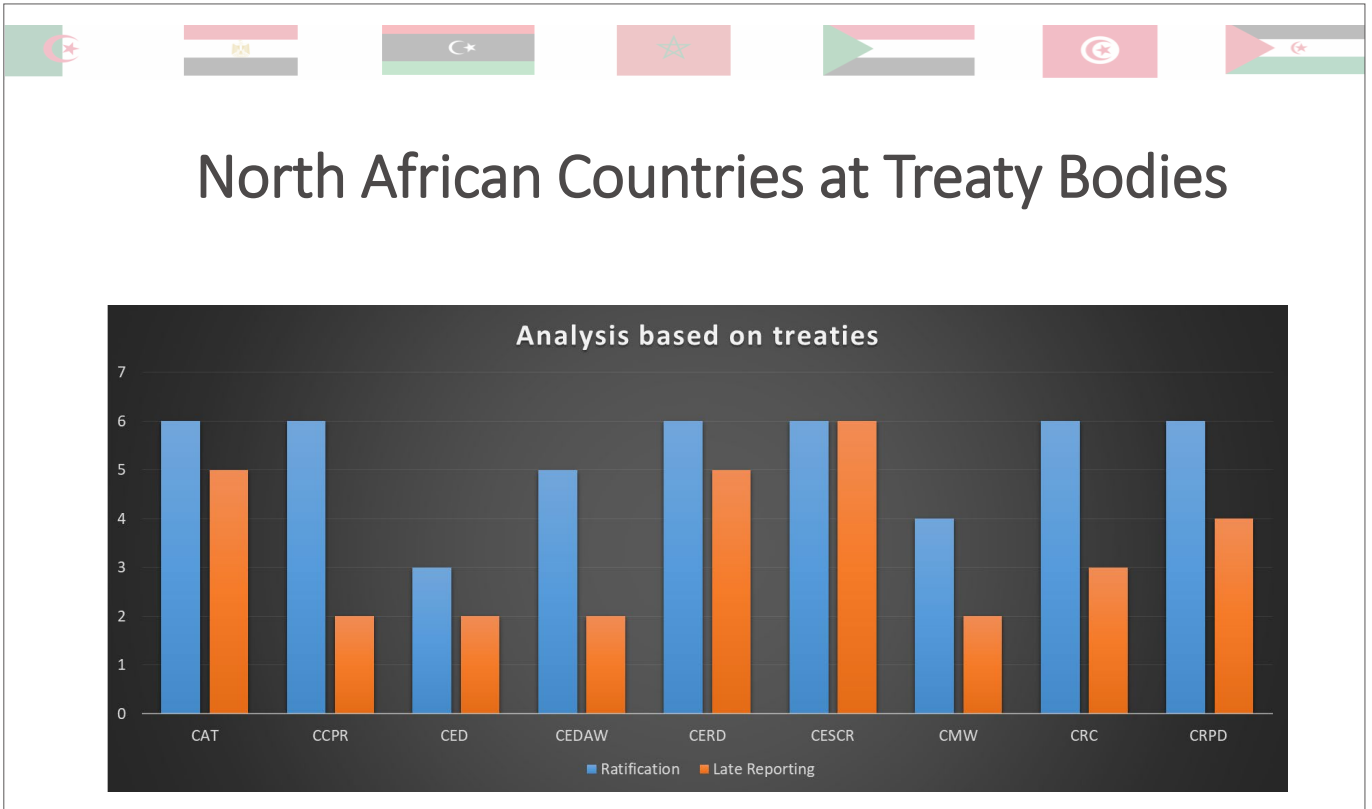


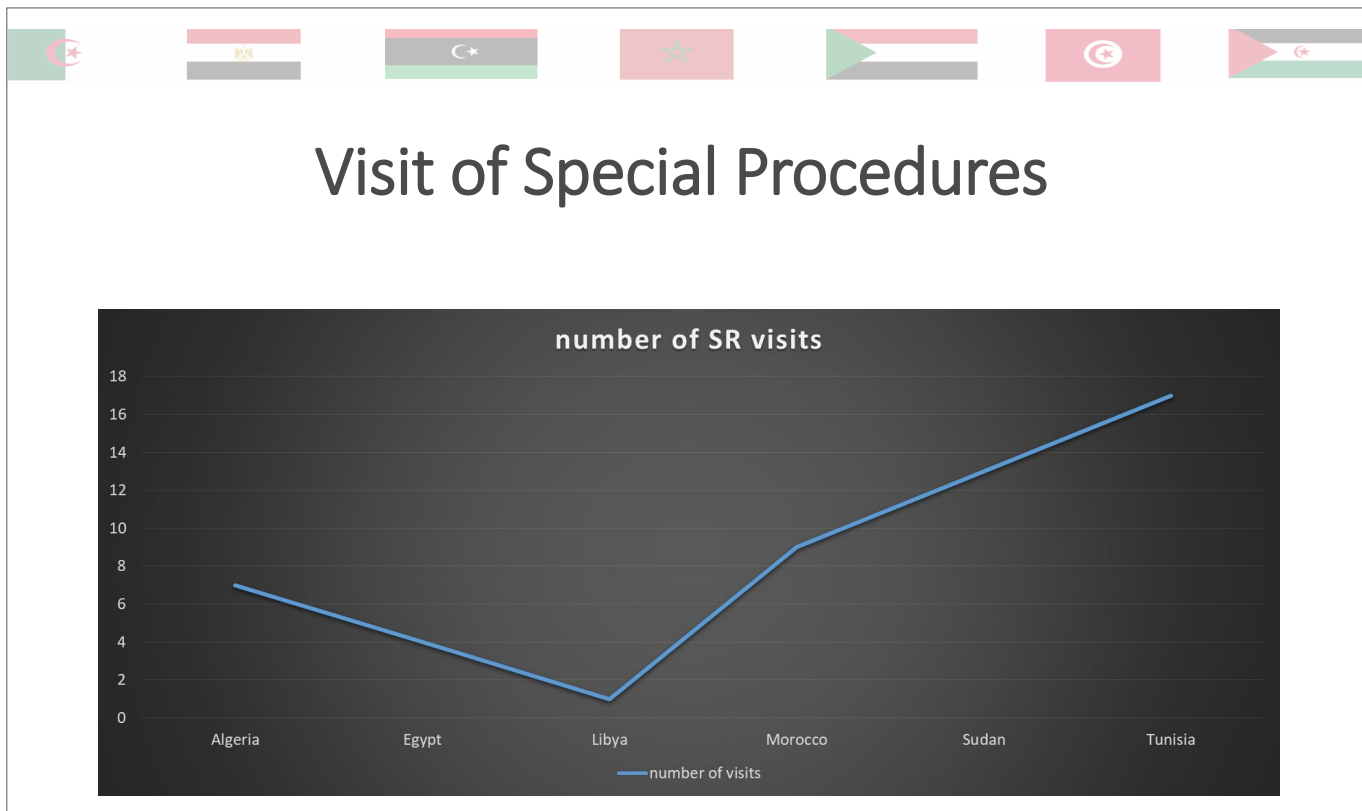
North African countries at HRC membership

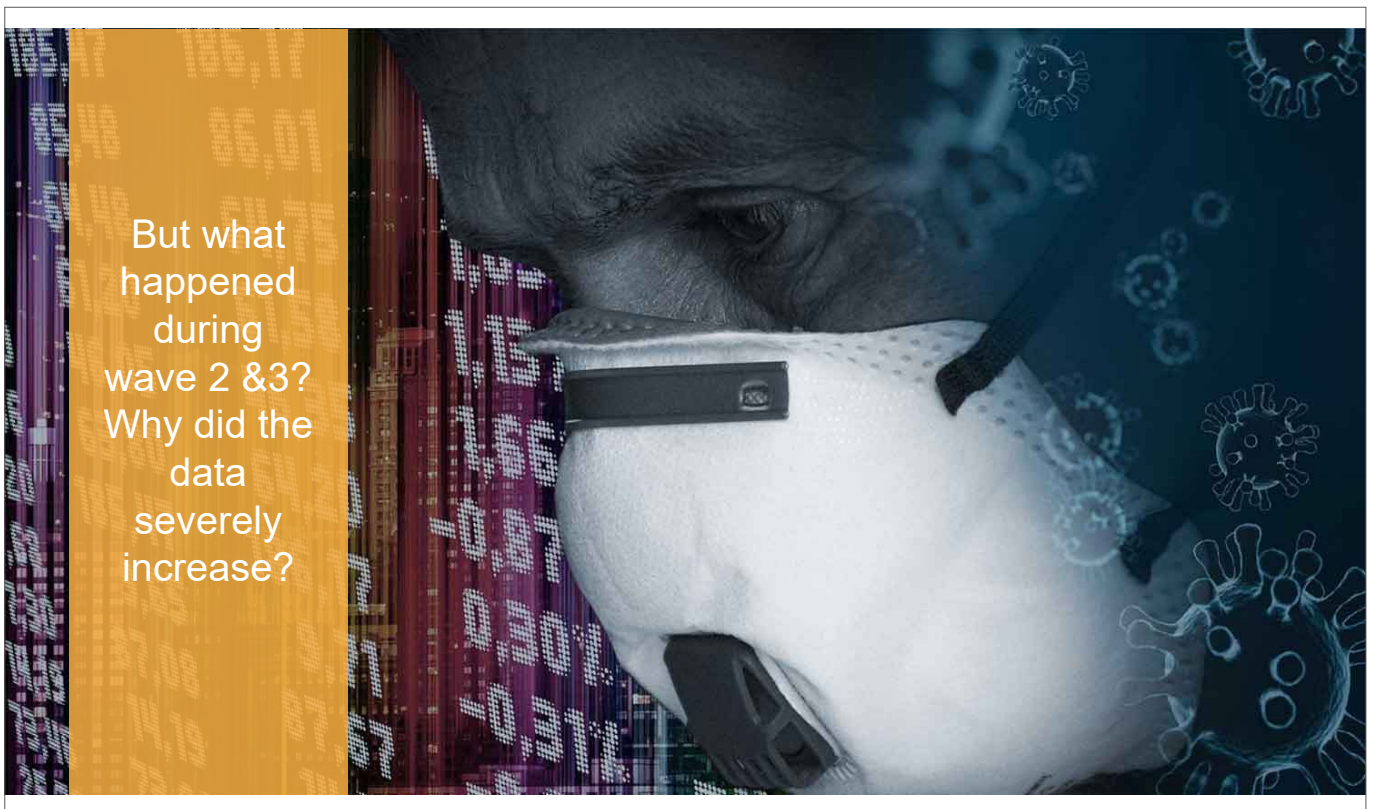
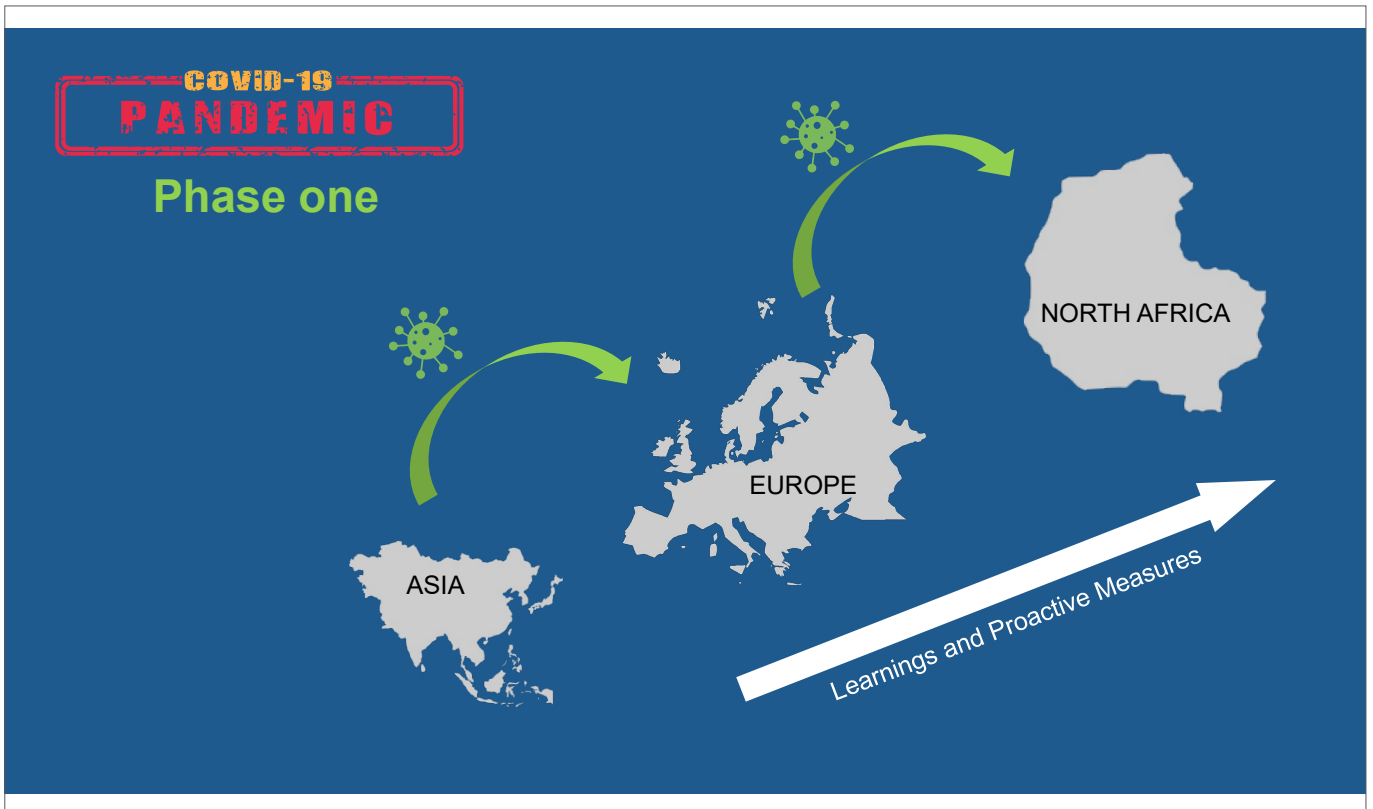


North African Countries at Treaty Bodies



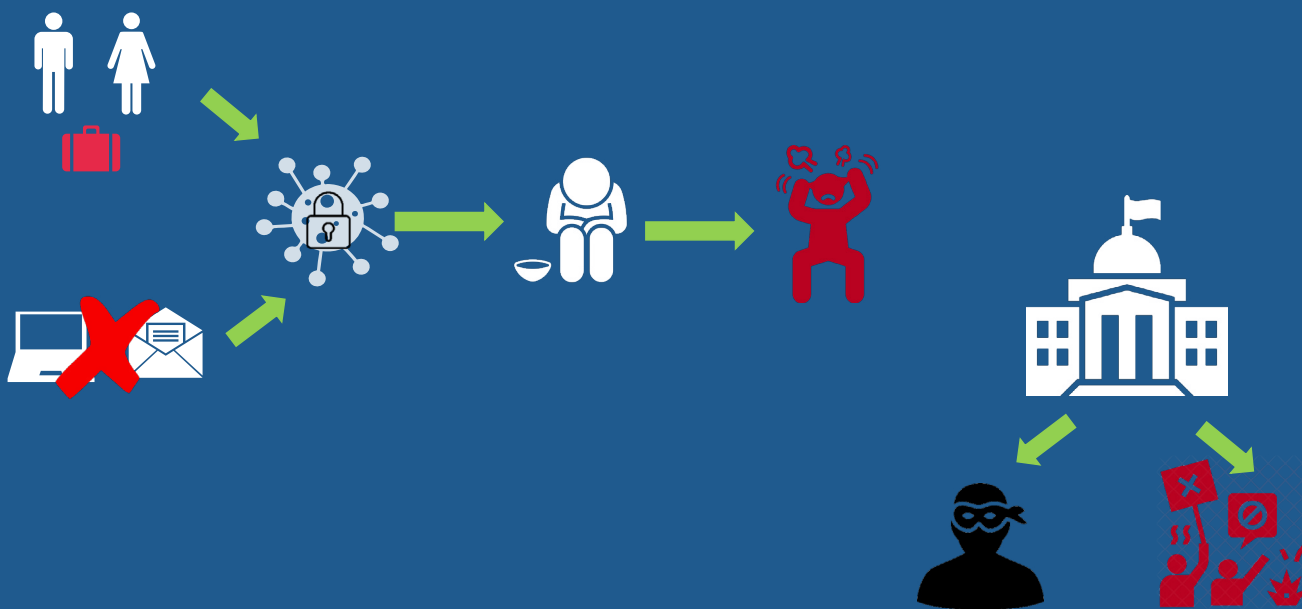








Analysis of Covid spread during Phase two & three in NA



COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Phase two & three Assessment A




**COVID-19
PANDEMIC**

**Phase two & three
Assessment A**



Result of few restrictions in the region

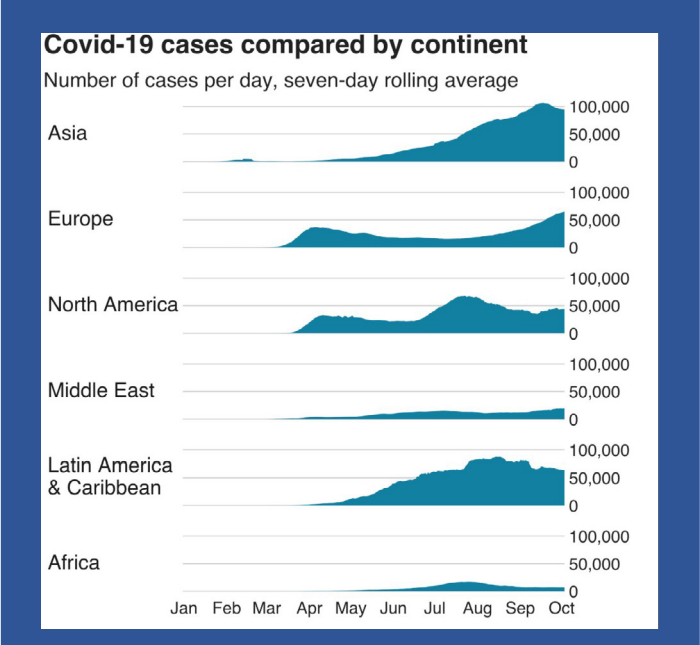




Mystery of Covid in Africa


Covid-19 cases compared by continent

Number of cases per day, seven-day rolling average




- 1. Youth**
- 2. proper ventilation**
- 3. Trained immunity**
- 4. Low testing**
- 5. Low death records**

Effect of Covid on Human Rights and Freedoms in NA

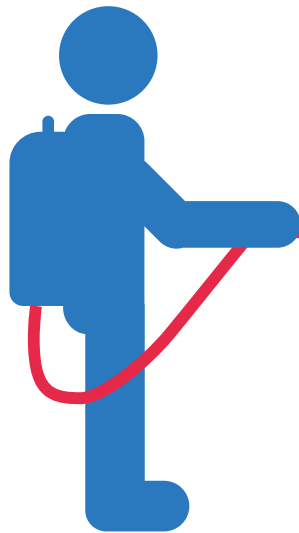


The governments in the region imposed health restrictions in addition to civil liberties restrictions under the privilege of fighting the virus. The ongoing corruption in the region's countries has been exposed after the failure of the health systems to face the virus



Effect of Covid on Human Rights and Freedoms in NA

COVID-19



Morocco

➤ government oppositions were prosecuted for violating the state of emergency

Egypt and Sudan

➤ The lack of transparency is considered a violation of the right to access to information

Libya

➤ The world complete attention to the pandemic had made it easier to violate human rights

Tunisia

➤ lockdowns prevented journalists and civil society activists from conducting on ground research

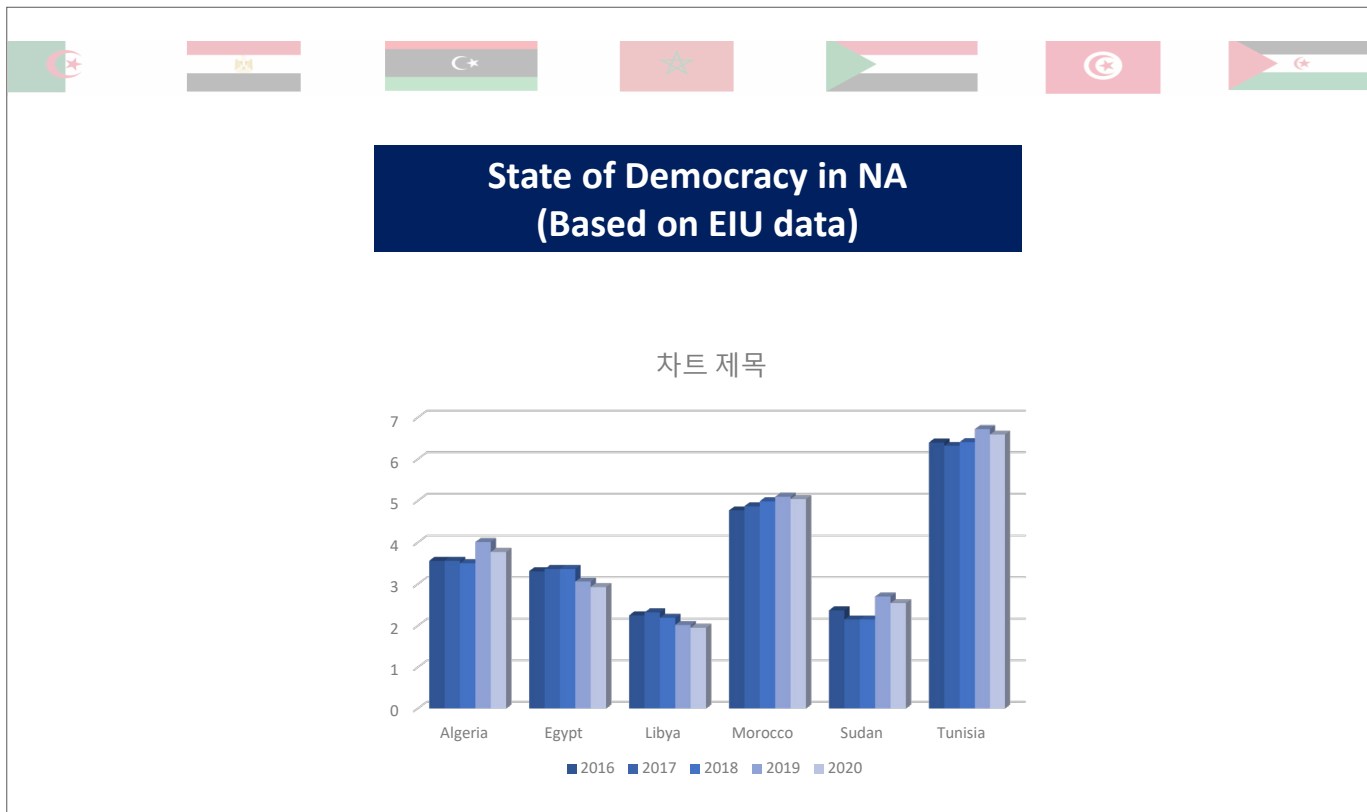


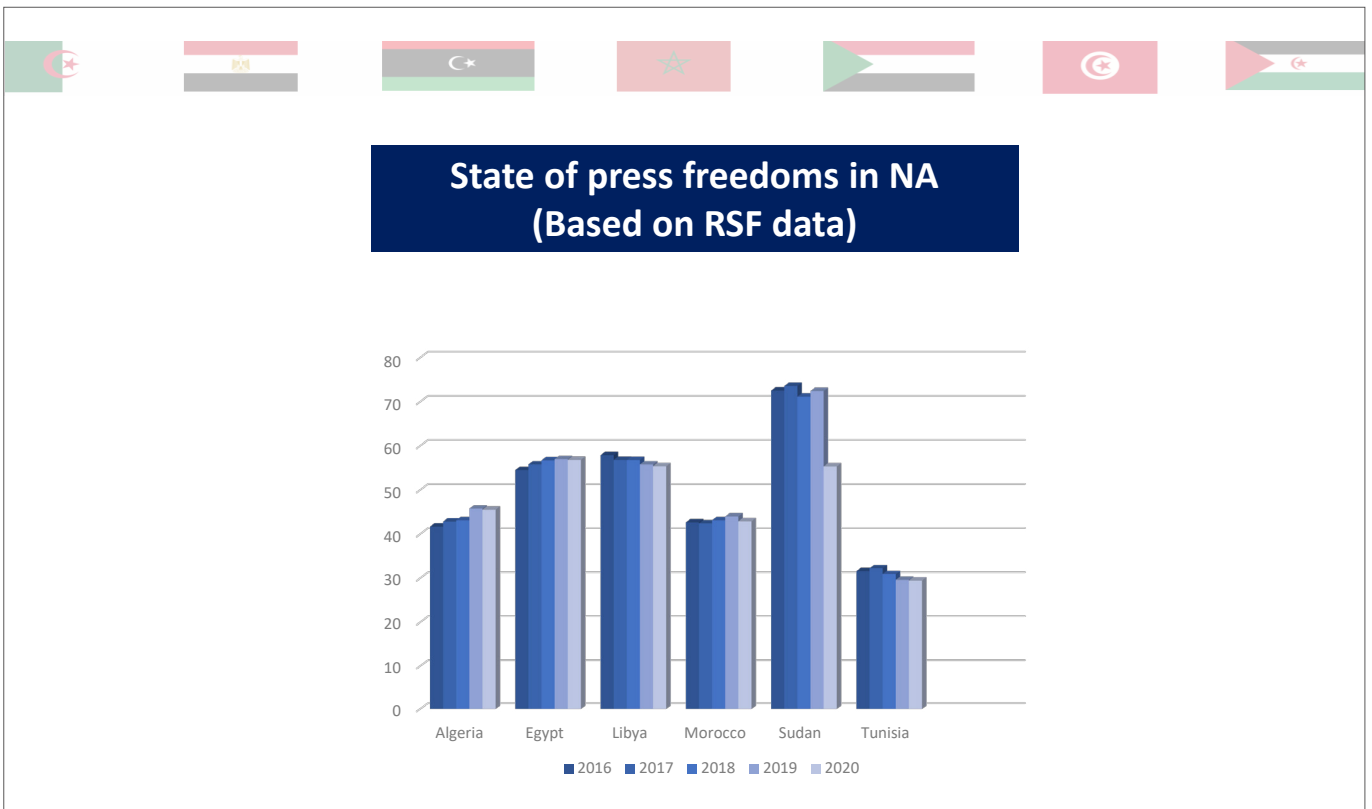
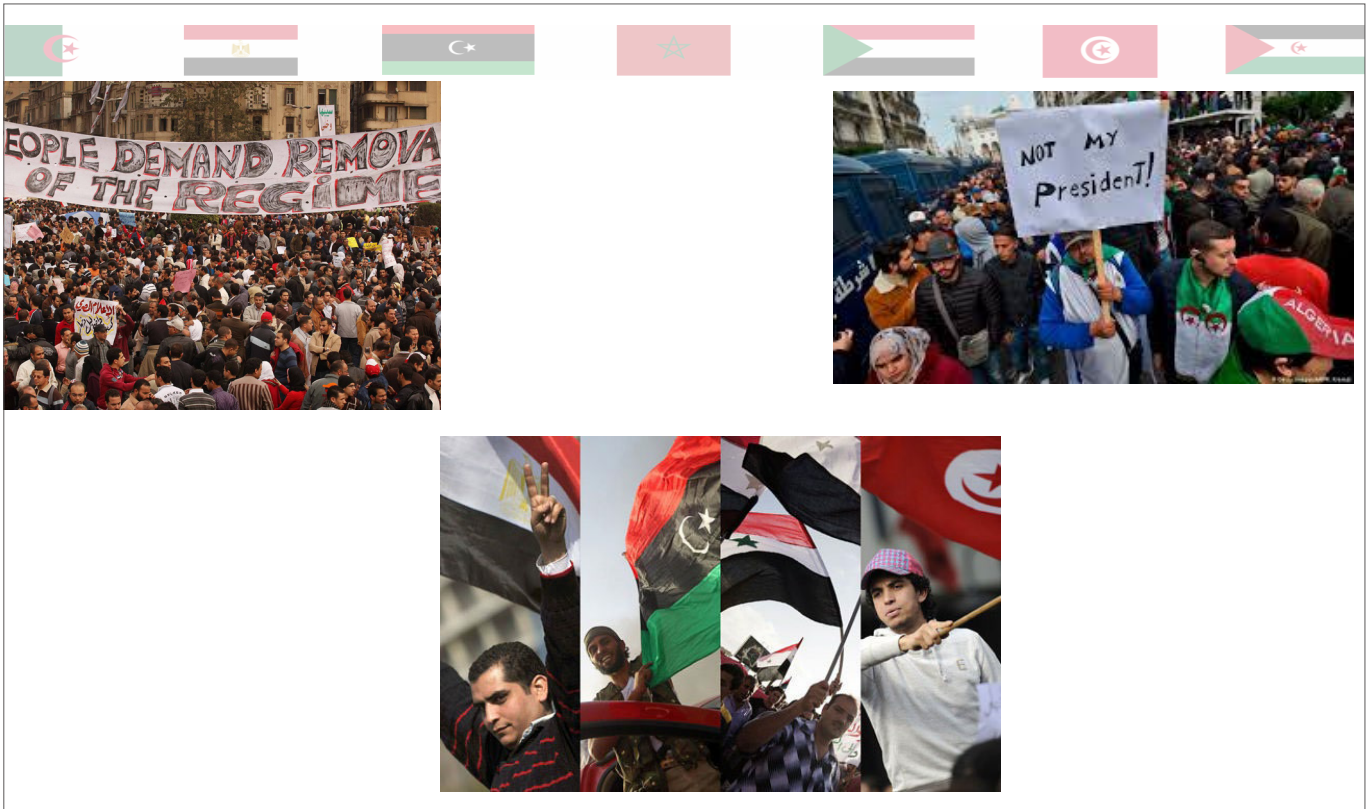
Migrant workers faced inequality as many of them have been forced to arbitrary dismissal from their jobs or were not paid for months

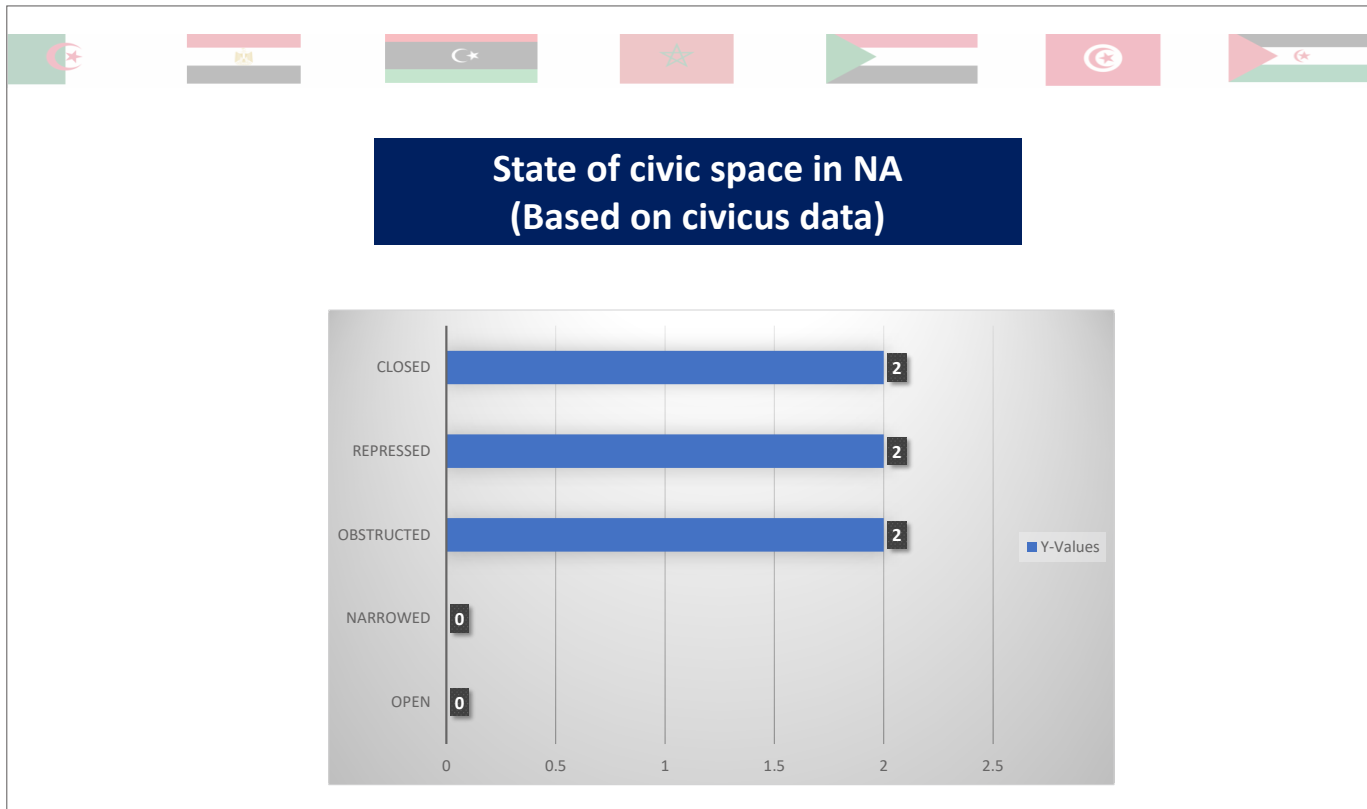
prisoners and refugees left behind any sort of awareness, protection or medication



Section III. Democracy and Civic space







Section IV. CSO International engagements on SDGs



Sub-regional (North Africa) Multi-stakeholder Forum on SDGs



The Arab Forum for Sustainable Development (AFSD)

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
2014 & 2016 : Amman 2015 : Manama 2017 : Rabat 2018& 2019 : Beirut



AFSD 2021
Arab Forum for Sustainable Development
Accelerating progress on the 2030 Agenda post-COVID

Forum arabe pour le développement durable
Accélérer le progrès vers la réalisation du Programme 2030 post-COVID

المنتدى العربي للتنمية المستدامة
إسراع العمل نحو خطة عام 2030 ما بعد كوفيد
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CSO engagement





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ARAB SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WEEK
CAIRO 3 - 6 NOVEMBER 2019

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الأسبوع العربي للتنمية المستدامة
القاهرة ٣-٦ نوفمبر ٢٠١٩

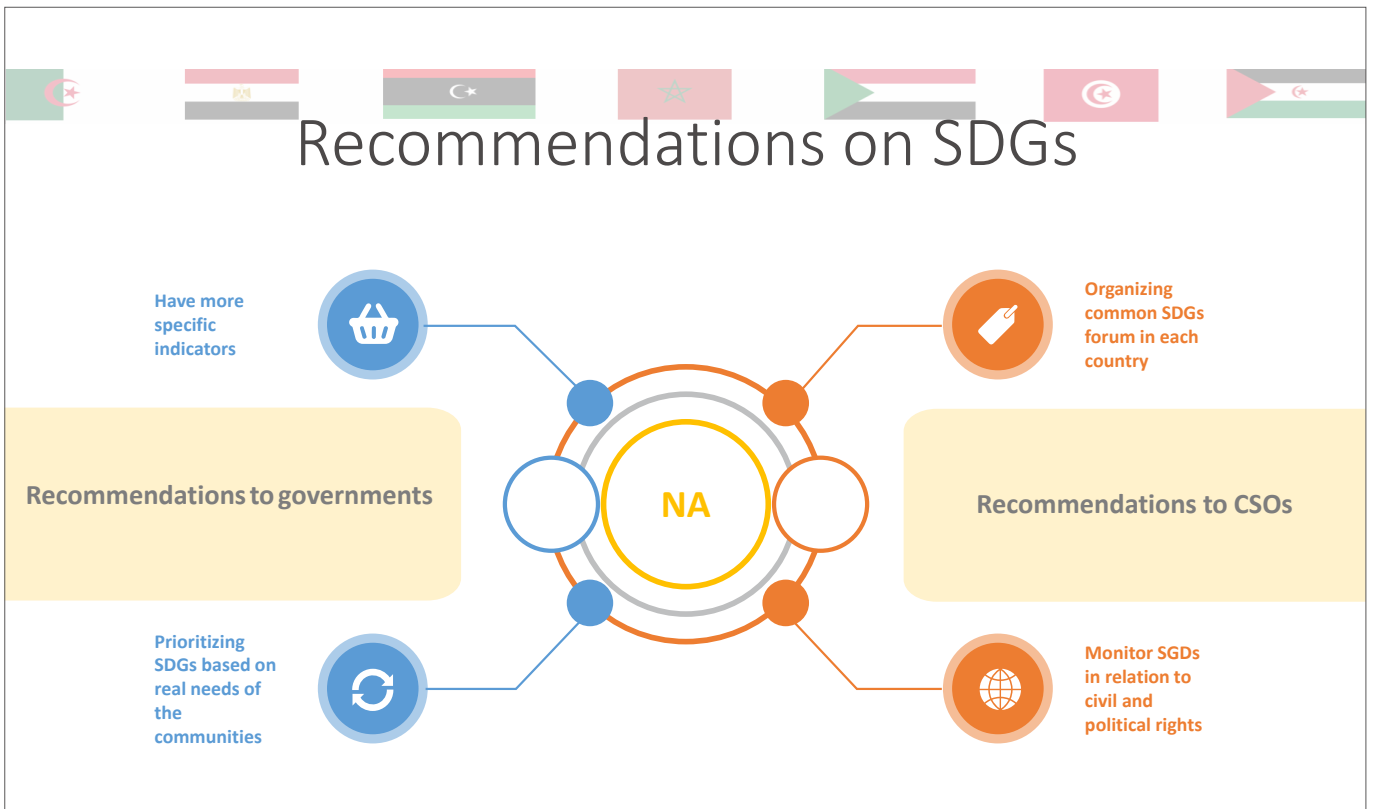
ASD - Week III

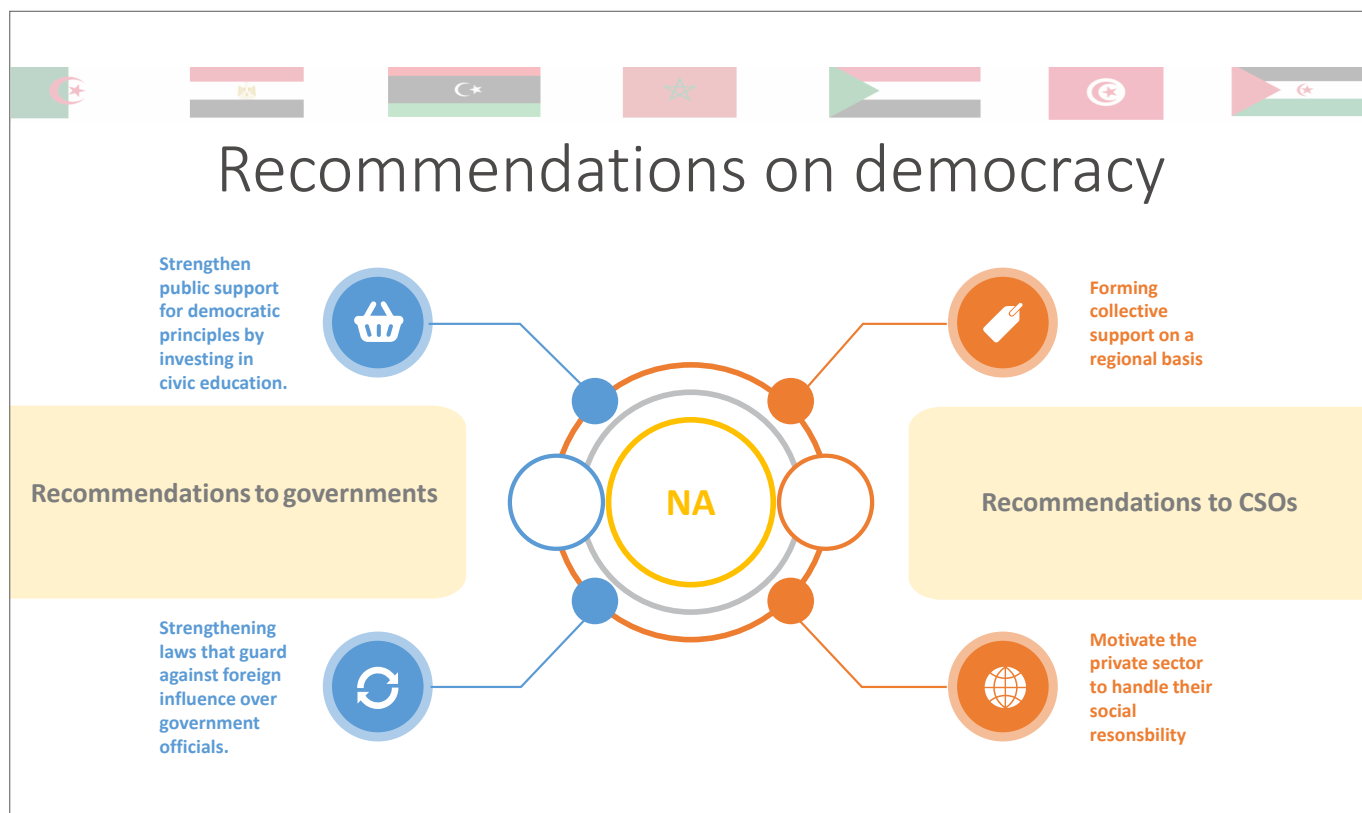
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CSO engagement









Asia Africa Democracy Forum (AADF)
Virtual, 26 to 28 October 2021

Defending and Promoting Democracy and Civic Space with the SDGs



Thank you

For more information kindly check AADF website for the full report including the resources of the information



Defending and Promoting Democracy and Civic Space with the SDGs



Presentation about Western Africa by Caroline Usikpedo-Oliseowe



INDEPENDENT MONITORING REPORTS ABOUT
SDGS, HUMAN RIGHTS AND CIVIC SPACE IN
ASIA AND AFRICA

West Africa Sub-region
Presentation by Amb. Caroline
Usikpedo-Oliseowe
ED, Noble Delta Women for Peace
and Development Int'l.
Nigeria
October 2021

INTRODUCTION

West Africa or Western Africa is the westernmost region of Africa.

The United Nations defines Western Africa as the 17 countries of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

West Africa is one of the world's most vulnerable regions to climate variability and change.

Increasing temperatures and shifting rainfall patterns are already affecting livelihoods, food security, and economic and governance stability.

ABOUT THE RESEARCH

The Research - Independent Monitoring Report about SDGs, Human Rights and Civic Space in Asia and Africa (IMR) seeks

- To conduct Analysis of the data on SDGs, Human Rights and Civic Space in Asia and Africa
- Collection and compilation of relevant information and data and
- Research about the international activities of CSOs in the West Africa sub-region .

NATIONAL MECHANISMS ON SDGS

VNR

From 2016-2021 All 16 countries in West Africa except Guinea Bissau has done their voluntary National Reporting atleast once.

2016 – Siera Leone and Togo

2017 – Benin, Nigeria, Togo

2018 – Benin, Cape Verde, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo

2019 – Cote D'Ivoire, Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Sierra Leone

2020- Benin, Gambia, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria

2021 – Cape Verde, Niger, Siera Leone

ASSESSMENT OF THE NATIONAL MECHANISMS ON SDGS (TABLE)

Goal 1 – Major Challenges in 13 countries with the trend stagnating and decreasing in Mauritania, Nigeria and Senegal

Gambia, Ghana and Cabo Verde has significant challenges

Goals 2 to 11 – Has major challenges in all 16 countries, with the trend moderately increasing in some.

On **Goal 8** – There is significant challenge in Burkina Faso, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea and Guinea Bissau

On **Goal 10**– There is significant challenge in Burkina Faso, Gambia, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Guinea

and No Trend Information for goal 10 in all countries

ASSESSMENT OF THE NATIONAL MECHANISMS ON SDGS (TABLE)

All countries in West Africa have National implementation policy and clear roadmap for localizing the SDGs.

Goal 16 tops the ranking for SDGs in almost all countries in West Africa, except Burkina Faso (Goal 5), Niger, Sierra Leone and Togo (No information)

Goal 13 - All 16 Countries in West Africa are on track

Goal 12 –Benin, Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast), Ghana , Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Liberia are on track but no trend information available

Burkina Faso, Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger – Challenges remain

Cabo Verde – Significant Challenges

Guinea-Bissau –No Information available

NATIONAL MECHANISMS ON SDGS

Year Of Adoption	Country	No. Of Goals	Targets	Indicators
2015	Benin	12	49	297
	Burkina Faso	17	169	245
	Cape Verde	17	169	78
	Gambia	17	111	201
	Ghana	17	62	101
	Guinea	16	139	206
2016	Togo	7	169	77
	Cote D'Ivoire	15	105	201
	Liberia	17	136	180
	Mauritania	17	169	165
	Niger	9	49	137
	Nigeria	16	162	259
	Senegal	17	136	180
	Sierra Leone	16	127	206
2018	Mali	16	127	206

ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE AND TRENDS OF THE GENDER EQUALITY (SDG 5)

SDG 5 is **moderately improving** in 8 countries in West Africa (Burkina Faso, Liberia, Cote D'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Senegal, Gambia and Ghana

SDG 5 is **Stagnating** is Benin, Guinea, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo

Decrease in Cape Verde

Female to male Labor force participation rate is on track in 13 countries, stagnating in Cape Verde and moderately improving in Mauritania and Senegal.

Ratio of Male to Female years of Education received – Cabo verde, Gambia and Ghana are **on track**, Liberia, Mauritania and Nigeria are **moderately improving**, Cote D'Ivoire, Mali, Sierra Leone and Togo are stagnating, While Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Niger and Senegal is **Decreasing**.

ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE AND TRENDS OF THE GENDER EQUALITY (SDG 5) CONT'D.

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods- Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Senegal are **Moderately Improving**

- Benin, Guinea, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo **are stagnating**

-Cabo Verde is **Decreasing**

Women in Decision making / seats held by women in national parliaments – Mali and Senegal **on track**

-Benin, Burkina Faso, Coted'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea Bisau, Liberia, Niger, Togo are Stagnating

-Gambia, Capo Verde, Guinea, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sierra Leone **-are Decreasing**

ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE AND TRENDS OF THE INEQUALITY (SDG 10)?

Goal 10 – Overall assessment is low

Major Challenges remain in Benin, Burkina Faso, Capo Verde, Coted'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana,Guinea, Guinea Bisau, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo

Significant Challenges in Liberia,Mali,

Challenges in Mauritania, Niger and Sierra Leone

No available Data on the main achievements so far

ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE AND TRENDS OF THE PEACE, JUSTICE AND INCLUSION (SDG 16)

Carbo Verde, Gambia are **on Track**

Benin, Guinea Bissau and Senegal are **Moderately Improving**

Stagnating (10 countries) - Cote d' Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo

Homocides

- Benin, Burkina Faso, Capo Verde, Guinea Bissau are on **Track**

- **Stagnating** - Ghana

- **No Available information** in Coted'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE AND TRENDS OF THE PEACE, JUSTICE AND INCLUSION (SDG 16) CONT'D.

Unsentenced detainees

On Track - Coted'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone

- **Moderately Improving** - Burkina Faso

- **Stagnating** - Nigeria

- **Decreasing** - Togo

- **No available Information** - Capo Verde, Gambia, Benin, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo

Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city area where they live -

- **On track** - Benin

- **Moderately Improving** - Guinea and Mauritania

- **Stagnating** - Burkina Faso

- **No Information** - Capo Verde and Guinea Bisau

- **Decreasing (11 Countries)** - Coted'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE AND TRENDS OF THE PEACE, JUSTICE AND INCLUSION (SDG 16) CONT'D.

Property rights

- **On track** (5 countries) Benin, Capo Verde, Coted'Ivoire, Gambia, Senegal
- **Stagnating** - Mauritania
- **Decreasing** – Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria
- No Information for the rest countries

Corruption Perception Index

- **On Track** – Cabo verde
- **Moderately Improving** – Benin
- **Stagnating** - Burkina Faso, Coted'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bisau, Senegal, Sierra Leone
- **Decreasing** – Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Togo, Ghana

ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE AND TRENDS OF THE PEACE, JUSTICE AND INCLUSION (SDG 16) CONT'D.

Press freedom index

- **On Track** - Burkina Faso, Capo Verde, Coted'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Seengal, Togo
- **Decreasing** – Benin, Guinea Bisau, Liberia, Mauritania, Sierra Leone
- **Stagnating** – Guinea and Nigeria

Access to and Affordability of Justice

- On Track – Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria Senegal
- Decreasing – Burkina Faso, Cote D'Ivoire, Sierra Leone
- No available Information for remaining 9 contries

UPR RECOMMENDATION AND LINKS TO SDGS & TOP 5

Country name	UPR-2 (2014)	UPR-3 (2019)	Top 1	Top 2	Top 3	Top 4	Top 5
	Recommended / Accepted						
Benin	129/123 (95.3%)	198/191 (96%)	SDG 16 (31%)	SDG 5 (24%)	SDG 8 (12%)	SDG 4 (10%)	SDG 1 (8%)
Burkina Faso	165 /135 (82%)	204/184 (90%)	SDG 5 (32%)	SDG 16 (24%)	SDG 4 (12%)	SDG 8 (11%)	SDG 3 (5%)
Cabo Verde	123/123(100 %)	159/144 (90%)	SDG 16 (31%)	SDG 5 (25%)	SDG 8 (20%)	SDG 4 (8%)	SDG 10 (6%)
Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	198/191(96.4%)	247/222 (89.9%)	SDG 16 (38%)	SDG 5 (27%)	SDG 1 (7%)	SDG 4 (6%)	SDG 10 (5%)
Gambia	171/93 (54%)	222/207 (93%)	SDG 16 (37%)	SDG 5 (25%)	SDG 10 (8%)	SDG 8 (7%)	SDG 1 (6%)
Ghana	148/123 (83%)	241/212 (88%)	SDG 16 (27%)	SDG 5 (22%)	SDG 4 (13%)	SDG 10 (11%)	SDG 8 (9%)
Guinea	194/181 (93%)	213/203 (95%)	SDG 16 (41%)	SDG 5 (25%)	SDG 4 (7%)	SDG 10 (7%)	SDG 1 (5%)
Guinea-Bissau	151/147 (97%)	197/193 (98%)	SDG 16 (41%)	SDG 5 (21%)	SDG 8 (9%)	SDG 4 (6%)	SDG 3 (6%)
Liberia	186/147 (79%)	218/166 (76%)	SDG 16 (35%)	SDG 5 (28%)	SDG 10 (8%)	SDG 8 (7%)	SDG 3 (7%)
Mali	125/112 (89.6%)	194/187 (96%)	SDG 16 (42%)	SDG 5 (28%)	SDG 8 (12%)	SDG 3 (6%)	SDG 4 (5%)
Mauritania	200/140 (70%)	266/201(75.5%)	SDG 16 (33%)	SDG 5 (20%)	SDG 8 (14%)	SDG 4 (10%)	SDG 10 (9%)
Niger	no information	no information	no information	no information	no information	no information	no information
Nigeria	219/184 (84%)	290/240 (82.7%)	SDG 16 (41%)	SDG 5 (17%)	SDG 10(10%)	SDG 1 (7%)	SDG 4 (7%)
Senegal	185/154 (83%)	257/229 (89%)	SDG 16 (30%)	SDG 5 (20%)	SDG 8 (13%)	SDG 4 (10%)	SDG 3 (7%)
Sierra Leone	no information	no information	no information	no information	no information	no information	no information
Togo	no information	no information	no information	no information	no information	no information	no information

WHAT IS YOUR ASSESSMENT OF THE TOP 5 SDGS IN THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE UPR3?

A majority of recommendations address equality (SDG 5 and 10) and peace, justice and accountable institutions (SDG 16).

13 out of 16 countries has a very high percentage of its recommendations accepted.

Niger, Sierra Leone and Togo has no Information.

12 of the countries has good scores on SDG 16, while Burkina Faso has Goal 5 as its top1 SDG.

STATE OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN WEST AFRICA

- West Africa, with a population of 367 million people, had confirmed 412 178 cases of COVID-19 with 5363 deaths as of 14 March 2021.
- On Vaccination, the percentage of people who are vaccinated still stands at average of 1.0% which is not encouraging. Access to the vaccine for the poor and vulnerable still remains an issue in the sub region.
- The average number of number of cases per Mil in West Africa is 6,467 as of 2nd October, 2021
- The average number of number of deaths per Mil in West Africa is 84 as of 2nd October, 2021

IMPACT OF C19 ON DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) was faring badly in its democratic credentials
- The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered a number of exceptional legal/constitutional responses from governments around the world as they seek extraordinary measures to manage the threat.
- Countries in West Africa has Diverse regime type, Benin, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Niger, Mali and Togo having Hybrid Regime, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria and Senegal has weak to low performing regimes, Cabo Verde and Sierra Leone both have mid-range Performing Regimes while Mauritania experiences an Authoritarian Regime.
- Burkina Faso and Mali were the new entrants to the unsavoury ranks of authoritarian regimes.

ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE, TRENDS AND CHALLENGES OF DEMOCRACY

- Between the year 2016-2020 Cabo Verde has maintained the top rank on global Democracy index ranking between 23/167-32/167 in 2020 Guinea Bissau is the lowest ranked in West Africa. No country in west Africa has a full democracy, Cabo Verde and Ghana are the closest democracies to a full democracy in West Africa they are considered countries with flawed democracy.
- Benin is one of the countries that recorded the biggest drop in their scores. With a score of 5.09, the country moves from the 81st world place to the 97th (16th in Africa). This is mainly due to the 2019 legislative elections without opposition participation, which led to violence, a rare occurrence in this West African country. Another West African country, Senegal, has fallen nine places and is now ranked 82nd in the world (9th in Africa), moving it down from the category of "flawed democracies" to that of "hybrid" democracies.
- Other countries except Mauritania and Togo, which are Authoritarian Democracies, are considered Hybrid Democracies.

ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE, TRENDS AND CHALLENGES OF CIVIC SPACE

- Civic Space in Benin Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Togo are repressed
- Civic Space in Burkina Faso, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Senegal, Sierra Leone is Obstructed
- Civic Space is Narrowed in Ghana
- Civic Space is Open in Cabo Verde

ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE, TRENDS AND CHALLENGES OF PRESS FREEDOM

- According to the World Press Freedom index 2020, Cabo Verde, Ghana and Burkina Faso Ranks highest among the 16 countries in West Africa ranking 25, 30 and 38 respectively.
- globally they have recorded no attacks on journalists and has exceptional media freedom, which is guaranteed by the country's constitution these countries are considered fairly good.
- Ranking lowest in the sub region is Nigeria ranking 120 closely followed by Benin globally media in Benin and Nigeria is closely watched.
- Nigeria is now considered one of Africa's most dangerous countries for journalist 3 deaths has been recorded.
- Gambia has experience improvements for freedom of Expression ranking 145 in 2016 they have moved up to 87 on global ranking in 2020.
- Media freedom has declined dramatically in Mauritania from 48 in 2016 to 97 in 2020.

CSO INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS ON SDGS

- 15 out of 16 countries in West Africa has given voluntary national Report on SDGs at least once only Guinea Bissau has not given their VNR but has indicated interest to do so in 2022.
- CSOs in West African Countries Attended the Global Peoples Assembly in September 2021 where they declared resistance "We refused to be left behind" a covid-19 wake up call.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON SDGS

- Establishing as many as possible a knowledge hub and coordination platform to provide best practices alternatives as well as cooperation opportunities for the local government.
- Providing a wide range of training and capacity improvement that match with the local context and SDG issues in each city.
- Channeling local government with the private sectors, philanthropic foundations, or global donors to provide a financial alternative that will be sustaining the achieving SDG target effort.
- Development of VLR (Voluntarily Local Review) and soon VSR (Voluntarily Sub National Review). Importantly facilitate the engagement of LGs in VNR (Voluntarily National Review) processes
- Develop Policies and Local Initiatives to Mitigate COVID-19 Impacts

RECOMMENDATIONS ON COVID-19

- Foster Knowledge Exchange
- Solidarity /Donations among LGAs
- Documentation and promotion of smart practices of LGAs in handling & recovering from COVID-19
- Fostering Opportunities in Tapping Alternative Financing Match-making virtual events at national and international level (e.g telemedicine & tourism) and promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships.
- Advocacy and Policy based on new findings and Research

RECOMMENDATIONS ON DEMOCRACY AND CIVIC SPACE

- Recognise that human rights are universal and indivisible; they underpin any development agenda and are central to the world's most pressing issues, including peace and security, ending gender inequalities and creating a healthy environment for future generations.
- Do not use COVID-19 as cover to attack human rights and constitutional liberties, or to constrict civic space.
- Do not criminalise speech under the guise of preventing the dissemination of 'fake news' or block internet and social media usage to prevent the dissemination of critical information
- Strengthen mechanisms for civil society participation in multilateral bodies and institutions of global governance.
- Ensure transparent, accountable and inclusive governance of the digital sphere and recommit to human rights conventions in the digital era to ensure progressive, rights-first digital usage

RECOMMENDATION ON INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT

- Low- and middle-income countries must have the right to determine their own trade and investment policies, putting peoples' interests first. However, most trade rules are neither fair nor free. International trade rules and national trade policies should support sustainable livelihoods, promote the rights of women, children and indigenous people, and lead to poverty eradication and reduced inequalities.
- Lower tax revenues and currency depreciations, coupled with higher expenditures to fight COVID-19 and address natural disasters and socioeconomic emergencies, have led to a sharp increase in impoverished country debt. A portion of this debt is with multilateral institutions, such as the IMF, the World Bank and Multilateral Development Banks, and countries like China or the Paris Club's twenty-two members, while a significant part is owed to private sector lenders through the issuance of bonds.

Presentation about Central Africa by Martin Tsounkeu

Community of Democracies

Asia-Africa Democracy Forum (AADF)
Virtual, 26 to 28 October 2021

Defending and Promoting Democracy and Civic Space with the SDGs

ADN
ASIA DEMOCRACY NETWORK

CSO ENGAGEMENT WITH SDGs IN ASIA AND AFRICA

Central Africa Report
By **Martin Tsounkeu**
Leading Consultant
Bureau for Economic Technical and Commercial studies (BETEC)
Assisted by:
Adelaide Emaga Ngameni
Florent Panny Djeukoua Mbiadjeu
Thomas Roger Owounou

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Outline

1- THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) IN CENTRAL AFRICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A- Overall Implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A.1 Level of SDGs achievement: SDGs Index ... A.2 VNR Reports A.3 CSO reports A.4 National Mechanisms on SDGs B- SDG 5: Gender Equality C- SDG 10: Inequalities D. SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Inclusion E Link to Human Rights (UPR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E.1 UPR 2 & UPR 3 recommendations for Central Africa E.2 Link between UPR and SDGs
2-THE COVID-19 IN CENTRAL AFRICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A- State of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Central Africa B- Impact of the COVID-19 on democracy and Human Rights
3-DEMOCRACY AND CIVIC SPACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A- Democracy B- Civic Space C- Press freedom
4-CSO INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS ON THE SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A- Sub-regional Multi-stakeholder Forum on SDGs B- Regional Forum on SDGs C- International /Regional Organizations (James and Paul) D- Others

12/03/2022

Community of Democracies **ADN**

1. THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) IN CENTRAL AFRICA

A. Overall implementation:



12/03/2022

A.1 Level of SDGs achievement: SDGs Index ...



Sub-region / Country	Score (/100)	Rank (/165)	Spillover Score (/100)	Goal 1 Dash	Goal 1 Trend	Goal 2 Dash	Goal 2 Trend	Goal 3 Dash	Goal 3 Trend	Goal 4 Dash	Goal 4 Trend	Goal 5 Dash	Goal 5 Trend	Goal 6 Dash	Goal 6 Trend	Goal 7 Dash	Goal 7 Trend	Goal 8 Dash	Goal 8 Trend
Cameroon	55.3	134/165	99.6	■	→	■	→	■	→	■	↓	■	↗	■	→	■	↗	■	↗
CAR	38.3	165/165	99.7	■	→	■	→	■	→	■	↓	■	↗	■	→	■	→	■	↑
Chad	40.9	163/165	99.8	■	↓	■	→	■	→	■	↓	■	↗	■	→	■	→	■	→
DR Congo	49.3	158/165	99.4	■	↓	■	→	■	→	■	•	■	↗	■	→	■	↗	■	↗
Congo	53.0	144/165	97.7	■	↓	■	→	■	→	■	•	■	↗	■	↗	■	→	■	↗
Eq. Guinea	NA	NA	NA	■	•	■	→	■	→	■	•	■	↗	■	→	■	→	■	↓
Gabon	62.8	111/165	93.0	■	→	■	→	■	→	■	•	■	↗	■	→	■	↑	■	↗
Sao Tome & Pr	58.8	124/165	95.6	■	↓	■	→	■	→	■	•	■	↗	■	→	■	→	■	→

Legend

Dashboard :

green	Goal Achievement
yellow	Challenges remain
orange	Significant challenges
red	Major challenges
gray	Information unavailable

Time Series :

↑	On track or maintaining achievement
↗	Moderately Increasing
→	Stagnating
↓	Decreasing
■	Trend information unavailable

As of 2021, the overall achievement level of the SDGs is still low in Central Africa. Goal 13 “Climate Action” is the only SDG for which all the height (8) countries considered for Central Africa are on track or maintaining achievement

The Central African Republic (CAR) is on track of maintaining achievement of SDG 8 “Decent work and Economic Growth”. It is also the case for Gabon regarding SDG 7 “Affordable and clean energy”.

12/03/2022

Central Africa report

...A.1 Level of SDGs achievement: SDGs Index

Sub-region / Country	Score (/100)	Rank (/165)	Spillover Score (/100)	Goal 9 Dash	Goal 9 Trend	Goal 10 Dash	Goal 10 Trend	Goal 11 Dash	Goal 11 Trend	Goal 12 Dash	Goal 12 Trend	Goal 13 Dash	Goal 13 Trend	Goal 14 Dash	Goal 14 Trend	Goal 15 Dash	Goal 15 Trend	Goal 16 Dash	Goal 16 Trend	Goal 17 Dash	Goal 17 Trend
Cameroon	55.3	134/165	99.6	Red	↔	Red	•	Red	↔	Green	•	Green	↑	Yellow	→	Red	→	Red	→	Red	→
CAR	38.3	165/165	99.7	Red	↓	Red	•	Red	↓	Red	•	Green	↑	Gray	•	Yellow	↔	Red	↓	Red	→
Chad	40.9	163/165	99.8	Red	→	Red	•	Red	→	Yellow	•	Green	↑	Yellow	•	Red	→	Red	↓	Red	→
DR Congo	49.3	158/165	99.4	Red	→	Red	•	Red	→	Yellow	•	Green	↑	Yellow	→	Red	→	Red	↓	Red	↓
Congo	53.0	144/165	97.7	Red	→	Red	•	Red	→	Green	•	Green	↑	Yellow	↔	Yellow	↔	Red	↓	Red	→
Eq. Guinea	NA	NA	NA	Red	↔	Gray	•	Red	↓	Gray	•	Gray	•	Yellow	↔	Yellow	↔	Red	↔	Red	↓
Gabon	62.8	111/165	93.0	Red	↔	Yellow	•	Yellow	→	Yellow	•	Yellow	↑	Yellow	→	Yellow	↔	Red	↔	Red	→
Sao Tome & Pr	58.8	124/165	95.6	Red	→	Red	•	Red	↔	Yellow	•	Green	↑	Yellow	↔	Yellow	↓	Yellow	↔	Red	↔

Legend

Dashboard :	Time Series :
green Goal Achievement	↑ On track or maintaining achievement
yellow Challenges remain	↔ Moderately Increasing
orange Significant challenges	→ Stagnating
red Major challenges	↓ Decreasing
gray Information unavailable	↔ Trend information unavailable

For the rest of the SDGs, all countries are mostly stagnating or decreasing in some cases

In all the cases in Central Africa, there are major challenges on the path of SDGs' achievement. These most likely range from the low level of resources mobilization to security problems through economic governance issues.



12/03/2022

Central Africa report

...A.1 Level of SDGs achievement: Top five SDGs

15 LIFE ON LAND

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

13 CLIMATE ACTION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

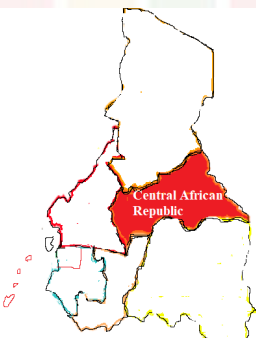
In the 8 Central African countries covered by the study, where we note that SDGs achievement progress is more in nature protection and economic growth.



12/03/2022

Central Africa report

...A.1 Level of SDGs achievement: Evolution from 2016-2021



SDGs Performances have not improved much in Central Africa on the 2016 - 2021 period.

All the countries have almost stagnated in their rank and when ever there was an improvement it was insignificant.

Actually, the least performing countries in the world are in Central Africa, particularly CAR which generally comes last.

Central African Republic is SDGs' least performing country in the World from 2016-2021

Central Africa (8)	Year	Score (/100)	Rank	Spillover Score (/100)	Evolution 2016-2021
Cameroon	2021	55.3	134/165	99.6	↔
	2020	56.5	133/166	99.6	
	2019	56.0	127/162	96.0	
	2018	55.8	121/156	97.7	
	2017	52.8	130/157	N/A	
CAR	2021	38.3	165/165	99.7	→
	2020	38.5	166/166	99.7	
	2019	39.1	162/162	99.1	
	2018	37.7	156/156	99.0	
	2017	36.7	157/157	N/A	
Chad	2021	26.1	149/149	N/A	↓
	2020	26.1	149/149	N/A	
	2019	40.9	163/165	99.8	
	2018	43.8	154/166	99.8	
	2017	42.8	161/162	99.5	
Congo	2021	42.8	155/156	99.5	↔
	2020	41.5	156/157	N/A	
	2019	58.2	82/149	N/A	
	2018	53.0	144/165	97.7	
	2017	55.2	135/166	97.7	
DRC	2021	61.1	115/162	99.4	↔
	2020	54.2	130/156	98.7	
	2019	50.9	135/157	N/A	
	2018	31.8	145/149	N/A	
	2017	49.3	158/165	99.4	
Equatorial Guinea	2021	49.7	153/166	99.4	↔
	2020	44.9	160/162	99.2	
	2019	43.4	154/156	99.3	
	2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	2017	31.3	147/149	N/A	
Gabon	2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	↔
	2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Sao Tome & Principe	2021	62.8	111/165	93.0	↓
	2020	63.4	111/166	93.0	
	2019	64.8	99/162	97.1	
	2018	62.8	100/156	97.3	
	2017	65.1	89/157	N/A	

A.2 VNR Reports

	Cameroon	CAR	Chad	Congo	DRC	Eq. Guinea	Gabon	Sao Tomé & Principe
1st VNR	2019	2019	2019	2019	2020	2018	Not Yet	not yet
2nd VNR	not yet	not yet	2021	Not yet	not yet	Not yet	Not Yet	not yet

VNR presentations between year 2018 and 2021. Chad is the only country that has had a second VNR presentation as of 2021 whilst Gabon and Sao Tomé & Principe are yet to undertake the exercise. Gabon however will be presenting in 2022 when Cameroon will go for the second time.

The priorities for Central African countries are to:

- Strengthen the SDGs implementation and evaluation framework
- Mobilize sufficient financial resources

The main challenge in almost all the countries relates to peace and security

A4- National Mechanisms on SDGs

SDGs localization process

	Cameroon	CRA	Chad	Congo	DRC	Eq. Guinea	Gabon	Sao Tome & Principe
Nb of Goals	17	6	17	17	17	17	17	17
Nb of Targets	153	37	169	169	100	77	109	N/A
Nb of Indicators	N/A	N/A		98	133	132	144	

With the exception of Central African Republic (CAR) all the 17 goals were considered in the Localization processes

A review of national SDGs localization documents indicates that the number of targets prioritized by Central African countries varies between 37 and 169.



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National Mechanisms on SDGs

SDGs localization Plan and Approach

Participative approach for SDGs localization

Articulated around several workshops and specific events organized in all regions of the different countries with participation from all layers of the population: the Youth, Women, People Living with a Disability, indigenous people (Baka, Bororo, etc.).

Generally, the aim was to reflect the concerns and expectations of all groups in national priorities.



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National Mechanisms on SDGs

National legislation on the SDGs

Countries like Congo, Equatorial Guinea, and Sao Tome & Principe adopted laws, policies or regulations aiming at accelerating the SDGs implementation, while Cameroon is in the process of legalizing the SDGs implementation framework that resulted from the national localization process.

The main challenges about SDGs implementation remain: the full enforcement of existing instruments; insufficient internal and external financial resources mobilization; the secular feverishness of institutions in Central Africa; and uncontrolled externalities such as the COVID-19 crisis.


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National Mechanisms on SDGs


National institutions and strategies for the SDGs



Congo has a specific and autonomous institution dedicated to monitoring and coordinating the SDGs implementation,

Other countries have an inter-ministerial committee for the purpose or have set that function within the Ministry in charge of development or economy, through a Coordination Unit.

- Observatoire Congolais du Développement Durable (OCDD)
- Cameroon, Chad, CAR, Sao Tome & Principe, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea

In general, specific national communication plans or strategies for the SDGs are still missing and the SDGs are slow in being effectively integrated into formal education curricula. This may hinder ownership at local level


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National Mechanisms on SDGs

Multi-stakeholders partnership

NGOs and specialized UN Agencies played an important role in the SDGs Localization process, especially in the area of communication

Civil society participated but with a very low level of official and formal involvement, particularly in countries like Chad, Central African Republic, Congo and Equatorial Guinea.

In Cameroon the Civil Society took the lead in advocating for a multi-stakeholder partnership for the SDGs, engaging the government toward that, albite with mitigated success in terms of full adhesion.

Central Government

Local institution

Civil Society

Private sector





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National Mechanisms on SDGs


Data and Statistics

Quality Data



In order to improve the production of statistical data, central African countries have undertaken vigorous actions to strengthen their National Statistical System, with the support of Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs).

Central African countries' National Statistics Offices (NSO) are responsible of the production of the data needed to monitor progress in relation to the SDGs implementation.

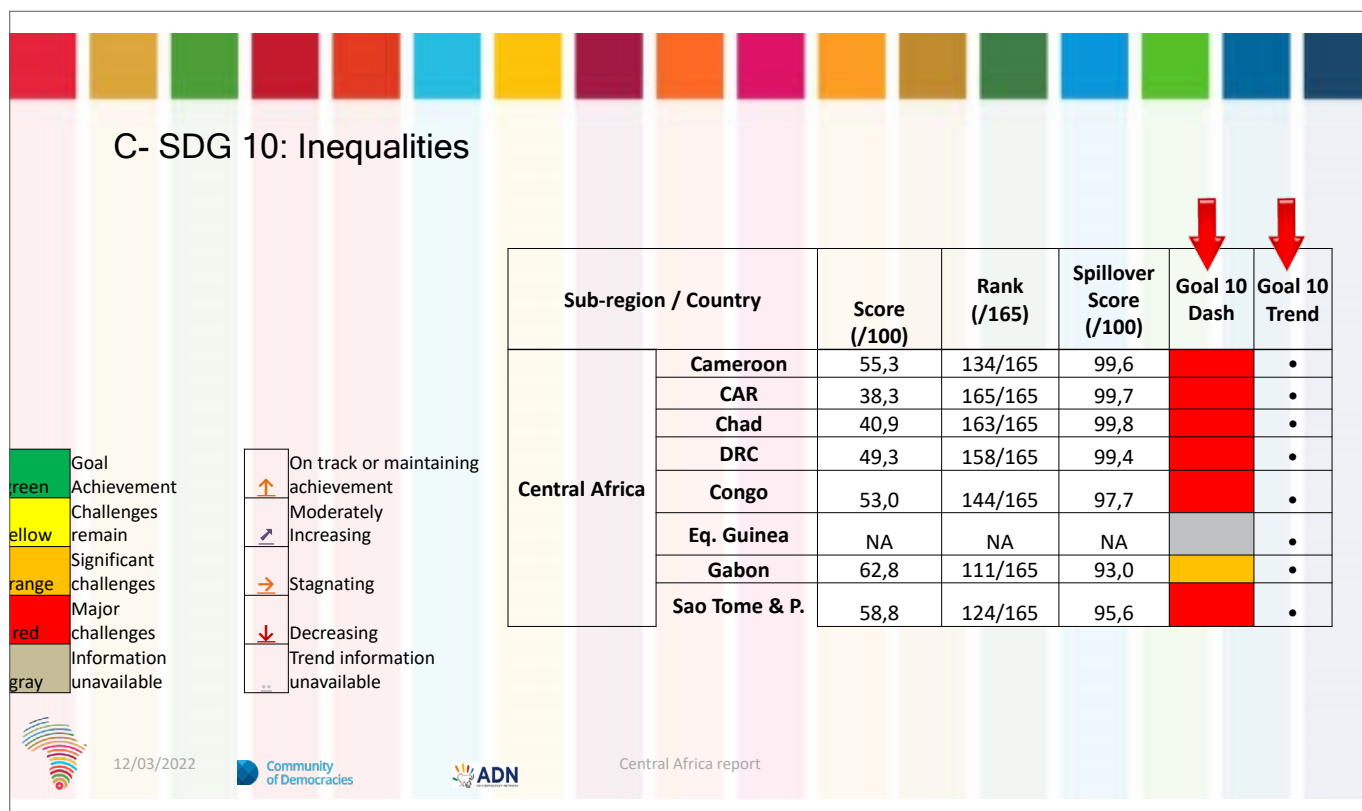
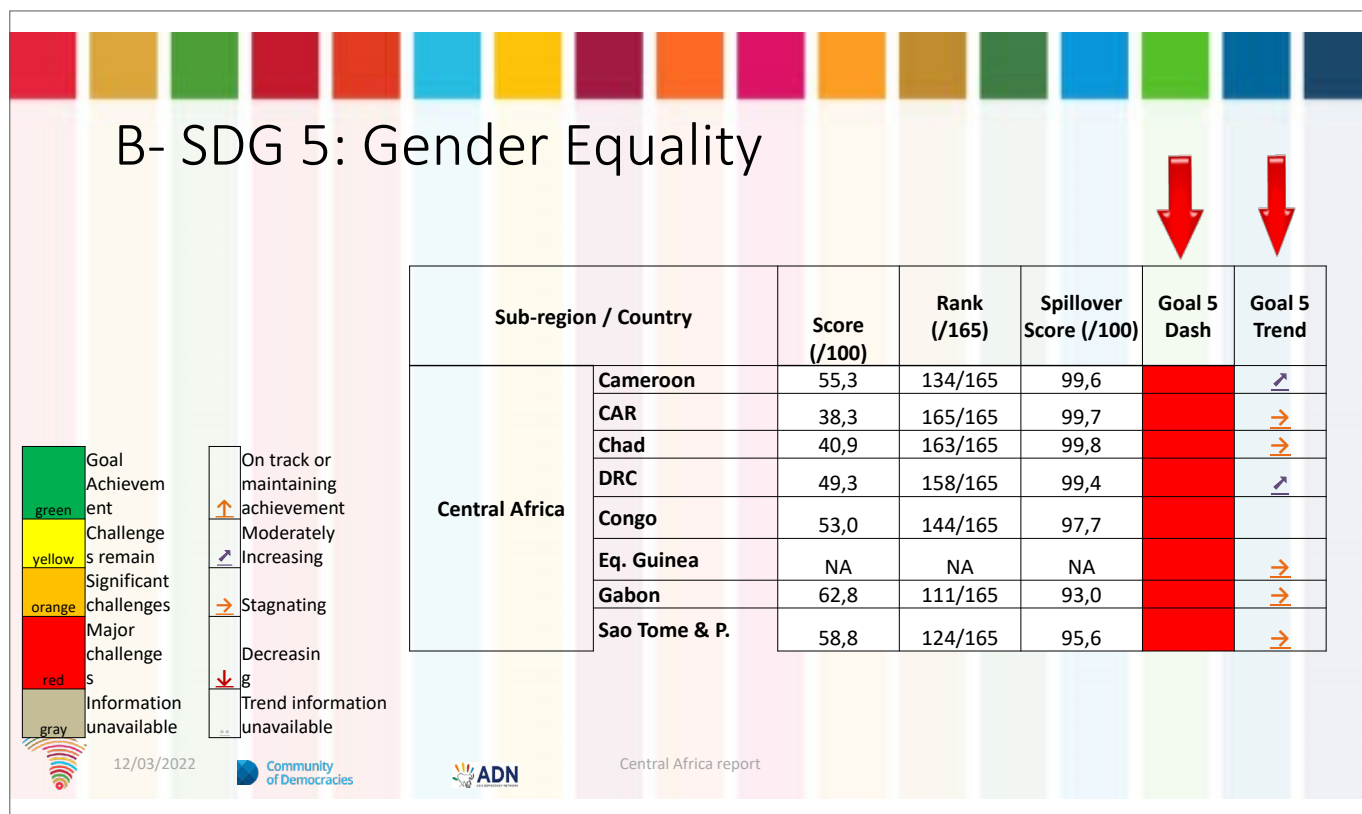
Even though Technical and Financial Partners help complement these statistics with more specific data through numerous research programs and projects, statistical systems in Central Africa are still in need of capacity building and financial resources endowment for better performance



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D. SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Inclusion



Sub-region / Country		Score (/100)	Rank (/165)	Spillover Score (/100)	Goal 16 Dash	Goal 16 Trend
Central Africa	Cameroon	55,3	134/165	99,6		→
	CAR	38,3	165/165	99,7		↓
	Chad	40,9	163/165	99,8		→
	DRC	49,3	158/165	99,4		↓
	Congo	53,0	144/165	97,7		↓
	Eq. Guinea	NA	NA	NA		↗
	Gabon	62,8	111/165	93,0		↗
	Sao Tome & P.	58,8	124/165	95,6		↗

	Goal Achievement	↑	On track or maintaining achievement
	Challenges remain	↗	Moderately Increasing
	Significant challenges	→	Stagnating
	Major challenges	↓	Decreasing
	Information unavailable		Trend information unavailable

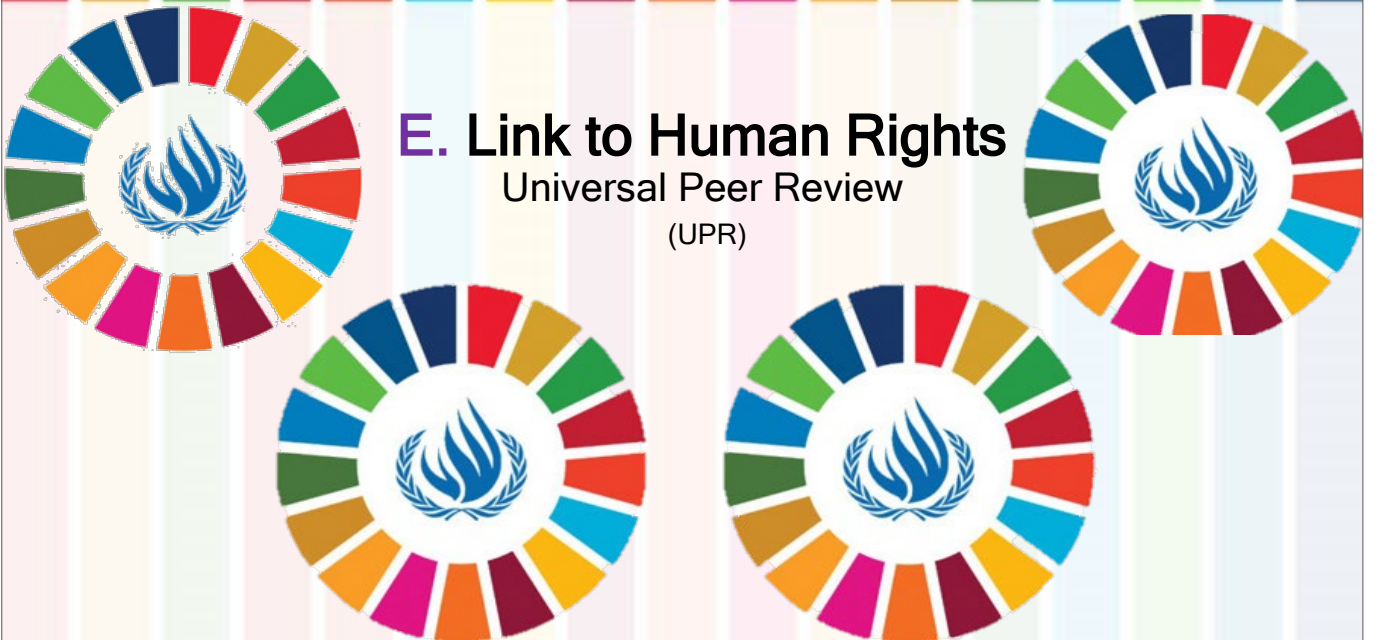


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E. Link to Human Rights Universal Peer Review (UPR)



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(E1)
UPR 2 & UPR 3 recommendations for Central Africa



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(E2)
UPR 2 & UPR 3 recommendations status

		UPR 2 (2014)	UPR 3 (2019)
CA	Cameroon	Recommended/accepted (71%) 171/121	Recommended / Accepted (68 %) 196/133
	Central African Republic	Recommended/accepted (99%) 178/177	Recommended / Accepted (86%) 207/179
	Chad	Recommended/accepted (68%) 174/119	Recommended / Accepted (96 %) 204/195
	Congo (Democratic Republic)	Recommended/accepted (83%) 229/190	Recommended / Accepted (90 %) 267/239
	Congo (Republic)	Recommended/accepted (96%) 171//164	Recommended / Accepted (97 %) 194/188
	Equatorial Guinea	Recommended/accepted (77%) 200/153	Recommended / Accepted (91 %) 221/202
	Gabon	Recommended/accepted (91%) 115/105	Recommended / Accepted (86%)166/143
	Sao Tome and Principe	Recommended/accepted (%)	Recommended / Accepted (%)



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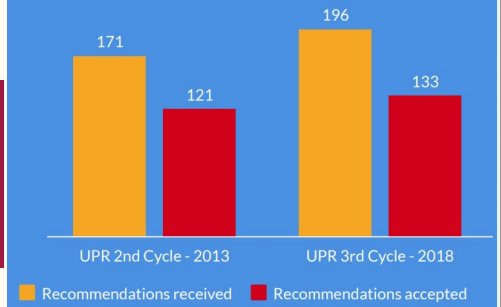


UPR 2 & UPR 3 recommendations (country analysis)

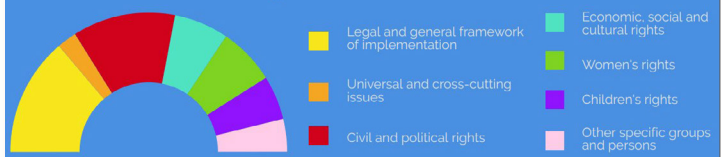
Cameroon

increase of 10% with respect to the 2nd cycle is noticed.

Trends in supported recommendations



Recommendations by Issue*



*Supported UPR Recommendations from the 3rd Cycle. See: Matrix of Recommendations.



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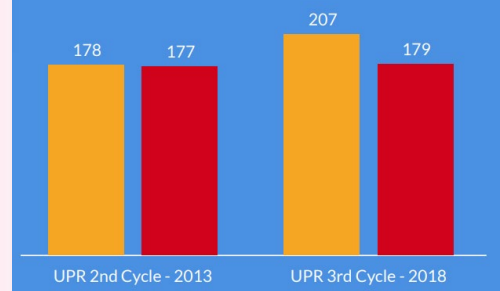


UPR 2 & UPR 3 Recommended / Accepted (country analysis)

CAR

1% increase with respect to the 2nd cycle.

Trends in supported recommendations



Recommendations by Issue*



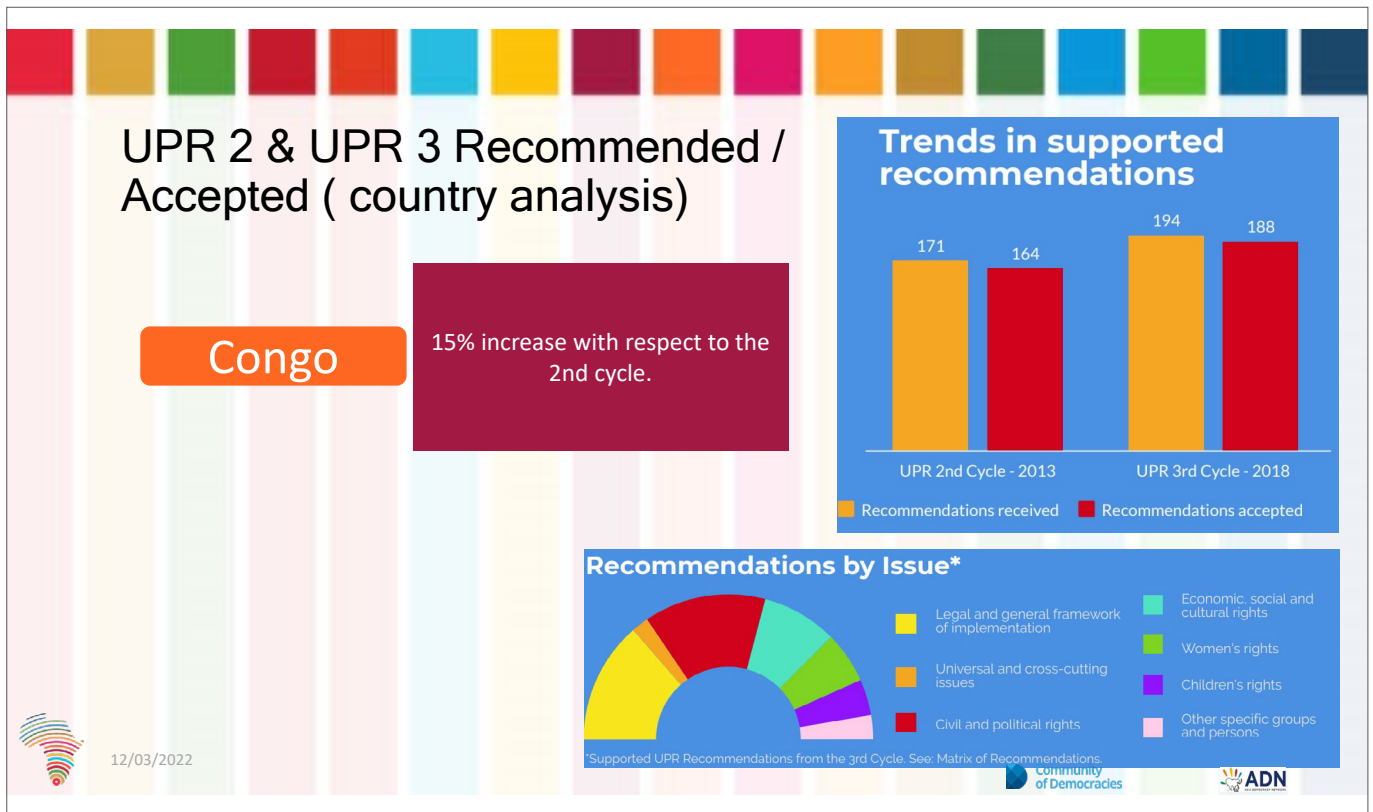
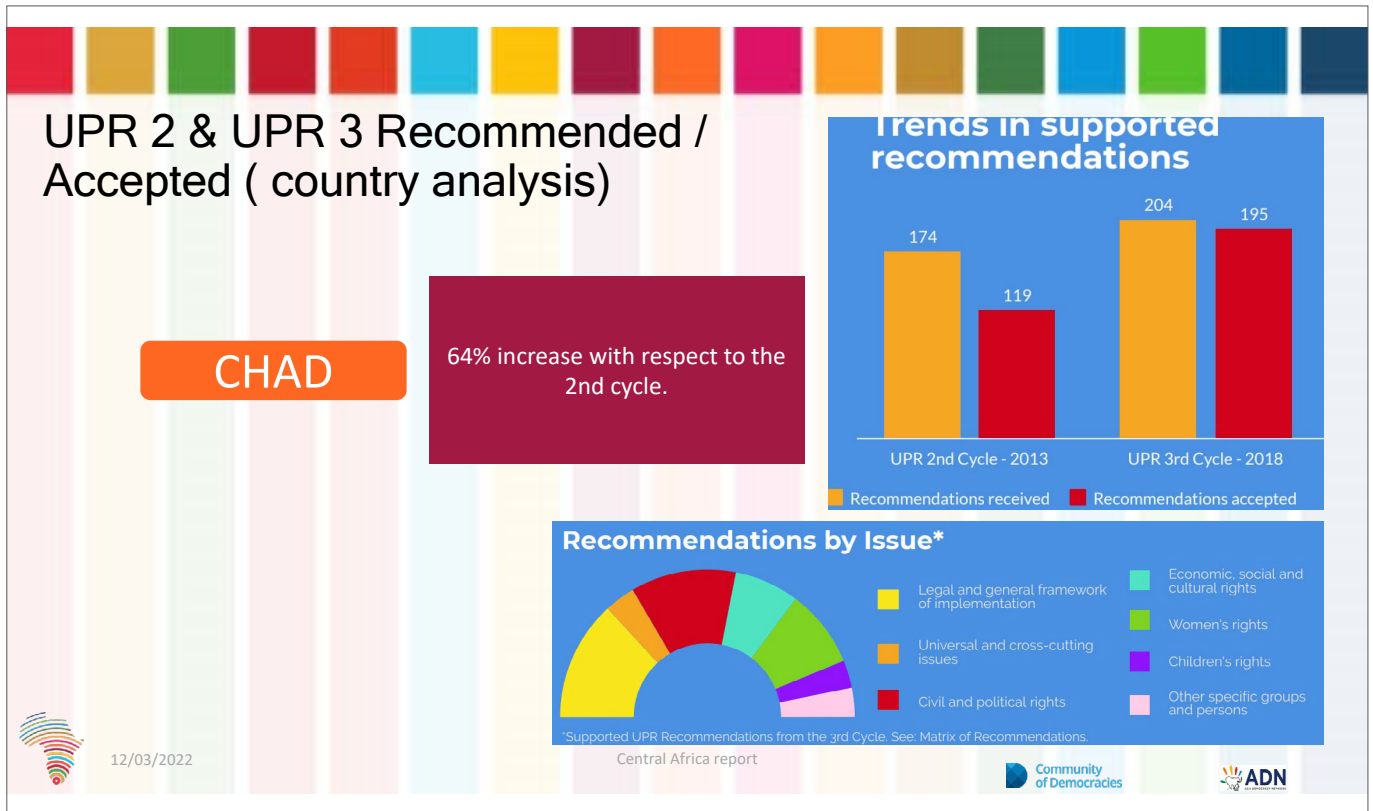
*Supported UPR Recommendations from the 3rd Cycle. See: Matrix of Recommendations.

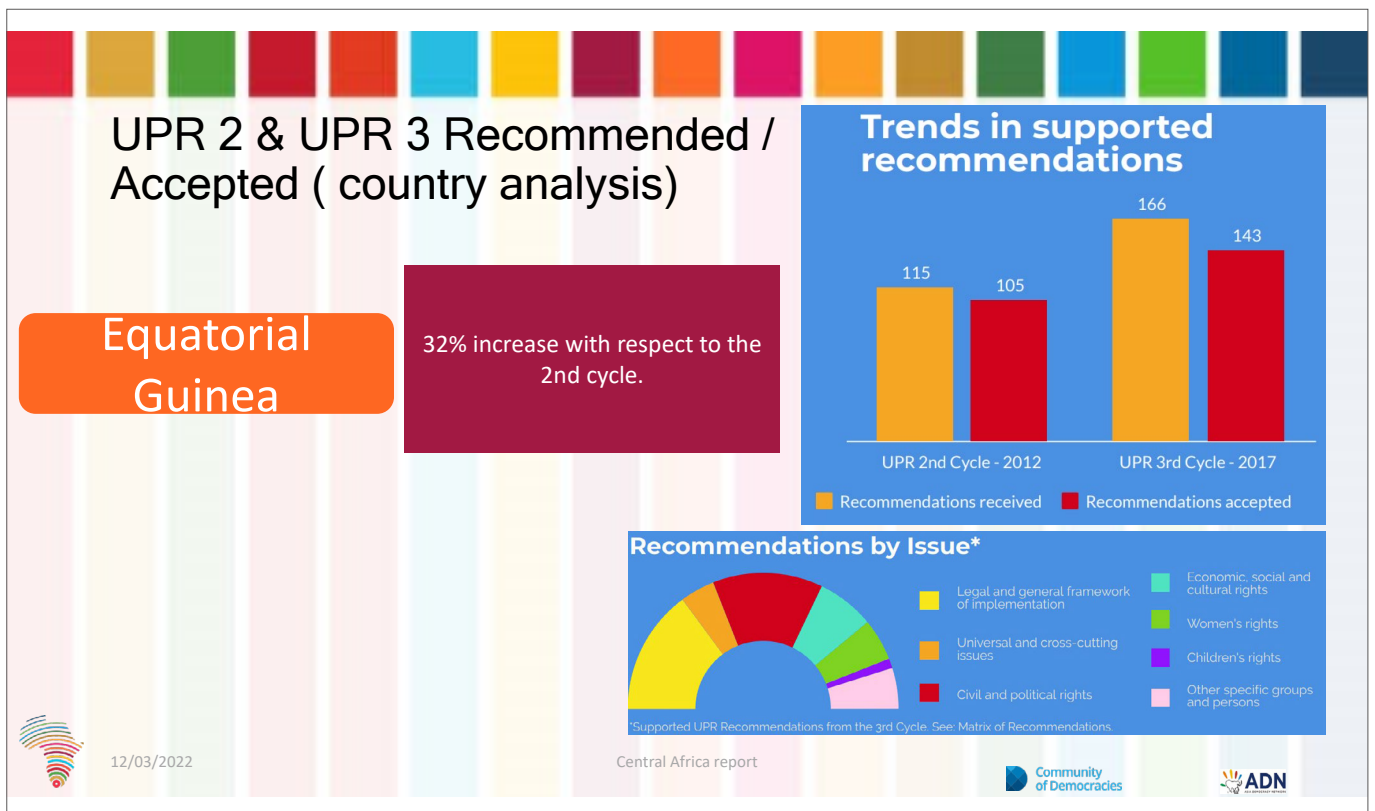
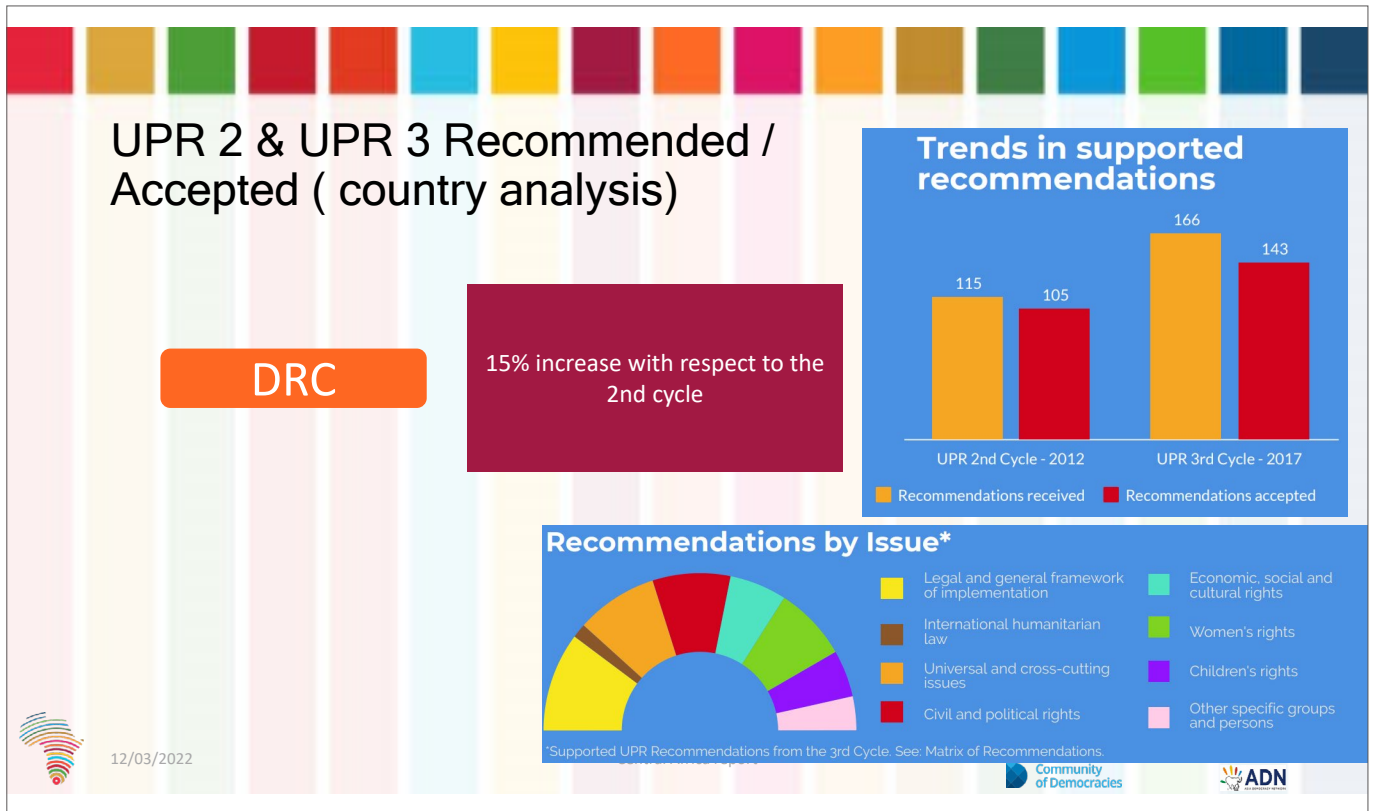


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UPR 2 & UPR 3 Recommended / Accepted (country analysis)

Gabon

36% increase with respect to the 2nd cycle.

Trends in supported recommendations

Cycle	Recommendations received	Recommendations accepted
UPR 2nd Cycle - 2012	115	105
UPR 3rd Cycle - 2017	166	143

Recommendations by Issue*

- Legal and general framework of implementation
- Universal and cross-cutting issues
- Civil and political rights
- Economic, social and cultural rights
- Women's rights
- Children's rights
- Other specific groups and persons

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*Supported UPR Recommendations from the 3rd Cycle. See: Matrix of Recommendations.
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UPR 2 & UPR 3 Recommended / Accepted (country analysis)

Sao Tome & Principe

2.77% increase with respect to the 2nd cycle.

Trends in supported recommendations

Cycle	Recommendations received	Recommendations accepted
UPR 2nd Cycle - 2012	115	105
UPR 3rd Cycle - 2017	166	143

Recommendations by Issue*

- Legal and general framework of implementation
- International humanitarian law
- Universal and cross-cutting issues
- Civil and political rights
- Economic, social and cultural rights
- Women's rights
- Children's rights
- Other specific groups and persons

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*Supported UPR Recommendations from the 3rd Cycle. See: Matrix of Recommendations.
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Link between UPR and the SDGs' top 5

		UPR 2 (2014)	UPR 3 (2019)					
CA	Cameroon	Recommended/accepted (71%) 171/121	Recommended / Accepted (68 %) 196/133	SDG 16 (31%)	SDG 5 (26%)	SDG 10 (9%)	SDG 3 (9%)	SDG 8 (9%)
	Central African Republic	Recommended/accepted (99%) 178/177	Recommended / Accepted (86%) 207/179	SDG 16 (37%)	SDG 8 (25%)	SDG 5(16%)	SDG 3 (7%)	SDG 4 (5%)
	Chad	Recommended/accepted (68%) 174/119	Recommended / Accepted (96 %) 204/195	SDG 16 (40%)	SDG 5 (26%)	SDG 8 (16%)	SDG 4 (4%)	SDG 1 (3%)
	Congo (Democratic Republic)	Recommended/accepted (83%) 229/190	Recommended / Accepted (90 %) 267/239	SDG 16 (43%)	SDG 5 (26%)	SDG 8 (9%)	SDG 4 (6%)	SDG 1 (4%)
	Congo (Republic)	Recommended/accepted (96%) 171//164	Recommended / Accepted (97 %) 194/188	SDG 5 (26%)	SDG 16 (25%)	SDG 4 (14%)	SDG 3 (8%)	SDG 1 (7%)
	Equatorial Guinea	Recommended/accepted (77%) 200/153	Recommended / Accepted (91 %) 221/202	SDG 16 (40%)	SDG 5 (18%)	SDG 4 (11%)	SDG 1 (7%)	SDG 3 (7%)
	Gabon	Recommended/accepted (91%) 115/105	Recommended / Accepted (86%)166/143	SDG 16 (38%)	SDG 5 (30%)	SDG 1 (7%)	SDG 10 (7%)	SDG 11 (7%)
	Sao Tome and Principe	Recommended/accepted (%)	Recommended / Accepted (%)					

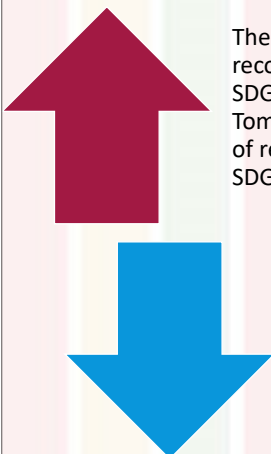


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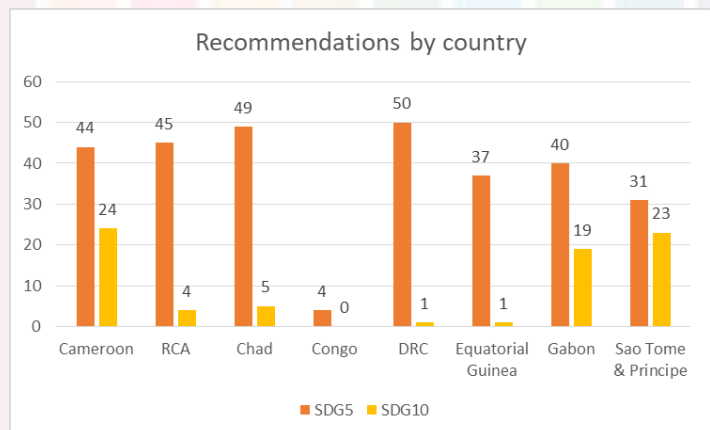
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3 Analysis of recommendations in relation to SDGs 5 & 10



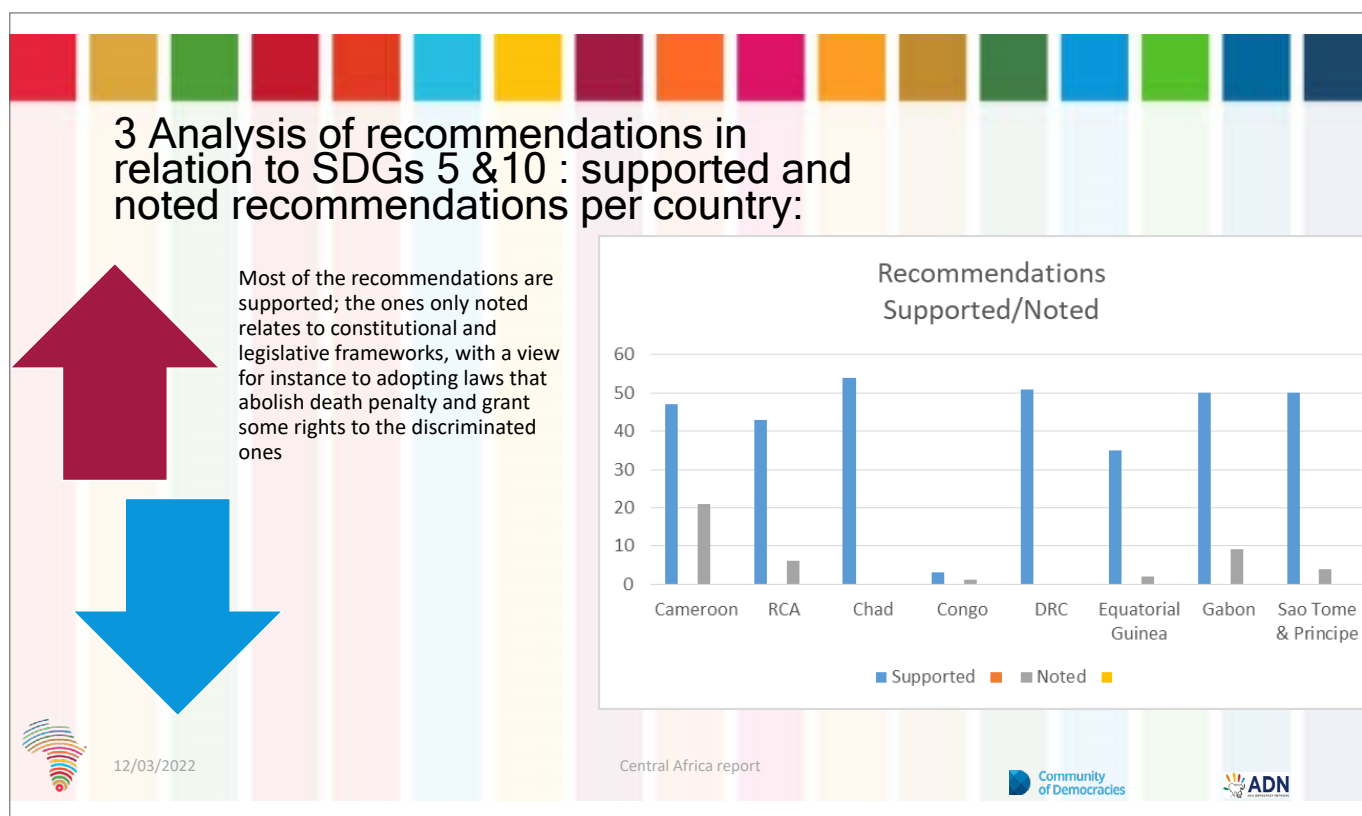
The DRC leads in recommendations related to SDG5, while Cameroon and Sao Tome & Principe have the most of recommendations related to SDG10.



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State of progress SDGs 5 & 10 link to UPR

Country	SDGs 5 & 10	State of Progress percentage	Percentage / link to UPR	Nb of HR treaties ratified
Cameroon	5	55%	26%	9/9
	10	23 %	9 %	
CAR	5	30%	16%	8/9
Chad	5	30%	26 %	9/9
DR	5	50%	26%	7/9
Congo	5	50%	26%	8/9
Eq. Guinea	5	NA	18%	6/9
Gabon	5	47%	30%	6/9
	10	50 %	7%	
Sao Tome and Principe			No data	8/9

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UPR 2 & UPR 3 Recommended / Accepted (Synthesis)

Cameroon and Gabon had both SDGs 5 and 10 among their Top Five

Other countries had only SDG 5

Cameroon accounts for 55% achievement on SDG 5 and only 23% for SDG 10, while Gabon account for almost the same level for the two SDGs that is 47% for Gender Equality (SDG 5) and 50% for reduction of inequalities

This suggests that by ensuring gender equality, Gabon has reduced inequalities while despite an achievement of gender inequality, Cameroon still has issues with the reduction of inequalities.

This could mean that the kind of inequalities challenge that face Cameroon is less related to gender and rather due to other factors

The UPR recommendation percentage for SDGs 5 and 10 are 26% and 9% respectively, for Cameroon and 30% and 7% for Gabon. Cameroon ratified 9/9 treaties and Gabon 6/9. Ratification is thus not necessarily followed by enforcement.

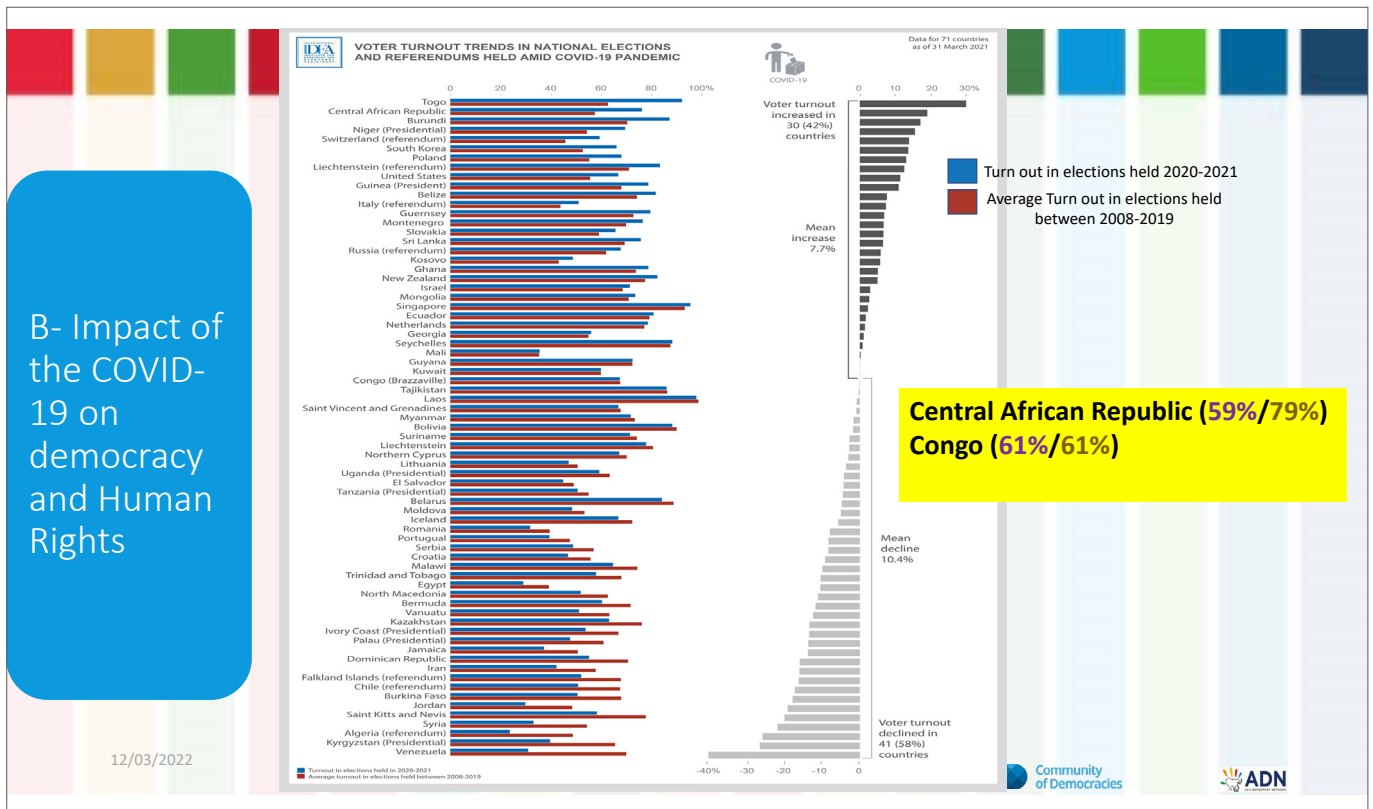
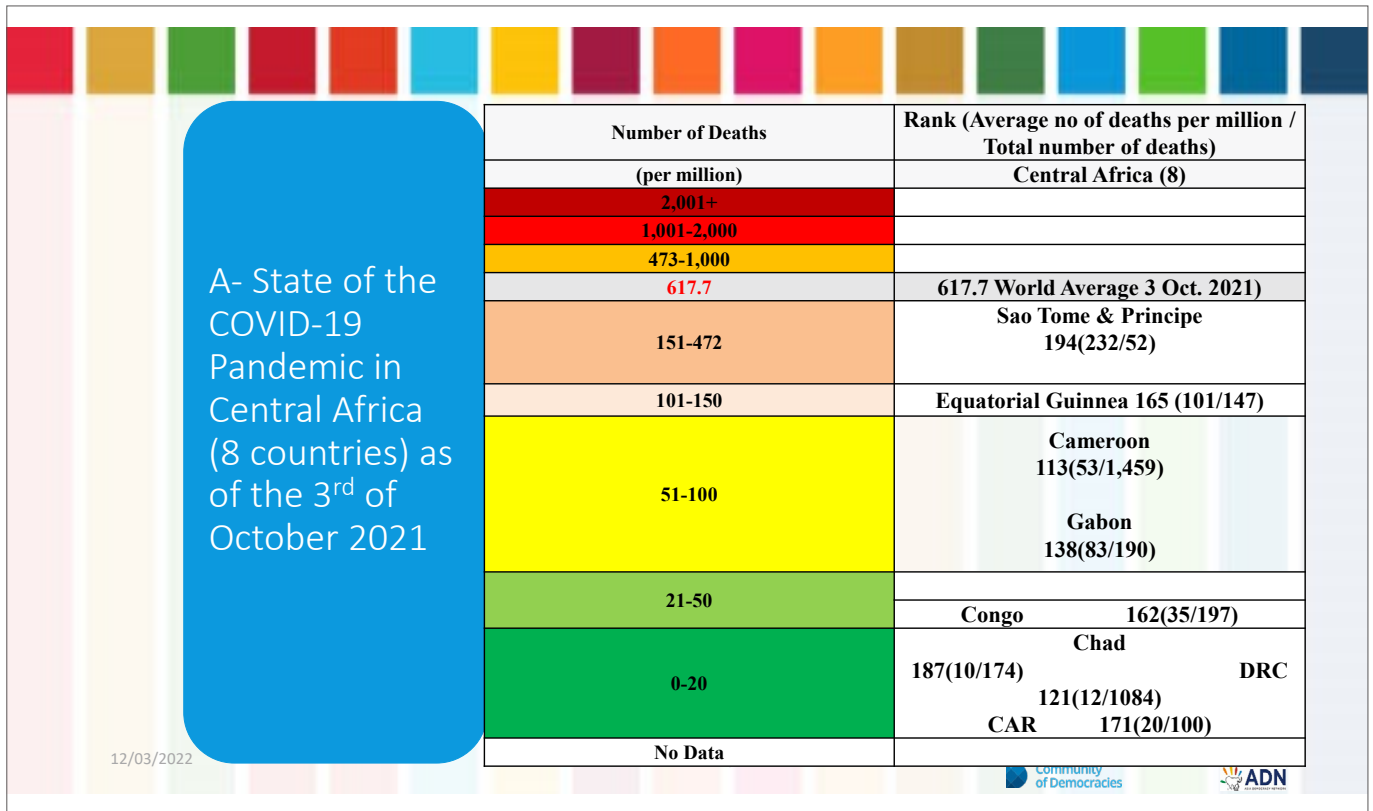
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COVID-19 IN CENTRAL AFRICA







3- DEMOCRACY AND CIVIC SPACE



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A- Democracy

Year	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)
Central Africa (8)										
Cameroon	128	3,46	126	3,61	132	3,28	141	2,85	142	2,77
Central African Republic	164	1,61	164	1,52	164	1,52	165	1,32	165	1,32
Chad	165	1,5	165	1,50	163	1,61	163	1,61	163	1,55
Congo (Democratic Republic)	159	1,93	163	1,61	165	1,49	166	1,13	166	1,13
Congo (Republic)	143	1,91	132	3,25	131	3,31	134	3,11	129	3,11
Equatorial Guinea	163	1,7	161	1,81	161	1,92	161	1,92	160	1,92
Gabon	123	3,74	126	3,61	124	3,61	121	3,61	121	3,54
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Full democracy	8-9	9-10	
Flawed democracy	6-7	7-8	
Hybrid regime	4-5	5-6	
Authoritarian regime	0-2	2-3	3-4



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**B-Civic Space
C-Press freedom**

countries	Section 1	Sub-section 1	Section 2	Sub-section 2	Section 3	Sub-section 3	Section 4	Sub-section 4	Section 5	Sub-section 5	
Central Africa (8)											
CA	Cameroon	Representative Government	Clean Elections Inclusive Suffrage Free Political Parties Elected Government	Fundamental Rights	Access to Justice Civil Liberties Social Rights and Equality	Checks on Government	Media Integrity Judicial Independence Effective Parliament	Impartial Administration	Predictable Enforcement Absence of Corruption	Participatory Engagement	Local Democracy Direct Democracy Electoral Participation Civil Society Participation
	Central African Republic	Representative Government	Clean Elections Inclusive Suffrage Free Political Parties Elected Government	Fundamental Rights	Access to Justice Civil Liberties Social Rights and Equality	Checks on Government	Media Integrity Judicial Independence Effective Parliament	Impartial Administration	Predictable Enforcement Absence of Corruption	Participatory Engagement	Local Democracy Direct Democracy Electoral Participation Civil Society Participation
	Chad	Representative Government	Clean Elections Inclusive Suffrage Free Political Parties Elected Government	Fundamental Rights	Access to Justice Civil Liberties Social Rights and Equality	Checks on Government	Media Integrity Judicial Independence Effective Parliament	Impartial Administration	Predictable Enforcement Absence of Corruption	Participatory Engagement	Local Democracy Direct Democracy Electoral Participation Civil Society Participation
	Congo (Democratic Republic)	Representative Government	Clean Elections Inclusive Suffrage Free Political Parties Elected Government	Fundamental Rights	Access to Justice Civil Liberties Social Rights and Equality	Checks on Government	Media Integrity Judicial Independence Effective Parliament	Impartial Administration	Predictable Enforcement Absence of Corruption	Participatory Engagement	Local Democracy Direct Democracy Electoral Participation Civil Society Participation
	Congo (Republic)	Representative Government	Clean Elections Inclusive Suffrage Free Political Parties Elected Government	Fundamental Rights	Access to Justice Civil Liberties Social Rights and Equality	Checks on Government	Media Integrity Judicial Independence Effective Parliament	Impartial Administration	Predictable Enforcement Absence of Corruption	Participatory Engagement	Local Democracy Direct Democracy Electoral Participation Civil Society Participation
	Equatorial Guinea	Representative Government	Clean Elections Inclusive Suffrage Free Political Parties Elected Government	Fundamental Rights	Access to Justice Civil Liberties Social Rights and Equality	Checks on Government	Media Integrity Judicial Independence Effective Parliament	Impartial Administration	Predictable Enforcement Absence of Corruption	Participatory Engagement	Local Democracy Direct Democracy Electoral Participation Civil Society Participation
	Gabon	Representative Government	Clean Elections Inclusive Suffrage Free Political Parties Elected Government	Fundamental Rights	Access to Justice Civil Liberties Social Rights and Equality	Checks on Government	Media Integrity Judicial Independence Effective Parliament	Impartial Administration	Predictable Enforcement Absence of Corruption	Participatory Engagement	Local Democracy Direct Democracy Electoral Participation Civil Society Participation
	Sao Tome and Principe										

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A. Sub-regional Multi-stakeholder Forum on SDGs Central Africa

Forum des Organisations de la Société Civile d'Afrique Centrale (FOROSCAC)	Civil Society Platform on Development Effectiveness CPDE – Central Africa	Common Working and Collaboration Platform (CWCP) Central Africa
<p>Created in 2015</p> <p>Free membership on request</p> <p>Networks committed to working in synergy with the regional economic communities, (ECCAS)</p> <p>Participate in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development policies in the ECCAS, CEMAC and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)</p> <p>Role of CSOs: Follow-up on implementation and local level accountability promotion;</p>	<p>Created in 2012</p> <p>Open to all CSOs from all countries in Central Africa</p> <p>Brings together CSOs in the sub-region and to build development around the Busan agreement on effective development, the SDGs and the AU Agenda 2063</p> <p>Role of CSOs: Leading stakeholder as coordinator of the Strategic Group on the SDGs and Development Effectiveness; Meetings attendance and contribution to key issues discussion</p>	<p>Created in 2015</p> <p>Open to all national platforms or CSO and other stakeholders working on the SDGs</p> <p>Voluntary adhesion through national platforms</p> <p>Leading stakeholder as coordinator of the Strategic Group on the SDGs and Development Effectiveness</p> <p>Role of CSOs: Meetings attendance and contribution to key issues discussion through position submissions</p> <p>inclusive implementation of the SDGs, aiming at strengthening synergies between development actors</p>

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B- Regional Forum on SDGs

African Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD)

Created in 2015 and operationalised from 2017

Mission: to advance integrated implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063

Main project: base on sub-themes crafted around Sustainable Development Goals


Meetings : The ARFSD meets every year before the HLPF (Prepares Input to HLPF)

Role on SDGs : follow-up mechanism for the SDGs with specific focus on the Africa Region

Mechanism : Africa Regional Mechanism of the Major Groups and other Stakeholders (ARMMGOS)

Role: facilitates the participation of major groups and other stakeholders (MGoS) and civil society organizations (CSOs) based in Africa in regional and global United Nations sustainable development processes.

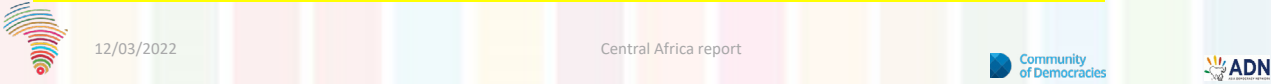
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AU (African Union)
C- International /Regional Organizations

Regional organizations	Sub-regional Organisations	Inter-Regional Forum between Africa and Asia
ECA AUD-NEPAD ARFSD AfDB IGAD	CEMAC ECCAS ECA SRO-Central Africa COMIFAC CEFDHAC	Africa-Korea Africa-India Africa–Turkey Partnership

ECA SRO: Economic Commission for Africa Sub Regional Office -Central Africa:
 ECCAS: Economic Community of Central African States
 CEMAC: Central Africa Economic and Monetary Community
 CEFDHAC: Conference on Dense and Moist Forest Ecosystems of Central Africa
 COMIFAC: Central Africa Forests Commission



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Conclusion


The priorities for Central African countries are to: Strengthen the SDGs implementation and evaluation frameworks; and Mobilize sufficient financial resources. The main challenge in almost all the countries relates to peace and security

In general, specific national communication plans or strategies for the SDGs are still missing and the SDGs are slow in being effectively integrated into school curricula. This may hinder ownership at local level

Despite the fact that SDG 16 shows little progress in Central African countries, the link between that goal and Universal Peer Reviews is more significant, in terms of noted recommendations.

The kind of inequalities challenges that face some countries in Central Africa is less related to gender than rather due to other factors and ratification of Human Rights related treaties is not necessarily followed by enforcement. Central African countries tend to be failing to enforce the very legal instruments that they ratified. This is quite an issue indeed.

The COVID-19 revealed the level of unpreparedness against uncontrolled externalities in Central Africa. Planning for such, in terms of risk management, should be part of the SDGs implementation process.



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Presentation about Eastern Africa by Frank Soteri



**PRESENTATION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL DATA AND TABLE NO 3
– CSO INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS
ON SDGS**

Open

Narrowed

Obstructed

Repressed

Closed

Introduction

- **The World rank on Civic space by percentage in 2021 is as follows:-**
- **The Ranking data were measured out of 196 Countries (UN member state and Kosovo, Palestine and Taiwan)**
- **Open** – 42 Countries = 3.4%
- **Narrowed** – 40 Countries = 9.3 %
- **Obstructed** – 46 Countries = 18.3%
- **Repressed** – 45 Countries = 43.6 %
- **Closed** -23 Countries = 25.4%

According to CIVICUS, Civic Space in Eastern Africa region include:

- **Open** 2 –Countries = 1.02%
- **Narrowed** – 6 Countries = 3.06%
- **Obstructed** – 13 Countries = 6.63%
- **Repressed** – 22 Countries = 11.22%
- **Closed** – 6 Countries = 3.06%

IN EASTERN AFRICA
OBSTRUCTED – 1 Country = 0.51%

- In **Kenya** the Civic space has been obstructed by the government act, many are being stopped to do a certain program especially on LGBT sensitization.

REPRESSED – 4 Countries = 2.04%

- **Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania** and **Uganda** had their Civic activities since 2017 to 2020 been Repressed, it is the stage where the government create a camouflage cover of reducing the power of civic societies while pretending working with them.

CLOSED – 4 Countries = 2.04%

- In **Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea** and South Sudan all Civic activities have been Closed (or stopped), Here these nation have been associating the Civic rights with the riots and strikes from the citizen so to create an hostile condition with Civil Society Organizations (CSO's)

According to CIVICUS, Civic Space Index Table

No	Country	Civic Space	No Of Countries	Percentage
1.	Kenya	Obstructed	1	0.51%
2.	Ethiopia	Repressed	4	2.04%
3.	Rwanda	-	-	-
4.	Tanzania	-	-	-
5.	Uganda	-	-	-
6.	Burundi	CLOSED	4	2.04%
7.	Djibouti	-	-	-
8.	Eritrea	-	-	-
9.	South Sudan	-	-	-
10.	Somalia	NA	NA	NA
11.	Somali Land	NA	NA	NA


2021 World Press Freedom Index

	Country	2020		2021	
		Rank	Scores	Rank	Score
1.	Burundi	160	55.33	147	47.57
2.	Djibouti	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.	Eritrea	178	83.5	180	81.45
4.	Ethiopia	99	32.82	101	33.63
5.	Kenya	103	33.72	102	33.65
6.	Rwanda	155	50.34	156	50.66
7.	Somalia	163	55.45	161	55.47
8.	South Sudan	NA	NA	NA	NA
9.	Tanzania	124	40.25	124	40.69
10.	Uganda	125	40.95	125	41.19
11.	Somali Land	NA	NA	NA	NA

EIU Democracy Index 2016-2020 : 58 African Countries

EIU Democracy Index 2016-2020 : 58 Africa Countries										
http://www.eiu.com/public/thankyou_download.aspx?activity=download&campaignid=DemocracyIndex2016		Full democracy		8-9	9-10					
http://www.eiu.com/public/thankyou_download.aspx?activity=download&campaignid=DemocracyIndex2017		Flawed democracy		6-7	7-8					
http://www.eiu.com/public/thankyou_download.aspx?activity=download&campaignid=Democracy2018		Hybrid regime		4-5	5-6					
http://www.eiu.com/public/thankyou_download.aspx?activity=download&campaignid=democracyindex2019		Authoritarian regime		0-2	2-3	3-4				
https://www.eiu.com/n/campaigns/democracy-index-2020/										
Year	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
East Africa (11)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)
Burundi	150	2.4	153	2.33	153	5.41	154	2.15	154	2.14
Djibouti	145	2.83	145	2.76	146	2.87	144	2.77	130	3.1
Eritrea	-151	2.37	151	2.37	151	2.37	152	2.37	153	2.15
Ethiopia	125	3.6	129	3.42	128	3.35	125	3.44	123	3.38
Kenya	92	5.33	95	5.11	98	5.11	94	5.18	95	5.05
Rwanda	138	3.07	133	3.19	128	3.35	129	3.16	130	3.1
Somalia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Somaliland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Sudan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tanzania	83	5.76	91	5.47	91	5.41	95	5.16	93.5	5.1
Uganda	94	5.26	98	5.09	96	5.2	99	5.02	98.4	4.94

Presentation about Southern Africa by Hagar Mahendranath Busgopaul



AADF - 2021

DEFENDING AND PROMOTING DEMOCRACY AND CIVIC SPACE WITH THE SDGs: SDGs, DEMOCRACY AND CIVIC SPACE, COVID-19, CSO ENGAGEMENT IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Report by:
Mahendranath Busgopaul
Tabi Okorn-tabi

TABLE OF CONTENT

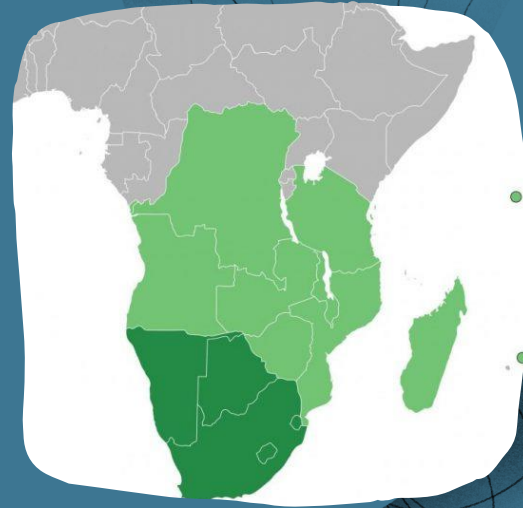
What we'll talk about:

01 SDGs in Southern Africa	02 Covid-19 in Southern Africa	03 Democracy and Civic Space	04 CSOs International Engagement on SDGs	05 Recommendation
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The Southern African Region

The southern African region is made up of 16 member states. These countries form most part of the Southern part of Africa and some islands in the Indian ocean.

Southern African States form an economic community known as the Southern African Development Community (SADC)



SDGS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPEMENT GOALS

Data was available for **14 out of 16 countries** in the regions. Excluding **Seychelles** and **Comoros**



Overall, Climate action is the SDG with the highest average performance across the region. Data collected from 14 countries shows that 10 of those 14 countries performed best in Climate Action

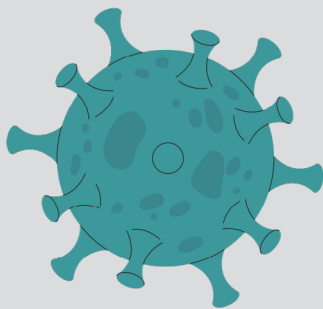
The second top performing SDG across the 14 countries with available data is the 12th SDG (Responsible Consumption and Production).

The most occurring SDG is the 13th SDG (Climate Action) appearing on the top 5 list for all 14 countries

In terms of world ranking, Mauritius ranks top among other countries within the region at 95 out of 165

The lowest ranking Country within the region is Madagascar with a raking of 159 out of 165 and a country score of 49.0. Madagascar also has Climate Action as the top performing SDG

COVID-19 IN SOUTHERN AFRICA



Beginning of 2020 has been a global disaster with the coming of the pandemic

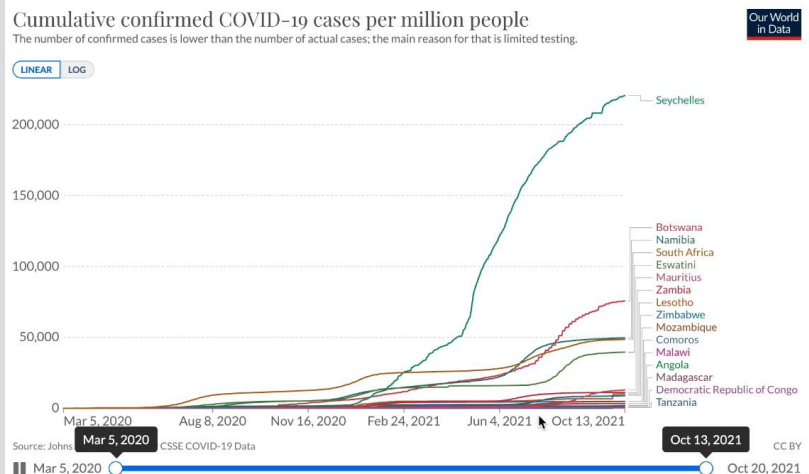
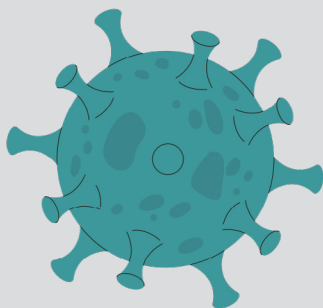
Most of the countries have been faced with a fall in democracy whereby the Governments are using this new era as excuse for autocracy

Complete lockdown has been declared with closure of the major civic spaces. Schools had to shift to online teaching and marginalizing students from poor backgrounds with no internet access

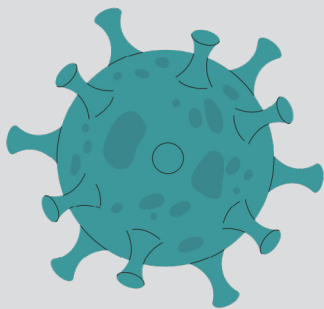
A drastic fall in revenue has been noted resulting in prices hikes, thus, affecting people from poorer backgrounds who before the pandemic had difficulties in affording their basic needs

In many countries, migrants have been accused for the spread of the virus. Some countries cancelled issuing of visa and suspended flights while many have witnessed maltreatment in COVID treatment and quarantine centres

COVID-19 IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

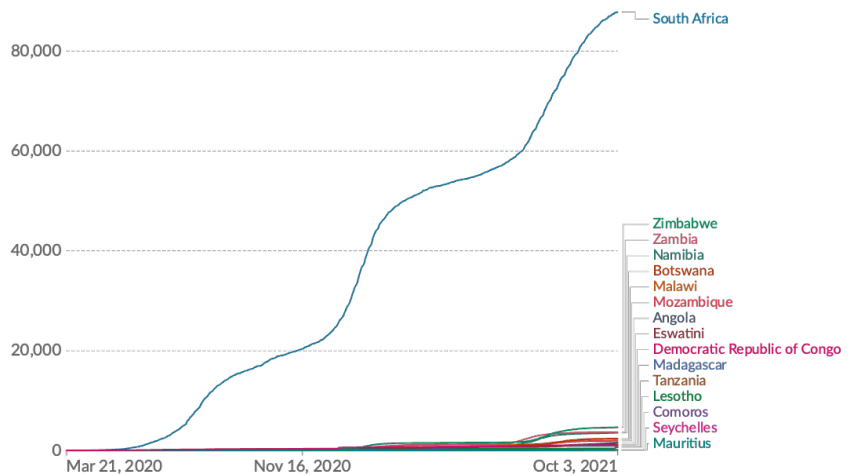


COVID-19 IN SOUTHERN AFRICA



Cumulative confirmed COVID-19 deaths

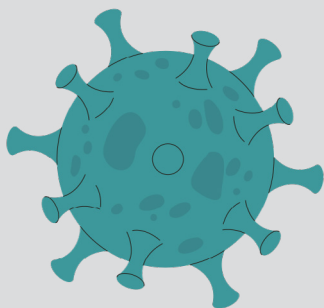
Limited testing and challenges in the attribution of the cause of death means that the number of confirmed deaths may not be an accurate count of the true number of deaths from COVID-19.



Source: Johns Hopkins University CSSE COVID-19 Data

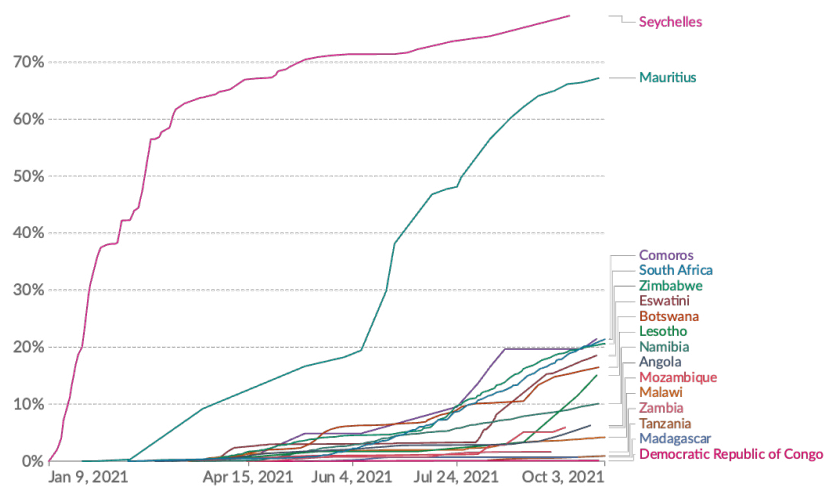
CC BY

COVID-19 IN SOUTHERN AFRICA



Share of people who received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine

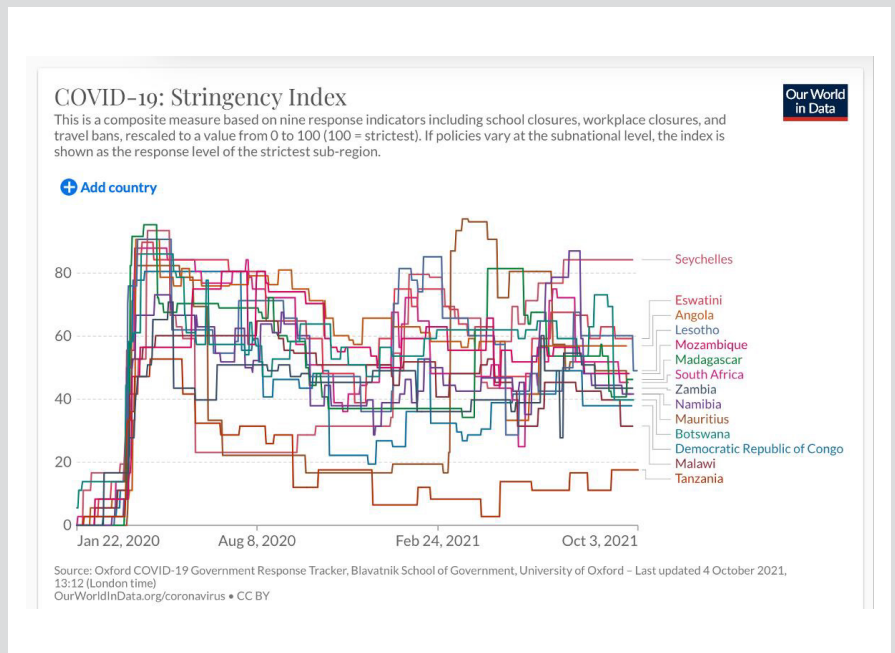
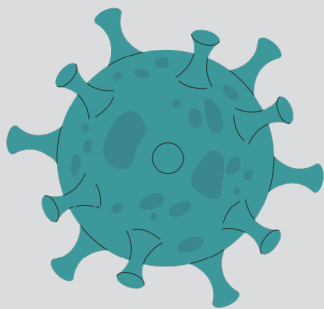
Total number of people who received at least one vaccine dose, divided by the total population of the country.



Source: Official data collated by Our World in Data - Last updated 4 October 2021, 19:00 (London time) ourworldindata.org/coronavirus • CC BY



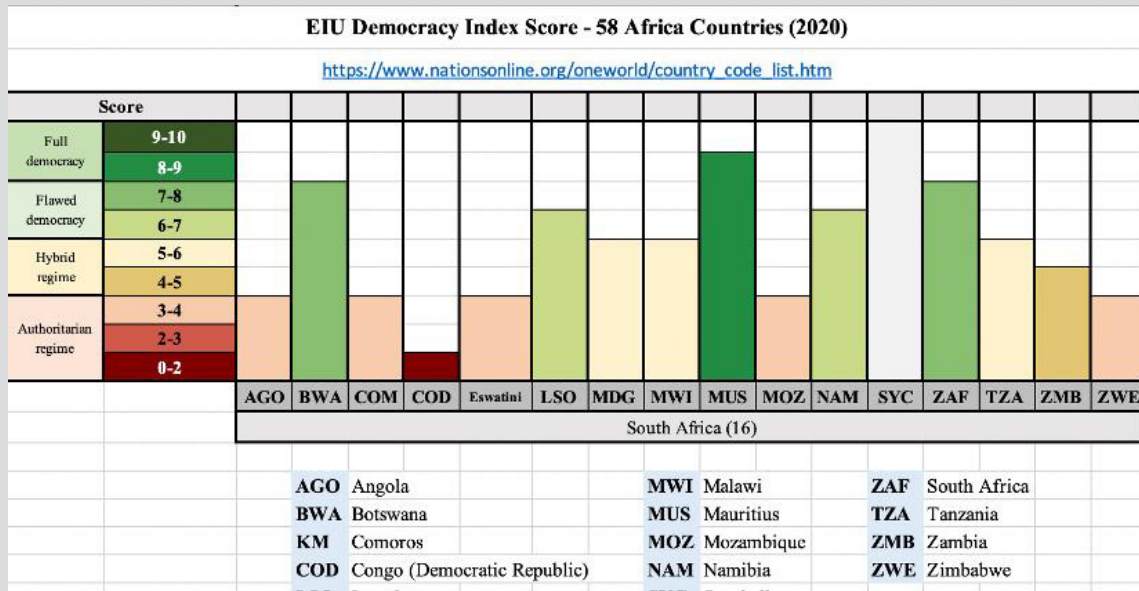
COVID-19 IN SOUTHERN AFRICA



DEMOCRACY AND CIVIC SPACE



DEMOCRACY AND CIVIC SPACE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA



PRESS FREEDOM



Press freedom in some Saharan African countries has fallen to a significant low in recent years

Based on the 2020 World Press Freedom Index Map put together by Reporters Without Borders (RSF) about 21 countries fall under the average margin making them very difficult zones where journalists have to work under critical conditions to produce news and information

In world ranking, some countries in the region such as Tanzania are down by six positions at 124th with increase in arrests as well as arbitrary and lengthy detentions.

According to RSF, in the past 10 years about 102 journalists have been killed in Africa and generally, the killers go unpunished

While countries like Namibia stand as one of those with the highest press freedom rating within the Southern African region as well as the wider continent, there is still a great need for improvement in freedom of the press



CSO INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT



CSO INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS



The importance of Civil Society Organisations cannot be overemphasised and in recent years, there has been a constant increase in CSO participation and activities within countries in the Southern African region

The sustainability of CSO forms the basis of how far they can continue in their activities of advocacy and active participation on national, regional, continental and international fronts

While stakeholders such as the United Nations provide support and governance from an international perspective and Local governments ensure that there is an enabling environment within the state, CSOs are responsible for awareness and advocacy, thus, relating directly with the grassroots

CSOS INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT

<p>The Southern Africa Development Community Council of Non-Governmental Organisations (SADC-CNGO)</p>	<p>The SADC-CNGO is a regional umbrella body of NGOs operating in all SADC countries with the aim of facilitating effective and meaningful engagement between civil society and SADC institutions at both national and regional levels.</p>	<p>The SADC-CNGO participates in several SADC processes including the development of a SADC mechanism for engagement with Non-State Actors, and the development of SADC Vision 2050, drafting of the SADC Regional Poverty Reduction Framework, as well as in designing the SADC Regional Poverty Observatory mechanism.</p>
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CSOS INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT

<p>SADC Civil Society Forum (SADCCSF)</p>	<p>The SADC Civil Society Forum has been held since 2005 under different themes relevant to the emerging issues and related challenges experienced and/or are under consideration by SADC during the year</p> <p>The Civil Society Forum is an annual event that brings together various stakeholders with similar interests of evolving the regional integration agenda from various perspectives ranging from socio-economic reform, to political and environmental reform. It creates a bridge between the official and governmental regional leadership and civil society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse, reflect and dialogue on the critical issues facing the region; • Contribute to and create synergy with the agenda of SADC; • Impact on the Summit of Heads of State and Governments; • Plan and develop independent actions and priorities for regional civil society for the coming year, including identifying key campaigns, movement building and areas of collaboration
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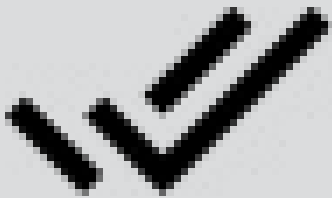
CSOS INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT

<p>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</p>	<p>UNODC convened 26 civil society organizations (CSOs) from across Southern Africa for the Regional Conference held in Livingstone, Zambia in October 2019. CSOs were at the forefront in adopting recommendations alongside governments at the Regional Conference and designing civil society initiatives for cross-border collaboration to fast-track UNCAC implementation in the region.</p>	<p>There are 4 priority thematic areas that stem from the recommendations of the Implementation Review Mechanism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-agency cooperation on investigation and prosecution of anti-corruption cases, with a focus on policy development. • Whistleblowing protection vs. protection of reporting persons in criminal proceedings. • Asset disclosure, including asset declaration, detection of illicit enrichment, beneficial ownership and how to undertake increased scrutiny of Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs). • Identifying and managing conflict of interest in the context of public procurement.
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CSOS INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT

<p>Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD)</p>	<p>The Forum was started in 2015 and is aimed at advancing the collective implementation of the 2030 Agenda as well as Agenda 2063</p>	<p>The forum offers a platform for stakeholders to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review progress • Strengthen learning • Advocate effective policies • Enhance multi-stakeholder collaborations in achieving the two Agendas
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RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION



RECOMMENDATION - SDG

In order to fight poverty within the region, countries have to deliberately fight corruption and enforce accountability and stewardship of public funds

Alternative ways have to be adopted to ensure all children have access to education

There should be laws to protect women and offer them a place in decision making both as state and non-state actors

Member states should adopt new initiatives that encourage recycling and waste reduction



RECOMMENDATION - COVID-19

Authorities should take into consideration the opinions of the population, who are concerned about their lives and families

More transparency should prevail, pertaining to the funds and donations received from other countries to help during the pandemic

The authorities should ensure that adequate measures are taken to protect children and elderly citizens

Protocols should be observed by all, and policies regarding the need for vaccination should be made clear and supported by stakeholders



RECOMMENDATION - DEMOCRACY AND CIVIC SPACE

It is imperative that the legislative arms of governments within the Southern African region deliberate on and enact laws that will ensure the sustenance and protection of human rights

Unobstructed flow of news and information should be encouraged and supported in order to drive the propagation of transparency and sustenance of accountability

Online monitoring tools should be adopted by citizens and journalists to report occurrences of abuse and call the authorities to order



RECOMMENDATION - CSO INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT

Collaboration and partnership both regionally and internationally is necessary to drive a unified regional and global agenda that benefits the marginalised and downtrodden in society

The state should allow and provide funding and help to CSOs trying to provide specific help to citizens during this crisis. Such assistance will enable less privileged citizens pull through the economic challenges they face as a result of the pandemic

state and non-state actors should come together and work towards making sure that the rights of citizens as well as freedom of speech as regards journalists within the region is not abused or truncated



THANK YOU!!!

D. Regional (Asia and Africa) and Inter-regional (Asia-Africa)

Presentation about Asia by James Gomes, Asia Center



Community of Democracies

Asia Africa Democracy Forum (AADF)
Virtual, 26 to 28 October 2021




ADN
ASIA DEMOCRACY NETWORK



South Asia

DEFENDING & PROMOTING DEMOCRACY & CIVIC SPACE WITH SDGS

Principal Researcher
Gopal Krishna Siwakoti, PhD
Research Associates
Ms. Shreejana Pokhrel/Ms. Arzoo Karki



THEMATIC PRESENTATION ORDER

- OVERALL IMPLEMENTATION OF SDGs
- SITUATION OF C'19 & ITS IMPACT ON DEMOCRACY & HUMAN RIGHTS
- DEMOCRACY AND CIVIC SPACE
- CSOs ENGAGEMENT ON SDGs

Sustainable Development Goals

I. OVERALL IMPLEMENTATION OF SDGs

S.A Countries	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Score	Rank	Spillover score	Score	Rank	Spillover score	Score	Rank	Spillover score	Score	Rank	Spillover score	Score	Rank	Spillover score	Score	Rank	Spillover score
Afghanistan	36.5	139	n/a	46.8	150	n/a	46.2	151	93.8	49.6	153	94.5	54.2	139	99.3	53.9	137	99.34
Bangladesh	44.4	118	n/a	56.2	120	n/a	59.3	111	97.9	60.9	116	98	63.5	109	99.4	63.5	109	99.33
Bhutan	58.2	82	n/a	65.5	81	n/a	65.4	83	88.2	67.6	84	88.7	69.3	80	93.7	70	75	93.9
India	48.4	110	n/a	58.1	116	n/a	59.1	112	99.6	61.1	115	99.4	61.9	117	98.8	60.1	120	98.9
Maldives	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	72.1	47	69.6	67.6	91	87.8	69.3	79	88.26
Nepal	51.5	103	n/a	61.6	105	n/a	62.8	102	98.5	63.9	103	98.5	65.9	96	99.1	66.5	96	99.15
Pakistan	45.7	115	n/a	55.6	112	n/a	54.9	126	99.3	55.6	130	99.4	56.2	134	99.6	57.7	129	99.68
Sri Lanka	54.8	97	n/a	65.9	81	n/a	64.6	89	94	65.8	93	94.2	66.9	94	96.5	68.1	87	96.37

SGD INDEX 2016 - 2021, SDG Dashboard

SDG Index accesses each country's overall performance on the 17 SDGs. Overall Score of (0) signifies worst possible outcome while (100) signifies best or targeted outcome. To note: Countries like Finland, Sweden's overall index score is 85+ (highest noted so far), this makes these countries one of the top performing countries in terms of progress towards 17 Goals.



IMPLEMENTATION OF SDGs: SOUTH ASIAN SCENARIO

- In the context of SA; Bhutan Stands as the top performing country for 5 consecutive years (From 2016 to 2021) except in 2019, where Maldives, overrode Bhutan with its inception.
- Afghanistan, on the other hand stands as the worse performing country for 6 consecutive years (from 2016 to 2021) with the average score of 47.8 in six years.
- Nevertheless, all the SA Countries seems to be doing pretty decent in terms of progressing towards 17 Goals with Average score of 50+ overall.
- In terms of spillover effects (accessed along with three dimensions: environmental & social impact embodied into trade, economy & finance & security):

Pakistan is found to be causing more positive spillover effects whilst Maldives with the score of 99.26 is found to be causing more negative spillover effects, inter alia.



II. GOAL 5, 10 & 16

GENDER DISPARITY & INEQUALITY: TWO COMMON PROBLEMS IN SA



A. GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY

COUNTRIES	RANK (2021) out of 173	RANK (2020) out of 153
Bangladesh	65 th	50 th
Nepal	106 th	101 st
Sri Lanka	116 th	102 nd
Maldives	128 th	123 rd
Bhutan	130 th	131 st
India	140 th	112 th
Pakistan	153 rd	151 st
Afghanistan	156 th	-----

Source: Gender Gap Index 2020 and 2021

- World Economic Forum's GGI Based on: **Economic Participation & Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health & Survival & Political Empowerment of Women'**
- The data shows: apart from Bangladesh, no other South Asian countries falls under top 100 countries with less gender inequality amongst 173 Nations.



- As per UN WOMEN: **NEPAL & INDIA**, face high rate of Job loss & WBV. More than 90% of women working in informal & home-based jobs: Impacted by C'19 in Nepal & India.

B. GOAL 10: REDUCING INEQUALITIES

- Another common problem in South Asia
- As per ADB (two chief causes of rising inequalities):
 - i. Unequal distribution of wealth
 - ii. Lack of access to most basic services to some
- New form of inequality rising in SA: **VACCINE INEQUALITY**

C. GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE & STRONG INSTITUTION

SDSN Index 2021 - Country Report

Dashboards: ● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Information unavailable

Trends: ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ** Trend information unavailable

	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
INDICATORS								
1. Homicides	●	↑	●	↑	●	**	●	↑
2. Unsensenced detainess	●	**	●	●	●	**	●	↓
3. Population who feel safe walking alone	●	↓	↓	**	↓	**	↓	↓
4. Property Rights	**	●	●	●	●	**	↓	↑
5. Birth regustration with civil authority	●	**	●	●	●	●	●	**
6. Corruption Perception Index	●	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	●	↑
7. Children involved in child labor	●	**	●	**	**	**	●	**
8. Exports of major conventional weapons	●	**	●	●	●	●	●	**
9. Press Freedom Index	●	●	●	↑	●	↑	↓	↑
10. Access to and affordability of justice	●	↑	↑	**	●	**	↓	↓
11. Persons held in prison	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

- Overall, Bhutan = Best performer in the achievement of SDG 16.

COMMON PROBLEMS

- Corruption:** Major/significant challenges in corruption : Stagnating or moderately improving in all SA countries, except Bhutan (where its on track)
- Unavailability of Information**
- Human Trafficking:** Not even one South Asian countries st& at Tier 1 (Countries doing enough to combat Human Trafficking) under the US Department of State’s trafficking in person report, 2020.



FOCAL POINTS

- Each countries have designated a focal point to track the implementation of SDGs
[eg: NITI Aayog in India, National Planning Commission in Nepal, Dewa Platform in Bhutan etc.]
- OVERALL SITUATION: Moving forward, but full implementation is yet to be achieved
- With the recent political change in Afghanistan, the attainment of Goal 16 has become complex, uncertain

III. UPR RECOMMENDATIONS & SDGs

South Asia (8)	South Asia (8)							
	Afghanistan	NA	300 / 277 (92%)	SDG 16 (24%)	SDG 5 (21%)	SDG 4 (9%)	SDG 1 (3%)	SDG 3 (2%)
Bangladesh	430 / 394 (92%)	288 / 217 (75%)	SDG 16 (23%)	SDG 5, 8 (11%)	SDG 10 (5%)	SDG 4 (3%)	SDG 1, 3 (3%)	
Bhutan	291 / 200 (69%)	257 / 187 (73%)	SDG 16 (13%)	SDG 5 (12%)	SDG 4 (9%)	SDG 8 (7%)	SDG 1 (6%)	
India	339 / 169 (50%)	296 / 184 (62%)	SDG 16 (18%)	SDG 5 (15%)	SDG 8 (7%)	SDG 4 (6%)	SDG 10 (5%)	
Maldives	541 / 419 (77%)	297 / 222 (75%)	SDG 16 (29%)	SDG 5 (16%)	SDG 8 (5%)	SDG 10 (5%)	SDG 3 (3%)	
Nepal	308 / 235 (76%)	217 / 207 (76%)	SDG 16 (20%)	SDG 5 (16%)	SDG 4, 8 (8%)	SDG 1 (4%)	SDG 3 (4%)	
Pakistan	489 / 372 (76%)	326 / 189 (58%)	SDG 16 (16%)	SDG 5 (13%)	SDG 4 (5%)	SDG 8 (5%)	SDG 10 (4%)	
Sri Lanka	444 / 242 (54%)	554 / 438 (79%)	SDG 16 (18%)	SDG 5 (11%)	SDG 1, 10 (6%)	SDG 2 (4%)	SDG 8 (3%)	

COMMON UPR RECOMMENDATIONS RELATE TO

- i. **SDG 16: Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions: (HIGHEST RECOMS)**
 - Ratify Optional Protocol II of ICCPR & Prohibit Death Penalty. (Except for Nepal)
 - Ratify Rome Statute (Except for Bangladesh, Bhutan & Maldives)
 - Combat Human Trafficking
- ii. **SDG 5: Gender Equality & SDG 10: Reducing Inequalities**
 - Ensure speedy investigation & justice in the cases of GBV
 - Recognize same-sex marriage
 - Eliminate all form of sexual & GBV



iii. **SDG 4: Quality Education**

- Ensure free & compulsory education
- Promote Human rights education in the School Curriculum
- Ensure disabilities friendly education system

iv. **SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth**

- Ratify ILO Domestic Workers Convention 2011
- Ensure proper rehabilitation to Human Trafficking victims.
- Combat Child Labour

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

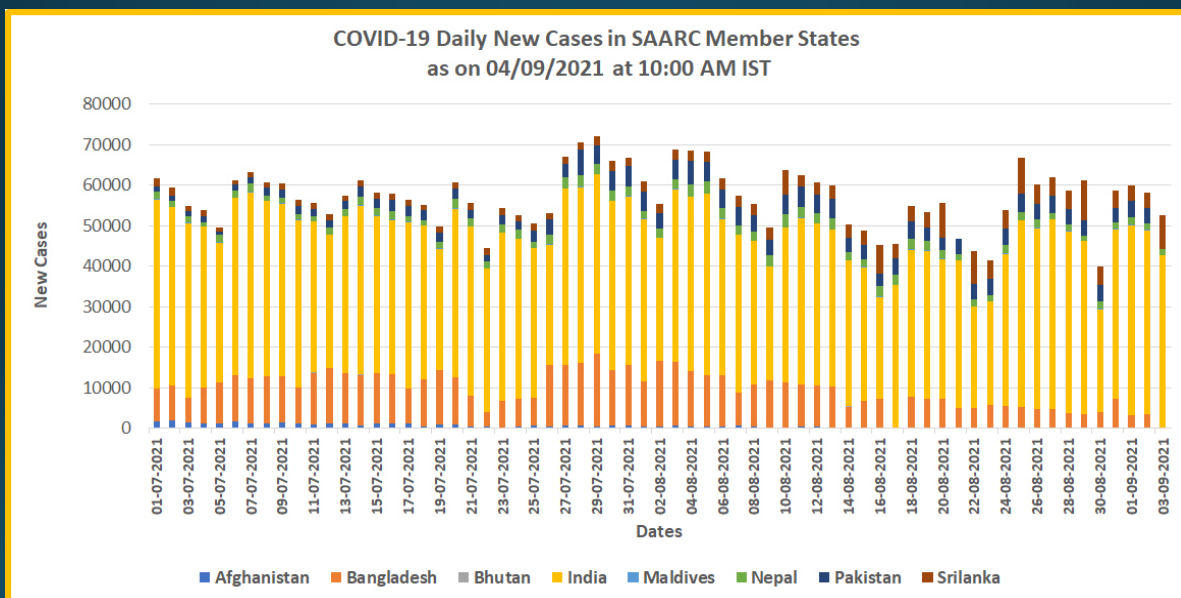
I. STATE OF COVID-19

SN	Country, Other	Total Cases	New Cases	Total Deaths	New Deaths	Total Recovered	New Recovered	Active Cases	Serious, Critical	Tot Cases/ 1M pop	Deaths/ 1M pop	Total Tests	Tests/ 1M pop	Population
	Asia	77,557,615	76,518	1,144,596	1,149	74,444,792	72,096	1,968,227	30,531					
1	India	34,036,356	16,676	451,665	196	33,373,108	18,011	211,583	8,944	24,357	323	587,664,525	420,546	1,397,383,448
2	Bangladesh	1,564,485	466	27,737	7	1,526,368	695	10,380	1,387	9,380	166	10,042,265	60,209	166,791,027
3	Pakistan	1,261,685	1,016	28,201	28	1,193,175	1,750	40,309	2,195	5,573	125	20,045,009	88,546	226,378,533
4	Nepal	804,276	398	11,269	8	779,154	804	13,853		26,983	378	4,310,320	144,606	29,807,273
5	Sri Lanka	529,608	1,193	13,429	21	491,604	366	24,575		24,601	624	5,348,696	248,449	21,528,333
6	Afghanistan	155,682	55	7,238	4	126,757	30	21,687	1,124	3,887	181	766,079	19,128	40,049,176
7	Maldives	85,838		237		84,381		1,220	23	155,300	429	1,540,041	2,786,270	552,725
8	Bhutan	2,616	1	3		2,605		8		3,343	4	1,174,178	1,500,568	782,489

Source: Worldometer (As of: 14th October 2021)

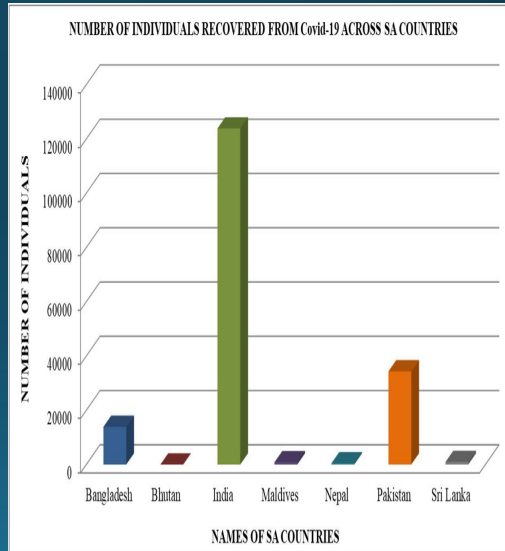
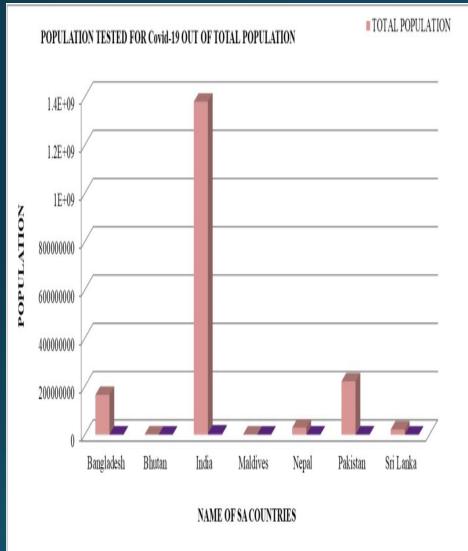
SN	Countries	Affected Population in %
1	Maldives	15.52%
2	Nepal	2.69%
3	Sri Lanka	2.46%
4	India	2.43%
5	Pakistan	0.55%
6	Afghanistan	0.38%
7	Bhutan	0.33%
8	Bangladesh	0.09%

MID-YEAR IMPACT AUDIT [COVERING THE PERIOD UNTIL MAY 2021]

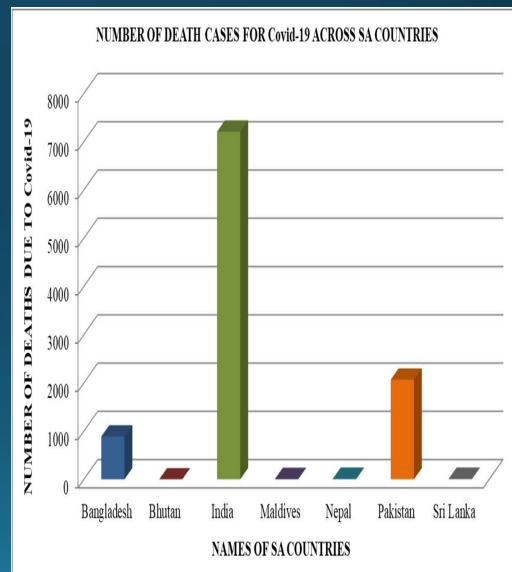
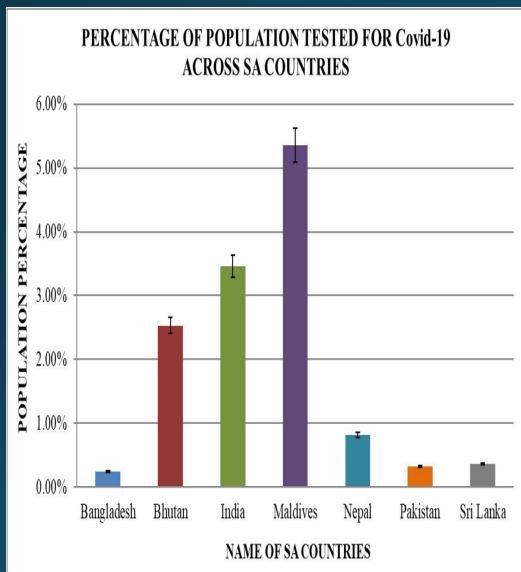




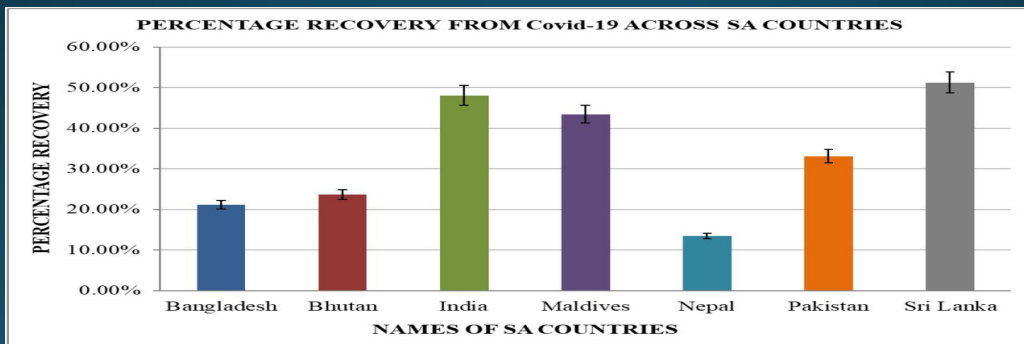
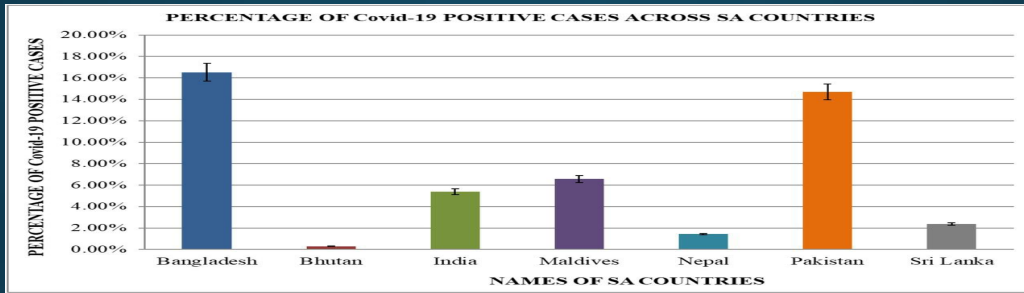
Mid-year Impact Audit.....



Mid-Year...Population Tested & Death



MID-YEAR...% OF C'19CASES 7 RECOVERY



Vaccination Rate in South Asia

VACCINATION RATE					
SN	Countries	Number of Vaccination	Vaccinated Population (%)	Covid Trend	Data Unavailable
1	Bhutan	1,081,086	71%	Decreasing	Afghanistan
2	Maldives	731,796	68.90%	Decreasing	
3	Sri Lanka	26,298,093	60.30%	Decreasing	
4	India	893,203,984	32.70%	Decreasing	
5	Nepal	13,742,124	24%	Decreasing	
6	Pakistan	82,830,350	19%	Decreasing	
7	Bangladesh	49,559,691	15.20%	Decreasing	
8	Afghanistan	Not available	Not available	Decreasing	

Source: COVID-19 Tracker: <https://tinyurl.com/ffnun79x>



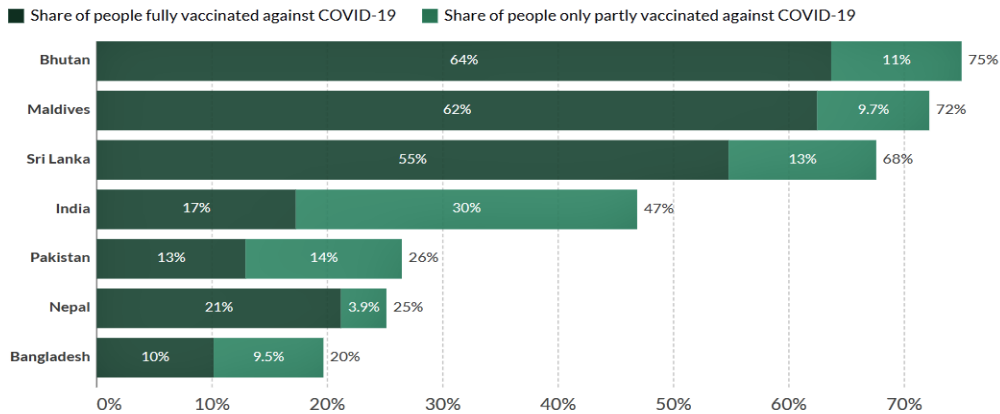
Vaccination Status

Share of people vaccinated against COVID-19, Oct 1, 2021

Alternative definitions of a full vaccination, e.g. having been infected with SARS-CoV-2 and having 1 dose of a 2-dose protocol, are ignored to maximize comparability between countries.



+ Add country



Source: Official data collated by Our World in Data. This data is only available for countries which report the breakdown of doses administered by first and second doses in absolute numbers.
CC BY



COMPATRATIVE ANALYSIS

- SA, home to a quarter of the world's population, fast became new global epicentre of C'19 pandemic. On 6 May, India reported more than 400,000 new cases in one day, taking its total tally of confirmed cases to 21.5 million, though this was likely to be a significant underestimate. As the disease ravages India, several SA nations are also faced a resurgence of cases.
- Nepal, which shares a porous border with India, started to experience a massive spike in infections. Daily cases increased 30-fold from 303 to 9,317, or an increase of 2,975%, between 12 April and 12 May.
- With India stopping exports of oxygen, Nepal struggled to find alternative supplies. To make matters worse, Nepal has been in the midst of political upheaval, with its then PM having lost a vote of confidence and parties failing to form a government when the pandemic was in its peak !



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS.....

- After experiencing a second wave last year, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka also witnessed a surge with infections picking up sharply
- The new surge in cases poses a huge challenge to a region already struggling to vaccinate its population

Current Status:

- COVID-19 Cases: Decreasing in all the South Asian States
- Most Affected Country: Maldives, Least Affected: Bangladesh
- Vaccination Rate
 - Highest in: Bhutan
 - Lowest in: Bangladesh
- Data Unavailable: Afghanistan

Note: Country wise detailed analysis: Available on the main text

II. IMPACT OF '19 ON DEMOCRACY & HUMAN RIGHTS

STATE OF DEMOCRACY								
Source: IDEA International	0.00 - 0.399 Low performance			0.40 - 0.70 Mid-range performance		0.701 - 1.00 High performance		
Indicators	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Bhutan	Maldives
Regime Type	Hybrid	Authoritarian regime	Mixed	Mid range Democracy	Weak Democracy	Mid-range Democracy		
Representative Government	0.41	0.35	0.61	0.65	0.52	0.73		
Clean Election	0.41	0.33	0.65	0.68	0.48	0.78		
Inclusive Suffrage	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.88	N/A	N/A		
Free Political Parties	N/A	0.42	N/A	N/A	0.5	N/A		
Elected Government	N/A	0.51	N/A	1	1	1		
Fundamental Rights	0.36	0.39	0.54	0.61	0.41	0.56		
Access to Justice	0.33	0.4	0.57	0.63	0.39	0.58		
Civil Liberties	0.59	0.46	0.53	0.66	0.5	0.54		
Freedom of Expression	N/A	0.39	0.51	0.59	0.49	0.5		
Freedom of Association and Assembly	0.64	0.46	0.49	0.66	0.49	0.49		
Freedom of Religion	0.42	0.46	0.38	0.49	0.33	0.44		
Freedom of Movement	0.48	0.56	0.56	0.72	0.5	0.63		
Person Integrity and Security	0.4	0.25	0.39	0.46	0.32	0.41		
Social Rights and Equality	0.27	0.28	0.4	0.45	0.44	0.45		
Social Group Equality	0.32	0.26	N/A	0.47	0.49	0.4		
Basic Welfare	0.38	0.5	0.49	0.49	0.38	0.71		
Gender Equality	0.31	0.48	N/A	0.54	0.49	0.59		
Checks on Government	0.52	0.39	0.58	0.62	0.58	0.49		
Effective Parliament	0.47	0.3	0.55	0.66	0.58	0.4		
Judicial Independence	N/A	0.28	N/A	0.54	0.53	0.52		
Media Integrity	0.71	0.61	N/A	0.66	0.63	0.6		
Impartial Administration	0.26	0.26	0.53	0.45	0.38	0.44		
Absence of Corruption	0.19	0.22	0.49	0.4	0.36	0.43		
Predictable Enforcement	0.4	0.32	N/A	0.53	0.39	0.46		
Participatory Engagement	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Civil Society Participation	0.6	0.53	N/A	0.64	0.66	0.58		
Electoral Participation	N/A	0.78	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.75		
Local Democracy	N/A	0.12	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.52		



Comparative Analysis

i. Low Performance:

- **Representative government:** Bangladesh
- **Fundamental rights:** Bangladesh, Afghanistan & Pakistan
- **Freedom of Expression:** Bangladesh
- **Freedom of religion:** India & Pakistan
- **Person's integrity & Security:** Bangladesh, India & Pakistan
- **Social rights & equality:** Afghanistan & Bangladesh
- **Checks on government:** Bangladesh
- **Impartial Administration:** Afghanistan, Bangladesh & Pakistan
- **Local democracy:** Bangladesh

ii. Overall performance of South Asia: Mid-range

iii. Data for Bhutan & Maldives: Not available



Comparative Analysis.....

- SA has demonstrated mixed results in combating C'19 pandemic, yet the pandemic has been a political boon for illiberal leaders.
- Illiberal leaders have undermined open societies and free political systems; they usually still allowed elections, but they damaged or outright destroyed political institutions and norms and attack civil liberties
- In SA, illiberal leaders, many of whom are illiberal populists, have used the pandemic as an opportunity to consolidate political and economic power, regardless of whether these actions contribute to actual public health responses.
- **SA had a C'19-related democratic regressions. (in upcoming slides).** Even before the C'19 emerged, growing political polarization, illiberal populism and sectarianism, the legacy of authoritarian rule, and the continuing influence of militaries in politics were undermining democratic politics
- Combating C'19 imposed limitations on freedom, incorrectly striking balance between addressing public health concerns and protecting citizens' freedoms.
- News media worldwide remain focused on the pandemic, democratic regression in SA received less attention.



Comparative Analysis

Democratic development has historically been limited in SA. India and Sri Lanka have enjoyed electoral democracy since their emergence as sovereign nations—although punctuated by prolonged civil wars, creating “zones of exceptions.”

- Citizens of other SA countries have experienced constitutional monarchies, military dictatorships, and civil wars, along with spells of popular governments. This has resulted in civil society being historically constrained across much of the region
- All SA countries have since the turn of the century seen developments that served as major turning points in the course of their civic space trajectories
- Emergency measures are shifting power to the executive branch, eroding democratic checks and balances: Some C-19 emergency measures are not only empowering the executive branch of government—an understandable response to a crisis—but are weakening the other branches. As a result, CSOs in many SA countries are unable to bring lawsuits to challenge C’19 inspired laws and practices that infringe rights.
- Governments declared “war” on C’19, securitizing the response to justify measures that restrict civic freedoms.
- Casting C’19 as a national security threat has made it easier to defend extraordinary government measures that infringe rights and freedoms, and undermines civil society’s ability to push back.



Comparative Analysis

- Governments are using C’19 responses to justify authoritarian rule, undermining democratic norms: Some governments claim that an authoritarian approach is the best way to defeat the pandemic.
- They have touted a strict, top-down and tech-enabled approach as not only necessary, but ideal for protecting public health—even at the cost of individual rights.

Civic Space in South Asian countries are either ‘REPRESSED’ or ‘OBSTRUCTED’

This signifies:

- i. The civic space is contested by the power holder
- ii. Hurdle in the full enjoyment of fundamental rights
- iii. Existence of fear of surveillance, harassment & even death while criticizing the power holders.

III. PRESS FREEDOM (By RSF)

												Good:	
												Problematic:	Fairly Good:
												Bad:	Very Bad:
Region	Countries	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
SA(8)	Afghanistan	120	37.75	120	39.46	118	37.28	121	36.55	122	37.7	122	40.19
	Bangladesh	144	45.94	146	48.36	146	48.62	150	50.74	151	49.37	152	49.71
	Bhutan	94	30.73	84	30.73	94	30.73	80	29.81	67	28.9	65	28.86
	India	133	43.17	136	42.94	138	43.24	140	45.67	142	45.33	142	46.56
	Maldives	112	34.17	117	39.3	120	37.95	98	32.16	79	29.93	72	29.13
	Nepal	105	32.62	100	33.02	106	32.05	106	33.4	112	35.1	106	34.62
	Pakistan	147	48.52	139	43.55	139	43.24	142	45.83	145	45.52	145	46.86
	Sri Lanka	141	44.96	141	44.34	131	41.37	126	39.61	127	41.94	127	42.2

- Press Freedom Index: Analysis of situation of media freedom based on 'Pluralism, Independence of the media, quality of legislative framework & safety of journalists'
- Situation of Press Freedom in SA: Wither **bad (Majority)** or **Problematic** (Bhutan & Nepal) for six consecutive years.



CSO INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT ON SDGs

	Inter-Governmental	Civil Society Participation
SAARC	https://www.saarc-sec.org/	People's SAARC: http://www.peoplesaarc.org/
BIMSTEC	https://bimstec.org/	NA
ASEM	https://www.aseminfoboard.org	Asia Europe People's Forum https://aepf.info/

	SAARC	BIMSTEC	ASEM
Year of Foundation	8 December 1985	6 June 1997	1996
Membership Criteria and Structure	<p>Membership: South Asian Countries.</p> <p>Structure</p> <p>i. Council: Apex policy-making body represented by the Government heads of the member States.</p> <p>ii. Council of Ministers: Comprise of Foreign Ministers.</p> <p>Action Committees</p> <p>Technical Committees</p> <p>Working Groups</p> <p>Programming Committee</p>	<p>Membership: South Asia and South East Asia</p> <p>Structure</p> <p><i>Flow Chart Showing the Working Structure of BIMSTEC (Khandu, 2016).</i></p>	<p>Membership: For European and Asian Nation</p> <p>Structure</p> <p>ASEM is underpinned by a three pillar structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political, • Economic, and • Social/cultural cooperation. <p>© Que Anh Dang, 2015</p>

CSO INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT			
Guiding Principles	Principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs of the Member States and mutual benefit.	Principle of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs, peaceful co-existence and mutual benefit.	N.A
Objectives	<p>*Promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia and improve their quality of life</p> <p>*Accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region by providing all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and realise their full potential</p>	<p>*Create an enabling environment for rapid economic development through identification and implementation of specific cooperation projects in the sectors of trade, investment and industry, technology, human recourse development, tourism, agriculture, energy, and infrastructure and transportation.</p> <p>*Accelerate the economic growth and social progress in the sub-region through joint endeavors in a spirit of equality and partnership.</p> <p>*Promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, technical and scientific fields.</p>	<p>*Build a greater understanding between the peoples of the two regions, and establish a strengthened dialogue to address global issues.</p> <p>*Continue reinforcing the partnership between Asia and Europe in the political, economic, cultural and other areas of cooperation.</p> <p>*Create an area of peace and shared development with common interests and aspirations such as upholding the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, respect for democracy, the rule of law, equality, justice and human rights, concern for the environment and other global issues.</p> <p>*Promote poverty eradication, protection of cultural heritage and the promotion of intellectual endeavours, economic and social development, knowledge and educational resources, science and technology, commerce, investment and enterprise.</p>



CSO INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT

Asia Membership (2021)	Eight South Asian Countries -Afghanistan -Bangladesh -Bhutan -India -Maldives -Nepal -Pakistan -Sri Lanka	Seven countries including: Five South Asian countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Bhutan • India • Nepal and • Sri Lanka Two from Southeast Asia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Myanmar • Thailand 	51 Partner countries including: 28 States of European Union and 10 Asian States <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brunei Darussalam • Cambodia • Indonesia • Lao PDR • Malaysia • Myanmar • Philippines • Singapore • Thailand and • Vietnam
Africa Membership	N.A	N.A	N.A



CSO INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT

<p>*Promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia</p> <p>*Contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems</p> <p>*Promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields</p> <p>*Strengthen co-operation with other developing countries</p> <p>*Strengthen co-operation among themselves in international forms on matters of common interest, and</p> <p>*Cooperate with international and regional organisation with similar aims and purposes.</p>	<p>*Provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional and technical spheres.</p> <p>*Cooperate more effectively in joint efforts that are supportive of and complementary to national development plans of Member States which result in tangible benefits to the people in raising their living standards, including generating employment and improving transportation and communication infrastructure.</p> <p>*Maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.</p> <p>*Cooperate in projects that can be dealt with most productively on a sub-regional basis and make best use of available synergies among BIMSTEC member countries.</p>
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CSO INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT

Relationship with the UN	MoU concluded with: United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Drug and Crime Combating (UNDCCP)	*Consultation with UN resident Coordinator in Bangladesh to discuss the possible coordination. *Consultation with UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament (UNRCPR) to discuss the possible coordination for the implementation of UNSC resolution 1540. Inclusion of UN's principles in the Declarations (eg: Fourth BIMSTEC Summit Declaration affirms UN's rule-based International trading system)	*Cooperation and Partnership with UN stands as one of the key agenda items of ASEM. *Political Pillar of ASEM also covers United Nations International order principle.
Mechanism for CSO Access	SAARC Law, SAARC University, South Asian Federation of University Women, South Asian Free Media Association. People's SAARC	No Separate mechanism.	Asia Europe People's Forum



CSO INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT

Role of CSOs	Consultation role in the formation of conventions. Organization of people's SAARC, Submission of declarations to the government via people's SAARC.	Consultation roles in policy-making.	
Asian CSOs Participation	Collective Asian CSOs engagement in People's SAARC (eg: FORUM ASIA)	No separate mechanism however, CSOs do play consultation role independently.	Asian CSOs engagement through Asia Europe People's Forum
African CSOs Participation	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 2: CSO Engagement with Sub-regional Multi-stakeholder Forum on SDGs in Asia

- Asia Pacific Regional CSOs Engagement Mechanism South and South West Working has been coordinating the civil society process in the sub-region.
- It is directly in touch with UNESCAP particularly with its sub-regional office and participating in South Asia Forum on the SDGs.
- It is also organizing South Asia Peoples Forum every year.
- CSOs in South Asia are participating in the Peoples' Forum as well as in UNESCAP's forum.



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

I. SUB-REGIONAL ENGAGEMENT

- SA is one of the least connected regions where political/security cruxes have for long impacted on regional cooperation endeavor. Even as trade, connectivity & travel have become helpless victims in the face of bilateral problems.
- Despite many hurdles, CS of SA, despite no room for formal engagement with SAARC official process, has continued not only to advocate for peace & amity in the region, but also to recommend measures to strengthen SAARC, taking cue from the success story of ASEAN & the EU.
- The SA CS is a robust & enthusiastic group of people from every profession that has time & again demanded that SAARC must become a flexible alliance that is effective & efficient.
- While SAARC is an inter-govt association, successive Summits have emphasized on importance of promoting P2P contacts at all levels outside State sector.



Comparative Analysis.....

- While SAARC is an inter-govt association, successive Summits have emphasized on importance of promoting P2P contacts at all levels outside State sector.
- SAARC has maintained MoUs with a number of UN agencies such as UNICEF, UNDP, UNDCP, UNESCAP on various fronts and has created a number of forums where CSOs may have an opportunity to indirectly engage in.
- The World Bank-funded Climate Adaptation and Resilience for South Asia (CARE) Project, the Govt of Sweden-supported and Oxfam-managed Transboundary Rivers of South Asia (TROSA) project and the Rockefeller Foundation-supported Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN).
- Experts have underscored the need to revitalize SAARC to tackle poverty and related security risks in SA in order to successfully attain the SDGs.
- The on-going post-pandemic recovery and other climate change and disaster impacts the region has been experiencing are unique windows of opportunities to further improve regional cooperation on resilience through SAARC and other regional institutions to this end.



Comparative Analysis.....

- Community of academics, CSOs, women leaders, NGO reps & media persons are an illustrious community with shared values championing democracy, peace, freedom & greater economic integration.
- Together, they are not only deliberating on what remain as the main issues & problems in SA but also have devised appropriate strategies to overcome for the overall betterment of one fifth of humanity.
- Series of Peoples' SAARC organized around actual SAARC Summits aim to promote greater awareness about SAARC, share experiences & lessons learnt from other regional orgs, promote greater interaction among people, & encourage wider participation of CSOs in SAARC's activities.
- As members of CS, media & academia, interactions & activism are underway not only sharing views with one another through papers & writings/presentations but also thru structured dialogues w/SAARC Secretariat & a wide array of govt & non-govt luminaries.



Comparative Analysis.....

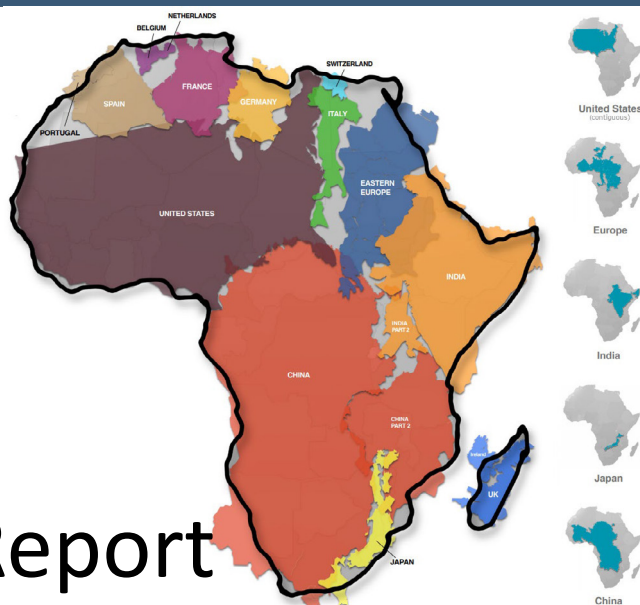
- P-SAARC series comprises a host of vibrant social movements, trade unions, peasants, indigenous peoples, women, conflict affected people, tribals & dalits, youths, academics, PWDs; minorities & human rights activists.
- PSAARC resists the threat to democracy from chauvinism, sectarianism, & communalism, increased securitisation & militarisation of states & society in the name of combating terrorism & defending national security & increasing arbitrary detention, torture, custodial rape & extra-judicial killings that have reduced space for democratic dissent & freedoms.
- There's hardly any dedicated room for CSO engagement with BIMSTEC process and it largely works in isolation from public domain without bottom-up approach in selecting the agenda to ensure more participation from the private sectors and civil society at large.
- Although ASEM leaders pledged at their Summit in 2006 to better involve social partners in the ASEM dialogue process, there's a little say of CSOs from SA in the ASEM proceedings. Only 3 SA countries (Bangladesh, Pakistan and India) are part of ASEM.

END OF SLIDES

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS WELCOME !

Presentation about Africa, Paul Okume, Africa Platform

The Road to 2030- Democracy, Development and the Agenda 2030/63



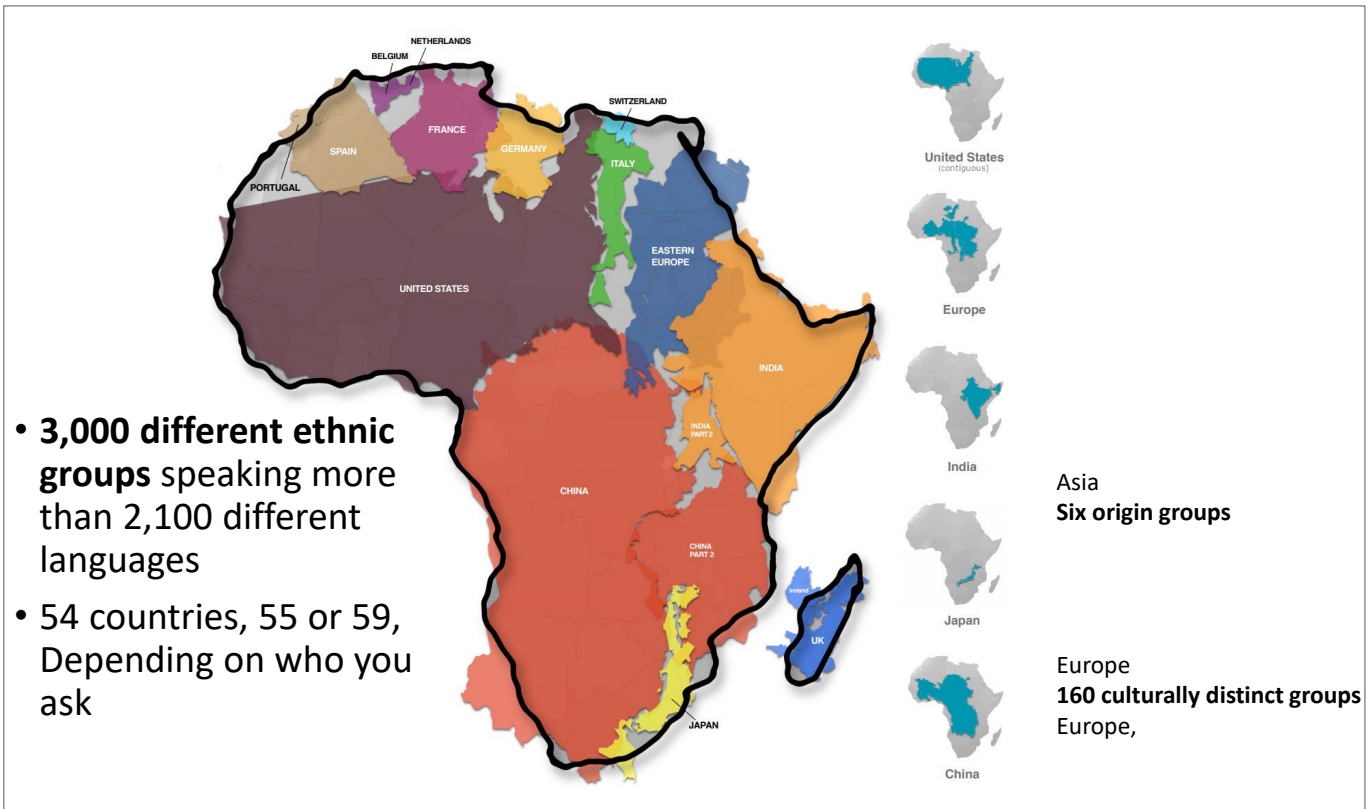
Africa Report



Paul Okumu, Africa Platform

Africa at a Glance



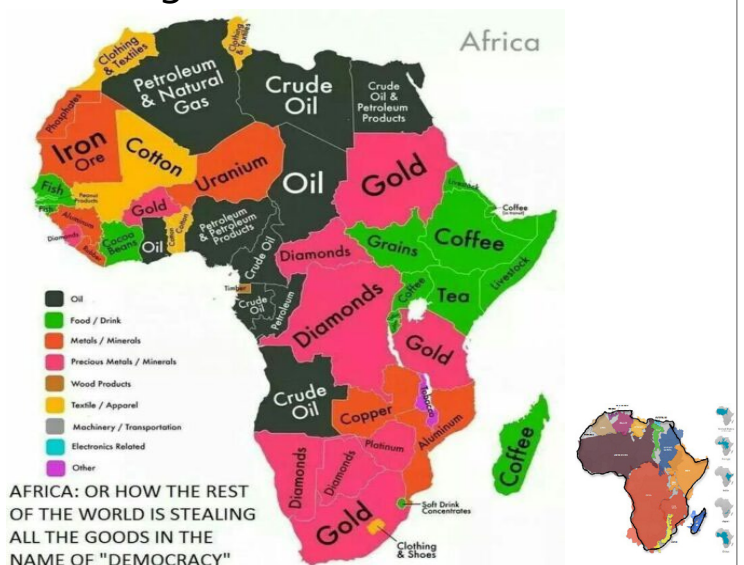


Development in Africa- So Rich, yet So Poor

Why Europe, Japan, North America, India and China cannot leave Africa alone

30% of the total Value of earth's remaining natural resources

- 73% of the World's Diamond**
- 89% of the World's Gold**
- 16% of the World's Uranium**
- 9% of the World's Bauxite**
- 2% of the World's steel**
- 5% of the World's Aluminium**
- 5% of the World's Copper**
- 60% (600 million hectares) global arable land**
- 12.6 Trillion Cubic Feet(tcf) and 2.17 TCF of additional natural gas discovered in Mozambique and Tanzania(making total of 57tcf)**



Africa feeds, lights and powers the world, yet remains the poorest continent in the world

One country, the DRC, runs the world

From smartphones to tablets to laptops to electric vehicles, jet engines, gas turbines and magnetic steel. You cannot send an email, check social media, drive an electric car or fly home for the holidays without the DRC



Africa and Agenda 2030, Agenda 2063 and the VNRs

Africa's Development Agenda and priorities are based on Agenda 2063 developed during the 50th anniversary of the Africa Union. It was the basis of Africa's negotiation and adoption of Agenda 2030

All countries are significantly far from achieving the Agenda 2030- except Seychelles Mauritius, Algeria, Tunisia, Botswana, Libya, Gabon, Egypt and Cape Verde

East Africa (led by Kenya) making greatest progress on ALL SDGs, followed by West Africa

North Africa making development, but weighed down by Climate Change, Peaceful societies/Democracy and Gender equity

Central Africa's primary problem remains Governance, Education, Internal strife and France interference

South and West Africa's main challenges remain reliance on commodities and natural resources as primary sources of revenue and economic development

In 2020 East Africa was hit by a double challenge of covid 19 and Locust invasion

Biggest progress is on responsible consumption and production-mainly due to low industries



Main Challenges

strengthening social cohesion/Dealing with Diversity

Resources, especially Domestic Resource mobilizing finance

Interest in the continent due to its wealth in natural resources and Fresh water, making it difficult to manage its own Governance and Democratic Space

Case to study **Cabo verders Development Miracle**

Notable observations

- Struggle with Primary Healthcare and Goal 10
- SDG 13 considered most important by Southern African countries
- According to SDSN Index most countries are below 50% score on the road to SDGs with only South Africa, Namibia and Mauritius close to 60%. However UN Data Index for Africa shows that ALL countries are still way below 50% on their SDG targets.
- Madagasca has placed Gender Equity among its top 3 SDG targets. This however has had no impact on SDGs 1 and 2.
- Challenges of integration of SDGs into national frameworks

Progress made

Integration-Malawi (growth and Development strategy), Kenya, South Africa

Laws on development-Mauritius, Algeria, Sierra Leone

Policy statements- Eswatini, Kenya, Egypt

The Honours Talkers



Primary Challenges

Policy, Politics , laws
But No
Implementation

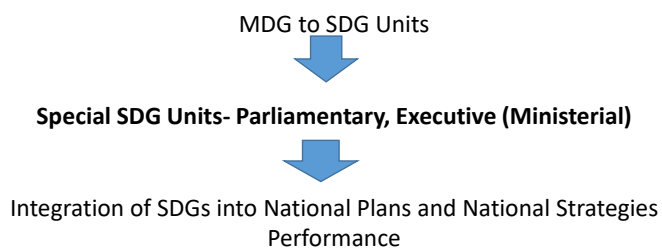


Africa is 30% Desert!



National Plans and Mechanisms

Evolution of National Mechanisms on SDGs



- Integration appears to be more effective than the initial independent Units- Kenya, Sierra Leone, Egypt, Ghana,
- Its not clear which Governments are doing Integration and which ones are “business as usual
- Success appears to be on Legislative Framework, but not on Implementation-Mali,



VNRs

2021-Angola, Cabo Verde, Chad, Egypt, Madagascar, Namibia, Niger, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Zimbabwe

Most countries have presented more than once at the HLPF

When Sychelles presented their first VNR, it covered ENTIRE SDGs!

All of them acknowledge challenges of Gender equity, Peaceful Institutions and Inequality Except North Africa which is silent on Goal 16, 17 and Goal 5

The greatest challenge to VNRs is that they are primarily Publicity Tools and hardly reflect the actions that are ongoing. Exceptions are Cameroon, Tanzania, South Africa

Stronger advocacy by CSOs appears to be helping with visibility of key goals that were previously ignored- Gender, Energy, Health

The struggle with Goal 10 has different names- in Southern Africa where its mainly between whites and blacks its known as “race struggle”, “class struggle” in North, discrimination in other regions

South Africa’s biggest SDG challenge is Education and Equality

- VNRs have become a key vehicle for monitoring the acquisition of knowledge and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
- The VNR process in each country has itself opened the door to better problem-solving at the national level by opportunity for the respective government to develop its statistical system to evaluate progress on the SDGs using disaggregated data. This, in turn, built linkages between statisticians and ministries.
- Countries are increasingly involving stakeholders, including local authorities, the private sector, and civil society, in both the preparation of VNRs and their review—a process that is expanding transparency and inclusivity.



Namibia is ranked NO 6 on Gender Gap while Kenya is the country with the highest number of female Corporate Board members in the world

People’s Scorecard

Most countries across Africa are at 45%-49% of SDG targets

What is helping the achievement of the Goals

- Stronger advocacy
- visibility during HLPF Reporting and ARFSD Sessions
- deliberate measurement and stronger citizen awareness
- Increasingly the Implementation reflects integration of SDGs into national Plans
- National Plans aligned into SDGs into Sierra Leone
- Countries across Africa are at 55% on Paris Agreement Targets
- Goal 16 remains Biggest challenge in Reporting and Realization-except in Kenya, South Africa, Ghana, Namibia, Botswana, Tunisia where there were strong constitution frameworks
- Success appears to be related to policies that had existed BEFORE the 2030 Agenda was passed-Gender, Energy,
- **Public Engagement**
- Kenya is one of the few countries in Africa that has a specific constitutional requirement that the public should be involved in all key policy decisions. This is why in assessing public participation in the SDG implementation Kenya ranks significantly higher than other countries across Africa.
- In North Africa, all the seven countries have mentioned public participation, but there is no indication that there was any form of citizen engagement in any of the seven countries.
- In Cameroon the CSOs played considerable part in ensuring public engagement. This is also the case in Ghana, Nigeria, and Togo



Covid 19 civic freedom, and Agenda 2030

Africa is primarily an informal economy with 89% of its entire workforce working in informal sector.

North Africa has a lot of “Day-wage” labour, dependent on daily income.

Africa, with exception of Egypt, Algeria and South Africa, are primarily exporters of Raw materials

Covid therefore severely affected the economies of the continent



Covid 19 emerging issues

Highest cases- Seychelles- over 200,000

Highest Deaths- South Africa-80,000

Women affected and infected most-due to double expectations- work from home while still taking care of children

Elections were postponed or cancelled due to covid- Uganda, Ethiopia. Egypt, however, was among the few countries that proceeded uninterrupted with elections

Africa's debt, especially to IMF and the World Bank has increased by nearly tenfold due to covid.

Equatorial Guinea nearly went bankrupt due to covid in 2020

South Africa borrowed money from the World Bank for the first time

Vaccination apartheid has greatly affected Africa-with less than 1% vaccination across the continent

NO much effect of covid in Press Freedoms in North Africa. But effects noted in East Africa



Civic space, Democracy and Human Rights

- Since 2016, VNR reports submitted by national governments each year to the UN HLPF have been largely silent on the issue of civic space
- civic space for over two thirds of the countries that reported to the HLPF in 2020 (62%) is characterized as “obstructed,” “repressed” or “closed.” Only eight (8) of the countries out of the 47 that reported to HLPF 2020 were considered “open”.
- Seychelles, despite being the most developed country in Africa, faces challenges with civic space! This means that development and civic space are not always correlated
- Sixteen countries among them Benin, Comoros, , Gambia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique,Zambia face serious obstructions, often through legislation, surveillance
- nine (9) are facing repression. Niger, Nigeria, and Uganda) while four (4) including Burundi, Libya are closed.
- West Africa best performing on civic space and media freedom
- East Africa on the greatest decline-led by Kenya and Tanzania. Kenya declines despite a strong, progressive constitution
- Central Africa worst in civic freedoms

Good news

- DRC and Ethiopia are beginning to be open
- Only 5 countries (11%) are listed as authoritarian
- The Bulk of African democracies, like Europe and Asia, are hybrid
- No of “clean” elections have been rising
- Cape Verde outperforms nearly every country in the world, including United States, in Democracy
- Sudan and Libya are low on Representative Government, but high on Judicial independence, media integrity, civil liberties and civic participation



Engagement with Regional and International Bodies Intergovernmental Institutions Open for engagement for Africa CSOs

Global

UN-NGLS- among the oldest- engagement with UN General Assembly

- UN-NGO Major Groups and Others- ECOSOC/Agenda 2030
- High Level Political Forum
- Security Council- No Clear Observer status mechanism
- UN Human Rights Council
- UNECA Assembly
- UN Agencies- Civil Society Advisory Group
- UNFPA- Civil Society Advisory Group
- UNDP-CSAC
- World Bank Group Civil Society Engagement

Regional

UNDP-Regional Program Advisory Group (CSO Representation)
World Bank “Africa CSO and Parliamentary Development Dialogue,”
Africa Platform for Development Effectiveness
UNECA-Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development- ARFSD
OSAA-Office of Special Advisor on Africa
IGAD- Intergovernmental authority on Development
AfDB-Africa Development BankAU
The Citizens & Diaspora Directorate (CIDO)
CIDO has a unit that serves as the Secretariat for ECOSOC) an advisory organ of the AU that provides African civil society organisations (CSOs) with a platform to directly influence AU decision-making processes and institutions
AU-NEPAD- ad Hoc



Recommendations

ON SDGs and VNRs

- The **interlinkages** of the SDGs means we must look beyond “SDG” Platforms to engage. These interlinkages are captured in the five pillars of the Agenda 2030-people, planet, poverty, partnership and prosperity as well as the focus on Leaving No one Behind that seeks to ensure that the development agenda does not focus only on a trickledown effect, that deliberately seeks to uplift everyone and every aspect of society.
- **SDG Accountability**

The primary responsibility for implementing the 2030 Agenda rests with national governments, but many countries come together via regional bodies and forums to cooperate and work together to make progress on SDG implementation.

Key challenges are not policy or access to spaces- but advocacy on implementation of adopted policies

Integration of SDGs into existing frameworks and national development plans should be the key priority of CSOs as this is where resources are allocated

With HLPF having completed the VNR cycle, focus should be on National and sub-national accountability and within the context of Global solidarity



Recommendations-On Covid 19

Government priority should be on establishing own Vaccine manufacture under the Africa CDC

Civil society should come together and challenge and fight vaccine apartheid

Key focus should be placed on Development as Public Goods

Stronger advocacy should be directed at countries that diverted loans meant for covid to other areas with the approval of world bank- Kenya and Nigeria



Recommendations on Democracy and Civic Space

Kenya shows that constitutions do not guarantee democracy and civic freedom. CSOs must strengthen advocacy on Constitutionalism and not just constitutions- implementation of constitutions is more important than the constitutions themselves

Elections should not be the primary focus of CSOs- elections is only a small part of a democratic agenda- as seen in Uganda, Egypt and Ghana

Solidarity. Solidarity. Solidarity: The key to civic freedom

-Seek to promote contextual democracy- not universal democracy that does not consider specific needs of the country

-Africa CSOs should come together to challenge International interests in Africa being camouflaged by AID. Africa receives \$75B in Aid annually, but loses \$200B in economic theft by European countries- specifically Netherlands, UK, France, Germany



Recommendations on International and Intergovernmental Engagement

Look beyond traditional spaces- For Africa there are more effective spaces outside the HLPF –OSAA, UNDP Civil Society Advisory Committee, UNIFEM CSOs Advisory Unit, Peace Building Commission, AUD-NEPAD

Build solidarity with Global and other Regional CSOs for greater advocacy at global stage

Ensure global policies are localized, instead of focusing on global implementation



Presentation about Asia and African CSOs engagement in global governance by Kaustuv Bandyopadhyay, Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA)



**CIVIL SOCIETY
ENGAGEMENT WITH
GLOBAL INSTITUTIONS**

– G20, G7, BRICS, MIKTA, ASEM, & APEC

Researchers:
Dr Kaustuv K Bandyopadhyay &
Mr Kaustuv Chakrabarti

KEY RESEARCH QUESTIONS



- What have been the historical trajectories of Asian and African civil society engagement with G20, G7, ASEM, APEC, BRICS and MIKTA?
- Which civil society groups engaged with these entities? How have their voices got included (or not) in the official deliberations and declarations of these entities?
- Which civil society actors got left out and why? What strategies and actions must be supported to build capacities of Asian and African civil society for deeper and meaningful engagement with these entities?
- What mechanisms are in place to monitor and measure the progress and holding these institutions accountable for their promises through such declarations?



ABOUT THE GLOBAL INSTITUTIONS – AT A GLANCE

	G20	G7/G8	APEC	ASEM	BRICS	MIKTA
Year of Foundation	2008	1976 / 1997 (G8)	1989	1996	2009	2015
Member Countries	20 Countries from the Global North and Global South	7 Countries from the Global North. USA, UK, Germany, France, Italy, Canada and Japan.	21 Countries – Asia Pacific Region	51 Countries from Asia and Europe	5 Countries - Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa	5 Countries - Mexico, Indonesia, Korea, Turkey and Australia
Structure	Troika - past, present and future chairs & Sherpa & Sous Sherpa	Host Country	APEC Secretariat & Policy Support Unit	Host Country	Host Country – Sherpa and Sous Sherpa	Host Country
Issues Deliberated	Global economic stability, sustainable growth; Financial regulations; new international financial architecture	Economic and financial Issues, Security, Sustainable Development, Environment	Transparency in Multilateral Trading Systems; Economic Legal Structure; Global Issues	Political, Economic, Cultural Cooperation among Asia & Europe; Democracy & Human Rights	Reforming MLIs – UN, BWIs, WTO; New Financial Architecture through NDG & CRF; Economic Cooperation; Global Issues; P2P Exchanges	Sustainable Development; Energy; Democracy Trade & Economy
Main Annual Meetings	Heads of State Summits & various Ministerial Meetings	Heads of State and of Government Summits and various Ministerial meetings.	Heads of State Summits & various Ministerial Meetings	Heads of State Summit & various Ministerial Meetings	Heads of State Summit & various Ministerial Meetings	Foreign Minister', Senior Officials' and Speakers' Meetings;
Mechanism for CSO Engagement	Civil 20 – C 20	Civil 7- C7	APEC Study Centres (ASC) Consortium	Asia Europe People's Forum (AEPF)	CIVIL BRICS Forum	Academic & Journalist Networks

CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT WITH G20 THROUGH C20



MECHANISM	VALUE ADDED BY C20	ISSUES DISCUSSED BY C20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Civil society engages with G20 through C20 ◦ Attending the G20 Working Group meetings, as guests, to present thematic recommendations ◦ Being present at the G20 International Media Centre when summits take place, which allows them to engage directly with the media covering the G20 Summit and disseminate their messaging around key themes 	<p>Civil 20 (C20) is one of the official Engagement Groups of the G20.</p> <p>Their role:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide expertise • Hold governments accountable • Provide explainers of complex issues • Provide balance • Collaborate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Finance • Environmental Sustainability, Climate and Energy • Agriculture & Food Security • Inclusive growth, and Employment • Anti- corruption • Gender Equality • Governance • Health • Trade and investment • Civic Space • Digital Economy

CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT WITH G20 THROUGH C20



- The first meeting of CSOs prior to a G20 summit was held in Toronto in June 2010. The purpose of the meeting was to gain understanding of the G20 agenda and to strengthen strategic connections ahead of G20 meetings in South Korea, France and Mexico.
- The C20 deliberations are now an integral part of the broader G20 agenda: a process first established during the Russian G20 presidency in 2013.
- It provides a platform of CSOs around the world to bring forth the political dialogue with the G20. The Civil 20 process involves a wide variety of organizations and networks far beyond the G20 countries and it is structured around the [C20 Guiding Principles](#).
- The C20 is organized in thematic Working Groups with two co-facilitators, one from the host country and one from the international CSO.
- The Steering Committee leads the process, supported by the International Advisory Committee. The primary results of Civil20's work are the Recommendations to the G20 Leaders.
- The civil society from the host country chairs the overall process. Within the Steering Committee, the current, previous and following G20/C20 host countries gathered in the Troika facilitate the international coordination.

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CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT WITH G20 THROUGH C20



- About 50% of the Civil 20's recommendations were accounted for in the G20's recommendation in Russia 2013
- In 2014 Australian presidency was recommended to promote a national wellbeing index developed with the involvement of all our citizens.
- The establishment of W20 was one of the important developments during Turkey's G20 presidency in 2015.
- Recommendations made by CSOs were less influential during the Chinese presidency in 2016.
- During the G20 Presidency in 2017, Chancellor Angela Merkel conducted a wide-ranging dialogue with civil society.
- In 2018, during the face-to-face meeting of the C20 Working Groups was held in Buenos Aires City the Treasury Minister of Argentina participated in the closing of the event. C20 members participated in the Health ministers meeting.

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CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT WITH G20 THROUGH C20



- During the Japanese presidency in 2019, C20 managed to influence the G20 in some areas including the protection of whistleblowers, making infrastructure spending more transparent, gender & corruption.
- C20 delegation handed over 11 policy papers and 1 Policy Pack to Prime Minister Abe on 18 April. Three joint statements were produced.
- More than 220 CSO from around the world have voiced their concerns over the G20 civil society engagement process hosted by and in Saudi Arabia in 2020. The organizations have pledged not to participate in C20.
- In 2020 the C20 process was led by the King Khalid Foundation, which is connected to the Saudi Royal Family, leading many to question the transparency, inclusivity and participation, as required by the [C20 Principles](#).

7

CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT WITH G8/G7



- The 1st official meeting between the G7 (G8) officials, and the civil society was convened by The Montreal International Forum (FIM) in Ottawa in 2002.
- The primary objective in 2002 and in 2003 was to reach agreement on the principles of engagement between international civil society and G7 and to agree upon a process of dialogue.
- USA declined to continue the dialogue with civil society in 2004.
- In 2005 during the UK presidency the host government contributed substantial financing.
- In 2005 CSOs of the host country actively engaged in the official G7 agenda issues.
- In 2006 in Russia all the Sherpas participated. CSOs met the Russian president to discuss the G8 agenda items.

8

CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT WITH BRICS



- No engagement between civil society and BRICS up until the New Delhi Summit in 2011.
- In 2012 a few CSOs (PRIA in partnership with FIM Forum for Democratizing Global Governance Institutions), first organized in-country civil society dialogues in five countries without any official recognition
- In 2013, IDS, Sussex launched 'Rising Power Initiative' which coalesced with PRIA-FIM initiative & organized a dialogue in Johannesburg immediately before the South Africa Summit
- "BRICS from Below" emerged as a parallel movement by a few South African civil society which portrayed BRICS as 'new imperialism' in Africa by the emerging economies
- In 2012, Oxfam and in 2013 PRIA, independently brought out two seminal publications outlining the challenges and opportunities for civil society engagement with BRICS
- Informal and parallel deliberation among civil society continued through out the 6th BRICS Summit in Brazil.

MECHANISM FOR CIVIL BRICS

- Generally hosted by a government affiliated and/or selected think tank
- A few civil society groups have hosted parallel or alternative dialogues
- Evolving practice of working through the CSO Working Groups (Russia 2020)
- Sporadic dialogues between CSOs and New Development Bank (BRICS Bank)

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CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT WITH BRICS



- The first ever official Civil BRICS was organized by Civic Chambers of Russian Federation on behest of the Russian government before the 7th BRICS Summit in Russia
- In the run up to 8th BRICS Summit in India, the Research and Information System for Developing Countries – RIS (a think tank of the Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India) with support from the Forum for Indian Development Cooperation (FIDC) organized the Second Civil BRICS
- Voluntary Action Network India (VANI), PRIA and Oxfam India organized several preparatory dialogues with various civil society groups before the 8th BRICS Summit
- The Provincial Government of Fuzhou hosted the Third Civil BRICS (combined with Think Tank, Media and Political Parties) before the 9th BRICS Summit with thin representation from civil society
- Due to political turmoil in Brazil did not host any Civil BRICS during its Chairship in 2019
- Due to Pandemic both Russia and India organized Civil BRICS online in 2020 & 2021
- A significant decision was taken during Indian Civil BRICS that it will be institutionalized with representation from civil societies from five BRICS countries

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CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT WITH ASEM

- Formation of Asia Europe People’s Forum (AEPF) in 1997. Since then, AEPF has organised 13 Peoples Forums.
- ASEM felt pressured enough to ‘receive’ AEPF recommendations.
- ASEM representatives have regularly met with the AEPF representatives and have addressed a number of the Forums.
- A watershed moment was the ASEM-6 in Helsinki, when for the first time representatives of the host governments addressed AEPF’s alternative summit.
- Impact of recommendations of each People’s Forum on the official agenda of ASEM has been low/limited.
- Representation from civil society at the forums have been unequal. More participation from Western European nations, Philippines, Indonesia and South Asia.
- AEPF seems to be more a gathering of (self-selected) NGOs that shape an agenda that is rather selective and probably not representative.

MECHANISM FOR AEPF

- Asia Europe People’s Forum (AEPF)
- In between the biennial people’s forums, AEPF is active through six thematic clusters.
- Recommendations at ASEM summits
- Host government address at AEPF summit

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CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT WITH MIKTA

- At the first senior officials meeting held in 2015, delegates exchanged views on ways to establish networks of think tanks and academics; to facilitate close cooperation among business communities; to advance common positions among members in multilateral forums; and to further youth and student exchanges between the member countries.
- Linkages between academia has been established overtime. Academic seminars were organized in Mexico during April 2014. In July 2015, two academic seminars took place simultaneously in South Korea and Australia.
- While the Joint communique of the 18th Foreign Ministers Meeting held in 2021 mentions that MIKTA countries recognize the value of engaging multiple stakeholders including Civil Society for deepening our bilateral ties and mobilizing various sources of innovations, but such engagements have not taken off with CSOs.
- Civil Society can bring extensive experience and innovations on working on SDGs and can contribute to the achievement of the national goals of MIKTA countries as well as the collective developmental goals.
- Sustainable development was identified as one key issue area in MIKTA’s 2015 Vision Statement.

MECHANISM FOR CSO ENGAGEMENT WITH MIKTA

- Growing engagement with academia.
- MIKTA engagement with CSOs have not really taken off.
- CSOs can contribute towards achievement of SDGs.

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CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT WITH APEC



- APEC was firstly publicly proposed by former Prime Minister of Australia Bob Hawke in January 1989.
- Till date, 21 Asia-Pacific Countries are the members of APEC and organised 29 Annual Meetings of Leaders.
- The major policies are developed and discussed through APEC Economic Leaders' Meetings, APEC Ministerial Meetings, Sectoral Ministerial Meetings, Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) and various Committees, Working Groups, and SOM Task Groups
- APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) shares annual reports to the Economic Leaders for improving the business and investment environment in the APEC region.
- A permanent APEC Secretariat, headed by an Executive Director with 3 year fixed term, provides support to various meetings.
- APEC Policy Support Unit (PSU) - a research and analysis arm for APEC.

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CHANNELS OF CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT



People's Processes	Government recognized tracks	Official Summits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative /parallel people led processes. • For example: People's BRICS. • Although these have wider participation of local Civil Society groups these processes are not well recognized by host Governments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officially recognized engagement tracks like Civil BRICS, AEPF, C20, and C7. • Here the civil society has an official engagement with Government. • Information is exchanged but effective participation of civil society is not ensured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official Summits. • Here engagement is limited. • Recommendations are seldom featured in the G20/BRICS declarations. • Civil society isn't engaged meaningfully in working group meetings.



CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT WITH GLOBAL INSTITUTIONS ISSUES & CHALLENGES

COMPARISON	G20	G7	BRICS	MIKTA	ASEM	APEC
<i>Well defined structures & processes</i>						
<i>Access to information & agenda</i>						
<i>Regularity</i>						
<i>Willingness to engage CSOs</i>						
<i>Diversity of CSOs</i>						
<i>Voices from the Global South</i>						
<i>Positive response to CSO suggestions</i>						

- The information - agenda for discussion and positions of various governments on those agenda – is often not made available to the CSOs – results in last minute preparations.
- CSOs from the Global South often lack their own resources, access to funds, qualified staff, and insider knowledge that is required for advocacy work at global stage.
- CSOs active in policy work via C20, C8/7 & AESF or even lobbying the Sherpas usually have a global reach. Such CSOs are predominantly rooted in the Global North.
- The Civil BRICS declarations are heavily guarded and prepared by the government affiliated institutions.

RECOMMENDATIONS



- There needs to be deeper collaboration among CSO leaders of the previous year, present year and coming year to help with continuity of process – the Troika arrangement in C20/ C7 seems a better option.
- C20/C7/APEF and others must facilitate more participation from actors from the Global South and non-member states, particularly low-income countries and fragile states.
- Civil society engagement must be more meaningful and sustained for them to bring to the table the voices of citizens, real and diverse.
- Ensure transparent processes of participation by CSOs, with an open application process that allows sufficient time for preparatory work before the forum; and ensure that visa requirements are not used to limit participation.
- The engagement of INGOs needs circumspection as some of the BRICS/MIKTA governments are not amenable to open dialogue with such INGOs. Civil society engagement with BRICS/MIKTA, has to be led by domestic civil society from within BRICS/MIKTA countries.

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RECOMMENDATIONS



- The Sherpas, Sous Sherpas & other high officials should regularly meet domestic civil society throughout the year, both prior to and after Working Group meetings.
- Develop a formal monitoring and reporting mechanisms, to evaluate the progress, actions and outcomes related to civil society recommendations and calls-to-action at relevant Ministerial Meetings and the Summit.
- Inviting CSOs to the Working Group meetings for providing insights on a thematic issues must be prioritized
- The agenda of these meetings should be shared ahead with the civil society.
- There needs to be a system to seek feedback from civil society, which allow CSOs to provide an input into the draft documents that the Governments are planning to adopt and suggest key topics

18

IV. Summary Proceedings of the AADF (26-28 Oct. 2021)

A. Day 1: Session 1 on Asia

B. Day 2: Session 2 on Africa

C. Day 3: Session 3 on Asia, Africa and Inter-regional (Asia-Africa)

Opening Session

Thomas E. Garrett, Secretary General of the Community of Democracies (CoD) delivered his welcome and opening remarks at the opening session. He first of all congratulated the ADN and participants on the collaboration between CSOs in Asia and Africa in their joint efforts build inter-regional or continental solidarity in a time of global crisis under the COVID-19 pandemic. Then he reminded the participants of the history of the democracy forums in Asia starting from the first Busan Democracy Forum (BuDF) which he attended in person in January 2018 upto the Kathmandu Democracy Forum held on 4-5 Nov. 2021 in a hybrid manner due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

He described the current global context under the COVID-19 and its impacts on every area of society including the economy, education, poverty, food security, migration and conflict as well as climate crisis, and emphasized that COVID-19 has posed a critical test to the world's democracies and global efforts to achieve the SDGs by 2030.

He also highlighted that many CSOs have effectively engaged to protect and promote civil space under the COVID-19 making use of the international mechanisms on SDGs and human rights such as the UN Voluntary National Review (VNR) and Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and such practices need to be more widely shared and amplified in CSOs internationally.

He ended his remarks with thanking the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea for her continued support for civil society efforts for democracy and SDGs in Asia and beyond.

Opening and Closing Session

Day 1(26 Oct.) and Day 3 (28 Oct.) / 2021

• Opening Session

12:00-12:15 (Nairobi) / 4:00-4:15 PM (Bangkok)

Welcome and Opening Remarks



Thomas E. Garrett
Secretary General,
Community of Democracies (CoD)

Introduction to the Program Agenda



Soo Yon Suh
ADN

• Closing Session

1:45-2:00 (Nairobi) / 5:45 -6:00 PM (Bangkok)

Adoption of the Recommendations

Closing Remarks



Ichal Supriadi
Secretary General, ADN



Karel Jiaan Antonio Galang
Program Officer, ADN



Claire Joen
Research Assistant

Session 1 on Asia

(26 Oct. 2021)

The Session 1 was moderated by James Gomes of Asia Center and 4 researchers presented their reports with the PPT and engaged in an interactive dialogue for inter-sub-regional comparison with 2 discussants under the following theme and guiding questions.

Theme:

- CSO engagement with the SDGs and Human Rights in the context of COVID-19 Pandemic in Africa and Asia
- State and Challenges of Civic Space and Democracy in Africa and Asia

Guiding Questions:

Given the internationally comparative data about SDGs, democracy, civic space and COVID-19 in Asia and Africa,

- What are major findings and assessment of the SDGs implementation at the national level in your sub-region in comparison with other sub-regions in Asia / Africa including main obstacles for the effective implementation of the SDGs in the context of the COVID-19? Commonalities and differences as well as good practices.
- What are the major findings and assessment of democracy and civic space in the sub-region in the context of COVID-19 in comparison with other sub-regions in Africa and Asia?
- What kinds of actions are urgently needed by the governments and CSOs to accelerate the delivery of SDGs for the Decade of Action (2021-2030) in the sub-region and Asia/Africa?
- What kinds of the lessons learnt from this research exercise you want to share with CSOs in Asia, Africa and beyond?

5 researchers below have presented their PPT and two discussants gave their comments on the presentations.

Please refer to the section III for the contents of the PPT.

Presenters

- Inkara Mukatova about Central Asia
- Gopal Krishna Siwakoti about South Asia
- Khoo Ying Hooi about Southeast Asia
- Aoi Horiuchi about Northeast Asia

Discussant

- Jyotsna Mohan, Asia Development Alliance (ADA)
- Pradeep Baisakh, GCAP Asia

Session 1 on Asia: SDGs and Civic Space in the Context of the COVID-19

12-2 PM (Nairobi) / 4-6 PM (Bangkok) on 26 Oct. 2021

Panelists



Inkara Mukatova, Kazakhstan
about Central Asia



Gopal K. Siwakoti, Nepal
about South Asia



Khoo Ying Hooi, Malaysia
about Southeast Asia



Aoi Horiuchi, Japan
about Northeast Asia

Moderator



James Gomez
Asia Center

Discussants



Jyotsna Mohan
Transparency, Accountability and
Participation (TAP) Network / Asia
Development Alliance (ADA)



Pradeep Baisakh
Global Call to Action against
Poverty (GCAP) Asia

Comments by 2 Discussants

Jyotsna Mohan, Asia Development Alliance (ADA)

The research outcome and presentation reaffirm the importance of SDG16 plus approach which focuses on the role of civil society, namely civic space and enabling environment. As you all know, ADA as a network of CSO national platforms in Asia has been advocating for the defense and promotion of civic space since its inception in 2013.

However, SDG16 has been neglected or ignored by many governments' Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the UN High-level Political Forum (HPLF) and Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD). I think it is important to mainstream the SDG16+ approach in the multi-stakeholder partnerships at all levels, national, sub-national as well as international as a way to address the issues related to civic space.

Another challenge is lack of both quantitative and qualitative data about civic space in the SDG monitoring. CSOs are challenged to provide more independent monitoring reports about the SDGs with focus on civic space and specially key related targets of the SDG 16 such as the 16.6, 16.7 and 16.10. ADA has been working to provide platforms and services for SDG16 plus monitoring and advocating in cooperation with the Asia Democracy Network (ADN) and Japan NGO Center for International Development Cooperation (JANIC) through Tokyo Democracy Forum (TDF) and its own SDG 16+ monitoring report in Asia.

We are confronted with several ongoing threats and challenges to civic space in Asia, in particular Myanmar and Afghanistan. Both cases remind us of the importance of democratic and effective governance which is one of the main pillars of the SDG 16.

Pradeep Baisakh, GCAP Asia

Many CSOs in Asia have engaged in democratization and democratic governance through various mechanisms and platforms and the SDGs is one of them. Inequality is one of the key issues for civil society, and specially vaccine inequality under the COVID-19 pandemic.

The first Global People's Assembly was organized by the GCAP in New York on 24-25 September 2019 in parallel with the UN SDG Summit to review the progress of the Agenda 2030, and the People's Assembly Declaration was adopted.

In 2021, GCAP virtually hosted the Global and Regional People's Assembly in September 2021 during the Global Week of Action in period of the UN General Assembly, and national people's assemblies in more than 40 countries. Through these initiative, people's voices and demands were articulated and presented to the national government and the UN.

The Asia People's Charter of Demand adopted and endorsed by 21 partner CSOs at the regional people's assembly contains a number of demands to address key issues in the areas of i) in human rights and democracy, ii) public health: need of a people's vaccine, iii) civic space, iv) climate justice and v) Income inequality and loss of livelihood. This Charter of Demand can be a contribution to joint advocacy efforts of CSOs in Asia and beyond to address inequality in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Session 2 on Africa

(27 Oct. 2021)

The Session 2 was moderated by Paul Okume, Africa Platform and 5 researchers presented their reports with the PPT and engaged in an interactive dialogue for inter-sub-regional comparison with 2 discussants under the following theme and guiding questions

Theme:

- CSO engagement with the SDGs and Human Rights in the context of COVID-19 Pandemic in Africa and Asia
- State and Challenges of Civic Space and Democracy in Africa and Asia

Guiding Questions:

Given the internationally comparative data about SDGs, democracy, civic space and COVID-19 in Asia and Africa,

- What are major findings and assessment of the SDGs implementation at the national level in your sub-region in comparison with other sub-regions in Asia / Africa including main obstacles for the effective implementation of the SDGs in the context of the COVID-19? Commonalities and differences as well as good practices.
- What are the major findings and assessment of democracy and civic space in the sub-region in the context of COVID-19 in comparison with other sub-regions in Africa and Asia?
- What kinds of actions are urgently needed by the governments and CSOs to accelerate the delivery of SDGs for the Decade of Action (2021-2030) in the sub-region and Asia/Africa?
- What kinds of the lessons learnt from this research exercise you want to share with CSOs in Asia, Africa and beyond?

Five researchers below have presented their PPT and two discussants gave their comments on the presentations.

Please refer to the section III for the contents of the PPTs.

- Hagar Mohamed Abdelmonsef about Northern Africa
- Caroline Usikpedo-Oliseowe about Western Africa
- Martin Tsounkeu about Central Africa
- Frank Soteri about Eastern Africa
- Tabi Okorn-Kabi and Mahendranath Busgopaul about Southern Africa

Discussants

- Deirdre De Burca, Forus International
- David Kode, CIVICUS

Session 2 on Africa: SDGs and Civic Space in the Context of the COVID-19

12-2 PM (Nairobi) / 4-6 PM (Bangkok) on Wednesday, 27 Oct. 2021

Panelists



Hagar Abdelmonsef, Egypt
about North Africa



Caroline Usikpedo-Oliseowe, Nigeria
about West Africa



Martin Tsounkeu, Cameroun
about Central Africa



Frank Soteri, Tanzania
about East Afric



Tabi Okorn-Kabi, Mauritius
about Southern Africa

Co-moderators



Paul Okume
Africa Platform



Mahendranath Busgopaul
Halley Movement Coalition,
Mauritius

Discussants



David Code
CIVICUS



Deirdre de Burca
FORUS International

Comments by David Kode, CIVICUS

CIVICUS has been publishing annual monitoring report that tracks civic space conditions in over 170 countries around the world including Africa. SDGs is important agenda and framework to address civic space like human rights. Specially SDG 16 is important goal to address civic space. Globally Voluntary National Review (VNR) on SDGs and Universal Periodic Review (UPR) on human rights are two official UN mechanisms where CSOs can address civic space globally.

Governments in Africa need to prioritize the recommendations from the UPR in their policy, specially access to information is very crucial for civic space under the COVID-19 pandemic. Quality of information and transparency about the public information on the state of COVID-19 is very important for the government's effective response to COVID-19.

Some governments used the COVID-19 as an excuse to maintain political power. Cape Verde is only country in Africa which is OPEN according to the CIVICUS monitoring. Zambia and Malawi are on the contrary challenging cases. We need to learn more from such cases.

Comments by Deirdre De Burca, Forus International

Forus International is a global alliance of CSOs composed of 68 national development CSO platforms including 25 from Africa. 2030 Agenda / SDGs provides a useful platform for multi-stakeholder collaboration for CSOs at the national and international levels.

According to the academic survey and research done by New Castle University in UK, one of the key challenges facing CSOs in Africa is effective coordination among CSOs specially sub-regional and regional level. The research outcome of 5 sub-regions this year produced in partnership with the AND can be a clear example and practice to address the challenge.

Digital civic space is new emerging challenge and opportunity for many CSOs globally including Africa. Private tech companies such as Facebook and Twitter play important roles in freedom of expression and information in cyber space, and CSOs need to engage with them to make sure that ICT services by them can contribute to the promotion of civic space positively.

Public development banks need to provide more resources for CSOs working to protect civic space as part of their official policy framework and SDG 16 and 17 need to be mainstreamed in their policy work. Specially SDG 16 plus approach need to be implemented nationally and globally.

Session 3 on Asia and Africa

(28 Oct. 2021)

The Session 3 was moderated by Anselmo Lee, Coordinator of the Asia Civil Society Partnership for Sustainable Development (APSD) and 3 researchers presented their reports with the PPT and engaged in an interactive dialogue for inter-regional comparison with 4 discussants under the following theme and guiding questions

Theme:

- State and Challenges of Civic Space and Democracy and Africa and Asia
- African and Asian CSOs' engagement in global institutions – UN, G20, etc.

Guiding Questions:

Given the international data and research outcome about Asian and African CSO engagement with SDGs, democracy, civic space and COVID-19,

- What is your assessment of SDGs implementation in the context of the COVID-19 in Asia and Africa? Summary and re-cap of the question no 1 of the session 1.
- What is your assessment of democracy and civic space in the context of the COVID-19 in Asia and Africa? Summary and recap of the guiding question no 2 of the session 1.
- How can we promote inter-regional cooperation between CSOs in Africa and Asia on common challenges related to civic space?
- How can we strengthen participation of CSOs from Africa and Asia in global campaigns / institutions and processes of global governance?

Three researchers below have presented their PPT and four discussants gave their comments on the presentations.

Please refer to the section III for the contents of the PPTs.

3 Presenters

- Presentation about Asia by James Gomes about Asia
- Presentation about Africa, Paul Okume about Africa
- Presentation about by Kaustuv Bandyopadhyay about Asia and African CSOs engagement in global governance

4 Discussants

- Oli Henman, Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD)
- Henri Ramdlaningrum, C20-Indonesia
- Beckie Malay, Coalition for the UN We Need (C4UN)
- Andreas Bummel, Democracy Without Borders (DWB)

Session 3 on Asia-Africa and Global :

12-2 PM (Nairobi) / 4-6 PM (Bangkok) on Thursday, 28 Oct. 2021

Moderator



Anselmo LEE
APSD

Panelists



James Gomez
Asia Center



Paul Okume
African Platform



Kaustuv Bandyopadhyay
PRIA

Discussants



Oli Henman
A4SD



Herni Ramdlaningrum
PRAKARSA, C20-Indonesia



Beckie Malay
C4UNWN



Martin Mavenjina
Democracy Without Borders (DWB)

Discussants

Oli Henman, A4SD

Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD) have emerged from a joint campaigning that we were doing in 2015 at the time there was the action 2015 campaign um that many of you were involved with um and i was able to follow quite a lot of the negotiations um with civicus at the time when

SDSN data and morning report can be useful.

The VNR which is state-led process is lacking accountability as it is voluntary and selective in terms of the coverage of the 17 SDGs. SDG 16 is the most neglected goal in the VNR as well-known. Many CSOs are these days engaging in independent monitoring of the SDGs to address accountability challenge, and People's Scorecard (PSC) is one of the international tools for CSO engagement.

Populism and erosion of democracy is global phenomenon including Europe, and SDG 16 can be a useful tool

to address such a challenge.

Funding gap is a real challenge to many CSOs in their advocacy work for civic space and SDGs. Direct cloud funding for small project through technological innovations can be an alternative funding instead of through big international CSOs and institutional donors. ZOBU project, 'Seek out truth' in 'African words in Togo, is one of the examples.

Henri Ramdlaningrum, PRAKARSA, C20-indonesia

C20 is a global coalition of CSOs engaged in the G20 Summit. As you know, G20 Summit was hosted by Italy in 2021 and to be hosted by Indonesia in 2022 and by India in 2023.

G20 summit is one of the important global platforms for CSOs to address civic space, and Indonesian CSOs are preparing to engage in cooperation with other CSOs from G20 countries as well as non-G20 countries.

C20 process in 2022 by Indonesia can be a good opportunity to revitalize the spirit of Bandung in 1955 which is embedded in South-South Cooperation today. Asia-Africa cooperation

AADF can be considered as a first step towards the people to people solidarity in Asia and Africa towards the 70th anniversary of the Bandung in 2025.

Beckie Malay, Coalition for the UN We Need (C4UN)

The Coalition for the UN We Need (C4UN) is the new name for the UN 2020 which was the coalition of the CSOs engaged in the reform of the UN in anticipation of the 75th anniversary of the UN. The research outcome give us a updated overview of the trends and challenges to democracy and civic space in the context of the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Correlation between Income inequality and vaccine inequality is an important aspect when impact of the COVID-19 on people's lives and human rights. Civis space and people's participation in the policy-making is also another important aspect in understanding and analyzing the differences in terms of the impact of the COVID-19 on human rights and the SDGs.

The Our Common Agenda is another opportunity for CSOs to engage in terms of promotion of civic space and democratic governance.

Martin Mavenjina, Democracy without Borders

Democracy without Borders has engaged in defending and promoting democracy and civic space internationally.

As many speakers pointed out, COVID-19 pandemic has impacted on democracy specially civic space severely. I think even before the COVID-19, civic space has been restricted under various types of laws and regulations in many countries in Africa. The situation has gotten worse under the COVID-19. Many research outcomes show that democratic governance is one of the important factors in effective response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

About vaccine issue, vaccine inequality, so-called vaccine apartheid is another crucial issue for Africa that need to be addressed in the spirit of equality and solidarity.

Funding gap is critical issue for many CSOs as many depend on western funding. It is still very difficult to get local funding in Africa. Corruption addressed in the SDG target 16.5 is a big obstacle to the effective implementation of the SDGs and the SDG 16 plus approach need to be applied in implementing the SDGs.

Closing Session

Closing Remarks by Ichal Supriadi, Secretary General, ADN

The 3 days of the AADF was very rich and inspiring experience for all participants from Asia and Africa as well as global partners.

There are many important points raised and discussed and I would like to highlight some which I think are important for our further reflection and follow-up actions; marginalization of vulnerable people and backsliding of democracy and democratic practices in the context of the COVID-19,, localizing human rights and SDGs at the sub-national level, and importance of international and inter-regional cooperation and solidarity specially in Global South.

I think AADF is an important initiative and venue to build international solidarity among CSOs in Asia and Africa, and the Declaration of the AADF which we discussed will be another guide for our joint endeavor in the future. ADN will continue to engage in this type of international solidarity building with your support and participation. Thank you.

Annex

A. Program of the AADF (26 to 28 Oct. 2021)

B. List of Participants

C. Selected Photos

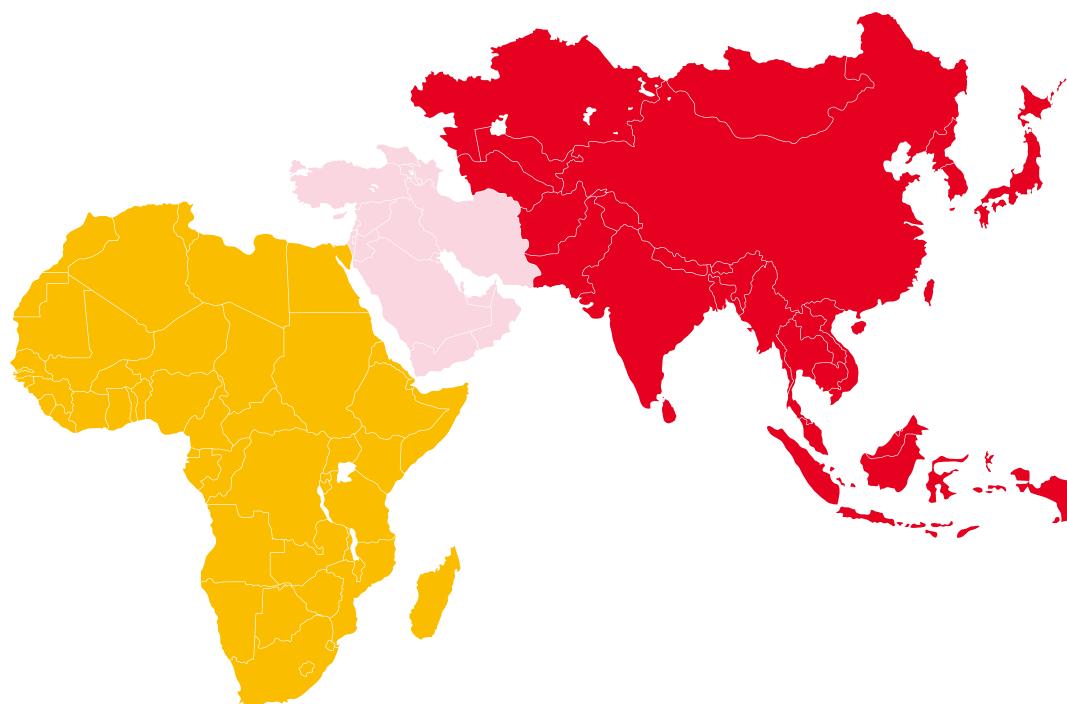
D. 21 Recommendations for Action and Commitment

Program Agenda and Schedule

2 hours per day / 26 to 28 October 2021 4-6 PM (Bangkok, GMT+7) / 6-8 PM (Seoul, GMT+9)

Time	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
BKK(GMT+7)	26 Oct. 2021(Tues.)	27 Oct. 2021(Wed.)	28 Oct. 2021(Thur.)
Theme and Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSO engagement with the SDGs and Human Rights in the context of COVID-19 Pandemic in Africa and Asia • State and Challenges of Civic Space and Democracy in Africa and Asia 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State and Challenges of Civic Space and Democracy and Africa and Asia • African and Asian CSOs' engagement in global institutions – UN, G20, etc.
Guiding Questions for panelists	<p>Given the internationally comparative data about SDGs, democracy, civic space and COVID-19 in Asia and Africa,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① What are major findings and assessment of the SDGs implementation at the national level in your sub-region in comparison with other sub-regions in Asia / Africa including main obstacles for the effective implementation of the SDGs in the context of the COVID-19? Commonalities and differences as well as good practices. ② What are the major findings and assessment of democracy and civic space in the sub-region in the context of COVID-19 in comparison with other sub-regions in Africa and Asia? ③ What kinds of actions are urgently needed by the governments and CSOs to accelerate the delivery of SDGs for the Decade of Action (2021-2020) in the sub-region and Asia/Africa? ④ What kinds of the lessons learnt from this research exercise you want to share with CSOs in Asia, Africa and beyond? 		<p>Given the international data and research outcome about Asian and African CSO engagement with SDGs, democracy, civic space and COVID-19,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① What is your assessment of SDGs implementation in the context of the COVID-19 in Asia and Africa? Summary and re-cap of the question no 1 of the session 1. ② What is your assessment of democracy and civic space in the context of the COVID-19 in Asia and Africa? Summary and recap of the guiding question no 2 of the session 1. ③ How can we promote inter-regional cooperation between CSOs in Africa and Asia on common challenges related to civic space? ④ How can we strengthen participation of CSOs from Africa and Asia in global campaigns / institutions and processes of global governance?
Moderator	James Gomes Asia Center	Paul Okume Africa Platform	Anselmo Lee APSD
4-6 PM	<p>Opening Session Welcome and opening remarks</p> <p>Session 1: Asia Panelists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 researchers • Central Asia • South Asia • Southeast Asia • Northeast Asia <p>Discussants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia Development Alliance (ADA) • Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP) Asia 	<p>Session 2: Africa Panelists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 researchers • North Africa • West Africa • Central Africa • East Africa • Southern Africa <p>Discussants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIVICUS • Forus International 	<p>Session 3: Asia-Africa and Global Panelists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • James Gomes (Asia) • Paul Okume (Africa) • Kaustuv Bandyopadhyay (Inter-regional: Asia and Africa) <p>Discussants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD) • C20-Indonesia • Coalition for the UN We Need (C4UN) • Democracy Without Borders (DWB) <p>Closing Session Recommendations Closing Remarks</p>

List of Participants



Asia

Coverage	Name	Organizational Affiliation
Asia – regional	James Gomes	Asia Center
	Yawee Butrkrawee	Asia Center
	Sakorn Opananon	Asia Center
Northeast Asia	Aoi Horiuchi	JANIC
	Akihito Hayashi	JANIC
	Masaki Inaba	GCAP Japan
	Yumiko Horie,	Save the Children Japan
	Haruna Kuraishi	JANIC
	Noriko Shibata	World Vision Japan
Central Asia	Inkara Mukatova	ARGO
South Asia	Gopal Krishna Siwakoti	Nepal INHURED
	Arzoo Karki	Nepal INHURED
	Shreejana Pokhrel	Nepal INHURED
Southeast Asia	Khoo Ying Hooi	University of Malaya, Malaysia

Africa

Coverage	Name	Organizational Affiliation
Africa – Regional	Paul Okumu	African Platform, Kenya
Northern Africa	Hagar Mohamed Abdelmonsef	Int'l Alliance for Peace and Development, Egypt
Western Africa	Caroline Usikpedo-Oliseowe	GCAP Nigeria
	Ogechi Starlet	GCAP Nigeria
Central Africa	Martin Tsounkeu	BETEC, Cameroun
	Djeukoua Mbiadjeu	Cameroun
	Adelaide Emaga Ngameni	Cameroun
Eastern Africa	Martina Kabisama	SAHRiNGON Tanzania Chapter
	Michael Kyande	Tanzania
	Justina Shauri	Tanzania
	Frank Soteri	Tanzania
Southern Africa	Mahendranath Busgopaul	GCAP- Mauritius
	Leena Boodhoo	Internet Child Safety Foundation

Inter-regional : Asia and Africa

Name	Organizational Affiliation
Kaustuv Bandyopadhyay	Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA)
Kaustuv Chakrabarti	Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA)

Organizers and Coordinators

Name	Organizational Affiliation
Ichal Supriadi	Secretary General, Asia Democracy Network (ADN)
Soo Yon SUH	Program Manager, Asia Democracy Network (ADN)
Karel Galang	Program Officer, Asia Democracy Network (ADN)
Anselmo Lee	Research Consultant, Coordinator of the Asia Civil Society Partnership for Sustainable Development (APSD)
Claire Jeon	Research Assistant

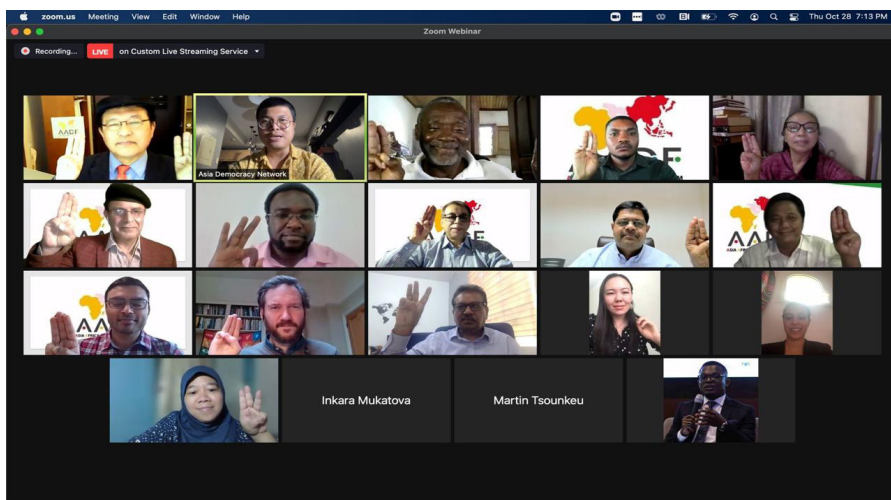
Selected Photos



Day 1:
Speakers at the Session on Asia



Day 2:
Speakers at the Session on Africa



Day 3:
Speakers at the Session on Asia-
Africa and Global



Thomas E Garrett,
Secretary General of the Community of Democracies



Ichal Priadi,
Secretary General, Asia Democracy Network (ADN)



SPEAKERS

Welcome, Opening and Closing Remarks

- Thomas G. CoD
- Ichal Supriadi
- Soo Yun Suh
- Karel Galang
- Claire Joen

Session 1 on Asia: SDGs and Civic Space in the Context of the COVID-19
12-2 PM (Nairobi) / 4-6 PM (Bangkok) on Tuesday 26 Oct. 2021

- Inkara Mukatova
- Gopal Krishna Siwakoti
- Khoo Ying Hooi
- Aoi Horuchi
- Jyotsna Mohan
- Pradeep Balsakh

Session 2 on Africa: SDGs and Civic Space in the Context of the COVID-19
12-2 PM (Nairobi) / 4-6 PM (Bangkok) on Wednesday, 27 Oct. 2021

- Hagar Abdelmonset
- Caroline Usikpedo-Oliseowe
- Martin Tsounkeu
- Frank Soteri
- Tabi Okorn-Tabi
- David Code
- Deirdre de Burca

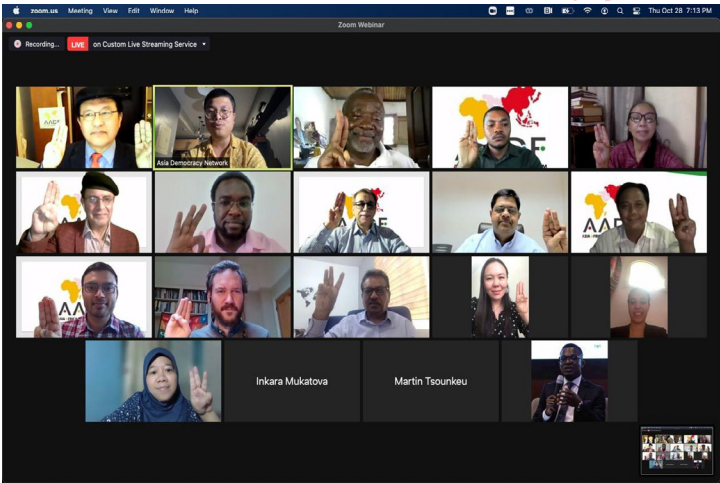
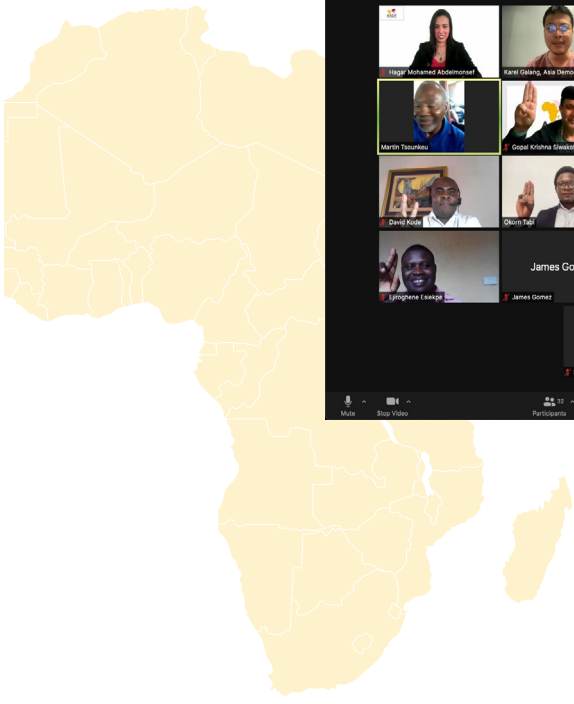
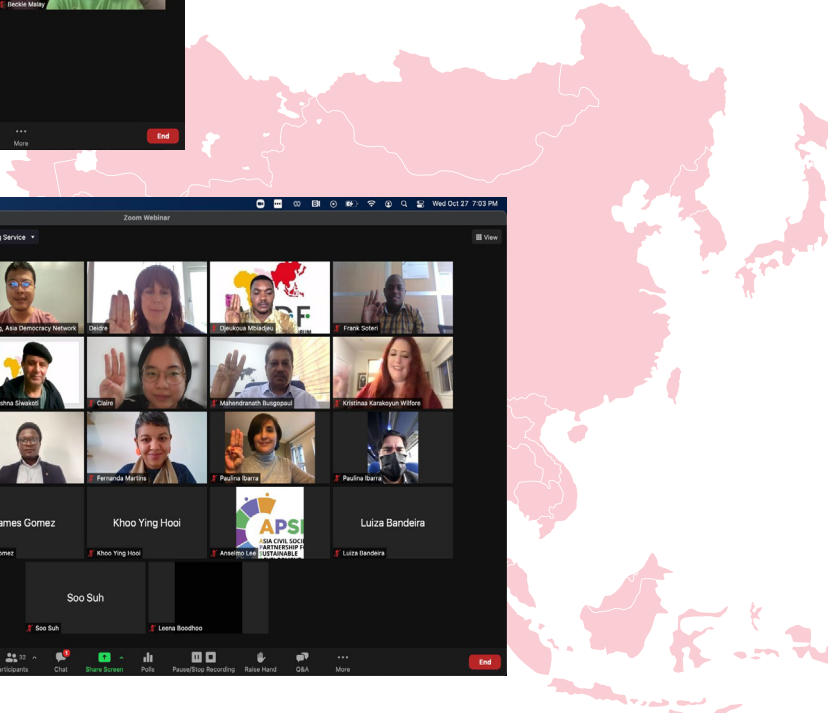
Session 3 on African, Asian CSOs and Global Governance
12-2 PM (Nairobi) / 4-6 PM (Bangkok) on Thursday 28 Oct. 2021

- Anselmo Lee
- James Gomez
- Paul Okume
- Kaustuv Bandyopadhyay
- Oli Henman
- Herni Ramdianingrum
- Beckie Malay
- Martin Mavensina

All speakers and Organizers
of the AADF 2021



Three Finger Salute as a sign of solidarity with people's struggle for justice in Myanmar and in the world





Asia Africa Democracy Forum (AADF)

Virtual, 26 to 28 October 2021

Defending and Promoting Democracy and Civic Space with the SDGs

Recommendations for Action and Commitments

- A. SDGs and human rights in the context of COVID-19
- B. Democracy and Civic Space in the context of COVID-19
- C. Asian and African CSOs' Engagement with International Organizations
- D. CSO Engagement and Commitment

We, participants of the Asia-Africa Democracy Forum (AADF) on 26-28 Oct. 2021 under the theme “Defending and Promoting Democracy and Civic Space with the SDGs”, adopt the following recommendations to the governments, international organizations and all stakeholders as common guide for Asian and African CSOs action to build global solidarity to meet global challenges related to the SDGs, democracy and civic space in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

A. SDGs and human rights in the context of COVID-19

1. Ensure that the Paris Agreement on climate change and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development / SDGs as considered as important blueprints and tools for response and recovery efforts from the COVID-19 pandemic.
2. Promote the meaningful and inclusive participation of communities and civil society as fundamental for the effective response and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, that must be human rights-based, people-centered, equity-focused, and designed through a gender-transformative lens.
3. Ensure free, fair and universal access to the COVID-19 vaccines as a global public good and universal health coverage instead of profit-making, ‘vaccine nationalism’ and ‘vaccine inequality’, through the approval of the Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) waiver under the auspice of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

4. Create and ensure a Universal Social Protection Floor for all through the implementation of the SDG Target 1.3 “implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable” and the establishment of a Global Fund for Social Protection.
5. Develop and apply an integrated and inclusive approach to the SDGs through a human rights-based, gender-transformative and conflict-sensitive approach, that considers interlinkages with SDG16 and 17.
6. Promote the interlinkages between SDGs and human rights through the Voluntary National Review (VNR) process and the human rights mechanisms, especially the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), Treaty monitoring and Special Procedures, and develop a multi-stakeholder participation mechanism similar to the UPR by including the CSO report as UN website.
7. Ensure the inclusion of quality and disaggregated data beyond the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), including citizen-generated data for effective monitoring of the SDGs implementation at all levels – locally, nationally, regionally and globally.
8. Ensure the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in the multi-stakeholder partnership (SDG 17.17), in particular, for the private sector that engages with the SDGs.
9. Urgently tackle the climate crisis through the full implementation of the Paris Agreement and other environmental agreements on biodiversity, desertification, etc., and promote a green and just energy transition to ensure a carbon-zero society.
10. Promote peace and prevent conflicts including through the new agenda for peace contained in the UN Secretary General’s “Our Common Agenda (2021) and Agenda for Disarmament - Securing Our Common Future (2018)” including the reduction of military expenditure by 3 percent annually (25% by 2030) and channel the savings towards peacebuilding, the SDGs and Paris Agreement on climate change,
11. Engage proactively with the UN Secretary General’s Our Common Agenda (Sept. 2021), especially through the proposed global summits, including Transforming Education Summit in 2022, Summit of the Future in 2023, and World Social Summit in 2025.

B. Democracy and Civic Space in the Context of the COVID-19

12. Address issues related to shrinking civic space, including digital cyber space and promote citizens participation in the response and recovery efforts from the COVID-19 pandemic through accountable legal and policy measures in accordance with the UN Guidelines for States on the right to participate in public affairs¹.
13. Ensure the financial sustainability of the CSOs in Africa and Asia domestically and internationally for their autonomous operation through effective financing for sustainable development including ODA for capacity-building, monitoring and advocacy on the SDGs and civic space.
14. Ensure equitable access to the Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs) for SDGs and human rights (SDG 17.6-8), enhance digital literacy and bridge the digital divide to defend and promote democracy and civic space.

¹ <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Pages/DraftGuidelinesRighttoParticipationPublicAffairs.aspx>

C. Asian and African CSOs' Engagement with International Organizations

15. Ensure and promote policy and institutional coherence among the United Nations, international organizations and processes such as International Financial Institutions (IFIs), Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), G7, G20, Brazil-Russia-India-China-South Africa (BRICS), Mexico-Indonesia-South Korea-Turkey-Australia (MIKTA), Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM), European Union(EU)-African Union (AU) Conference in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Climate Agreement, as well as international human right agreements,
16. Ensure that regional organizations in Asia and Africa such as Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), ASEAN+3, East Asia Summit(EAS), South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), 'BIMST-EC' (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand Economic Cooperation), Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), AU, Southern African Development Community (SADC), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), etc. establish and strengthen their partnerships with civil society through open and inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for citizen participation,

D. CSO Commitment and Action Plans

17. Support and strengthen the participation of youth, in particular, young women and girls in monitoring and advocacy efforts for the realization of the SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement, as well as human right instruments through inter-generational dialogue and partnerships,
18. Engage more actively with the SDGs monitoring and advocacy processes at the local, national, regional and global levels, such as the UN High-level Political Forum (HLPF) through independent CSO monitoring and advocacy reports, such as the People's Scorecard, spotlight reports, etc.,
19. Support and advocate for the creation of: i) an instrument for a UN World Citizens' Initiative²; ii) a UN Parliamentary Assembly³ and; iii) the office of a UN Civil Society Envoy of the "We the Peoples Campaign"⁴.
20. Engage proactively with the G20 Summit in Indonesia (2022), in India (2023) and with the C20 mechanisms in line with the 'Bandung Spirit' of 1955 Asian-African Conference, as a means of building solidarity between peoples and CSOs from the Global South, in particular Africa and Asia,
21. Continue to engage in the inter-regional dialogue and cooperation to build global solidarity led by the Global South in Africa, Asia, Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region and Latin America and Caribbean in 2022 and beyond, in partnership with the Community of Democracies (CoD).

<end>

² <https://www.worldcitizensinitiative.org/>

³ <https://www.unpacampaign.org/>

⁴ <https://www.wethepeoples.org/>

Asia Africa Democracy Forum (AADF)

Virtual, 26 to 28 October 2021

