



TANZANIA CHAPTER

WITH



BRINGS

AADE 2021 NARRATIVE REPORT (EASTERN AFRICA) (A presentation by Frank Soteri)

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2. COVID-19

1. State and Trends of COVID-19 – Cases and Deaths

Although the number of COVID-19 cases and fatalities might still appear comparatively low in Eastern Africa than in other world regions, the looming health shock of COVID-19 could have disastrous impacts on the continent’s already strained health systems, and could quickly turn into a social and economic emergency. Beyond health risks, the COVID-19 shock to African economies is coming in three waves:

- (i) lower trade and investment from China in the immediate term;
- (ii) a demand slump associated with the lockdowns in the European Union and OECD countries; and
- (iii) a continental supply shock affecting domestic and intra-African trade.

It is shaking commodity-driven growth models that had largely failed to create more and better jobs or improve well-being. On the health front, greater capacities to test, protect, treat and cure are essential. On the socio-economic front, policy measures should cushion income and jobs losses, while tackling the specific challenges of high informality. Beyond the immediate response, recovery strategies should include a strong structural component to reduce dependence on external financial flows and global markets, and develop more value-adding, knowledge-intensive and industrialized economies, underpinned by a more competitive and efficient services sector. Effective implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and the African Union’s productive transformation agenda can strengthen sub regional value chains, reduce vulnerability to external shocks, advance the digital transition, and build economic resilience against future crises.

Graphic 1: COVID-19 in Eastern Africa (Ranking by Cases and Deaths)

Country	Total Cases	Total Death	Total Recovery	Population
Ethiopia	367,857	6,572	343,764	118,821,373
Tanzania	26,196	725	NA	62,038,006
Kenya	254,057	5,314	247,489	55,376,479
Uganda	126,763	3,234	96,959	47,696,131
Somalia	22,693	1294	10,767	16,493,656
Rwanda	100,019	1,335	45,516	13,387,176
Burundi	20,200	38	773	12,370,216
South Sudan	12,546	133	12,169	11,371,821
Eritrea	7,003	48	6,795	3,613,013
Djibouti	13,443	186	13,280	1,007,491

Source: Worldometer last up to date November 11 2021.

Chart 1 above shows the ranking of COVID-19 cases and deaths in Eastern Africa. There are 342,175, 362 population in all 10 Eastern African countries. Ethiopia seems to lead the countries by population as it is having a number of 118 Million, followed by Tanzania with population size of 62 Million people, also followed by Kenya with population size of 55 Millions, then after Uganda followed with the population size of 47 Millions, Somalia ranked number five with the population size of 16 Millions, Rwanda is having 13 Millions, Burundi have 12 Million, While Eritrea and Djibouti cover the second last and last position according to the rank respectively with 3 and 1 Million population size.

We discuss the measure in response to sub regional Cases and Deaths by starting looking on different data per country, Example, Ethiopia had a Covid 19 Cases total number of 367,857 people, while the lowest COVID-19 country with low Cases is Eritrea having 7,003 Cases only. Country like Tanzania, Burundi, South Sudan, Somali and Djibouti had very few Cases of population not over 20,000 infected people, compared to other Nation on Eastern Africa sub regional and it was caused by the readiness of the government on responding to the pandemic while allowing the economic activities to be carried as always being, no total lock down implemented in most of these countries mentioned.

There is also another group includes Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda who were super power to the measures of fighting Covid 19 as they implemented following all the steps in stopping Corona infection from spreading at large in their countries, they locked down, Schools, Churches, Mosques and all the gathering but the infection of Covid 19 cases seems to be high with 200 Million people and 100 Million people infected with Covid in Rwanda and Uganda compared to other countries in Eastern Africa sub regional, We are having a challenge here in Eastern African countries as we have been implementing the procedures of tackling the pandemic spread in different ways according to the wishes of a particular country, Example Tanzania at first refused to announce the number of Covid cases nor it refused to have Covid 19 in its boundary until this year June 2021.

This data in COVID-19 cases correspond with the number of deaths per million.

2. State and Challenges related to Vaccination

Eastern Africa’s largest-ever immunization drive is well underway, with COVID-19 vaccines being administered in almost all Eastern African countries.

Vaccines are the most critical tool to end the pandemic and to save lives and livelihoods. Equitable access to safe and effective vaccines is crucial and Eastern Africa must not be left behind. No-one is safe until everyone is made safe by vaccination.

Safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines are a game-changing tool in the fight against COVID-19, but for now we must keep wearing masks, washing our hands, ensuring good ventilation indoors, physically distancing and avoiding crowds.

Being vaccinated does not mean that we can throw caution to the wind and put ourselves and others at risk, particularly because research is still ongoing into how much vaccines protect not only against disease but also against infection and transmission.

WHO is at the centre of Africa’s COVID-19 vaccine rollout, providing crucial coordination assistance, comprehensive policy and technical guidance and tailored policy and practical support to African countries and Eastern African countries in particular.

Graphic 2: Vaccination Rates in Eastern Africa

COVI 19 VACCINATION REPORT IN EASTERN AFRICA.

COUNTRY	HIGH DEATH RATE RECORD	NUMBER OF TOTAL CASES	NEW DEATH	HIGH DEATH RATE RECORD	DOSES PROVIDED	PEOPLE FULL VACCINATED	% OF PEOPLE VACCINATED
Burundi	2,167 (19 – 25 September 2021)	94	0	29- (1-7 August 2021)	1,035	144	2.08%
Djibouti		6	3		92,097	26,087	2.68%
Eritrea	514(13-19 June)	122	3	4(18 June 2021)	NA	NA	NA
Ethiopia	14,626(16-18 March 2021)	1760	78	321(26-16 September)	5,055,958	1,391,584	1.24%
Rwanda	9,078(11-17 July)	199	3	9381(24 July 2021)	6,765,616	2,269,455	17.97%
Kenya	9,304(March 27 2021)	545	32	213(21 August 2021)	5,751,332	1,925,573	3.66%
Somalia		1240	86		691,649	320,482	2.08%
Uganda	22,279(22-28 August)	393	12	993(4-10 July)	3,898,698	415,486	0.94%

	2021)						
Tanzania	24,479(26 September)	42	0	669(26 September)	1,001,610	965,778	1,66%
South Sudan	1,343(21-27 February 2021)	94	0	7(13 July 2020)	144,576	59,737	0.54%

Source: John Hopkins University Information Centre as of 11 November 2021

For the vaccination rate, this report uses the data from John Hopkins University as of 11 November 2021, as shown in Graphic 2. From the data, No single country which have reached 50% of the vaccination rate. Country like Rwanda have almost tried to get the Vaccines to its people as it has 6Millions Vaccines and so far have Vaccinated more than 2Millions people in their territory, making a 17.9% almost 18% of Vaccination only. The rest of the country like Burundi, Eritrea, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia, Djibouti and Ethiopia have received Vaccination up to 5Millions Vaccines(Kenya) but Vaccination process have never be done to its people where by only they have vaccinated their people to 3% only, and the challenge is that these Vaccines are very expensive, the people in these countries cannot afford under this circumstance to spend 200\$ to buy a Vaccine dose, while his/ her family go to bed hungry, in most of the Countries which seems to Vaccinated its people in large number like Rwanda and Tanzania(Reentry), they under gone the process of Vaccinating people for free of charge, therefore it helped the country to sensitize large number of people to receive vaccination.

A Country like Tanzania received 1Million Johnson Johnson Dose of Vaccines as the donation from US government where by the vaccines were all used and reentry it have received another 500,000 Sinopharm dose from china. Rwanda and Uganda used AstraZeneca, Burundi also used Sinopharm Vaccines from China, While Eritrea remain to be the only nation in Eastern Africa which have never inquired any kind of Vaccine from any part of the world.

There are generally some challenges observed in the slowness when it comes to the vaccination rate. Apart from some governments struggling with under-capacity, such as Somalia and South Sudan, most countries face challenges of the public resistance to accept the vaccine. This reveals the issue of belief in science, especially in countries with strong traditional cultural values intertwined with the misinformation and disinformation challenge.

3. Progress on SDGs

3.1 Overall implementation

In a real sense when we are talking about Eastern African states we always refers to; Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar,

Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda; a highly diverse region consisting of 13 countries and not 11 countries, they all share the culture, land, norm ethnicity, even believes. The 13 countries are highly diverse with a mixture of democratic and authoritarian and military nature of the political system, and their economic levels are also not equal. As the fastest growing region on the African continent, Eastern Africa had an average annual GDP growth rate of 6.6 percent between 2014 and 2018, more than double the continental average. With a 6.1 percent growth rate in 2019, following 6.6 percent in 2018, the high growth rate is set to continue.

Improvements in agricultural production and sustained infrastructure investment have maintained growth and will continue to do so; meanwhile, resolution of the political conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia promises to provide a boost to growth in the Horn of Africa. Socially, too, there have been important gains for the region. Life expectancy, a broad indicator of welfare and living standards, has increased in the region by 6.7 years over the past decade, with some countries registering historically unprecedented gains; for example, Kenya and Rwanda both registered increases in excess of eight years. This report carries a preliminary analysis of this question, using the examples of Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda. The conclusions are informative: all three countries give a priority to investment in infrastructure, necessary to sustain the high rates of economic growth. Education also receives significant attention, but allocations to health tend to lag. This is unfortunate, particularly as the SDG Centre's Index and Dashboard Report (2019) finds that, in terms of meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of Agenda 2030, the steepest challenges for Eastern Africa are SDG 3, 9 and 16 (i.e. good health and wellbeing; industry, innovation and infrastructure; peace, justice and strong institutions) with all countries, except Seychelles, scoring red

Significance of the theme to Africa: The theme offers opportunity to call and focus attention on critical factors, which if not addressed or well managed can undermine the creation of sustainable and resilient societies in the region.

First, continued high levels of extreme poverty in Africa: Despite progress in tackling poverty in the region, Africa remains the most poverty-stricken region in world. Africa is currently host to approximately two-thirds of the world's extreme poor. Disheartening projections show that by the end of 2018 there could be about 3.2 million more people living in extreme poverty than they were before. The trajectory was not consistent with the ambition of eliminating of all forms of poverty by 2030. An urgent step change in efforts was needed to correct the path and ensure that SDG 1 is achieved by Eastern Africa States within the set timeframe.

Secondly, inequality: The good growth rates registered by countries in sub region over the past two decades have not contributed to the reduction of inequality. Implementing the SDGs and Agenda 2063 provides Eastern African countries the opportunity to reconfigure development plans which offer a central seat to inclusive structural transformation to generate growth that benefits the majority of their population including those working in the agricultural sector, the youth and other marginalized groups.

Thirdly, Eastern Africa's inherent vulnerability to the impacts of climate change: A large body of literature abounds with evidence demonstrating that Eastern Africa is one of the sub regions

most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. For instance, related to SDG 6. Which is under review during the current session of HLPF, predictions are that by 2025, twelve Eastern African countries would be limited to 1,000- 1,700 m³ of water per person per year, and the population at risk of water stress could be up to 460 million people in the region. The momentum to ensure climate change adaptation and mitigation in the region should therefore be increased alongside that to achieve the SDGs.

Fourthly, high rates of degradation and depletion of land, water, forests and biodiversity resources: More than 62 per cent of the population in Eastern Africa depends directly on ecosystem services for food, water, energy, health and livelihood needs. The total fishery value added (inland, marine and coastal) alone is 13 billion per year in the region. Pervasive degradation and depletion of ecosystem resources poses serious threats to Eastern Africa's social and economic stability and long-term sustainable development. For instance, recent assessments indicate that every 5 per cent loss of GDP, which is partly caused by land degradation, is associated with a 12 per cent increase in the likelihood of violent conflict.

Fifthly, Eastern Africa's rapidly growing population and the fast pace of urbanization need to be well managed: Eastern Africa's population is expected to double to 6.5 billion by 2050 and half of the population of the region will live in urban areas by 2035. These trends combined with rising per capita consumption, are set to escalate requirements for employment, food, water, energy and shelter. Sustainable consumption and production patterns will, thus, be indispensable to building resilient and sustainable societies in Eastern Africa.

Clean water and sanitation, in Eastern Africa, excluding the proportion of people with access to safely managed sources of drinking water remains at only 23.7 per cent, although data is not available for all countries. Eastern Africans largely do not have access to safe drinking water at the same rates as the rest of the world. Hidden in this figure is also, as is usual, an urban rural divide in terms of access. The global average for population using a safely managed drinking water source is 71 per cent.

Climate change, droughts, floods and water management further impede access to safe drinking water in Eastern Africa. Tackling water stress requires better governance of water resources, infrastructure investments, access to appropriate technology and policies to improve management of water scarcity.

Defined as the ratio of total freshwater withdrawn to total renewable freshwater resources above a threshold of 25 per cent. Scarcity of water in the region has long been a problem, and climate change is set to exacerbate it. Eastern Africa Electrification rate in Sub-Saharan Africa (2014), Urban 17% 70% Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania expanded access to electricity by at least 3% of their population annually between 2010 and 2016.

Affordable and clean energy.

Access to energy has been rising across Africa, but particularly in rural areas, many people remain disconnected from power supplies. Eastern Africa in general has abundant reserves of fossil fuels and also plentiful sources of renewable energy, but harnessing these resources remains a challenge. In 2014, across the whole Eastern Africa area, approximately 47 per cent of people had access to electricity. This stands in contrast from approximately 38 percent in 1990.

Rural populations, however, still have particularly concerning lack of access to electricity. The electrification rate of 17 per cent in Sub-Saharan Africa shows an acute lack of one of the basic precursors of economic and social improvement, and requires urgent policy attention.

Eastern Africa's renewable energy potential remains largely untapped. Renewable energy resources are abundant in Africa but dominated by biomass. Meanwhile, demand for modern renewable energy is growing and technology costs are falling. Hydro power generation, a renewable source of energy, is the single largest source of electricity in Africa, contributing to slightly over 60 per cent of the continent's supply. However, despite its strong potential, solar power remains largely untapped. There is scope for utilization of newer technologies such as solar power to be more fully exploited. The International **Renewable Energy** Agency reports that only half of African countries had undertaken national resource assessments for one or more renewable energy sources as of 2016.

Efficiency in energy use is improving but reliance on biomass poses a challenge to progress. Improving access to energy efficient cooking stoves will significantly improve energy efficiency in Eastern Africa. Energy intensity levels in Africa have been decreasing at an annualized rate of 1.6 per cent between 2004 and 2014, thanks to Burundi, Ethiopia, Seychelles, and Uganda which have made the greatest strides. However, the intensity levels in Eastern Africa remain significantly higher than the world average largely due to the use of inefficient cooking appliances which comprises approximately 80 per cent of residential energy in Eastern Africa. Indeed, the absolute number of people without access to energy efficient cooking stoves continues to rise in Eastern Africa, with around 300 million people cooking with solid biomass. Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania expanded access to electricity by at least 3 percent of their population annually between 2010 and 2016.

Sustainable cities and communities.

The rapid urbanization taking place in Eastern African countries is presenting a number of difficult to manage transitions. Eastern Africa has the highest proportion of slum dwellers compared to other world regions. While the proportion of urban dwellers in Eastern Africa has been declining, in absolute terms, there were estimated to be over 100 million slum dwellers in 2014. Weak public transport systems and a general lack of planning results in cities that are more challenging to live in, more expensive, and more insecure.

Despite high rates of urbanization in Eastern Africa, its cities are costly and often produce little in the way of exports, being more oriented towards non tradable goods and services. The costs of food, housing and transportation are relatively and unnecessarily high among Eastern African cities due to coordination failures, weak policies and property rights.

Cities in Eastern Africa are also polluted, and problems with pollution can be exacerbated by rapid economic growth, Uganda and Kenya had cities that measured more than six times the recommended limit of PM2.5 particulate matter

Responsible production and consumption Post harvest losses are high in Eastern Africa and in the context of rising population, are an unsustainable production practice. Eastern Africa over 30 per cent of its approximately 230 million tons of annual food production (equivalent to more than some \$4 billion), because of poor post-harvest handling. Responsible production and consumption Resource consumption is driven to a large degree by population increases. Given

that Eastern Africa's population is still rapidly increasing while other sub regions are only increasing slowly, or even declining, Eastern Africa's share of global population will increase from its current 16 per cent to 20 per cent in 2030.

Life on land

Eastern Africa's ecosystems are under growing threat of degradation. Globally, forest area as a proportion of total land area has been on a declining trend over the past two and a half decades, with the fastest decline registered in Eastern Africa. Within Eastern Africa, there exist wide variations in the rate of deforestation with the fastest rate of deforestation occurring in the sub region. Rapid deforestation is actually coinciding with measures to manage forests: between 2005 and 2010, almost every country in Eastern Africa registered an increase in the proportion of forest area with long-term management plans. Better news is that Africa outperforms most of the world's regions in the conservation and sustainable use of its mountain resources. Mountain ecosystems are important of biological diversity, especially for endemic plants and animals. All Eastern African countries are increasing the coverage of protected mountain resources. Eastern has a Mountain Green Cover Index of 90 per cent, well above the global average of 76 per cent and falling behind only Oceania and South Eastern Asia at 96 per cent and 98 per cent, respectively.

Challenges

10 ECA Awareness about the interrelationship of the SDGs with existing international commitments; Limited capacities to coherently integrate the multiple frameworks in national planning frameworks; ' Limited capacities for evidence-based prioritization and sequencing of policy interventions; Weak M&E (timely, reliable and accessible data) capacities to track progress; Coordination and adoption of multi Sectoral approaches to the implementation of the SDGs. SU. 2018 High level Political Forum

- Limited awareness about the interrelationship of the SDGs with existing international commitments such as Agenda 2063. The Paris Agreement, the SAMOA Pathway, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.
 - Limited capacities to coherently integrate the multiple frameworks in national planning frameworks.
 - Limited capacities for evidence-based prioritization and sequencing of policy international in a way that leverages inter Sectoral synergies and minimizes policy trade-offs:
 - Weak M&E capacities to track progress on the multiple agendas in a coherent manner;
 - Challenges in prorating or reconciling the long-term targets of the SDGs with the shorter-term targets of national medium-term strategies.
 - Challenges in reorienting Sectorial institutions to coordinate and adopt multisectoral approaches to the implementation of the SDGs.
1. Underlining these challenges is the dearth of timely, reliable and accessible data to inform evidence based policymaking and performance tracking. In the absence of such information, budgetary allocations are not effectively aligned to priorities or performance thus resulting in sub-optimal resource allocations.

2. Finally, for countries on IMF programs, there is often a disconnect between the macroeconomic framework of the Fund, which is largely short term oriented, and the medium to long term objectives of the national development plan. In such situations, there is the risk of policy incoherence and failure.

Emerging Opportunities:

- **Mainstreaming Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS):** The United Nations has undertaken several joint Mainstreaming Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) missions to a number of Eastern African countries to provide an integrated percent census data (some censuses dating back to the 1970s or 1980s) 2018 High Level Political Forum Africa countries are making major effort to fairness science, technology and innovation (STI) for the implementation of the SDGS and Agenda 2063 goals. Today, half of African countries have adopted STI policies aligned with the needs of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa (STISA) 2024. The mobile ecosystem also employed about 3.5 million in the region last year, and contributed \$13 billion to the public sector through taxes. In 2016 the mobile industry contributed to \$110 billion to Sub-Saharan Africa economies, equivalent to 7.7 percent of the regional GDP. EGA plays a pivotal role in advancing science, technology and Innovation. (STI) as means of implementing SDGs across the African continent. Besides its support in the development of the AU's Sciences, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa (STISA) 2014, which helps in restructuring national STI policy development in the context of SDG and Agenda 2063, EGA helps AU's agencies to strengthen national STI policy monitoring agencies to improve both the collection of STI statistics and the conduct of surveys on progress in implementation of national STI policies and strategies. Such surveys based on improved statistics are helping STI agencies formulae best recommendations both at REC and country levels on best ways of increasing STI readiness as a means implementing a number of SDGs.
- EGA continues to support the growth in the use of ICT, develop and strengthen institutional capacity and make the link with the private sector. As spaces for exchange and promotion of knowledge through multi-stakeholder platforms and a series of regional face-to-face meetings, EGA convenes an annual Africa Regional review of World Summit of Information Society (WSIS) outcome to strengthen the regional perspective of the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines and alignment of the WSIS and SDG processes as well as Senior Expert Dialogue on STI. EGA is playing a key role in supporting the Sahel countries to transform their economy through digital economy as a main vehicle to create growth, employment and supporting the increased competitiveness and diversification of their economies as well as to take advantage of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Sub regional and national efforts are being taken to address the large gaps in data and statistics so as to ensure evidenced-based policy design and implementation, and progress reporting on the 2030Agenda and Agenda 2063. Specifically, on SDGs and agenda 2063, the key EGA interventions have been:

- Development of an integrated Regional Indicator Framework for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063. A handbook on the Integrated Regional Indicator Framework has been produced.
- Strengthening institutional environment, cooperation, dialogue and partnerships for the production and utilization of SDGs indicators.
- Promoting data disaggregation.
- Enhancing the Integration of administrative data, big data and geospatial information for the compilation of SDG indicators.

VNR Report

Graphic 6: VNR Submission

Country	Burundi	Djibouti	DRC Congo	Ethiopia	Eritrea	Kenya	Rwanda	Uganda	Somalia	Tanzania
1 st VNR	2020	2022	2019	2017	2022	2017	2019	2016	2022	2019
2 nd VNR	NA	NA	2020	2022	NA	2020	NA	2020	NA	NA
3 rd VNR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: United Nation, Sustainable Development Knowledge platform.

As indicated in Graphic 6, Uganda was the earliest to submit its VNR report, in 2016 when the mechanism started. This was followed by Ethiopia and Kenya who submitted their VNR reports for the first time in 2017, Tanzania and DRC Congo were the third to submit their VNR Reports for the first time on 2019, also we are reading about the countries which underwent the second time VNR Report as DRC Congo, Kenya and Uganda who gave the report on the year, 2020 While Ethiopia is intending to do it for the second time in 2022. The remaining Djibouti, Eritrea and Somalia are also intending to undertake VNR for the first time in 2022.

SDSN SDG Index 2018 to 2020

The SDG index has its advantages, including using a large set of information and can be used to benchmark, for instance, the current level of health and education outcomes against comparators.

Graphic 7: SDG INDEX 2018 - 2020

COUNTRY	YEAR 2018			YEAR 2019			YEAR 2020		
	E.A Rank	A.Rank	Scores	E.A Rank	A.Rank	Scores	E.A Rank	A.Rank	Scores
Burundi	6	32	50.9	6	34	50.3	6	39	50.37
Djibouti	7	40	47.9	7	36	49.7	5	35	51.30
Ethiopia	8	44	45.0	5	21	53.2	4	12	54.15
Eritrea	5	23	51.8	8	47	43.3	8	48	44.17
Kenya	3	16	56.2	2	15	56.6	1	12	58.53
Rwanda	1	11	57.9	1	12	57.9	2	16	57.65
South Sudan	10	NA	NA	10	52	29.2	10	52	32.35
Somalia	9	50	36.2	9	49	40.1	9	49	42.73
Tanzania	4	19	54.7	3	16	55.9	2	16	57.65
Uganda	2	13	56.8	4	18	54.9	4	19	55.71

Sources: Africa SDG Index Report.

As shown in Graphic 7, across the sub-region, we observe the different ranking and performance of the Eastern African countries between 2018-2020. We observe that the SDG scores of Burundi and Somalia have been somewhat consistent between by holding the Eastern African Country rank(6) Burundi and rank (9) for Somalia, as Rwanda and Djibouti had persisted for two consecutive years(2018 -2019) with the position in the Eastern African Rank(1) Rwanda and (7) Djibouti While Uganda and Eritrea had maintained their two position in 2019 and 2020 as Eritrea ranked 8(2019 -2010) and Uganda ranked 4(2019-2020) in the sub regional . While a country like Tanzania and Kenya has experienced a rise in sub regional Rank from position number 4(2018), 3(2019) and number 2 (2020) as Kenya scored rank number3 (2018), 2(2019) and 1(2020) at a sub-regional level.

Also comparing the African Rank you find that they are not Consistent for example Burundi in all three (3) years had persisted in rank 6(2018), rank 6(2019) and again rank6 (2020) in sun regional but in the regional rank it scored 50.9(2018), 50.3(2019) and 50.37(2020). South Sudan has experienced to be the lowest Country in all the three years holding the last rank number 10 in Eastern Africa with least score mark in performance has nothing recorded in 2018 as the score marks in 2018, while scoring 29.2(2019) and 32.35(2020).

Also looking at African rank(A.Rank) above we find that at the level of African continent the level was dropping in the achievement which did not affect the sub region rank score, example in Burundi they Scored a sub region rank at 6(2018) with regional rank 32(2018), the following year in sub regional was ranked 6(2019) but in regional position dropped by two(2) rank to 34(2019), and the third year in sub regional was ranked 6(2020) but in regional was ranked 39(2020) dropping another five(5) rank.

Generally the trend of per Index above is that the three countries of Kenya Rwanda and Uganda have seen performing better in the SDG'S implementation with the leading Scores which they tend to exchange in the year as in 2018 – 2019 Rwanda ranked number 1 in the Sub regional, Kenya Ranked number 3 While in 2020 Kenya was Number 1 and Rwanda shifted to number 2 at the sub regional level.

In the graphic above we have observed further in the SDG's goal implementation for every country, on the sample we are taking the 2020 SDG's implementation per country in the sub regional as explained bellow:

Kenya.

It was the leading country on the implementation of SDG in 2020, succeeded to work on every SDG goal as expressed here in percentage performance, goal 1(57.6%), goal 2(49.6%), goal 3(55.8%), goal 4(62.4%), goal 5(65.8%), goal 6(45.5%), goal 7(53.9), goal 8(77.0%), goal 9(31.9), goal 10(20.5%), goal 11(49.0%), goal 12(91.2%), goal 13(95.2%), goal 14(65.6%), goal 15(65.5%), goal 16(55,3%) and goal 17(54.2%).

The highest performance on the SDG implementation went to goal 13(95.2%) While The lowest performance on the SDG implementation went to goal 10(20.5%).

Rwanda.

It was number two(2) in rank at sub regional, it implemented only 16 SDG's and goal 17 were not implemented as it is shown; goal 1(43.0%), goal 2(40.2%), goal 3(67.0%), goal 4(52.1%), goal 5(87.1%), goal 6(58.4%), goal 7(45.4%), goal 8(76.0%), goal 9(29.4%), goal 10(18.2%), goal 11(42.5%), goal12(73.4%), goal 13(99.5%), goal 14(66.5%), goal 15(68.5%) and goal 16(55.1%).

The highest performance on the SDG implementation went to goal 13(99.5%), While
The lowest performance on SDG's implementation went to goal 9(29.4%).

Tanzania.

It was number 3 in sub regional rank implementing all the SDG's in 2020 as expressed; goal 1(42.7%), goal 2(41.1%), goal 3(50.6%), goal 4(46.1%), goal 5(66.5%), goal 6(50.1%), goal 7(53.5%), goal 8(71.5%), goal 9(24.8%), goal 10(53.7%), goal 11(49.0%), goal 12(83.1%), goal 13(98.4%), goal 14(73.1%), goal 14(68.0%), goal 15(65.2%), goal 16(57.5%) and goal 17(42.2%)

The highest performance on the SDG's implementation went to goal 13(98.4%), While
The lowest performance on SDG's implementation went to goal 9(24.8%).

Uganda.

It performed number four (4) at a sub-regional rank, it implemented sixteen(16) SDG's as explained;

Goal 1(69.1%), goal 2(40.8%), goal 3(52.8%), goal 4(55.3%), goal 5(65.4%), goal 6(44.9%), goal 7(48.1%), goal 8(63.2%), goal 9(21.1%), goal 10(45.4%), goal 11(34.1%), goal 12(75.9%), goal 13(99.3%), goal 14(68.0%), goal 16(54.3%) and goal 17(51.5%)

Goal 15 is missed and the Highest performance in SDG's implementation went to goal 13(99.3%) While

The lowest performed SDG went to goal 9(21.1).

Ethiopia.

Scored fifth(5) in rank on sub regional level; It implemented all the SDG's performing by percentage as explained; Goal 1(53.5%), goal 2(42.9%), goal 3(47.1%), goal 4(35.2%), goal 5(54.5%), goal 6(35.8%), goal 7(58.4%), goal 8(70.9%), goal 9(19.5%), goal 10(62.0%), goal 11(44.1%), goal 12(82.9%), goal 13(95.9%), goal 14(67.2%), goal 16(50.5%), goal 16(42.3%).
Goal 15 was missing.

The highest goal score by percentage went to goal 13(95.9%) While
The lowest performance by percentage is goal 9(19.5%).

Djibouti.

It ranked sixth position on the sub regional level, while implementing all the 17 SDG's as follows:

Goal 1(66.5%), goal 2(36.2%), goal 3(49.4%), goal 4(35.9), goal 5(42.8), goal 6(63.4), goal 7(26.6%), goal 8(56.3%), goal 9(36.9%), goal 10(18.8%), goal 11(53.4%), goal 12(88.7%), goal 13(73.2%), goal 14(44.1%), goal 15(51.1%), goal 16(59.9%) and goal 17(69.0%).

The highest goal performed was goal 12(88.7%) While
The lowest goal to be performed was goal 10(18.8%).

Burundi.

It was ranked seventh (7) in the sub regional rank implemented sixteen goals and missed one goal as it is seen:

Goal 1(8.0%), goal 2(36.8%), goal 3(50.3%), goal 4(50.4%), goal 5(67.2%) goal 6(54.9%), goal 7(36.2%), goal 8(43.7%), goal 9(10.1%), goal 10(58.2%), goal 11(44.6%), goal 12(75.2%), goal 13(99.7%), goal 15(83.3%), goal 16(48.0%), and goal 17(31.7%).

Goal 14 was not implemented.

The highest goal to be implemented was goal 13(99.7%) While
The lowest attained goal was goal 1(8.0%)

Congo DRC.

At a certain time it was included in Easterner African countries including Seychelles. In 2020 it was ranked number eighth (8th) in the sub regional rank. It implemented all the 17 SDG's as explained;

Goal 1(7.6%), goal 2(32.8%), goal 3(42.0%), goal 4(54.9%), goal 5(39.2%), goal 6(43.4%), goal 7(41.0%), goal 8(54.7%) goal 9(11.1%), goal 10(43.2%), goal 11(36.2%), goal 12(77.6%), goal 13(99.3%), goal 14(57.4%), goal 15(74.5%), goal 16(27.7%) and goal 17(18.9%).

The highest goal achieved during implementation was goal 13(99.3%) While
The lowest goal to be implemented was goal 9(11.1%).

Eritrea.

It was *ranked* number ninth (9th) in 2020 at the sub regional level. It implemented 14 SDG's missing three (3) of them as shown:

Goal 2(21.7%), goal 3(48.6%), goal 5(36.5%), goal 6(44.4%), goal 7(36.7%), goal 8(37.7%), goal 9(57.6%), goal 12(73.3%), goal 13(99.5%), goal 14(56.0%), goal 15(61.8%), goal 16(33.3%) and goal 17(31.9%)

Goal 1, 10 and 11 missed on the implementation list of 2020.

The highest scored goal was goal 13(99.5%) While
The lowest scored goal was goal 2(21.7%).

Somalia.

It was ranked number ninth (9th) on the sub regional level of SDG's implementations in 2020 as they missed three(3) goals in their undertaking expressed in details;

Goal 1(30.5%), goal 2(36.4%), goal 3(26.8%), goal 5(23.6%), goal 6(47.7%), goal 7(31.6%), goal 8(22.9%), goal 11(52.1%), goal 12(91.6%), goal 13(74.1%), goal 14(63.6%), goal 15(67.9%), goal 16(25.3%) and goal 17(46.4%).

Goal 4, 9 and 10 were missed on the implementation of SDG's in 2020.

The highest scored goal in the implementation was goal 12(91.6%), While
The lowest score goal went to goal 16(25.3%)

South Sudan.

It ranked number tenth(10th) in sub regional rank per SDG's implementation in the year 2020.

Managed to implement 14 goals as explained;

Goal 1(18.6%), goal 3(25.8%), goal 4(15.2%), goal 5(43.6%), goal 6(40.6%), goal 7(27.6%), goal 8(32.2%), goal 9(21.2%), goal 10(13.3%), goal 12(63.6%), goal 13(66.8%), goal 14(78.0%), goal 16(25.7%) and goal 17(15.6%).

Goal 2, 11 and 15 were missed on the SDG's implementation in 2020.

The highest scores went to goal 14(78.0%), While

The lowest scores went to goal 10(13.3%).

General over view about the success on SDG's in Eastern Africa, apart from Djibouti, Somalia, South Sudan, all the remaining countries were having the highest score in goal 13(Climate Action) therefore we can conclude that in Eastern Africa the most achieved goal so far is goal 13 while the most appeared to be less achieved is goal 9(Industry, innovation and infrastructure). Thank you

Graphic 10: Top 5 SDGs

Country	UPR 2	UPR 3	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5
Burundi	Rcmmndd/ Accepted	Rcmmndd/ Accepted	13(99.7%)	12(77.6%)	15(74.5%)	14(57.4%)	8(54.7%)
Djibouti			12(88.7%)	13(73.2%)	17(69.0%)	16(59.9%)	15(51.1%)
Eritrea			13(99.5%)	12(73.3%)	15(61.8%)	9(57.6%)	14(56.0%)
Ethiopia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kenya		253 Recc, 192 Accepted, 61 Noted	13(95.2%)	12(91.2%)	8(77.0%)	5(65.8%)	14(65.6%)
Rwanda		35 given,14 Accepted, 16 Noted	13(99.5%)	5(87.1%)	8(76.0%)	12(73.4%)	15(68.5%)
Somalia			12(91.6%)	13(74.1%)	15(67.9%)	11(52.1%)	6(47.7%)
S.Sudan			14(78.0%)	13(66.8%)	12(63.6%)	5(43.6%)	6(40.6%)
Tanzania	1523Recc, 107 Accepted, 33 noted	133 Recc, 96 Accepted noted NIL.	13(98.4%)	12(83.1%)	14(73.1%)	8(71.5%)	14(68.0%)
Uganda		228 Recc, 148Accepte d,78 Noted	13(99.3%)	12(75.9%)	14(68.0%)	5(65.4%)	8(63.2%)

The data from this section only focus on two UPR cycles, the second cycle (2012-2016) and the third cycle (2017-2022) for all 11 countries. Among the 10 countries, Tanzania has complete all the two cycle followed by Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda who participated on the 3rd cycle.

The countries accepted to participate in more recommendation are Uganda where by the given recommendation were 228 at which it accepted 148 Recommendation, Tanzania also had a good respond toward the Recommendation given and the number of acceptance as it is seen on the graph above.

4. DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

4.1 Democracy (EIU)

Graphic 11: EIU Democracy Index

NA	Year	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		
	Eastern Africa (11)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	Rank (/167)	Score (/10)	
EA	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	NA
	Somaliland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	South Sudan	NA	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		

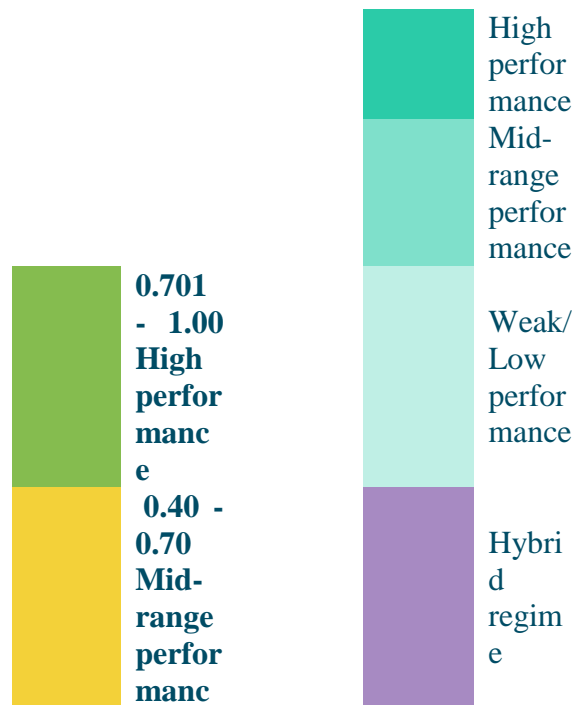
Source: EIU

In this report, the Democracy Index by EIU (2016-2020) is used as the benchmark on the democracy level of the 11 Eastern African countries. Under this section Somalia, Somali land and South Sudan does not have data available. According to the EIU Democracy Index, Tanzania is considered the highest-ranking among 11 countries, followed by the Kenya and Uganda. They

achieved a rank of below 100. The other four countries, namely Ethiopia, Rwanda and Djibouti have above the rank above 100 but did not exceed 130 in 2020.

Looking at the patterns and trends of 2016-2020, Burundi seems to do bad in term of democracy as in 2016 it ranked 150 and in 2020 it dropped to 154 positions. This was due to the militaristic state it poses, here in this country, adding Uganda, Rwanda and South Sudan, these are states which are led by generals of their armies, therefore you may find the trend toward their democracy changes per every general election year as during the election period the country transform themselves to be the military states, where by soldiers are being poured all over the cities, the journalist are being kidnaped or bitten when they record or give certain information which the army didn't accept. The remaining Tanzania, Kenya Ethiopia has also their challenges like in Tanzania has the ruling party(CCM) since independence in 1961, where by its government have become a monopoly government and during election also uses all the means to remain in power, example last year October 2020 they shutted down all the communication network on social media during a voting day up when they announced the result like two weeks after, Kenya have experienced tribal conflict during and on post-election, the violence which are being stirring up by the big leaders aspiring for different posts based on a tribal factor, as the result the tribe with big population like Kikuyu eventually win the violence and have always been announced as the overall winner to presidential position, without forgetting their counterpart the Kalenjin. Therefore democracy in Eastern Africa is defined by the people of a particular area and not according to Abraham Lincoln as he said "Democracy is the government of the People, by the people for the People" here in Eastern Africa you may find that "Democracy be the government of the rich, by poor for the rich"

4.2 Democracy and Human Rights (International IDEA)



0.00 - 0.399
Low performance

Authoritarian regime

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
Eastern Africa (11)										
E A Buru ndi	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				Direct Democracy
		Free Political Parties		Social Rights and Equality		Effective Parliament				Electoral Participation
		Elect ed Government					Absence of Corruption			Civil Society Participation
Djibouti										
Eritrea	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				Direct Democracy
		Free Political		Social Right						Electoral Partic

		Parties		tsand Equality				ption		ipation
		Elect ed Governme nt				Effecti ve Parlia ment				Civil Societ y Partic ipatio n
Ethio pia	Repres entativ e Govern ment	Clean Electi ons	Fundamenta l Right s	Acc ess to Justi ce	Chec ks on Gove rnme nt	Media Integri ty	Imparti al Admin istratio n	Predic table Enfor ceme nt	Partici patory Engag ement	Local Demo cracy
		Inclus ive Suffrage		Civil Libe rties		Judici al Indepe ndenc e				Direct Demo cracy
		Free Politi cal Partie s		Soci al Righ tsand Equ ality		Effecti ve Parlia ment		Absen ce of Corru ption		Elect oral Partic ipatio n
		Elect ed Gove rnme nt								Civil Societ y Partic ipatio n
Kenya	Repres entativ e Govern ment	Clean Electi ons	Fundamenta l Right s	Acc ess to Justi ce	Chec ks on Gove rnme nt	Media Integri ty	Imparti al Admin istratio n	Predic table Enfor ceme nt	Partici patory Engag ement	Local Demo cracy
		Inclus ive Suffrage		Civil Libe rties		Judici al Indepe ndenc e				Direct Demo cracy
		Free Politi cal Partie s		Soci al Righ tsand Equ ality		Effecti ve Parlia ment		Absen ce of Corru ption		Elect oral Partic ipatio n
		Elect ed Gove rnme nt								Civil Societ y Partic ipatio n

		nt								ipatio n
Rwa nda	Repres entativ e Gover nment	Clean Electi ons	Funda menta l Right s	Acc ess to Justi ce	Chec ks on Gove rnme nt	Media Integri ty	Imparti al Admin istratio n	Predic table Enfor ceme nt	Partici patory Engag ement	Local Demo cracy
		Inclus ive Suffra ge		Civil Libe rties		Judici al Indepe ndenc e				Direct Demo cracy
		Free Politi cal Partie s		Soci al Righ ts and Equa lity		Effecti ve Parlia ment		Absen ce of Corru ption		Elect oral Partic ipatio n
		Elect ed Gove rnme nt		Civil Societ y Partic ipatio n						
Som alia	Repres entativ e Gover nment	Clean Electi ons	Funda menta l Right s	Acc ess to Justi ce	Chec ks on Gove rnme nt	Media Integri ty	Imparti al Admin istratio n	Predic table Enfor ceme nt	Partici patory Engag ement	Local Demo cracy
		Inclus ive Suffra ge		Civil Libe rties		Judici al Indepe ndenc e				Direct Demo cracy
		Free Politi cal Partie s		Soci al Righ ts and Equa lity		Effecti ve Parlia ment		Absen ce of Corru ption		Elect oral Partic ipatio n
		Elect ed Gove rnme nt		Civil Societ y Partic ipatio n						
Som aliland	NA									
Sout	Repres	Clean	Funda	Acc	Chec	Media	Imparti	Predic	Partici	Local

South Sudan	Representative Government	Electoral Rights	Fundamental Rights	Access to Justice	Checks on Government	Integrity	Impartial Administration	Predictable Enforcement	Participatory Engagement	Democracy
		Inclusive Suffrage		Civil Liberties		Judicial Independence				Direct Democracy
		Free Political Parties		Social Rights and Equality		Effective Parliament				Electoral Participation
		Electoral Government								Civil Society Participation
Tanzania	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				Direct Democracy
		Free Political Parties		Social Rights and Equality		Effective Parliament				Electoral Participation
		Electoral Government								Civil Society Participation
Uganda	Representative Government	Clean Elections	Fundamental Rights	Access to Justice	Checks on Government	Media Integrity	Impartial Administration	Predictable Enforcement	Participatory Engagement	Local Democracy
		Inclusive		Civil Liberties		Judicial				Direct Democracy

			Suffrage		ties		Independence				cracy
			Free Political Parties		Social Rights and Equality		Effective Parliament		Absence of Corruption		Electoral Participation
			Elected Government								Civil Society Participation

On the global state of democracy index is the global research on the democracy of a country, here they have their own indicators to guide them to measure as to know if the particular country is real democratic or not. Sum of these indicative items includes showing of representative government, indicative item on fundamental human rights, impartial administration and lastly the participatory engagement on the any developing matter. Here down is the discussion in details per country with the aim on reflecting if a country is democratic or not.

First is Brundi.

It is not good in democracy as per report, Representative governance report shows that the government is elected with very **low performance** rate, under mid-range performance and inclusive suffrage is at high performance, where by free election and free political parties had very **low performance**.

On fundamental Human rights indicator; all four items as access to justice, civil liberty, social rights and equality all were measured at a **low performance** rate.

On the item of checks on governance indicator; all its items as media integrity, judicial independence, and effective parliament were measured at a **low performance** rate.

On Impartial administration indicator; they had two items of predictable enforcement and absence of corruption which was measured at a **low performance** too.

On Participatory engagement indicator; the two items which are local democracy and direct democracy were recorded at a **low performance** rate while the remaining, electrical participation were measured with **high performance** and the other of civil society participation were recorded at **mid-range performance** rate. Here Burundi seems to have a lot of parts to deal with before it attains its full democracy as per world democracy comparative.

DJIBOUTI (No data Obtained)

ERITREA.

It is having a great challenges in democracy because it seems to lack any democracy at all, it is shown at the democracy index graph where by all the items which gives the measure whether the state is democratic or not like representative government, fundamental rights, checks on government, imperial administration and participatory engagement and all their categories of clean election, inclusive suffrage, free political parties, elected government, access to justice, civil liberties, social rights and equality, media integrity, judicial independency, effective parliament, predictable enforcement, absence of corruption, local democracy, direct democracy, electro participation and civil society participation, all were marked with a *low performance* rate. There for the mark of these indicators it is clear that in Eritrea there is no democracy at all.

ETHIOPIA

On representative government indicator, in the item of clean election it was marked with a low performance rate, and inclusive suffrage were measured at *High performance* rate, while free political parties and elected government were recorded to be in *mid-range performance*.

On fundamental human rights indicator the categories as access to justice and civil liberties were measured at *mid-range performance* While social rights and equality were at a *low range performance* (Which means they are poor in term of social rights and equality),

Checks on government as another democracy indicator; it is having three categories of media integrity which is on *mid-range performance*; judicial independence and elective parliament which were at a *low range performance* rate.

On empirical administration indicator is that all its categories as predictable enforcement and absence of corruption all were measured under *mid-range performance* rate.

Participatory engagement indicator, in its categories of local democracy and direct democracy were measured at a *low performance* rate while electro participation seems to be at a *high performance* rate and the Civic society participation was measured at a *mid-range performance* rate

KENYA.

In Kenya, on representative government indicator; its item of clean election and free political parties they were measured at a *mid-range performance*, inclusive suffrage and elected government are at high performance rate.

On fundamental rights indicator; all its four items as Access to justice, civil liberties, social liberties and equality, all fall on the category of *mid-range performance*.

The checks on government indicator; as in its items like in media integrity Kenya have had a **high performance** rate which implies that media is respected in Kenya, but the judicial independence and effective parliament have lied under the category of **mid-range performance**.

On Imperial administration indicator, all the items as predictable enforcement and the absence of corruption is measured to be at **mid-range performance** rate.

On participatory engagement indicator; all three items as local democracy, electro participation and civil society participation were measured at **mid-range performance** rate and the remaining one (1) category of direct democracy was measured to be at **low performance** rate.

Rwanda.

On representative government indicator; the items as clean election and free political parties were marked as **low performance**, inclusive government was rated at a **high performance** and elected government case was measured at a **mid-range performance**.

Fundamental rights indicator; item's as access to justice and civil liberties were on **mid-range performance** rate while social rights and equality were at low performance rate.

Checks on government indicator; had media integrity and judicial independence which were measured at a **low performance** as effective parliament category was marked with mid-range performance.

On imperial administration indicator; the items as predictable enforcement and the absence of corruption in Rwanda were marked **mid-range performance**.

On Participatory engagement indicator; the items as local democracy, direct democracy, electro participation and civil society participation all were marked with a **low performance** rate.

SOMALIA.

On representative government indicator in the item of clean election, inclusive suffrage and elected government, all were marked with a **low performance rate**; and free political parties item was marked with the rate of **mid-range performance**.

On fundamental rights indicator; the items as access to justice, social rights and equality were all marked at a **low performance** rate, and civil liberties was at the **mid-range performance** rate.

Checks on government indicator; the items on judicial independency and effective parliament categories were marked with a **low performance** rate but media integrity was marked as a **mid-range performance** rate.

On imperial administration indicator; the item as predictable enforcement and absence of corruption all were measured at a **low performance** rate.

Participatory engagement indicator; in item as local democracy, direct democracy and electro participation all were marked with a *low performance rate*, only civil society participation was at liest marked with a *mid-range performance* rate.

SOUTH SUDAN.

In South Sudan, all the indicators representative government, fundamental rights, checks on governments, imperial administration, and participatory engagement with all their items which includes clean election, inclusive suffrage, free political parties and elected government, access to justice, civil liberties, social rights and equality, media integrity, judicial independence, effective parliament, predictable enforcement, absence of corruption, local democracy, direct democracy, electro participation and civil society participation they are all recorded under the *low performance* rate.

There for it mark for the second country in Eastern African Countries to be on full dictatorship as it lack democracy at all aspects of living.

TANZANIA.

On representative government indicator; the items as clean election, free political parties and elected government were recorded with *mid-range performance* rate and the inclusive suffrage being measured at *high performance* rate.

On fundamental rights; all the items as, access to justice, civil liberties social rights and equality were all measured under *mid-range performance*.

The Checks on government indicator; items as media integrity, judicial independency, and effective parliament all were recorded as on *mid-range performance*.

On in partial administration indicator; the items as predictable enforcement and the absence of corruption were all marked with the *mid-range performance*.

On participatory engagement indicator; the items as electro participation and civil society participation were all marked in *mid-range performance* while the remaining two of local democracy and direct democracy were all marked with a *low performance* rate.

UGANDA.

On representative government indicator; the items as free political parties and elected government were all marked as on *mid-range performance*, and the clean election had a low performance rate, as inclusive suffrage being under the high performance rate.

On fundamental rights indicator; in the items as access to justice and civil liberties, all were measured on *mid-range performance* rate While the social rights and equality were measured under *low performance* rate.

The checks on government indicators as media integrity, judicial independence and effective parliament, all were all on *mid-range performance* rate.

On the impartial administration indicator; the items as predictable enforcement was marked *mid-range performance* but absence of corruption was at a *low performance* rate.

On participatory engagement indicator; the items as electro participation and civil society participation were marked under *mid-range performance* while the local and direct democracy had a *low performing* range.

4.3 Press Freedom (RSF)

Graphic 12: RSF 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)	
EA (11)	Burundi	156	54.10	160	55.8	159	55.36	159	52.89	160	55.35	
	Djibouti	172	70.90	172	70.5	173	70.77	173	71.36	176	76.73	
	Eritrea	180	83.92	179	84.2	179	84.24	178	80.26	178	83.50	
	Ethiopia	142	45.13	150	50.3	150	50.17	110	35.11	99	32.82	
	Kenya	95	31.16	95	31.20	96	30.82	100	32.44	103	33.72	
	Rwanda	161	54.61	159	54.1	156	52.90	155	52.43	155	50.34	
	Somalia	167	65.35	167	66	168	63.04	164	57.24	163	53.45	
	Somaliland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	South Sudan	140	44.87	145	48.2	144	46.88	139	45.65	159	55.30	
	Tanzania	71	28.65	83	30.7	93	30.65	118	36.28	124	40.25	
	Uganda	102	32.58	112	35.9	117	36.77	125	39.42	125	40.95	

Source: RSF

For the press freedom index, this report uses the index provided by the RSF from 2016-2020. As explained above, also in the press freedom, Only Ethiopia was ranked below 100 in the year 2020, Majority of the country had ranked above 100 with lower score marks on press freedom, the policies for press are not clear in most of the country, free reporting and the freedom of accessing information is still a challenge to many Eastern African press people. Majority of these country the government own their own government media which their information are being taken as the genuine one compared to other private owned media. For example, there are state-owned media that is given much advantages and opportunities and also run by government funds like TBC- (Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation); UBC- (Uganda Broadcasting Corporation; KBC –(Kenya Broadcasting Corporation) and many others.

More data and information please look for the graph above.

4.4 Civic Space (CIVICUS)

Graphic 13: CIVICUS Civic Space

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Eastern 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

Source: CIVICUS Monitor

In Eastern Africa Civic space has been doing not so well as the perception from the government and the community differs from country to country, Example it is shown on the graph above, in a country like Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea and South Sudan, no Civic space was allowed by the year 2020, all the Civic activities were Closed and this is due to lack of peace, Security and strong institution(goal 16), almost all these country are not political stable, other are still very young in term of self-governance like South Sudan, as Eritrea has been in war with Ethiopia for many years which stopped them from developing strong institutions and almost all their budget were allocated to strengthen their military, Burundi and Djibouti also seems to have their reparcution from a long fought because a country like Burundi however small it is but it experienced a lot of military coup de tat, and to them domestic conflict based on tribalism was a normal thing until these few year as to them Arusha in Tanzania was their second home because is where they were called for negotiation until the situation was calm like five years ago.

Other remaining countries of Ethiopia, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda its Civic space is Repressed, here it means they are being controlled or monitored by the government and always

the freedom of Civic activities is almost crossed or remote controlled by the government, they are not to do the peaceful demonstration on any demand, freedom of gathering for a particular problem in the countries are monitored and if found they are suppressed, meetings of special groups like LGBT they are strict not allowed and if found they are been caught and send directly to prison while their organization are being shutted down by revoking their registration(if known doing such advocacy in any of these countries).

Kenya Civic space is obstructed, here it is in a good position compared to the Closed and Suppressed, there is a bit of freedom of speech in this country for the Civic organization, they are allowed to meet and talk freely for their rights, the marginalized like LGBT here they are respected and they can air their voices even if they are cannot be taken serious but at liest it's not a taboo for them to speak in Kenya.

Analysis

Eastern Africa is witnessing shrinking civic space, and human rights violations further exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic. Most Eastern African governments have imposed emergency decrees, curfews, or similar laws regarding the pandemic. While these are theoretically legitimate the governments' responses to a severe public health crisis, many have restricted legitimate political expression under the name of COVID-19, in multiple ways, including new cyber-security legislation and older legislative frameworks with punitive consequences. However, such laws have also been used to crack down on government critics and undermine opposition parties, furthering authoritarian power grab.

The EIU Democracy Index, RSF Press Freedom Index, and CIVICUS Civic Space Index related to civic space on issues such as freedom of assembly, freedom of movement and freedom of expression have generally shown that the response to and the management of COVID-19 across Eastern Africa has varied. It does not correlate directly to how democratic or open a country is—almost all countries in this region experience government that are increasingly assertive in showing authoritarian governance. As observed, the EIU Democracy Index and Press Freedom Index trends are consistent, where this reflects the link where the absence of adequate civic spaces would serve as a threat for democracy and peace, and this is also intertwined with press freedom which also serves as a variable in civic space and democracy indexes.

COVID-19 teaches us that the correlation between the economy and the perception of democracy cannot be ignored, as there is no direct causal analysis between the two. Perception of democracy can be low while experiencing high economic growth. People who are dissatisfied with their governments' approaches during COVID-19 could include those who want a more liberal approach and those who want more autocratic responses. This has indeed posed an enormous challenge for the pro-democracy and human rights groups in the future.

in order to foster their confidence and capacity in articulating grassroots needs and interests to the EAC, and its various organs, institutions and agencies.

EACSO National Chapters aid the process of deepening civil society participation in the EAC integration process. To be successful this requires active EACSO National Chapter, working with thematic clusters to take a lead in gathering sub-national and grassroots perspectives, which are consolidated at national level through a National CSO Conference. The deliberations of National CSO Conferences are submitted to EACSO Secretariat to as input at different EAC level engagement / initiatives. EACSO National Chapters liaise closely with MEACAs, Sector Ministries, Departments and Thematic Agencies; national level CS fraternity, PSOs – especially EABC national focal points; EALGA, EALA members and development partners in each country, who are active in EAC regional integration. EACSO National Chapters have active two way communication with regional EACSO Secretariat.

EACSO operates at national level through its country chapters hosted at national level hence active linkages to their national governments:

- Burundi – FORSC (Forum for Strengthening Civil Society)
- Kenya – EACSO Kenya hosted by CCGD (Collaborative Centre for Gender and Development)
- Rwanda – EACSO Rwanda Hosted by Rwanda Civil Society Platform
- Tanzania – EACSO Tanzania hosted by Tanzania Association of NGOs (TANGO)
- Uganda – UNNGOF (Uganda National NGO Forum)

EACSO Current Programs are supported by:



The European Commission is an institution of the European Union, responsible for proposing legislation, implementing decisions, upholding the EU treaties and managing the day-to-day business of the EU.

EU through EACSO aims in developing the capacity of youth, civil society and media to act together and learn from each other to engage with the Government institutions to advocacy for the Signing, ratification and Implementation of the African Charter on Democracy, Election and

Governance (ACDEG). The European Commission is supporting the institutional strengthening of EACSOE and working with it to develop an Eastern Africa regional agenda for action at the EAC.

As one can observe, the EACSOE does not cover other countries like South Sudan, Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia and Somaliland. This makes a regional comparison quite difficult. All countries covered by EACSOE are also found in SADCC whereby there is an opportunity for CSOs to meet during the normal scheduled SADCC meetings.



SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY
TOWARDS A COMMON FUTURE

The cluster countries under this review lack a common base as they are geographically alienated in clusters. There is hardly any social integration beyond boundaries for some of the countries caused by colonial boundaries and affiliation. There is therefore no body that can unite and bring together these countries except for AU, COMESA, AGOA, IGAD and ADB to mention a few, and also not all countries may be members of these institutions.

SOMALIA

Somalia has Somalia Civil Society Organizations Universal Periodic Review Report issued in May 2015. The report is a collective effort and contribution of 63 civil society organizations (CSOs) representing south central Somalia including Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa, Bay, Bakool, Doble, Mudug, Galgaduud, and Hiiraan. The report contains opinions, views and recommendations of the civil society organizations. The CSOs conducted four consultative meetings and agreed to work in six clusters based on the following themes; 1) women and children; 2) freedom of expression and media; 3) civil and political rights; 4) economic, social and cultural rights; 5) persons with disabilities, IDPs, and marginalized groups; and 6) Youth groups. Each cluster conducted its own meetings, and then held coordination meetings with the other clusters. The CSOs then compiled the reports produced by six clusters into this single report. While they were not able to be present in the meetings, Puntland CSO representatives have provided inputs to the clusters.

Somalia is party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, but has not yet acceded to the Second Optional Protocol. Somalia is in the process of becoming party to the Convention on the Rights of the Child but has not yet agreed to the three optional protocols of CRC. Somalia still needs to accede to the following international human rights treaties: Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD); the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Rome Statute, and implement them in national law. Somalia has ratified the Kampala Convention on the Assistance and Protection of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, but has not yet deposited the ratification notification. Somalia Committed to implement a moratorium on the application of the death penalty during the 2011 UPR process but has not yet implemented it.

ERITREA

According to a published report by *an autonomous and non-profit seeking organization - Eritrean Movement for Democracy and Human Rights (EMDHR)*. The aversion of the PFDJ to independent Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) goes back to 1996, when it dismantled the Eritrean Women War Veteran's Association (BANA). Founded in 1994, BANA was created to help recently demobilized women fighter's transition into civilian life. By 1996, its almost 1000 members had set up successful cooperatives and the association had raised significant revenue from international donors. When BANA refused to fall under the control of the state sponsored National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW) and later the government's Demobilization Agency, it was shut down and its assets seized. As of April 2021, civic space remains firmly shut in Eritrea.

Article 19 of the unimplemented Constitution of Eritrea guarantees the right to freedom of association. Furthermore, Article 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), to which Eritrea has acceded, also guarantees the freedom of association. Despite these commitments, the PFDJ has failed to comply with its legal and moral obligations to the Eritrean people.

Proclamation No. 145/2004 of 2005 (Non-governmental Organization Proclamation) places onerous restrictions on the scope and operation of NGOs, empowering the authorities to exert control over their activities. Article 2(1) limits the definition of NGO to those engaged in relief and/or rehabilitation work, thereby excluding human rights CSOs, women's associations and others. The proclamation states that any NGO wishing to operate inside Eritrea must apply to the Ministry of Labor and Human Welfare, who must inform applicants of the outcome of the application within 30 days. The Ministry has failed to process the application of any NGO not supportive of the actions of the PFDJ, effectively banning the operation of any independent CSO inside Eritrea.

Consequently, independent CSOs, such as the EMDHR and Network of Eritrean Women (NEW) can only operate outside Eritrean borders, making it exceedingly difficult for CSOs to monitor and hold the PFDJ to account.

DJIBOUTI:

There is a report prepared with funds provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development under Cooperative Agreement in collaboration with FHI 360 to make assessment of CSOs activities in Djibouti. This was conducted in 2019. USAID is funding a Civil Society Organizations' Strengthening Program (CSOSP) whose objective is to strengthen Djiboutian civil society organizations (CSOs) to foster accountable governance and improve service delivery.

The Inter-Governmental Authority on Development

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is a regional African inter-governmental organization comprised of eight (8) member states, the Republics of Djibouti,

Kenya, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda, and the Federal Republic of Somalia, with a broad mandate that includes resolution of regional conflicts, food security across borders, environmental protection, promotion and maintenance of peace and security, humanitarian affairs, economic cooperation and integration, and resilience. It's mission is to assist and complement the efforts of its member states in the areas of Peace and Security, Agriculture and Environment, and Economic Cooperation and Social Development. IGAD is headquartered in Djibouti.



**PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION**

IGAD was created in 1996 to supersede the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD), which was founded in 1986. This followed the recurring and severe drought and other natural disasters between 1974 and 1984 that caused widespread famine, ecological degradation and economic hardship in the Eastern Africa region. Although individual countries made substantial efforts to cope with the situation and received generous support from the international community, the magnitude and extent of the problem argued strongly for a regional approach to supplement national efforts.

ACTIONAID

The Action Aid is an international non-governmental organization whose primary aim is to work against poverty and injustice worldwide. The Action Aid works with communities to reduce poverty and promote human rights and has been working all over African region in various interventions using collaboration with local NGOs, governments and other stakeholders.

EACSOF INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT ON SDG's (UNECA, AUC, AfDB, UNDP/RBA, EU, UN)

The consultations on the post-2015 development agenda for Africa were initiated by four institutions: the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the Africa Union Commission (AUC), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the United Nations Development Program's Regional Bureau for Africa (UNDP/RBA) sanctioned by African governments during the AU Heads of State Summit in July 2012. The consultations were carried out through extensive consultations with all stakeholders at the national, regional and continental levels, aimed at articulating a common African position (UNECA, AU, AfDB, & UNDP, 2013).

Stakeholders from 53 African countries participated in the consultations, representing governments, regional economic communities, civil society organizations (including youth and women’s organizations), parliamentarians, academic institutions and the private sector. The consultations led to the development of an “Outcome Document” that summarizes the African priorities for the post-2015 development agenda into five pillars: “(i) structural economic transformation and inclusive growth; (ii) science, technology and innovation; (iii) people-centered development; (iv) environmental sustainability, natural resources management, and disaster risk management; and (v) finance and partnerships.” Each pillar is defined below African Union, UNCEA, EU, UN.

The consultation processes for the SDG issues in Africa started with the Africa Regional Consultative Meeting on Sustainable Development Goals convened by UNECA, AUC and the AfDB in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from October 31 to November 5, 2013 and attended by 54 member states in Africa. Deliberations centered on improving understanding of Africa’s post-2015 development priorities and priority sustainable development issues; high-level political guidance and consensus on achieving convergence between the post-2015 Development Agenda and the SDGs process; and guidance and strategies for Africa’s unified approach to the global level consultations and negotiations on SDGs and the post-2015 Development Agenda.

Articulating the continent’s interests, issues, and priorities from the four sub regions in Africa and based on the framework for action and follow up, as contained in the Rio+20 outcome document, “The Future We Want” (United Nations) and taking into account the priorities identified in the Africa Regional Consultations, 12 SDGs were identified for the African region for a period of 15 years starting from 2016. The goals highlight the key elements of sustainable development for economic growth, social development, environmental sustainability, good governance and effective institutions (UNECA, 2013).

More information is found to the Chapter members where by each chapter is working independently and collaborating with the partners seems agree with them in their objectives and goals. More detailed information is available at TANGO for Tanzania CSO’s, UNNGOF in Uganda CSO’s, EACSO in Rwanda, EACSO in Kenya and FORSC in Burundi.

6.1 Recommendations on COVID-19 (Government)

1. Embed long-term inclusivity in recovery packages, prioritizing the reduction of inequalities in income, wealth and access to essential services and social protection.
2. The government should not copy the western means on fighting Covid in Eastern Africa, things like lockdown they are not applicable here in Africa.
3. Green the economy as a part of recovery packages.

4. Structural and systemic changes to address the challenges of the pandemic, vaccine inequity, social protection, climate justice and demanding to “build forward better” by implementing the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind.
5. Eastern Africa or Africa should also engage in the research for calamities like Covid 19 pandemic and others to come so that they may be able to contribute to the world problem rather than staying idle and just waiting the solution to come from another place which is like committing suicide.
6. Accessibility to vaccines should be ensured for all by emphasizing the inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized populations reckoning with the geographically isolated regions. Profiteering in pandemics must not be allowed.
7. Develop national inequality reduction plans and prioritize financing to end extreme economic and gender and intersectional inequalities. These plans must include increasing taxation on rich individuals and corporations to generate revenue to fund starved public services.
8. Invest immediately in Public Health as a fundamental human right and reverse the privatization trend. Large-scale investment is urgently needed to manufacture the vaccine, implement vaccination programmes and distribute medicines, test kits and personal protective equipment.

6.2 Recommendations on SDGs and Human Rights (Government)

1. Mobilize financing for SDG achievement.
2. Enhance innovation and technological capacity.
3. Improve planning and policy coherence. This could then strengthen monitoring, evaluation, and feedback.
4. Promote genuine partnership with stakeholders, for instance, engage local governments and partners on the front-line, such as city mayors, faith-based leaders, civic groups, businesses, and other local peace builders, who can directly influence COVID-19 responses and violence reduction, promote positive behavior change, and build lasting peace and stability.
5. Use justice to rebuild economies by ensuring fair distribution of recovery packages and greater economic participation of marginalized communities hit hardest by the pandemic. This requires using people-centred data and evidence to understand, design and implement solutions for current and emerging challenges.
6. Remove bureaucratic hurdles to access social protection and prioritize accountability from the bottom up. Invest in public services, social protection, and care so that everyone has access to quality healthcare (including vaccines), education, and appropriate social safety nets. This means governments address quality and equity of provision and ensure migrants, informal workers, and minority groups are no longer excluded. It also means investing in care work.

6.3 Recommendations on Democracy and Civic Space (Government)

1. Create a friendly environment for the CSOs, by eliminating the legislative barriers. The legal environment should be made CSO friendly for smooth functioning.
2. Foster partnership with the CSOs as a strategic ally.
3. Protect the human rights of everyone through ensuring functioning democratic spaces and oversight institutions.
4. Recognize 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.
5. Protect and enhance space for the participation of civil society in the public sphere.

6.4 Recommendations on International Engagement (Government)

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

6.5 Recommendations on SDGs, COVID-19, Democracy and Civic Space and International Engagement (CSOs)

1. Develop strategies in changing the human rights narrative.
2. Create innovation in daily operations and financial sustainability.
3. Utilize new technologies to broadcast content and broaden the reach of their work over social media platforms.
4. Foster network among the CSOs to facilitate a safe space for society and CSOs to advocate against the abuse of power by the government. Form stronger collaboration among the different CSOs.
5. Regional CSOs to empower the local and national CSOs within and beyond the region.

7. Conclusion

This report provides statistics, data and brief analysis on the state and trends of SDGs, COVID-19, democracy, human rights, and civic space in the Eastern Africa sub region. It also includes the data on the platforms for CSOs in its advocacy work related to the mentioned issues, especially on the SDGs. All 11 countries have shown their commitments to Agenda 2030 by integrating their national plans and policies at different levels, pushing towards localization efforts.

Nevertheless, what is interesting is the significant challenges in democracy, human rights and civic space in this sub region, where it has directly showcased the missing link between the ambitious SDG plan and the necessary friendly and conducive environments to make that happen.

The comparative statistics on national mechanisms on SDGs and the SDSN Sustainable Development Index somehow reflects the commitment and performance of the 11 Eastern African countries on SDGs. However, it is found that the statistics themselves can be artificial. This indicates that statistics alone do not reflect 100% of the situation happening on the ground. While the financing resources, weak capacity, and inadequate mechanisms among the challenges are often cited as one primary concern of SDG implementation, this cannot be considered the same for all South-eastern Asian countries.

An important implication is that well-documented national mechanisms on SDGs in the VNR reports do not reflect entirely on how a country performs in its SDSN Sustainable Development Index. Overall, SDG10 Reduced Inequalities is among the most concerning goals in South-eastern Asia, with limited data available to reflect each country's situation. Across the region, SDGs 9 and 10 do not receive much attention, and significant challenges largely remain.

When COVID-19 emerged in early 2020, Eastern Africa was already not on track to achieve the SDGs by 2030, lagging in all but two of the 17 Goals. The COVID-19 signals that the existing high levels of inequality further exacerbate the challenges of South-eastern Asia, low levels of social protection and a large informal sector, and worrying regression in democracy and human rights protection that is strongly linked with SDG16 peace, justice and strong institutions.

Moving forward, this report highlights the importance of a multistakeholder approach in this region to overcome the issues as highlighted, and it has to come with a political will with the regional spirit that is inclusive.