



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

10-Year Summary
Report
of the Asia-Pacific
Coalition of Cities
against Discrimination

DISCRIMINATION



SHS

Social & Human Sciences

For regularly updated information,
please visit the web:

www.unesco.org/shs/citiesagainstracism

Asian and Pacific Cities and Municipalities interested
in joining this initiative should contact:

Regional Unit for Social and Human Sciences
in Asia and the Pacific (RUSHSAP)
UNESCO Bangkok Office
920 Sukhumvit Road, Prakanong, Bangkok 10110, Thailand
Tel: +66 (0)2 391-0550 ext. 144
Fax: +66 (0)2 391-0866
E-mail: shs.bgk@unesco.org
<http://www.unescobkk.org/rushsap>

APCAD Lead City - Auckland Council
Public Information Office, Democracy Services
E-mail: enquiry@aucklandcouncil.gov.nz

ICCAR Secretariat
Social and Human Sciences Sector
UNESCO
7 Place de Fontenoy 75007 Paris FRANCE
E-mail: SHS.publicpolicies@unesco.org

The Coalition of Cities against Racism is an initiative launched by
Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS) as one of UNESCO's
five specialised sectors.

SHS works to facilitate social transformations where the values
of justice, freedom and human dignity can be fully realised.



This report was commissioned by the Regional Unit for Social and Human Sciences in Asia and the Pacific, UNESCO Bangkok Office. Written by Tam Hoang, the author is grateful for and would like to acknowledge the generous support of Dr. Susan Vize, Regional Adviser for SHS, with kind advice shared by Dr. Sarinya Sophia, National Programme Officer; Golda El-Khoury, ICCAR Secretary and Linda Tinio-Le Douarin, ICCAR Co-ordinator. This report also benefitted from review by Irakli Khodeli, Programme Specialist for SHS, UNESCO Office in Jakarta; and Thomas Croll-Knight, Associate Project Officer, Section for Public Policy and Capacity Building, SHS Sector, UNESCO Headquarters in Paris.

UNESCO Bangkok 2016

The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNESCO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries. The authors are responsible for the choice of the facts contained in this report and for the opinions expressed therein, which are not necessarily those of UNESCO and do not commit the Organisation.

Front and back cover design by Tam Hoang

Citation:

Hoang, Tam Viet (2016). 10-Year Summary Report of the Coalition of Cities Against Discrimination. Bangkok: UNESCO Bangkok, 2016. Print.

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	
REGIONAL OVERVIEW	
I. Asia-Pacific in focus	7
I.1 Sub-regional analysis	7
I.2 International snapshot.....	10
SOCIAL & HUMAN CONTEXT	
II. Definitions and emerging trends	11
II.1 Defining race and ethnicity.....	11
II.2 Racism and discrimination.....	12
III. Consequences of racial discrimination.....	12
III.1 Basic rights and services	12
III.2 Further secondary impacts	13
ABOUT THE COALITION	
IV. Historical Overview.....	14
IV.1 Objectives of ICCAR	14
IV.2 APCAD Achievements	15
IV.3 Global Steering Committee	15
IV.4 Regional implementation	15
IV.5 Declarations and Reports.....	16
IV.6 Ten-Point Plan of Action.....	18
V. Good Practices.....	20
VI. Research Approach and Methodology.....	22
VI.1 Assumptions.....	22
VI.2 Limitations	22
MEMBERSHIP ANALYSIS	
VII. Profiling of existing Coalition members	24
VII.1 Composition	24
VII.2 Representation.....	24
VII.3 Regional breakdown	24
VII.4 Demographic profile.....	24
VIII. Notable challenges	26
VIII.1 Challenges within cities	26
VIII.2 Challenges among cities	26
INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS	
IX. International tools and mechanisms.....	28
IX.1 ICERD.....	28
IX.2 Human Rights Council	29
IX.3 Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (DDPA)	30
IX.4 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) & Agenda 2030.....	30
IX.5 Habitat III Conference.....	31
IX.6 UNESCO instruments	31

CONTENTS

X. Summary of Recommendations	32
X.1 Key policy initiatives.....	32
X.2 Priorities for action.....	32
X.3 Membership	33
X.4 Support and Follow-up	33
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
APPENDICES	
APPENDIX A-1	36
UNESCO Asia-Pacific countries, territories and sub-regions	36
APPENDIX A-2	37
Population demographics of UNESCO APCAD Members	37
APPENDIX A-3	38
Members of UNESCO Asia-Pacific Coalition of Cities Against Discrimination	38
APPENDIX B-1	42
Status of Adherence to ICERD for UNESCO Asia-Pacific Countries	42
APPENDIX B-2	44
Status of Association with Universal Periodic Review	44
FIGURES	
Figure 1-A: Growth of urban populations across the Asia-Pacific (2005-2015)	7
Figure 1-B: Urban % Population – East and North East Asia (2005-2015)	8
Figure 1-C: Urban % Population – North and Central Asia (2005-2015)	8
Figure 1-D: Urban % Population – Pacific (2005-2015).....	9
Figure 1-E: Urban % Population – South East Asia (2005-2015)	9
Figure 1-F: Urban % Population – South and South-West Asia (2005-2015).....	10
Figure 2-A: Composition of Coalition Members by type.....	23
Figure 2-B: Administrative divisions represented by region	23
Figure 2-C: Positions held within administrative divisions	23
Figure 3-A: Average size of member administrative divisions	25
Figure 3-B: Average population of member administrative divisions.....	25
Figure 3-C: Average density of member administrative divisions.....	25
Figure 4-A: Asia-Pacific	27
Figure 4-B: East & North-East Asia	27
Figure 4-C: North & Central Asia	27
Figure 4-D: Pacific.....	27
Figure 4-E: South-East Asia	27
Figure 4-F: South & South-West Asia	27
Figure 5-A: ICERD regional compliance	28

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

“Harnessing diversity and providing opportunity for all will be essential in the creation of inclusive and cohesive Asian and Pacific urban societies. How national and local governments in the Asia-Pacific adapt to cope with such change is both one of the biggest challenges and opportunities of the region’s urban transformation... Those cities able to harness social transformation, in creating open, tolerant and inclusive societies, are more likely to benefit and progress.”¹ extracted from *The State of Asian and Pacific Cities 2015* report.

It was a pivotal period in history marked by the defeat of apartheid in South Africa; commemoration of 50 years since the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)*² and vivacious hope a “dialogue among civilizations” might pave the way to “a world permeated by virtue, humility and love”³ that would set the foundation for the *2001 Third World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance* and adoption of the *2001 Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (DDPA)*⁴.

Amidst this social and political backdrop, was a growing appreciation of culture and diversity being recognised as cherished assets and sources of strength rather than divisive or confrontational. While simultaneously, there existed a willingness among countries to seek common ground in a manner which underlined tolerance and respect for diversity to fight the scourge of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance through enhanced cooperation, partnership and inclusion⁵.

Propelled by these sentiments and a decade on since the inception of the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Coalition of Cities Against Discrimination (APCAD) in 2006, this 10-year Summary Report provides a valuable opportunity to critically reflect on the achievements of the Coalition, identifying key trends, challenges and priorities for its future development. Drawing on recent data, research and outcomes from the [Jakarta Declaration to Habitat III](#); Asia-Pacific Urban Forum in 2015; Habitat III Regional Report; the report continues to consider the broader national-level compliance of Member States in the Asia-Pacific region to the *1965 International Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)* while addressing avenues to increase commitments.

The report focuses on five key sections related to cities and discrimination in the region: Regional Overview; Social and Human Context; About the Coalition; Membership Analysis; and International Instruments. A few suggested priorities for actions and recommendations are shared as opportunities to develop the coalition further in preparation for the First Meeting of the Global Steering Committee of the ICCAR in April 2016 and APCAD Conference in June 2016 to be held in Bangkok, Thailand based on the themes of inclusive cities, urban spatial strategies and social cohesion. It is envisioned that this report form the basis for further constructive dialogue around potential international mechanisms and partnerships that the Coalition might be able to leverage to enhance the work of APCAD and its future sustainability.

¹ [The State of Asian & Pacific Cities 2015](#)

² [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#)

³ [Address by H.E. Mr Mohammed Khatami, President of Iran](#)

⁴ [2001 Durban Programme of Action](#)

⁵ [WCAR Declaration \(2001\)](#)

I. Asia-Pacific in focus

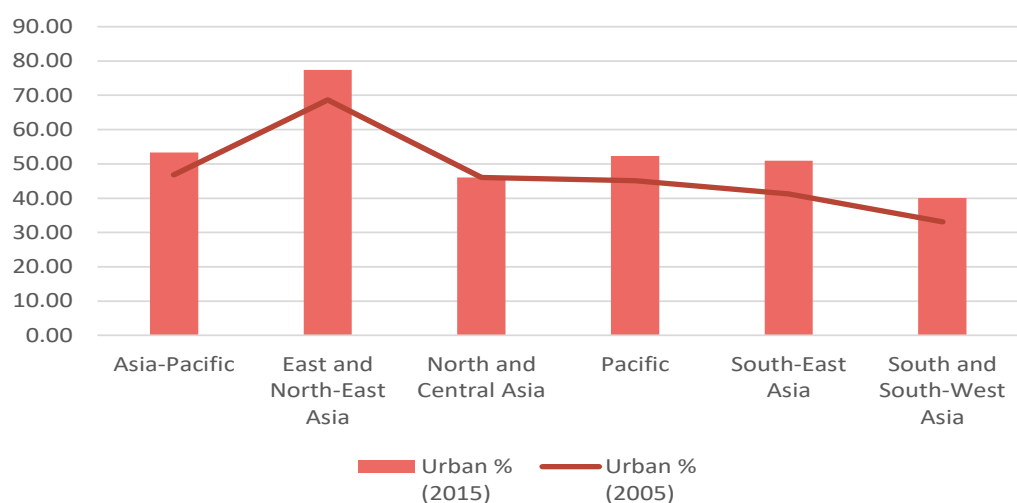
Accounting for over 60% of the global population including 6 out of the 10 most populous countries in the world and yet also some of the world's smallest island nations, the Asia and Pacific region with its 4.37 billion people, has long been considered a melting pot of civilisations, cultures and customs⁶. This represents a net population growth of 10.3% since APCAD and 11.6% over the past 10 years, with overall population figures in the region expected to surge to 5 billion by 2050. Emerging from this will be a critical need to address the social and human sciences and cultural aspects of development driven by the convergence of diverse Asian and Pacific populations towards increasingly dense urban agglomerations. However, with closer proximity also escalates the potential for crime, violence and discrimination as people battle the contested realities of their new social environments. Thereby, highlighting the foundational relevance of APCAD in fostering peaceful, just and equitable societies within the region.

In 2015, despite including 18 out of the 29 of the world's megacities possessing a population in excess of 10 million people, it is important to note that in at least 22 countries in the region, the largest city still retains a population of under 300,000 and the vast majority of urban residents continue to live in cities with a population under 1 million – such cities which are collectively home to over 1 billion people across the region.⁷ The region which comprises 50 countries and territories, typically classified into five geographical sub-regions (refer to [Appendix A-1](#)), is set for seismic growth and dynamic shifts in the decades to come influenced by rapid urbanisation, climate change, some of the fastest growing economies and massive transborder migration.

I.1 Sub-regional analysis

The following [Figures 1-A to F](#) are based upon statistics drawn from the 2015 UNESCAP Population Data Sheet⁸ and 2005 World Population Data Sheet⁹. For further details regarding the below statistics, please refer to [Appendix A-2](#).

Figure 1-A
Growth of urban populations across the Asia-Pacific (2005-2015)



⁶ [UNESCAP](#)

⁷ Habitat III Regional Report

⁸ UNESCAP Population Data Sheet

⁹ PRB Population Data Sheet

I.1a East and North-East Asia

Having the highest percentage of urban residents at 77.4%, all countries within this sub-region have now crossed the 50% threshold led by the growth of China from 37% to 55.6%. While a 2.8% decline in overall population is expected by 2050 and as much as 15.1% decline in Japan, a 1.5% p.a. growth remains forecast for urban populations across the sub-region. Almost no change in urban population occurred in Korea DPR, while Macao, China, has newly joined the list of only three countries across the region to possess a 100% urban population.

I.1b North and Central Asia

On average, there was a near negligible difference in urban populations across this sub-region remaining at a static 46%, although a 1.5% p.a. urban growth has been predicted in 2015. While almost all countries in this sub-region predict a minimum 22% increase in their respective overall population by 2050, this is only expected to lead to a 3% growth in the total population of the sub-region, due to an anticipated 10.4% decline in the overall population of the Russian Federation by 2050 equal to a reduction of almost 15 million people.

Figure 1-B
Urban % Population – East and North East Asia (2005-2015)

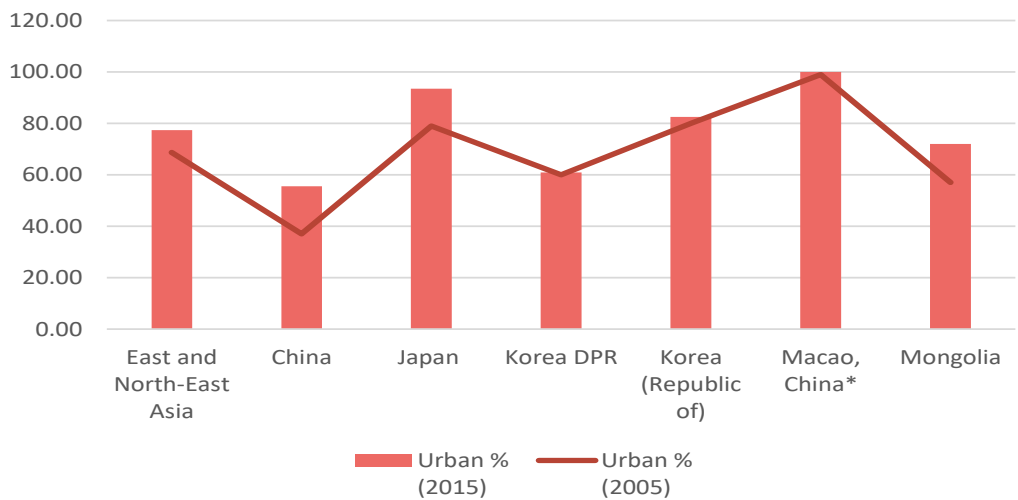
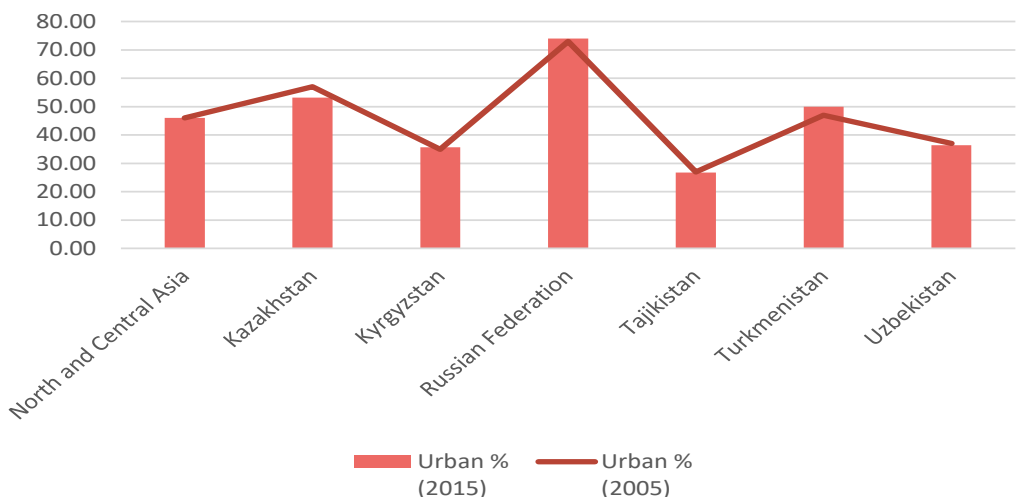


Figure 1-C
Urban % Population – North and Central Asia (2005-2015)



I.1c Pacific

As the smallest sub-region in overall population at less than 40 million and almost 50 times smaller than the largest sub-region being South and South-West Asia, a 44.3% growth is forecast by 2050 being the largest across the entire region. Urban populations vary between 13% in the case of Papua New Guinea to 100% in the case of Nauru, this sub-region also had largest range in urban population. Statistics could not be found for Cook Islands and Niue dating back to 2005 and Tokelau, considered a non-self-governing territory of New Zealand.

I.1d South-East Asia

This sub-region witnessed the largest change in urban population with an average growth of 9.7% including the top three countries across the entire region in terms of urban population growth being Timor Leste (24.8%), Lao PDR (19.6%) and Thailand (19.4%). Uniquely, Philippines was the only country in this sub-region to demonstrate a decline (3.6%) in urban population. While overall population is expected to grow by at least 18% in every other country in this sub-region, a 8.1% overall population decline is forecast for Thailand by 2050.

Figure 1-D
Urban % Population – Pacific (2005-2015)

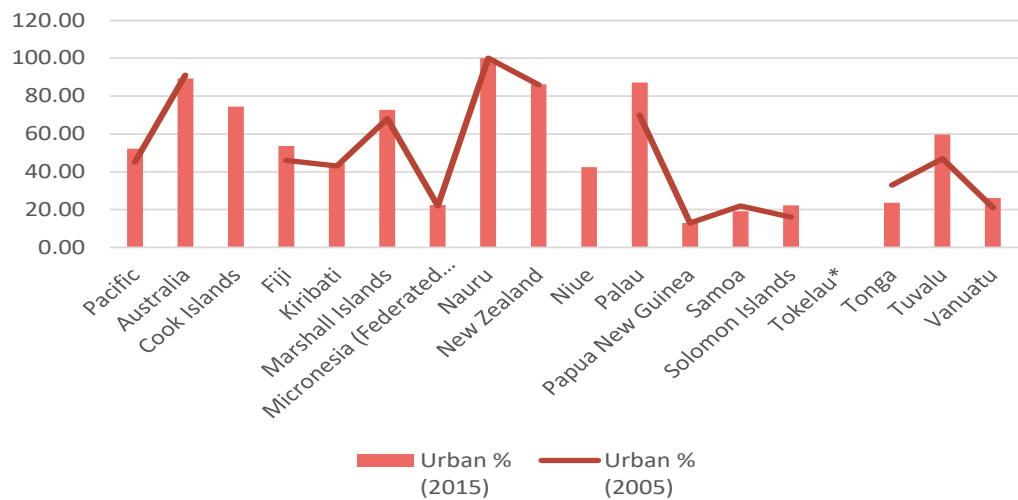
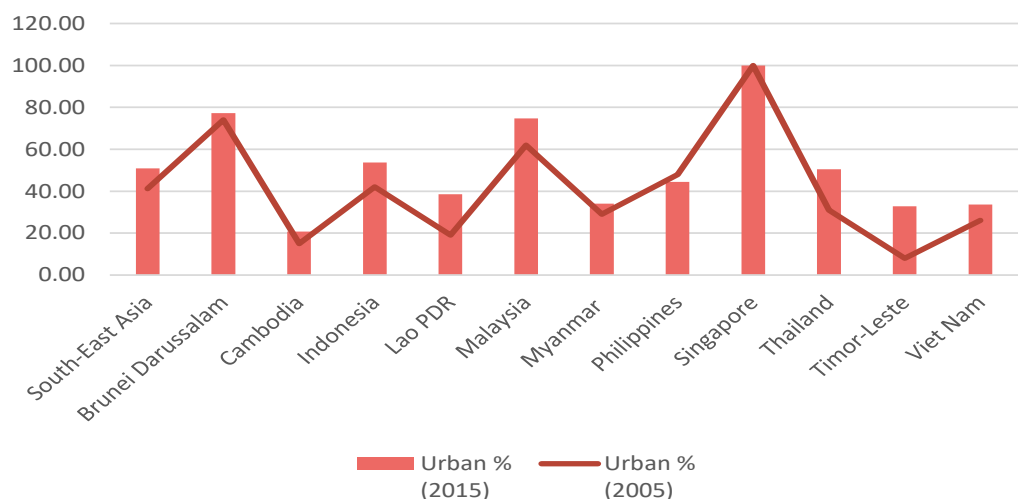


Figure 1-E
Urban % Population – South East Asia (2005-2015)



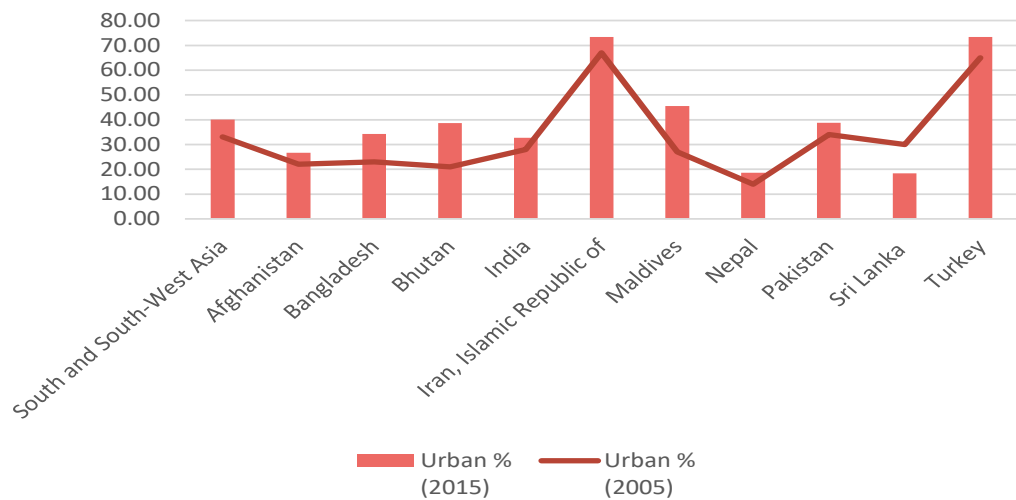
I.1e South and South-West Asia

Being the largest sub-region in overall population with 1.9 billion people, this sub-region is predicted to endure a increase of 618 million people by 2050, with India exceeding China to become the most populous country in the world. This sub-region also possessed the largest urban growth rate of 2.8% p.a. led by Bhutan and Maldives. Afflicted by a 25 year civil war, Sri Lanka was the only country within this sub-region to show a decrease (11.6%) in urban population with less than 0.6% overall population growth also anticipated until 2050.

I.1f Emerging Asia-Pacific trends

On an express track to grow by as much as 17.3% from 2015 to 2050, exceeding an overall population of 5 billion people, the need for open, tolerant and socially inclusive societies has never been more present. Since 2005, a 6.5% growth in urban populations was recorded across the Asia-Pacific. Yet despite this, recent studies show urban growth related to spatial expansion has not been uniform with parts of South Asia growing in land area twice as fast as population¹⁰ while other urban populations in South-East Asia growing faster than urban land¹¹.

Figure 1-F
Urban % Population – South and South-West Asia (2005-2015)



I.2 International snapshot

Overall urbanisation across the Asia-Pacific region has been staggering with one billion people added between 1980 and 2010 alone and another one billion expected by 2040. As early as 2018, it is expected that the region will no longer be predominantly rural, although the region as a whole has not yet reached the levels of urbanisation of North America (81.5%), Latin America and the Caribbean (79.5%)

or Europe (73.4 percent).¹² Between 2005 to 2015, the region remained by far the largest with over 60% of the world's total population, although vast differences existing between Asia and the Pacific. Asia in particular, experienced both the fastest growing urban population at least 15 times that of Africa and 22 times either North America or Europe, as well as, being the most densely populated.

¹⁰ Ellis & Roberts (2015)

¹¹ World Bank & AusAID (2015)

¹² UNESCAP (2015)

II. Definitions and emerging trends

In efforts to better understand the root causes of racism and discrimination, as well as the differences between race and ethnicity, this section of the report serves to provide an overview of some of the key definitions and emerging trends in the sociological dialogue. While a complete study of the thousands of ethnicities in the Asia-Pacific region is not within the scope of this report, an appreciation of the factors which help contribute to those races, ethnicities and sub-cultures will help to ground our perspective and guide our actions in addressing discrimination.

II.1 Defining race and ethnicity

II.1a Racial formation theory

Generally speaking, race has commonly been used as a typically fixed construct to define a group of individuals with similar physical features such as skin colour, skin tone, eye and hair colour, as well as, tendency towards certain diseases¹³. Often concerned with largely hereditary and biological traits, it is important however to appreciate that the concept of race is still very much a social construct rooted in the minds of people and the way in which they perceive and treat two or more different races, which is consistent with racial formation theory. Analysing the social, economic and political forces that result in constructing racial identity, race is understood to be a fluid concept organised and enforced by the continuity and reciprocity of social interactions¹⁴. The concept of race can and has also changed over time, such as in the way which different races have been defined and even assimilated or the way in which the same racial groups can vary in their definition in different jurisdictions.

¹³ [DifferenceBetween.net \(2016\)](http://DifferenceBetween.net)

¹⁴ Omi & Winant (2015)

II.1b Understanding ethnicity

While race is typically associated with physical features, the concept of ethnicity is more commonly related to traditions, learned behaviours and customs along with other cultural factors, including nationality, regional culture, ancestry, and language¹⁵. For example, while some ethnic groups may share linguistic and religious traits such as between Malays and Javanese, others may share a group history but not necessarily a common language or religion such as the Tamil and Sinhalese ethnicities of Sri Lanka. In general, ethnicity is less statistically defined and can also expand or contract to accommodate a larger or smaller group of people based on categorisation. For instance, ethnic groups could be as large as South-East Asians or small as the ethnic Hmong of Laos. Ethnicity has also in the past been at times associated with different climatic, geographic and topographic zones¹⁶, such as in relation to the Uyghurs who occupy the semi-arid regions of Ürümqi, China; the nomadic Tatars in Kazakhstan and Mongolia; or the indigenous Igorots and Isnags of Philippines. In many ways, ethnicity or our identification to a social group gives us room to adapt as we borrow styles, embrace other cultures and sometimes even assimilate into the ethnic majority.

II.1c The basis of nationality

Perhaps a far easier social construct to appreciate is the concept of nationality. Used to describe a person's country of origin, the term nationality is also used to convey the country which a person has adopted as their legal country, which in some cases can also be more than one country. Meanwhile, a person can also possess national citizenship of a country, however, prescribe ethnically to another through their own self-determination.

¹⁵ [Diffen \(2016\)](#)

¹⁶ Rashidvash & Mirak (2015)

II.2 Racism and discrimination

II.2a Prejudice and stereotypes

At the core of discrimination and racism are subtle prejudices forming over time or unjustified prejudgements which are often negative in their outlook towards a particular group. While stereotypes are also a form of prejudgement, they are typically founded upon over-generalised beliefs, which can be positive, although no less harmful in the way they divide people. Often these attitudes can be unconscious and implicit, resulting from automatic biases. They can also be self-reinforcing, such as prejudices allowing people to justify their own status relative to other people¹⁷. Discrimination and racism are the result, when stereotypical beliefs join with prejudicial attitudes and emotions such as fear and hostility.

II.2b Institutionalised racism

Often connected to power and control structures within society, institutional racism or systemic discrimination can be defined as a larger pattern of racism or discrimination that is persistent across many layers of society or an organisation and evidenced through numerous and intentional examples of interpersonal discrimination on the basis of race. Multi-faceted and pervasive by nature, discrimination can occur against any group of individuals not exclusively due to race, such as discrimination directed at migrants, indigenous peoples, women, people with disabilities, the young and elderly, religious groups, on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity or other minority groups. So while racial discrimination remains only one form of discrimination, multiple other possible forms exist, which are often intensified by compounding circumstances such as for migrant women or LGBTIQ youth.

¹⁷ CrashCourse (2014)

¹⁸ Song (2015)

III. Consequences of racial discrimination

III.1 Basic rights and services

III.1a Access to education

Race-based affirmative action policies institutionalising quotas for particular ethnicities have been criticised for not providing equal access to education and scholarships, with critics advocating for a merit or needs based education system. The consequences can also be costly, with World Bank estimates suggesting a brain drain of 335,000 ethnic Chinese and Indian Malaysians leaving the country to seek career opportunities abroad¹⁸.

III.1b Universal health services

Racial prejudices and practices can sometimes be institutionalised and lead to inequalities in access to medical care, unequal treatment for illnesses and differences in levels of health insurance protection. In a study of conducted on self-reported racial discrimination in New Zealand, it was found that ethnic Māori's were almost ten times more likely to experience racial discrimination in three or more settings, and suffer greater health losses due to racism.

III.4c Land tenure and housing

Forced displacement and evictions can often result, when racially discriminatory policies combine with legal enforcement such as the case of Turkmenistan and its ethnic minorities including many ethnic Uzbeks. While some reports still remain unconfirmed, these reports claim that residents, who in some instances held valid legal titles to their property, were forced to vacate their homes, resettle to inhospitable environments and in one case even required to pay to remove the rubble from their destroyed homes¹⁹.

¹⁹ IDMC (2005)

III.1d Employment opportunities

Lack of access to decent work, education and resources such as land or credit, can often mean that victims of discrimination are perpetually deprived of opportunities and a means to exit their cycle of poverty. Whether relating to Zainichi Koreans in Japan, migrant workers in Korea or more persistent caste-based discrimination of Dalit communities in South Asia²⁰, racial discrimination can mean that the poor often become poorer, while increasing the susceptibility of these communities to trafficking and other illicit activities.

III.1e The right to vote

The inalienable right to vote, to express oneself freely and speak freely are often considered cornerstones of democracy. However, racially discriminatory policies have also been known to exclude certain minorities from the right to vote. Despite the first free national polls in Myanmar in 25 years being praised as a “watershed moment in the democratic transition of Myanmar”²¹, many ethnic Rohingya from a predominately Muslim minority, were unable to vote when their “white cards” conferring voting rights were rescinded.

III.1f Access to public spaces

As shared by UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-Moon, “public spaces are crucial for poor and vulnerable citizens”. Meanwhile “improving access and making them safe, increases equity and promotes inclusion” he continued²². Yet as far back as the “freedom riders” and “bus sit-ins” of the American Civil Rights Movement, racial segregation has led to ethnic minorities including even in Korea and Australia in recent past, being refused access or experiencing racial vilification such as while taking public transport.

²⁰ ILO (2007)

²¹ Press (2015)

²² UN News Centre (2015)

III.2 Further secondary impacts

III.2a As a precursor to violence

In many cases, racism has been a leading factor and catalyst for ethnic violence, heightened by historically racial tensions and political instability. For example, long-standing victimisation of both native Fijian and Indo-Fijian nationals resulted in 3 military coups between 1987-2006 with acts of racism inflicted upon and perpetrated by both sides²³. Racially motivated tensions were also the fuel for a bloody civil war in Sri Lanka spanning over 25 years, deeply rooted in legalised discrimination and leading to alleged human rights abuses by both sides.

III.2b Large scale statelessness

A condition of statelessness implies in most instances, denial of a broad range of civil, political, economic and socio-cultural rights. Yet for millions of people globally, statelessness remains a daily reality. In the early 1990s in Bhutan, over 100,000 ethnic Nepali were stripped of their citizenship. Meanwhile, estimates on the number of stateless people in Thailand could be as high as 3.5 million including many indigenous hill tribes²⁴.

III.2c Unrelenting genocide

Among the most grotesque examples of secondary impacts resulting from racial discrimination may be the possibility of brutal genocide. During 1975 to 1979 and in just five years, more than 1 million people of Cambodia’s then population of 8 million people either starved or were massacred while foreign and minority languages were all banned²⁵. Through systemised racial extermination, entire populations of Vietnamese, Thai, Chinese and Cham were completely wiped out with the effects still felt until this day.

²³ Davies (2000)

²⁴ HRW (2001)

²⁵ Kiernan & Ben (1990)

IV. Historical Overview

Celebrating 10 years in 2016, since being officially launched during the “*Regional Conference of Cities for an Inclusive Urban Society*” held in Bangkok, Thailand in October 2006, APCAD has served as a pre-eminent regional platform for local and national government, associations and councillors, along with other rights-based organisations to gather and discuss their priorities and commitments towards achieving societies free of racial discrimination across the region. One of seven regional Coalitions which form the newly revised International Coalition of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities – ICCAR effective as of June 2016 and formerly referred to as the International Coalition of Cities Against Racism conceived in 2004, APCAD possesses similar aims to ICCAR of engaging local authorities in the common struggle against racism and discrimination towards more peaceful, tolerant and equitable societies. Lead coordination of the region has advanced under the helpful guidance of Bangkok Metropolitan Agency (BMA), Thailand since inception until April 2016 and now coordinated by Auckland, New Zealand.

IV.1 Objectives of ICCAR

The International Coalition of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities - ICCAR is a global platform for collaboration between city-level actors launched by UNESCO in 2004. Today, ICCAR has over 500 Member Cities worldwide across its seven regional and national Coalitions. Through ICCAR, UNESCO promotes international cooperation between cities to strengthen advocacy for global solidarity and collaboration, and promote inclusive urban development free from all forms of discrimination, through the sharing of good practices, knowledge and expertise, and by advancing joint action through the development of participatory city-level policies and sustainability initiatives.

IV.2 APCAD achievements

Drawing membership from 25 countries and over 100 administrative divisions, ministries, national and regional bodies of local government, and rights-based organisations, APCAD has succeeded over the past decade in highlighting and promoting the fundamental rights for all city dwellers to live in a society safe from discrimination. Continuously acting to advance the silent voices of poor, marginalised and often socially excluded populations to empower and enable them freedom from discrimination and dignity in all aspects of life, the Coalition has remained an institutional platform delivering upon key elements of the *2001 Durban Declaration and World Program of Action (DDPA)* intended to globally combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. Through a series of consultations resulting in five regional and one sub-regional conference in [Bandung \(2009\)](#); [Bangkok \(2011\)](#); [Manila \(2011\)](#); [Gwangju \(2012\)](#); [Cebu \(2014\)](#); [Auckland \(2015\)](#) members have come together to operationalise a [10-Point Plan of Action](#) through practical policies, strategies and commitments covering the various areas of competence of city authorities such as education, housing, resilience, health, employment and cultural activities.

While there has been to date no specific monitoring and evaluation of members and their commitments, this ten-year anniversary establishes an opportunity to incorporate a more regular reporting or collaboration mechanism helping to measure the progress of the Coalition. By supporting an enabling environment for implementation and addressing the challenges of tackling both racism and discrimination as part of a broader inclusive approach able to harness the diversity of cities, it is hoped that this can assist existing member cities and also to appeal to new potential members.

IV.3 Global Steering Committee

Recognising the transformative potential of international collaboration between cities for the advancement of inclusive and sustainable urban societies, and capitalising on the Coalition's worldwide experience in promoting collaborative action for urban inclusion, UNESCO launched the Global Steering Committee for the International Coalition of Cities Against Racism (ICCAR) in Bologna, Italy on the 18th of April 2016. Bringing together the lead cities of all seven regional and national coalitions of ICCAR for the first time since its creation by UNESCO in 2004, the First Meeting of the Global Steering Committee for ICCAR provided the opportunity for cities to renew their commitment to joint action, leadership and solidarity, positioning the International Coalition as a key platform for action in advancing sustainable and inclusive urban development.

The meeting also resulted in the adoption of the Bologna Declaration which serves as a powerful symbol of the cities' shared belief in the transformative potential of the Coalition through action, exchange and cooperation. In the final Bologna Declaration, the Committee renewed its commitment to fostering closer inter-regional cooperation, to ensuring the full mobilisation of the Coalition in the development and implementation of the New Urban Agenda, and to undertaking a review of each regional and national Coalition's 10-Point Plan of Action in light of the 17 new SDGs and in response to both contemporary opportunities and challenges. As such, a primary outcome of the meeting was the decision to align the priorities and mandate of ICCAR with the positive and cross-cutting themes of inclusion and sustainability, articulated in the SDGs, whilst also seeking to retain a commitment to the Coalition's essence as a global platform for combatting discrimination at the city-level.

The launch of the ICCAR Global Steering Committee is therefore the culmination of UNESCO's concerted efforts to re-vitalise the International Coalition, mobilising the seven regional and national Coalitions with the objective of enhancing the international dimension of the network. In this respect, all of the regional and national Coalitions have been active in developing inter-regional partnerships, including the adoption of a landmark agreement for cooperation between the Latin American and the Caribbean Coalition together with the European Coalition in Buenos Aires in September 2015, as part of growing inter-regional participation in regional Coalition events and initiatives.

IV.4 Regional implementation

Although APCAD provides a regional infrastructure and guiding framework to support cities, implementation of specific commitments is undertaken by Coalition members themselves. In this way, cities are enabled the opportunity to determine commitments based upon their unique circumstances and adapt interventions depending on their needs and resources. While many of the commitments agreed upon by Asia-Pacific members contained in its tailored version of the [Ten-Point Plan of Action](#) resembled those of other regions, others were distinct to the region. Commitments which overlapped with other regions included monitoring of municipal policies; promoting diversity, equal opportunities and more inclusive societies; better support for victims and challenging racism and discrimination through education. On the other hand, a few commitments stood out from the region impressing upon the need for political leadership at the City and community levels; participation and empowerment of City Dwellers; and the need to prevent and overcome racist incitement and related violence.

IV.5 Declarations and Reports

Bandung Declaration (2009)

As the first official endorsement of the UNESCO APCAD's [Ten-Point Plan of Action](#) the *2009 Bandung Declaration* established many important precedents still visible as elements throughout the Coalition today. These comprised a movement to utilise local regulations across the urban-rural divide to promote respect, dignity and inclusive societies while also protecting cultural diversity and human rights. Among the actions proposed included a website to share good practices and lessons learned; broadening of the membership to NGOs, academics and experts; and regional follow-up meetings of the Coalition.

Bangkok Regional Report (2011)

Celebrating five years since the launch of APCAD, the international conference on "Global Social Inclusion" began with a simple message - to let all live in dignity - and to start by listening to the silent voices of the poor, marginalised, socially excluded and the underserved. The climate of the discussions were set early by Dr. Gwang-Jo Kim, Regional Director UNESCO Bangkok, to the ratification of the ICERD, DDPA and other international agreements, recognising cities and local governments as the most viable platform to launch meaningful action against all forms of racism and discrimination.

Good practices were shared among Coalition members with regards to five areas: 1) insights from cities and local governments had adapted the [Ten-point Plan of Action \(PoA\)](#); 2) initiatives for increasing inclusiveness and better governance; 3) lessons in addressing the inequitable distribution of resources; 4) ethics, freedom of expression and participation; and 5) inalienable rights of people to security and peace.

²⁶ [UN GA Resolution 65/277](#)

The call for a website with an expanded functionality to serve as an online platform for knowledge sharing and reporting was once again reiterated. Perhaps most significantly, among the outcomes of the conferences was a mutual agreement among participants that while the [Ten-point PoA](#) could serve as an effective guiding checklist, rather the greatest learning could only be obtained by doing and that any implementation might best be informed by a number of recommended tools:

1. Tool to determine to the Strategic Orientation of a city and LGU;
2. Tools and mechanisms for Continuous learning;
3. Tools on Informed Decision making and policy making;
4. Tools and aids in developing public private partnerships; and
5. Tools and aids for effective communication

Manila Sub-regional Report (2011)

Spurred by international efforts on the *2011 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS*²⁶ and *2011 UNAIDS Roadmap*²⁷, a sub-regional conference of the Coalition was organised in Metro Manila, Philippines, addressing the stigma and various forms of discrimination experienced by people living with HIV/AIDS, as well as, the basic right to sexual and reproductive health information by certain sectors of the community and especially among youth. All attending mayors mobilised by the Lady Municipal Mayors Association of the Philippines (LMMAP) offered statements of solidarity and commitment to the conference objectives of understanding HIV/AIDS in the South-East Asian region; dissecting the causes of inadequacy of reproductive health services; assessing the dissemination of health information to youth; and development of responsive policies and actions for HIV/AIDS.

²⁷ [UNAIDS Roadmap \(2011\)](#)

Worthy of note, the conference should be commended for its efforts to ensure the young voices of those actually affected by HIV/AIDS discrimination in the detailed discussions of the conference, along with NGOs engaged in leading the work of combatting the infectious disease. At the conclusion of the event and recognising LGUs as being at the forefront of health services delivery, actions were proposed to strengthen both national and local level policies aimed at reducing and eliminating stigma and discrimination, as well as, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS; and to work with young people, NGOs and the national Government to combat HIV/AIDS and all forms of discrimination.

Gwangju Regional Report (2012)

A recent addition also to UNESCO's Creative Cities Network²⁸ in the field of media arts, Gwangju, could be seen to already be demonstrating leadership in the promotion of socially-inclusive cities, hosting the APCAD regional conference on "Creative Cities for Glocal (i.e. Global and Local) Security and Peace" with the three themes: Human Rights and Cities; Social Inclusion; and Cities and Global Environment Change. Making strategic efforts to involve academia including universities and regional centres for education, the event connected earlier discussions regarding ratification of the ICERD to the *2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (CPPDCE)*²⁹. At the conclusion of the event it was recognised that the implementation of good practices and policies against discrimination remained an important duty and responsibility for mayors and Coalition members. Finally, common agreement was found among all of the participants that greater collaboration and dialogue were needed to fight discrimination across the region.

²⁸ [UNESCO Creative Cities Network](#)

Cebu Declaration (2014)

Compelled by the aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) and a strong sense of national unity after COP19 just 3 months prior, the *2014 Cebu Declaration* was significant in addressing climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in the context of social inclusion. Bringing together diverse policy makers, climate networks and even private sector, the Declaration embedded the role of local government in educating and spreading information about climate change, resilience and sustainable consumption and production. It further recognised the vital role of the Coalition in enabling green and decent jobs; realising the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs); developing local adaptation measures; increasing the liveability of cities; and attaining socially inclusive growth. Finally, a call to action was also issued for more effective emission reduction targets and funds implementation.

Auckland Declaration (2015)

Starting with the fundamental premise that social inclusion of city dwellers must also ensure respect for the integrity and dignity of persons living with disabilities, the Auckland workshop was based on three sub-themes of Cities as Equal Opportunity Employers and Service Providers; Disabled Rights; and Cities and Global Environmental Change. Explicit efforts were made to reinforce the role of citizens and all levels of local government down to the village level. Reaffirming the common values and principles of reducing and eliminating racism and discrimination, the *2015 Auckland Declaration* delivered a strong message the [Ten-point Plan of Action](#) could only be achieved with the tracking of progress; on-going assessment; and ability to both identify and measure clear indicators for program success.

²⁹ [UNESCO CPPDCE \(2005\)](#)

IV.6 Ten-Point Plan of Action

1. Assessing Racism and Discrimination and Monitoring Municipal Policies

To initiate, or develop further, in collaboration with NGOs, National Human Rights Commissions and institutions and UN systems (e.g. CERD, UN Special Rapporteurs, Human Rights Council), the collection of data on racism and discrimination, establish achievable objectives and set common indicators in order to assess the impact of municipal policies; and to act as “Clearing House” in order to contribute to the national and international reporting systems from the local viewpoint.

2. Providing Political Leadership at the City and Community Levels to Address Issues of Discrimination and Exclusion

To raise awareness of the existence of racism and discrimination among local policy makers and city dwellers.

3. Promoting an Inclusive Society

To develop and/or strengthen a network of people and organisations to share visions and concerns for harmonious relationships in a diverse and inclusive society.

4. Strengthening Support for the Victims of Racism and Discrimination

To identify the victims and target groups of racism and discrimination and to support them and contribute to strengthening their capacity to defend themselves against racism and discrimination.

5. Facilitating Greater Participation and the Empowerment of City Dwellers through Access to Information

To ensure better information for city dwellers on their rights and obligations, on protection and legal options, and on the penalties for racist and discriminatory acts or behaviour, by using a participatory approach, notably through consultations with service users and service providers.

IV.6 Ten-Point Plan of Action (continued)

6. Promoting the City as an Equal Opportunities Employer and Service Provider

The city commits itself to be an equal opportunities employer and equitable service provider, and to engage in considering the needs of people from culturally diverse communities in planning, monitoring, training and development to achieve this objective.

7. Promoting the City as an Active Supporter of Equal Opportunity Practices

Where required, to facilitate and monitor equal opportunity employment practices and support for diversity in the labor market through proactive exercise of powers of the city authority.

8. Challenging Racism & Discrimination through Education

To strengthen measures against discrimination in access to, and enjoyment of, all forms of education; and to promote the provision of education in mutual respect, tolerance and understanding, and intercultural dialogue.

9. Promoting Cultural Diversity

To respect the culture of diverse communities including the set of attitudes, beliefs, practices, values, shared identities, rituals, customs, etc.; to ensure fair representation and promotion of the diverse cultural expression and heritage of city dwellers in the cultural programmes, collective memory and public space of the city authority; and to promote interculturality in the community life consistent with international human rights standards.

10. Preventing and Overcoming Racist Incitement and Related Violence

To support or establish mechanisms in dealing with racist incitement and related violence leading to reconciliation.

V. Good Practices

V.1 Darebin, Australia

With a population close to 150,000, Darebin in the State of Victoria, Australia is yet home to one of the largest and most diverse communities anywhere in the State in terms of cultures, language (where more than 118 languages are spoken), religions, socio-economic background, employment status, occupation, and housing needs. The first APCAD member to share their implementation plan, Darebin Council published a [Racism Inquiry Report \(2012\)](#) responding to findings in a national report that their level of

racism was higher than the national average. Embarking on an ambitious program of 300 phone surveys, an online survey, numerous focus groups and a public forum, a new Steering Committee was established followed by the publication of a [Anti-Racism Strategy \(2012-2015\)](#) building upon the [National Anti-Racism Partnership and Strategy \(2012\)](#). Today, the Council has a number of successful initiatives operating including an online anonymous public reporting initiative called “Report Racism”; “Say No to Racism” comprehensive training package; and their “Racism – It Stops with Me” campaign.

V.2 Gwangju, Republic of Korea

Boldly declaring itself as a “Human Rights City”, Gwangju government has been at the forefront of human rights advocacy throughout the history of the Republic of Korea, playing a pivotal role in the 1980 Democratisation Movement and as the first Asian city to have a declaration of human rights as early as 1998. Since 2011 the city has also hosted the annual World Human Rights Cities Forum (WHRCF) now celebrating its sixth successive year in 2016. Meanwhile, groups and NGOs in the city work closely together focussing

on reconciliation and collaboration in efforts to abolish discrimination totally and build human rights governance. Institutionally, Gwangju has enacted a “Democracy, Human Rights, and Peace Development Ordinance” in 2007, and several other regulations for the protection of socially disadvantaged populations. The city was the host of the 2012 APCAD Conference titled “Creative Cities for Glocal Security and Peace”, as well as, Global Human Rights Cities Network in 2011, Gwangju International Peace Forum in 2009, World Women’s Peace Forum in 2007 and Gwangju Prize for Human Rights in 2000.

V.3 Pinoy Plus, Philippines

Among the presenters at the 2011 APCAD Sub-Regional Conference in Manila, the participation of Pinoy Plus provides a remarkable example of how LGUs working with CSOs can offer unique experiences that contribute to more effective programs against discrimination. As a national level CSO and organisation of people living with HIV/AIDS, a direct insight was shared into the types of discrimination experienced by victims and the changing attitudes within the health system over the years. Undertaking extensive

research and developing a “Stigma Index” for people living with the disease, Pinoy Plus, was able to identify the varying degrees of stigma; those groups most vulnerable to rights abuses and challenges to government programs such as around counselling, testing and disclosing status. Using their findings, they were also able to successfully advocate for the national review of HIV/AIDS Law in the Philippines and also introduce improved education initiatives among highly-susceptible populations addressing the most important barrier to public action, being discrimination among affected communities.

V.4 Suva, Fiji

As Fiji's political and administrative capital, Suva City, has led the way for many reforms across the country including the elimination of discrimination in schools by promoting diversity across the teaching of languages and a mobile library service to help increase accessibility to education for all. One of only a handful of Pacific Island Countries to have ratified the ICERD, the city and indeed country is also one of few to host an active Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission across the sub-region. Fiji's fourth

constitution signed into law in 2013 was the first to eliminate race-based electoral rolls, race-based seat quotas, holding elimination of discrimination as a "non-negotiable principle" and possessing one of the most exhaustive and inclusive lists of grounds of discrimination in the world. Meanwhile, accepting 112 out of 138 recommendations at the recent Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council in 2015, Fiji has been lauded by civil society groups as demonstrating a positive step towards a sustainable democracy although enforcement, legislation and reporting remain a challenge.

V.5 Municipal Association of Nepal

Applying international instruments and then integrating them into national legal systems, the example of Nepal illustrates the importance of using effective tools and legislation to address discrimination associated with an urban-rural divide. A multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and multi-religious country, 86% of the population in 2011 (today at 81.6%) are from rural areas. Despite this, research shows the human development index is still far higher in urban areas indicating better opportunities and access to services and

facilities, especially for those of a higher caste. Taking legislative action to combat this, Nepal unanimously adopted in Parliament the [Caste-based Discrimination and Untouchability Act \(2011\)](#) imposing penalties of up to 3 years imprisonment and fines of up to Rs 25,000 (approx. \$235 USD) for reported caste-based discrimination, although fear of reprisal and implementation remains an ongoing challenge (Pun 2014). Elsewhere, new governmental non-discrimination policy has paved the way for municipal interventions and mass media to raise public awareness and tackle human rights.

V.6 UCLG Asia-Pacific

Recognised in 2015 by the Human Rights Council via [UN GA Resolution A/HRC/30/49](#) for their role in promoting human rights, local governments and their representative body, United Cities for Local Government (UCLG) in particular, has long been considered an important conduit for the implementation of global values and standards including human rights (Nijman 2009). Counting the promotion of race and gender equality, and combating discrimination among their vision, mission and tasks, UCLG ASPAC is the biggest

of the eight section of UCLG with linkages to more than 7,000 local governments. Sharing of case studies through UCLG (Global) Committee on Social Inclusion, Participatory Democracy and Human Rights (CSIPD) and Inclusive Cities Observatory, UCLG also published a report on the SDGs highlighting the responsibility of local governments to implement best practices for equality and non-discrimination in alignment with SDG 10, as well as, ensuring such criteria are firmly embedded in procurement practices. UCLG CSIPD were also an organiser of the 2014 World Human Rights Cities Forum in Gwangju.

VI. Research Approach and Methodology

Information used in compiling this report was obtained through three key sources including online secondary research and analysis related to the social, cultural, geographic and demographic profiling of Coalition members; assessment of past APCAD conferences, outcomes and other related events; and finally, some limited primary research based on progress shared by a few Coalition members.

Population statistics shared in [Appendix A-3](#) were obtained through the global *City Population Database*³⁰ extracted largely from national statistics databases and Census data. This information was further supplemented by country profile data from the *CIA World Factbook*³¹ and table of administrative divisions updated via online encyclopaedia *Wikipedia*³².

In reviewing the progress of ratification and adherence of Member States to the *1966 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)*³³ and openness of Member States to thematic special procedures, extensive use of the UN Treaties Collection³⁴ was applied along with the online repository provided by the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) website and their anti-discrimination database³⁵. Research regarding recommendations both received and offered in relation to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process administered by the Human Rights Council were informed by UPR Info through their Recommendations and Statistics databases along with current membership details from the Human Rights Council until 31 December 2016.

³⁰ [City Population Database](#)

³¹ [CIA World Factbook](#)

³² [Table of administrative divisions](#)

VI.1 Assumptions

Research data was obtained under the guiding assumption that the existing list of Coalition members as detailed in [Appendix A-3](#) continue in their existence as cities, municipalities, associations of local governments or active rights-based organisations sharing a commitment to the full respect of greater social urban inclusion and efficient implementation of strategies and policies for the elimination of racial discrimination. In doing so, it is understood that all members will have previously signed a [Statement of Intent](#) thereby expressing on behalf of their city (or organisation), a strong interest and agreement to adhere to the APCAD [Ten-Point Plan of Action](#) (see **Section IV.4**) by incorporating it into their municipal (or organisational) policies and strategies according to their needs, priorities and capacities, as well as, by allocating appropriate resources, and submitting to APCAD Administrative Secretariat its specific plan of implementation.

VI.2 Limitations

Access to current and reliable sources of quantitative data was especially limited for smaller third-level administrative divisions and for a number of developing countries also including small island developing states (SIDS). While in many cases, this appeared to be related to a simple lack of empirical research and census data, other challenges included databases being only available in country of origin languages; inconsistencies in the spelling of cities between languages; and the names of some cities existing at multiple levels. No single platform contained all the information required meaning a combination of data sources was required to ensure a comprehensive approach to research for this report.

³³ [ICERD \(1965\)](#)

³⁴ [UN Treaty Collection](#)

³⁵ [OHCHR Asia-Pacific Index](#)

MEMBERSHIP ANALYSIS

Figure 2-A
Composition of Coalition Members by type

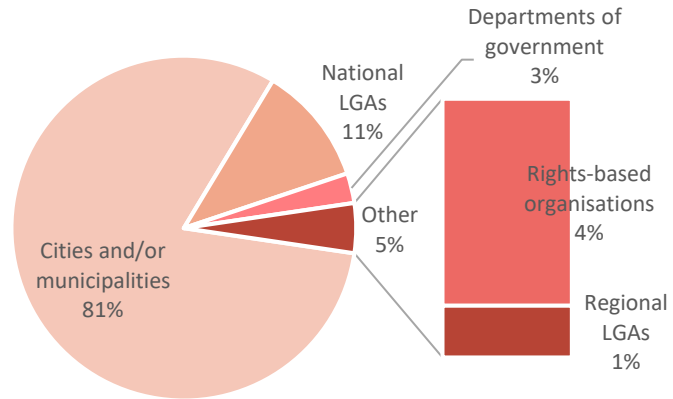


Figure 2-B
Administrative divisions represented by region

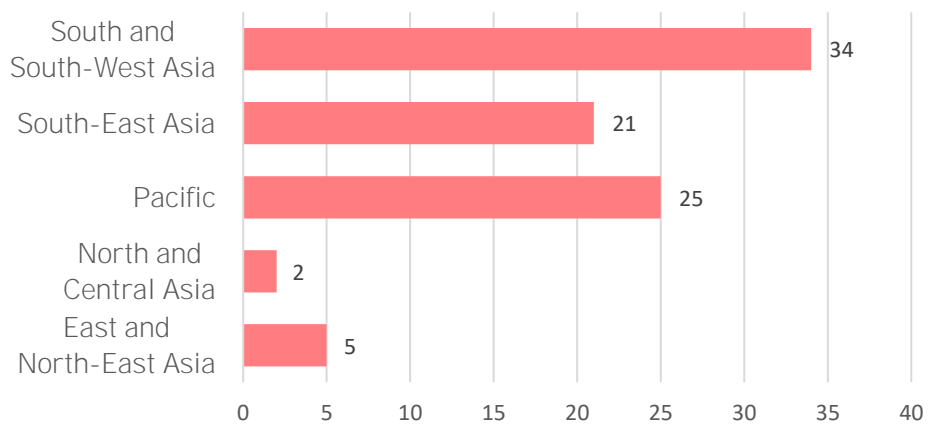
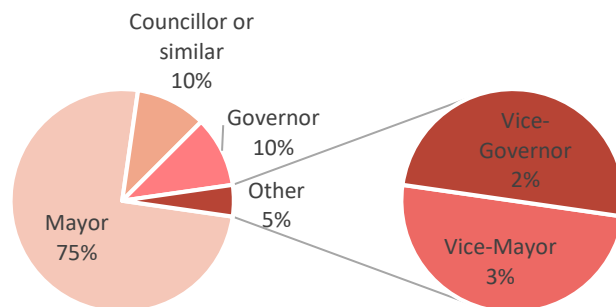


Figure 2-C
Positions held within administrative divisions



VII. Profiling of existing Coalition members

VII.1 Composition

Analysis of Coalition members based on the 17 June 2015 listing of members³⁶ showed the greatest representation by “cities and/or municipalities” accounting for 81% of all members and the next highest membership held by “national associations of local governments” representing 11% of APCAD and namely from Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam and Pakistan (see [Figure 2-A](#) on the previous page).

One “regional association of local governments” was represented through the United Cities and Local Governments network (UCLG Asia-Pacific regional section) who were also part of the 2006 inaugural meeting in Bangkok, Thailand. Meanwhile, three departments of government were also members, along with a small number of nationally-oriented rights-based organisations. Total membership of APCAD was 107 members from 25 different countries.

VII.2 Representation

At the highest administrative division level, APCAD was represented by nine Governors from Cambodia (Phnom Penh); Indonesia (Jakarta; West Java); Papua New Guinea (Northern Oro); Thailand (Bangkok, Udon Thani, Sakon Nakhon, Surat Thani); Republic of Korea (Jeju); and two Lord Mayors from Australia (Melbourne); and Solomon Islands (Honiara) (see [Figure 2-C](#)). In total, mayors accounted for the vast majority or 75% of all members at “cities and/or municipalities” level, followed at 10% jointly by “councillor or similar” level positions and “governor” positions.

³⁶ [APCAD Listing of members](#)

VII.3 Regional breakdown

Overall membership of the Coalition was largest among the South and South-West Asia region (39.08%), closely followed by the Pacific region (28.74%) and South-East Asia (24.14%) (see [Figure 2-B](#)). Together, these three regions accounted for 91.95% of all APCAD members with the lowest level of membership from North & Central Asia with just two Russian cities represented (i.e. the City of Derbent and the City of Saint Petersburg). Membership from the East & North-East region was also low with only five cities represented from China, Mongolia and Republic of Korea.

VII.4 Demographic profile

Three figures were used to help establish a baseline appreciation of the general demographic profile of each Coalition member being the (i) land size of the administrative division (i.e. km²) (ii) the relevant population and also (iii) density of the population in terms of inhabitants per square kilometre. Based on these three assessment criteria, some basic comparisons were made possible relying on the average size, population and density of members and as depicted in [Figures 3-A to C](#) on following pages.

While many of these three criteria varied drastically both within and among sub-regions, what became clearly evident was the immense differences between members. For example, the case of West Java Province, being able to engulf the City of Malé, Maldives at least 8,000 times over or possessing a population in excess of 43 million over and above Lamphun Municipality, Thailand. Similar variances existing for the City of Malé despite its small size, which possessed the highest density over 4,200 times than Northern (Oro) Province, Papua New Guinea.

Figure 3-A
Average size of member administrative divisions

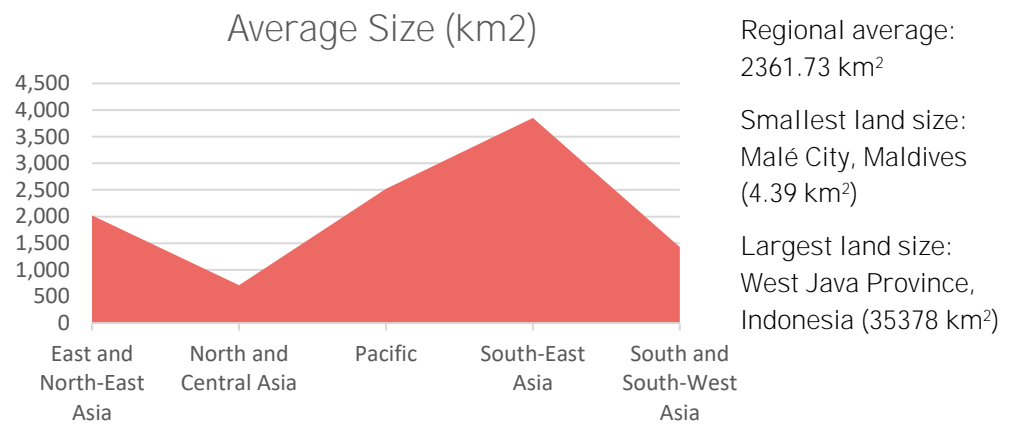


Figure 3-B
Average population of member administrative divisions

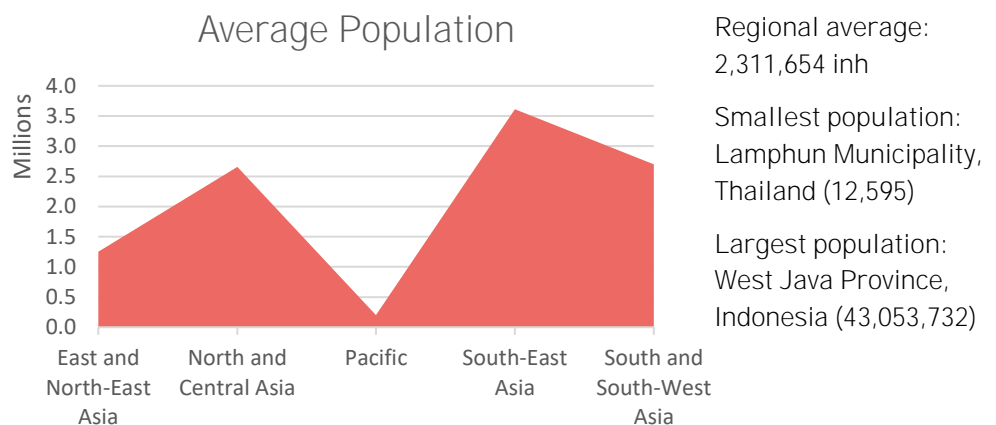
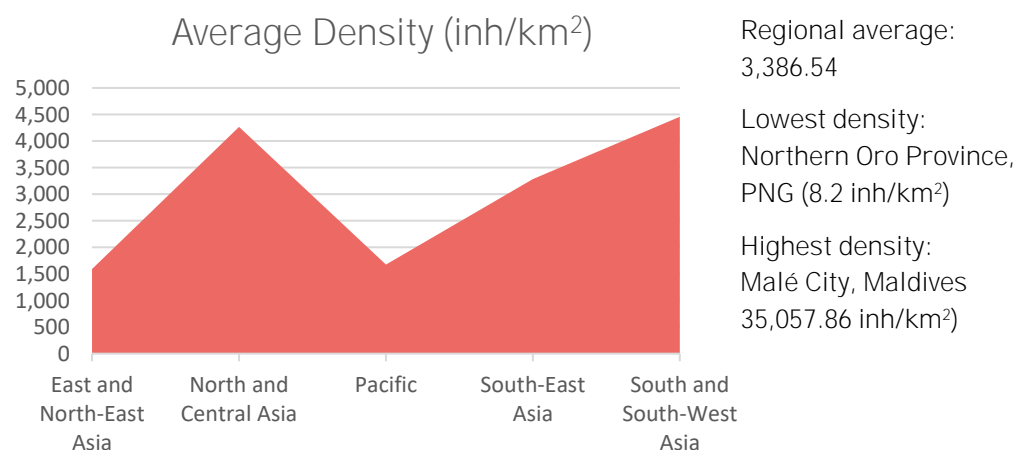


Figure 3-C
Average density of member administrative divisions



VIII. Notable challenges

VIII.1 Challenges within cities

VIII.1a Availability of datasets

The first apparent challenge was that no single data source contained all the required demographic information for the region concerning cities, especially at the lower administrative levels. Although country data obtained from national statistics bureaus and census data was generally reliable, for many cities the most recent datasets were at least 3-5 years old and hence any comparison of cities could only be accurate within a few years.

VIII.1b Reclassification of cities

Another recognised challenge was the possibility of cities to be reclassified during this time, such as the cases of Hervey Bay, Australia which was abolished in 2008 and amalgamated to form the Fraser Coast Region³⁷; the Delhi Municipal Corporation which was in 2012 trifurcated into three zones³⁸; or Safia and Tufi local-level government areas in Papua New Guinea which may no longer exist due to reclassification. Both **Sections VIII.1 & 2** highlighting the dynamic nature of cities and need to maintain as a register of members as up-to-date as possible.

VIII.1c Urbanisation and migration

Rapid urbanisation and densely populated urban environments such as in the case of Ulaanbaatar City where 43.6% of the population reside, occupying a mere 0.3% of the nation's land area, emphasise the significant challenges of managing a city where cultures can often collide. Recent years have also seen a dramatic increase in the number of people migrating both within and to the region, with over 59 million migrants and 5.5 million refugees hosted in the Asia-Pacific region, and 43% of migrants moving within the region.^{39,40}

³⁷ Fraser Coast Regional Council (2014)

³⁸ India Today (2011)

VIII.2 Challenges among cities

VIII.2a Definitions of the region

At the regional level, some discrepancies also became quickly evident between the definition or rather categorisation of the Asia-Pacific region (see [Appendix A-1](#)). For example, while classification by UNESCAP included 53 member states and 9 associate members, the UNESCO classification had only 48 member states and 2 associate members (i.e. Macao, China and Tokelau). Similarly, definitions by UN OHCHR included only 40 member states with Central Asia countries included as part of the "Europe and Central Asia" group rather than "Asia-Pacific" group.

VIII.2b Composition of divisions

As depicted in [Figures 4-A to F](#), an evident challenge was the vastly different divisions among countries and differing composition of divisions in each sub-region. While cities like Port Moresby and Malé might be considered as first-level divisions in their country context, their composition would clearly be different from other first-level divisions such as West Java Province or Bangkok. This challenge for research analysis was further compounded by the disparity of composition of divisions among sub-regions, such as in North & Central Asia where all members are from second level divisions, providing no basis for comparison of other divisional levels.

VIII.2c Representation of cities

An additional challenge uncovered was the representativeness of cities within APCAD which highlighted an opportunity to grow the Coalition significantly. As shared in [Appendix A-2](#), membership of APCAD currently only includes on average 4.72% of the national population of respective cities; 4.13% of the overall population across the Asia-Pacific region and just over 1% of the region's size in land area.

³⁹ [UNESCAP \(2015\)](#)

⁴⁰ [IOM \(2015\)](#)

Figure 4-A

Asia-Pacific

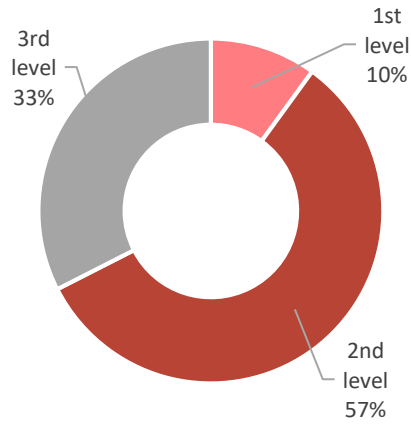


Figure 4-B

East & North-East Asia

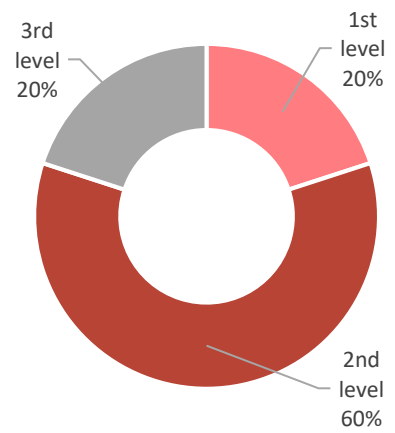


Figure 4-C

North & Central Asia

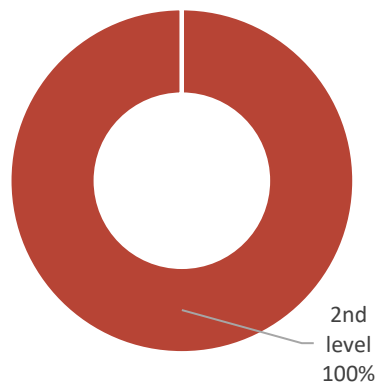


Figure 4-D

Pacific

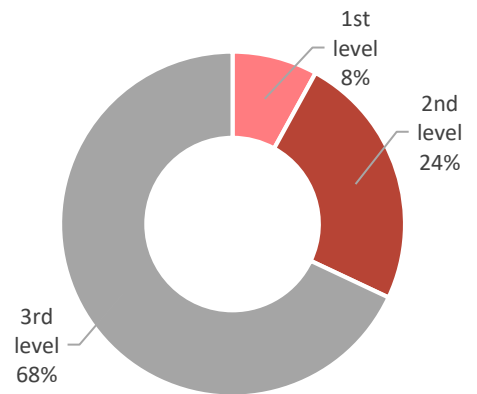


Figure 4-E

South-East Asia

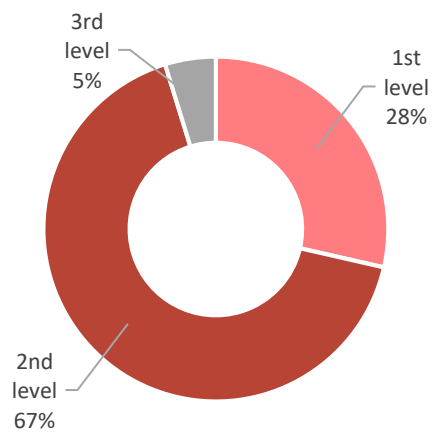
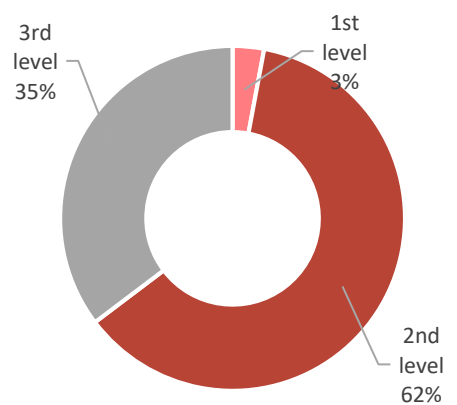


Figure 4-F

South & South-West Asia



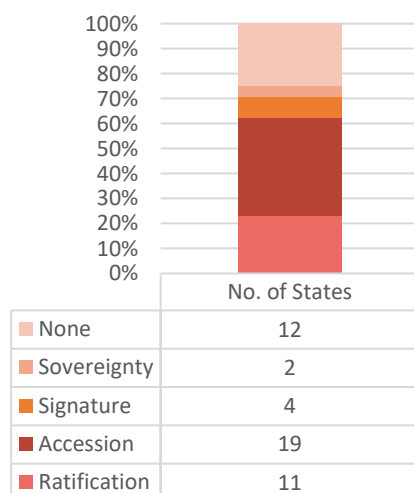
IX. International tools and mechanisms

IX.1 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)

IX.1a Background to ICERD

Adopted in 1965, the ICERD remains perhaps the most comprehensive and prominent human rights instrument against all forms of racial discrimination, committing its 88 existing signatories and 177 parties to upholding the civil rights of all without distinction of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin. By becoming a signatory, all States parties are obliged to submit regular reports every two years on how rights within their jurisdictions are being implemented. Monitored by a body of independent experts also known as the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), the group meets in Geneva twice yearly for three weeks. Besides reporting the Committee utilises three mechanisms to help perform its key monitoring functions namely: 1) the early-warning procedure; 2) examination of inter-state complaints and finally 3) examination of individual complaints.

Figure 5-A
ICERD regional compliance



IX.1b Analysis of compliance

Presently three-quarters or 75% of UNESCO Asia-Pacific Member States have either signed, ratified or acceded to ICERD, although two of these countries, namely Macau, China and also Brunei Darussalam are recorded only as partial compliance (See [Appendix B-1](#)). In total, 30 of these Asia-Pacific countries have either ratified or acceded to ICERD, leaving 4 Member States namely Nauru, Palau, Singapore and Bhutan, which have signed onto the Convention, but yet to progress to the next stage. 12 UNESCO Member States in the region have yet to adopt the ICERD namely, the Democratic People's Republic (DPR) of Korea; Cook Islands; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Federated States of Micronesia (FSM); Niue; Samoa; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Malaysia; and Myanmar, although both Niue and Tokelau remain a challenge not being recognised by OHCHR. Overall, two sub-regions possessed 100% ICERD compliance being North & Central Asia, as well as, South and South-West Asia, while the lowest share of compliance was within the Pacific sub-region at 47%.

Over the past 10 years, little change has occurred in the status of compliance in the region, with the exception of Palau in 2011 and Singapore in 2015 signing onto the Convention. Of those 30 Member States who had already ratified or acceded to ICERD leading to reporting requirements, the average number of reports submitted was 6.7 ranging from 1 for Timor Leste to 14 in the case of Mongolia. In general, Member States had reached their 14.4 reporting cycle on average. Notably, only 4 out of the existing 48 UNESCO Member States or less than 9% have formally accepted the complaints procedures or resolution mechanisms of the ICERD, being an area warranting further attention, namely the Republic of Korea; Kazakhstan in 2008; Russian Federation and Australia.

IX.2 Human Rights Council

IX.2a Background to the HRC

Created in 2006 as the successor to the Commission on Human Rights formerly established in 1946 and leading to the landmark adoption of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR) in 1948, the present day Human Rights Council (HRC) is an inter-governmental body within the United Nations system made up of 47 States responsible for the promotion and protection of all human rights around the globe. Membership of the Council is based on equitable geographic distribution with 13 seats exclusively reserved for the Asia-Pacific and each member serving a 3 year term. Current regional members of the Human Rights Council include Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mongolia, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea (ROK), Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Vietnam with the terms for China, Maldives, Saudi Arabia and Vietnam ending after 2016.

IX.2b Universal Periodic Review

Among the most effective instruments of the HRC is UPR, a state-driven process involving a periodic review of the human rights records of all 193 existing Member States to the UN. Reviews are conducted by the entirety of 47 members of the HRC, three times a year making one cycle, and involving 14 States each session (i.e. 42 States each year/cycle), meaning all States undergo a review every four to five years. Each review is based on three documents being the national report submitted by the State; compilation of UN information; and summary of information provided by stakeholders. To date, global statistics record 46,584 recommendations, upon which 74.12% were accepted. Overall, 30.4% of all UPR recommendations to date concerned States in the Asia-Pacific region, while 18.15% of recommendations originated from the region (See [Appendix B-2](#)).

In particular, four Member States in the region were highlighted among the top 10 to receive the most recommendations globally, namely Iran (3rd), Turkey (6th), DPR Korea (8th) and Vietnam (9th) with China closely behind in 11th place. When analysing recommendations on racial discrimination, global statistics show the issue as the UPR's 13th most reported on concern, accumulating to date 1,827 recommendations or 3.92% of all those raised globally. From sessions 1 to 24 spanning two UPR cycles between 2008-2016, 297 issues of racial discrimination were raised in association with Asia-Pacific Member States under review representing 16.26% of the total racial discrimination issues raised globally, however, just 2.10% among all regional issues raised. Of all those 297 racial discrimination recommendations raised, a total of 165 were accepted averaging 61.22% lagging behind the worldwide average of 78.76%. Within the region, the top five to receive recommendations for racial discrimination were namely the Russian Federation (27); New Zealand (21); Iran (20); Turkey (17); and Singapore (16). Interestingly, across global figures, Iran was also the Member State to make the most number of recommendations related to racial discrimination (75).

IX.2c UN Special Procedures

An additional mechanism at the disposal of the HRC are their Special Procedures which appoints a Special Rapporteur to investigate any one of 41 thematic issues including racial discrimination and/or 14 countries of concern. Presently, 22 out of 48 UNESCO Member States within the region have issued standing invitations to Special Procedures of which over 80% have been issued over the past ten years. The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance since 2011 is Mr. Mutuma Ruteere from Kenya, although this is expected to change soon with the ending of the current term.

Within the region, four States currently exist on the HRC's countries of concern and have since been appointed their own Special Rapporteurs namely, Myanmar (1992), Cambodia (1993), DPR Korea (2004) and Iran (2011). Regarding racial discrimination specifically, five missions have been completed by the Special Rapporteur in Australia (2001), Japan (2005), the Russian Federation (2006), Singapore (2010) and Republic of Korea (2014), although a further request has been accepted by Australia for 2016. Requests to visit have since been issued for eight countries namely, Nepal (2004), Pakistan (2004), India (2006), Bangladesh (2008), Malaysia (2008), Thailand (2012), Fiji (2013) and Japan (2013). Meanwhile, Samoa issued their own invite in 2016.

IX.3 Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (DDPA)

Recognised directly for its important role under Section 5, Article 142 of the *2009 Outcome Document of Durban Review Conference*⁴¹, ICISC which includes APCAD, is highlighted as an integrated strategy in the ongoing battle against all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. With sessions held annually in Geneva, an Intergovernmental Working Group exists as one of the three mechanisms to follow-up on the DDPA, with the mandate to i) make recommendations towards the effective implementation of DDPA and ii) prepare complementary international standards to strengthen and update international instruments such as the ICERD. Launched by OHCHR in 2013, their anti-discrimination database⁴² on practical means to combat racism, is in accordance with the DDPA and similar in principal to an online knowledge sharing platform, having seen submissions so far by only 14 Asia-Pacific Member States.

⁴¹ [OHCHR \(2009\)](#)

⁴² [OHCHR Anti-Discrimination Database](#)

IX.4 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) & Agenda 2030

"We envisage a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination; of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity; and of equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potential and contributing to shared prosperity."

A/RES/70/1 – Article 8 - Our vision: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

IX.4a Background and Process

Building on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and process driven by the Post-2015 Development Agenda, the SDGs are an ambitious set of 17 Global Goals for sustainable development and 169 associated targets to stimulate universal, integrated and transformative action in five areas of critical importance: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership. Replacing the Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD) in 2013, monitoring and promotion of the outcomes of Rio+20, Agenda 2030 and SDGs will be facilitated by the newly established High-Level Political Forum (HLPF). Based upon the 169 targets, 100 Global Indicators have been proposed through an Indicators and Monitoring Framework⁴³ and ongoing discussion on the Means of Implementation. Despite this, the need remains to identify strong indicators not yet captured, that measure the (elimination) of inequalities, the elimination of discriminatory legislation, policies and practices, and equity in global governance, such as indicators for development of anti-discrimination laws and national human rights institutions as highlighted by OHCHR⁴⁴. To assist, some specific goals and targets relevant to APCAD are identified in the next section.

⁴³ [Indicators and Monitoring Framework](#)

⁴⁴ [OHCHR \(2012\)](#)

IX.4b Specific goals and targets

SDG4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

- 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

SDG10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

- 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

SDG11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe and resilient

SDG16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

IX.5 Habitat III Conference

Among the first major global processes following Agenda 2030, the Third UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) aims to reinvigorate the global commitment to sustainable urban development and a "New Urban Agenda". Ten Policy Units have been setup including P1: The Right to the City and Cities for All; P2: Socio-Cultural Urban Framework; P3: National Urban Policies and also P4: Urban Governance, Capacity and Institutional Development, of particular relevance to APCAD. In addition, 22 Issue Papers have been written along 6 key areas, including an issue paper on Inclusive Cities within the area of Social Cohesion and Equity - Livable Cities, which has directly offered recognition to the ICISC and increasing role of cities as major actors in the fight against racism and discrimination. A Zero Draft document is anticipated to be finalised by July 2016 at PrepCom3 which will be held in Surabaya, Indonesia.

IX.6 UNESCO instruments

While the previous sessions from VII.1-5 serve to highlight a number of global normative instruments, a plethora of instruments have also originated from UNESCO including those shared below:

- [Convention against Discrimination in Education \(1960\)](#);
- [Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice \(1978\)](#);
- [Declaration of Principles on Tolerance \(1995\)](#);
- [Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights \(1997\)](#);
- [Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity \(2001\)](#);
- [International Coalition of Cities Against Racism \(ICCAR\) Ten-Point Plan of Action \(2004\)](#);
- [Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions \(2005\)](#).

X. Summary of Recommendations

X.1 Key policy initiatives

1. Strengthen national and local level policies aimed at reducing and eliminating racism and discrimination.
2. Reinforce the critical role of citizens and all levels of local government right down to the village level.
3. Seek to increase the liveability of cities through local adaptation measures and socially inclusive growth.
4. Encourage ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) and coherence with the Durban Programme of Action.
5. Support ratification of revitalised normative instruments designed to end all forms of racism and discrimination.

X.2 Priorities for action

1. Launch an online knowledge sharing platform for the reporting of good practices and lessons learned engaging with UNESCO's Community of Practice (CoP) platform Leave no one behind - diversity, inclusion & human rights.
2. Develop tools and aids to assist in the effective implementation of the Ten-Point Plan of Action and in particular those tools and aids relating to:
 - a. Strategic orientation of a city
 - b. Continuous learning
 - c. Decision-making & policy-making
 - d. Public private partnerships
 - e. Effective communication
3. Examine overlap and synergies with other existing UNESCO city networks for local government.

X. Summary of Recommendations (continued)

X.3 Membership

1. Reaffirm membership of the Coalition and then seek to verify details every 2-3 years to keep up-to-date.
2. Introduce specific membership categories tailored for individuals, civil society and city-level participation.
3. Aim to increase regional coverage up to 10% by 2020.
4. Consider different levels of support as appropriate for the different levels of administrative divisions.
5. Develop a mechanism to measure progress through monitoring and evaluation of commitments made.
6. Maintain an up-to-date register of active members.
7. Enable greater collaboration and dialogue among Coalition members both in-person and online.

X.4 Support and Follow-up

1. Reinstitutionalise the role of the Steering Committee and review the responsibilities of the Secretariat.
2. Assess the feasibility of setting up a Resource Centre functioning as a clearing house for information.
3. Bridge programs directly with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights relating to:
 - a. Reporting mechanisms and documentation
 - b. Thematics discussions and studies
 - c. Exchanges among regional Coalitions
 - d. Human Rights Council mechanisms
 - e. OHCHR's anti-discrimination database

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- American Sociological Association (ASA) (2005), *Race, Ethnicity and the Health of Americans*
- APCAD (2006), *Statement of Intent*
- APCAD (2009), *Bandung Declaration*
- APCAD (2011), *Bangkok Regional Report*
- APCAD (2011), *Manila Sub-Regional Report*
- APCAD (2012), *Gwangju Regional Report*
- APCAD (2014), *Cebu Declaration*
- APCAD (2015), *Auckland Declaration*
- APCAD (2015), *Auckland Declaration*
- Australian Human Rights Commission (2012), *National Anti-Racism Strategy*
- CIA World Factbook (2015), *Country view*, Accessed 8 February 2016
- Citizens' Constitution Forum (2015), *UPR Adoption Statement on behalf of Fiji CSO Group*, Retrieved from <http://news.ccf.org.fj/upr-adoption-statement-on-behalf-of-fiji-cso-group>
- www.citypopulation.de (2015), *Population Statistics for Countries, Administrative Areas, Cities and Agglomerations – Interactive Maps and Charts*, Accessed 8 February 2016
- CrashCourse (2014), *Prejudice & Discrimination: Crash Course Psychology #39*, Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7P0iP2Zm6a4>
- Darebin City Council (2012), *Racism Inquiry Report*
- Darebin City Council (2012), *Anti-Racism Strategy (2012-2015): For a Racism-Free Darebin*
- Davies, J. (2000), *On the Source of Inter-Ethnic Conflict in Fiji*, Maori News Online, published on 24 May 2000
- Diffen.com (2016), *Ethnicity vs. Race*, Retrieved from http://www.diffen.com/difference/Ethnicity_vs_Race
- DifferenceBetween.net (2016), *Difference Between Ethnicity and Race*, Retrieved from <http://www.differencebetween.net/science/nature/difference-between-ethnicity-and-race/>
- Ellis, P. & Roberts, M. (2015), *Leveraging Urbanization in South Asia: Managing Spatial Transformation for Prosperity and Livability*, The World Bank
- Fraser Coast Regional Council (2014), *Hervey Bay – History*, Retrieved from <http://www.ourfrasercoast.com.au/history-and-culture1>
- Government of Nepal, National Planning Commission & UNDP (2014), *Nepal Human Development Report 2014: Beyond Geography, Unlocking Potential*
- Gwangju City (2016), *Democracy & Human Rights Portal*, Retrieved from <http://www.gjhr.go.kr/sub/sub.php?subKey=0101010000>
- Harris, R.; Tobias, M.; Jeffreys, M.; Waldegrave, K.; Karlsen, S. & Nazroo, J. (2006), *Effects of self-reported racial discrimination and deprivation on Māori health and inequalities in New Zealand: cross-sectional study*, The Lancet
- Human Rights Watch (2001), *Racism and Human Rights: Citizenship Denied*
- ICCAR (2016), *Interactive Map*, <https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer?mid=zE6KMMAh4100.kGRPHHKeKmPc>
- ICERD (2012), *Concluding observations on the eighteenth to twentieth periodic reports of Fiji*, adopted by the Committee at its eighty-first session (6–31 August 2012)
- Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC) (2005), *Government uses forced displacement as tool of repression*, 18 October 2005
- ILO (2007), *Discrimination at Work in Asia: Factsheet*, Retrieved from http://www.ilo.org/declaration/info/factsheets/WCM_S_DECL_FS_89_EN/lang--en/index.htm
- India Today (2011), *Home ministry clears trifurcation of Municipal Corporation of Delhi*
- IOM (2015), *Asia and the Pacific: The regional migration context*
- Jalal, P. I. (2008), *Legal Protection against Discrimination in Pacific Island Countries*, The Equal Rights Review, Vol. Two, <http://www.equalrightstrust.org/ertdocumentbank/Jalal%20article.pdf>
- Kiernan & Ben (1990), *The Survival of Cambodia's Ethnic Minorities*, Cultural Survival
- Naidu, V. (2013), *Fiji: the challenges and opportunities of diversity*, Minority Rights Groups International in conjunction with Citizens' Constitutional Forum
- Nijman J. E. (2009), *The rising influence of urban actors*, Broker: Connecting worlds of knowledge
- OHCHR (1992), *Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities*, http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Minorities/Booklet_Minorities_English.pdf
- OHCHR (2009), *Outcome document of the Durban Review Conference*
- OHCHR (2012), *Human Rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation*
- OHCHR (2015), *Asia-Pacific Regional Index*
- OHCHR (2016), *Anti-Discrimination Database*, retrieved from <http://adsdatabase.ohchr.org>

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Omi, M. & Winant, H. (2015), *Racial Formation in the United States*, 3rd ed., Routledge
- Population Reference Bureau (2005), *World Population Data Sheet*
- Press, R. (2015), *Myanmar Election: What About the Rohingya?*, Retrieved from <http://rightnow.org.au/topics/asylum-seekers/myanmar-elections-what-about-the-rohingya/>
- Pun, Weena (2014), *Untouchability Crime*, Kathmandu Post, Retrieved from <http://kathmandupost.ekantipur.com/printedition/news/2014-05-31/untouchability-crime.html>
- Rashidvash, V. & Mirak, F. M. (2015), *Ethnic Groups in Asia*, International Journal of Humanities & Social Science Studies, Vol. II, Issue III, November 2015, pp. 181-186
- Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) (2016), *Indicators and Monitoring Framework: Launching a data revolution for the Sustainable Development Goals*, Retrieved from <http://indicators.report>
- Song K. K. (2015), Time to end racial discrimination in Malaysia, Retrieved from <https://www.malaysiakini.com/letters/292624>
- UNAIDS (2011), *UNAIDS Roadmap 2011*
- UNESCAP (2015), *Asia-Pacific Migration Report 2015, Migrants' Contributions to Development*, with support from the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism, Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking
- UNESCAP (2015), *Jakarta Declaration to Habitat III Regional Preparatory Meeting*
- UNESCAP (2015), *Population Data Sheet (Asia-Pacific)*
- UNESCAP & UN-Habitat (2015), *The State of Asia & Pacific Cities 2015*
- UNESCO (1960), *Convention against Discrimination in Education*
- UNESCO (1978), *Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice*
- UNESCO (1995), *Declaration of Principles on Tolerance*
- UNESCO (1997), *Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights*
- UNESCO (2001), *Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity*
- UNESCO (2004), *International Coalition of Cities Against Racism*, Retrieved from <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0013/001365/136577e.pdf>
- UNESCO (2005), *Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions*
- UNESCO (2006), *Towards an Inclusive Societies: Coalition of Cities against Discrimination in Asia and the Pacific*
- UNESCO (2012), *Fighting Racism and Discrimination: Identifying and Sharing Good Practices in the International Coalition of Cities*, Open Access
- United Nations (2001), *Durban Declaration and Programme of Action*
- United Nations (1965), *International Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination*
- United Nations (2000), *Millennium Development Goals*, Retrieved from <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals>
- United Nations (2011), *Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS*
- United Nations (2015), *Role of local government in the promotion and protection of human rights – Final report of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee*, General Assembly Resolution A/HRC/30/49
- United Nations (2015), *Sustainable Development Goals*, <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals>
- United Nations (2015), *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, General Assembly Resolution A/HRC/30/49, Retrieved from http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E
- United Nations (2015), *Treaties General Assembly Resolution A/HRC/30/49 Collection*
- United Nations (1948), *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*
- UN News Center (2015), *Marking World Habitat Day, UN highlights importance of public spaces for all*
- UPR Info (2016), *Recommendations Statistics*, Retrieved from <http://www.upr-info.org/database/statistics/>
- US Army Research Laboratory (2015), *Repression, Civil Conflict and Leadership Tenure: The Sri Lanka Case Study*
- Wikipedia (2015), *2013 Constitution of Fiji*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2013_Constitution_of_Fiji
- Wikipedia (2015), *Table of administrative divisions by country*
- World Bank & AusAID (2015), *East Asia's Changing Urban Landscape: Measuring a Decade of Spatial Growth*

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A-1

UNESCO Asia-Pacific countries, territories and sub-regions

East and North-East Asia	
China	Macao, China*
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Mongolia
Japan	Republic of Korea
North and Central Asia	
Kazakhstan	Tajikistan
Kyrgyzstan	Turkmenistan
Russian Federation	Uzbekistan
Pacific	
Australia	Palau
Cook Islands	Papua New Guinea
Fiji	Samoa
Kiribati	Solomon Islands
Marshall Islands	Tokelau*
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Tonga
Nauru	Tuvalu
New Zealand	Vanuatu
Niue	
South-East Asia	
Brunei Darussalam	Philippines
Cambodia	Singapore
Indonesia	Thailand
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Timor-Leste
Malaysia	Viet Nam
Myanmar	
South and South-West Asia	
Afghanistan	Maldives
Bangladesh	Nepal
Bhutan	Pakistan
India	Sri Lanka
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Turkey

* Associate Members

[ESCAP Members](#) but not UNESCO Asia-Pacific region: American Samoa*; Armenia; Azerbaijan; France; French Polynesia*; Georgia; Guam*; Hong Kong, China*; Netherlands; New Caledonia*; Northern Mariana Islands*; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the); United States of America (the).

[UNESCO Asia-Pacific region](#) but not ESCAP Members: Tokelau*

UNESCO but not [OHCHR Asia-Pacific region](#): Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Macao, China*; Niue; Russian Federation; Tajikistan; Tokelau*; Turkey; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan

APPENDIX A-2

Population demographics of UNESCO APCAD Members

Member Country	Difference in population % (2015-2050)	Projected population in thousands (2050)	Population in thousands (2015)	Urban % (2015)	Urban pop growth rate per annum (2015)	Urban % (2005)	Difference in urban % (2005-2005)
Asia-Pacific	17.32	5,122,414	4,366,010	53.34	1.96	46.83	6.51
East and North-East Asia	-2.77	1,537,833	1,581,617	77.42	1.47	68.67	8.75
China	-2.03	1,348,056	1,376,049	55.6	2.8	37.0	18.60
Japan	-15.14	107,411	126,573	93.5	0.4	79.0	14.50
Korea DPR	6.96	26,907	25,155	60.9	0.8	60.0	0.90
Korea (Republic of)	0.60	50,593	50,293	82.5	0.6	80.0	2.50
Macao, China*	42.52	838	588	100.0	1.6	99.0	1.00
Mongolia	36.13	4,028	2,959	72.0	2.6	57.0	15.00
North and Central Asia	3.08	217,263	210,771	46.02	1.48	46.00	0.02
Kazakhstan	27.36	22,447	17,625	53.2	0.9	57.0	-3.80
Kyrgyzstan	38.86	8,248	5,940	35.7	1.8	35.0	0.70
Russian Federation	-10.36	128,599	143,457	74.0	-0.1	73.0	1.00
Tajikistan	68.45	14,288	8,482	26.8	2.7	27.0	-0.20
Turkmenistan	21.98	6,555	5,374	50.0	2.0	47.0	3.00
Uzbekistan	24.20	37,126	29,893	36.4	1.6	37.0	-0.60
Pacific	44.36	55,566	38,490	52.30	1.34	45.13	7.17
Australia	39.75	33,496	23,969	89.4	1.4	91.0	-1.60
Cook Islands	14.29	24	21	74.5	0.8		
Fiji	3.59	924	892	53.7	1.3	46.0	7.70
Kiribati	58.93	178	112	44.3	1.9	43.0	1.30
Marshall Islands	26.42	67	53	72.7	0.8	68.0	4.70
Micronesia (Federated States of)	24.04	129	104	22.4	0.7	22.0	0.40
Nauru	10.00	11	10	100.0	0.4	100.0	0.00
New Zealand	23.80	5,607	4,529	86.3	1.0	86.0	0.30
Niue	0.00	2	2	42.5	-0.7		
Palau	33.33	28	21	87.1	1.6	70.0	17.10
Papua New Guinea	73.78	13,240	7,619	13.0	2.2	13.0	0.00
Samoa	24.87	241	193	19.1	-0.1	22.0	-2.90
Solomon Islands	69.86	992	584	22.3	4.1	16.0	6.30
Tokelau*							
Tonga	32.08	140	106	23.7	0.9	33.0	-9.30
Tuvalu	10.00	11	10	59.7	1.8	47.0	12.70
Vanuatu	79.62	476	265	26.1	3.4	21.0	5.10
South-East Asia	25.04	792,138	633,490	50.93	2.67	41.27	9.65
Brunei Darussalam	29.08	546	423	77.2	1.7	74.0	3.20
Cambodia	44.72	22,545	15,578	20.7	2.8	15.0	5.70
Indonesia	25.11	322,237	257,564	53.7	2.6	42.0	11.70
Lao PDR	49.54	10,172	6,802	38.6	4.7	19.0	19.60
Malaysia	34.27	40,725	30,331	74.7	2.5	62.0	12.70
Myanmar	17.96	63,575	53,897	34.1	2.5	29.0	5.10
Philippines	47.23	148,260	100,699	44.4	1.4	48.0	-3.60
Singapore	19.22	6,681	5,604	100.0	1.8	100.0	0.00
Thailand	-8.10	62,452	67,959	50.4	2.7	31.0	19.40
Timor-Leste	82.45	2,162	1,185	32.8	3.8	8.0	24.80
Viet Nam	20.69	112,783	93,448	33.6	2.9	26.0	7.60
South and South-West Asia	32.50	2,519,614	1,901,642	40.04	2.83	33.10	6.94
Afghanistan	72.03	55,955	32,527	26.7	4.0	22.0	4.70
Bangladesh	25.60	202,209	160,996	34.3	3.5	23.0	11.30
Bhutan	22.58	950	775	38.6	3.4	21.0	17.60
India	30.07	1,705,333	1,311,051	32.7	2.4	28.0	4.70
Iran, Islamic Republic of	16.57	92,219	79,109	73.4	2.0	67.0	6.41
Maldives	35.71	494	364	45.5	4.2	27.0	18.50
Nepal	26.81	36,159	28,514	18.6	3.2	14.0	4.60
Pakistan	63.90	309,640	188,925	38.8	2.8	34.0	4.80
Sri Lanka	0.58	20,836	20,715	18.4	1.0	30.0	-11.60
Turkey	21.80	95,819	78,666	73.4	1.8	65.0	8.40

APPENDIX A-3

Members of UNESCO Asia-Pacific Coalition of Cities Against Discrimination (as of 17 June 2015)

	Member Country	First Level		Second Level		Third Level		Size (km ²)	Population	Density (km ²)	% of Land area	% of National	Position
		Name	Class	Name	Class	Name	Class						
East and North-East Asia	China	Shanghai	Municipality	Qingpu	District	Jinzé	Town	-	67,735	-	-	0.7263%	Mayor
	Korea (Republic of)	Gyeonggi	Province	Gwangju	Metro City			501.24	1,488,467	2969.60	0.5172%	2.8554%	Mayor
		Gyeonggi	Province	Incheon	Metro City			1032.41	2,930,164	2838.20	1.0652%	5.6212%	Mayor
		Jeju	Province					1848.85	604,670	327.10	1.9076%	1.1600%	Governor
Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar	Municipality	Ulaanbaatar	City			4700.00	1,154,290	245.60	0.3025%	43.5985%	Mayor	
North and Central Asia	Russian Federation	Derbentsky	District	Derbent	City			25.15	121,251	4821.10	0.0002%	0.0842%	Mayor
		North Western	Federal District	Saint Petersburg	City			1400.00	5,191,690	3708.40	0.0085%	3.6060%	Mayor
Pacific	Australia	Queensland	State	Wide Bay-Burnett	Region	Fraser Coast	Region	7102.50	101,306	14.30	0.0925%	0.4453%	Mayor
		Victoria	State	Greater Melbourne	Region	Darebin	City	53.47	148,728	2781.50	0.0007%	0.6537%	Mayor
		Victoria	State	Greater Melbourne	Region	Maribyrnong	City	31.23	81,859	2621.40	0.0004%	0.3598%	Mayor
		Victoria	State	Greater Melbourne	Region	Melbourne	City	37.36	122,207	3271.40	0.0005%	0.5371%	Lord Mayor
		Victoria	State	Greater Melbourne	Region	Port Phillip	City	20.70	104,846	5063.80	0.0003%	0.4608%	Mayor
		Victoria	State	Greater Melbourne	Region	Yarra	City	19.54	86,506	4426.80	0.0003%	0.3802%	Councilor
		Western Australia	State	Perth	Region	Belmont	City	39.68	40,968	1032.30	0.0005%	0.1801%	Mayor
	Fiji	Central	Division	Suva	City			2048.00	173,137	84.54	11.2072%	20.6787%	Former Deputy Mayor
	Kiribati	Tarawa	District	Betio	Town Council			-	15,755	-	-	14.9038%	Mayor
		Tarawa	District	Teinainano	Urban Council	Bairiki	Town	15.76	50,182	31.80	1.9433%	47.4709%	Mayor
	New Zealand	Auckland	Region	Auckland	City			4937.84	1,570,490	318.10	1.8445%	34.1656%	Mayor
		Wellington	Region	Porirua	City			174.80	54,460	311.60	0.0653%	1.1848%	Councilor
		Wellington	Region	Wellington	City			290.05	203,830	702.70	0.1083%	4.4343%	Councilor
	Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby, National Capital	District					240.00	364,125	1517.20	0.0530%	5.4572%	Unspecified
		Northern (Oro)	Province					22735.00	186,309	8.20	5.0203%	2.7922%	Governor
		Northern (Oro)	Province	Ijivitari	District	Afore	LLG	-	-	-	-	-	Mayor
Northern (Oro)		Province	Ijivitari	District	Oro Bay	LLG	-	-	-	-	-	Mayor	
Northern (Oro)	Province	Ijivitari	District	Popondetta	LLG	-	49,244	-	-	-	0.7380%	Mayor	

Members of UNESCO Asia-Pacific Coalition of Cities Against Discrimination (as of 17 June 2015) [continued]

	Member Country	First Level		Second Level		Third Level		Size (km ²)	Population	Density (km ²)	% of Land area	% of National	Position	
		Name	Class	Name	Class	Name	Class							
Pacific	Papua New Guinea	Northern (Oro)	Province	Sohe	District	Higaturu	LLG	-	-	-	-	-	Mayor	
		Northern (Oro)	Province	Sohe	District	Kira	LLG	-	-	-	-	-	Mayor	
		Northern (Oro)	Province	Sohe	District	Kokoda	LLG	-	-	-	-	-	Mayor	
		Northern (Oro)	Province	Sohe	District	Tamata	LLG	-	-	-	-	-	Mayor	
		Northern (Oro)	Province			Safia	LLG	-	-	-	-	-	Mayor	
		Northern (Oro)	Province			Tufi	LLG	-	-	-	-	-	Mayor	
South-East Asia	Solomon Islands	Capital	Territory	Honiara	City			22.00	64,602	2936.45	0.0786%	12.5229%	Lord Mayor	
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Municipality					376.00	1,898,400	5048.90	0.2130%	12.1487%	Governor	
	Indonesia	Jakarta	Province	Jakarta	City			664.00	10,154,134	15292.40	0.0367%	4.2729%	Governor	
		West Java	Province					35378.00	43,053,732	1217.00	1.9529%	18.1171%	Governor	
		Yogyakarta	Province	Yogyakarta	City			32.80	388,627	11848.38	0.0018%	0.1635%	Mayor	
	Philippines	Bataan	Province	Orion	Municipality			65.41	51,454	786.60	0.0219%	0.0509%	Mayor	
		Cagayan	Province	LaI-Io	Municipality			702.80	41,388	58.90	0.2357%	0.0410%	Mayor	
		Cagayan	Province	Lasam	Municipality			213.70	36,994	173.10	0.0717%	0.0366%	Mayor	
		Ilocos Norte	Province	Solsona	Municipality			166.23	22,990	138.30	0.0558%	0.0228%	Mayor	
		Ilocos Sur	Province	Tagudin	Municipality			151.19	38,122	252.10	0.0507%	0.0377%	Mayor	
		Leyte	Province	Carigara	Municipality			117.86	47,444	402.50	0.0395%	0.0470%	Mayor	
		Metro Manila	Capital Region	Makati	City			21.57	529,039	24526.60	0.0072%	0.5238%	Mayor	
		Northern Samar	Province	Laoang	Municipality			246.94	58,037	235.00	0.0828%	0.0575%	Mayor	
		Pangasinan	Province	Binalonan	Municipality			47.57	52,832	1110.60	0.0160%	0.0523%	Mayor	
		Quirino	Province	Cabarroguis	Municipality			260.20	29,395	113.00	0.0873%	0.0291%	Mayor	
		Zambales	Province	Santa Cruz	Municipality			438.46	53,867	122.90	0.1471%	0.0533%	Mayor	
	Thailand	Bangkok	Special Region					7762.00	15,579,100	2007.10	1.5193%	23.1708%	Governor	
		Lamphun	Province	Lamphun	Municipality			6.00	12,595	2099.20	0.0012%	0.0187%	Mayor	
		Sakon Nakhon	Province					9605.80	1,138,609	118.50	1.8802%	1.6935%	Governor	
		Surat Thani	Province					12891.50	1,041,400	80.80	2.5233%	1.5489%	Governor	
Udon Thani		Province					11730.30	1,570,300	133.90	2.2961%	2.3355%	Governor		
Yala		Province	Mueang Yala	District	Yala	City		19.00	61,250	3223.70	0.0037%	0.0911%	Mayor	
South and South-West Asia	Bangladesh	Barisal	Division	Barguna	District			1831.00	892,781	487.60	1.4066%	0.6198%	Mayor	
		Barisal	Division	Patuakhali	District			3221.00	1,535,854	476.80	2.4745%	1.0662%	Mayor	
		Dhaka	Division	Dhaka	District			1464.00	12,043,977	8226.80	1.1247%	8.3613%	Mayor	
		Dhaka	Division	Gazipur	District	Sreepur	Upazila		462.94	492,792	1064.50	0.3556%	0.3421%	Mayor
		Dhaka	Division	Kishoreganj	District	Bhairab (Voirob)	Upazila		139.32	298,309	2141.20	0.1070%	0.2071%	Mayor
		Dhaka	Division	Narayanganj	District				700.00	2,948,217	4211.70	0.5378%	2.0468%	Mayor
		Dhaka	Division	Tangail	District				3414.00	3,605,083	1056.00	2.6227%	2.5028%	Unspecified

Members of UNESCO Asia-Pacific Coalition of Cities Against Discrimination (as of 17 June 2015) [continued]

	Member Country	First Level		Second Level		Third Level		Size (km ²)	Population	Density (km ²)	% of Land area	% of National	Position
		Name	Class	Name	Class	Name	Class						
South and South-West Asia	Bangladesh	Rajshahi	Division	Pabna	District	Bera	Upazila	243.43	256,793	1054.90	0.1870%	0.1783%	Mayor
		Rajshahi	Division	Pabna	District	Chatmohor	Upazila	310.11	291,121	938.80	0.2382%	0.2021%	Mayor
		Khulna	Division	Jessore	District	Jhikargachha	Upazila	307.96	298,908	970.60	0.2366%	0.2075%	Mayor
		Mymensingh	Division	Mymensingh	District			4363.00	5,110,272	1171.30	3.3518%	3.5477%	Mayor
		Mymensingh	Division	Sherpur	District			1364.00	1,358,325	995.80	1.0479%	0.9430%	Mayor
		Rajshahi	Division	Bogra	District			2920.00	3,400,874	1164.70	2.2432%	2.3610%	Mayor
		Rajshahi	Division	Chapai Nawabgonj	District			1703.00	1,647,521	967.40	1.3083%	1.1438%	Mayor
		Rangpur	Division	Dinajpur	District			3438.00	2,990,128	869.70	2.6412%	2.0758%	Mayor
	Sylhet	Division	Sylhet	District	Golapganj	Upazila	278.33	316,149	1135.90	0.2138%	0.2195%		
	Bhutan	Chukha	Dzongkhag (District)	Phuntsholing	Thromde			7.96	20,537	2580.00	0.0207%	2.7681%	Mayor
	India	Delhi	Capital Territory	Delhi	Municipal Corporation			431.09	11,034,555	25596.90	0.0145%	0.8816%	Mayor
		Punjab	State	Chandigarh	Municipal Corporation			79.34	961,587	12119.80	0.0027%	0.0768%	Mayor
		Uttar Pradesh	State	Jhansi	District			5024.00	1,998,603	397.80	0.1690%	0.1597%	Mayor
	Iran, Islamic Republic	Tehran	Province	Central	District	Tehran	City	-	8,154,051	-	-	10.2327%	Unspecified
		Yazd	Province	Central	District	Yazd	City	-	486,152	-	-	0.6101%	Mayor
	Maldives	Malé	City					4.39	153,904	35057.86	1.4732%	8.7193%	Councilor
	Nepal	Kathmandu	District	Kathmandu	Metro City			49.45	1,003,285	20287.30	0.0345%	0.0643%	Mayor
	Pakistan	Sindh	Province	Karachi Central	District	Karachi	City	-	21,142,625	-	-	11.4688%	Mayor
	Sri Lanka	Central	Province	Kandy	District			1940.00	1,375,382	709.00	3.0017%	6.2366%	Mayor
		Central	Province	Matale	District			1993.00	484,531	243.10	3.0837%	2.1971%	Mayor
		North Western	Province	Kurunegala	District			4816.00	1,618,465	336.10	7.4516%	7.3388%	Mayor
		Sabaragamuwa	Province	Ratnapura	District	Balangoda	Town	271.00	81,563	301.00	0.4193%	0.3698%	Mayor
		Southern	Province	Matara	District			1283.00	814,048	634.50	1.9851%	3.6912%	Mayor
		Western	Province	Colombo	District			699.00	2,324,349	3325.20	1.0815%	10.5396%	Mayor
		Western	Province	Colombo	District	Maharagama	City	38.00	196,423	5169.00	0.0588%	0.8907%	Unspecified
		Western	Province	Gampaha	District			1387.00	2,304,833	1661.70	2.1461%	10.4511%	Mayor
	Western	Province	Gampaha	District	Negombo	Municipality	50.00	142,136	2842.70	0.0774%	0.6445%	Mayor	

(Countries without direct city or municipal representation)

East and North-East Asia: Japan; Korea (Democratic People's Republic of); Macao, China*

North and Central Asia: Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan

Pacific: Cook Islands; Marshall Islands; Micronesia (Federated States of); Nauru; Niue; Palau; Samoa; Tokelau*; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu

South-East Asia: Brunei Darussalam; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Myanmar; Singapore; Timor-Leste; Vietnam

South and South-West Asia: Afghanistan; Turkey

Members of UNESCO APCAD (as of 17 June 2015) [continued]

	Member Country	Name of Organisation	Position
Asia-Pacific	Asia-Pacific	United Cities for Local Governments (UCLG)	Secretary General
East and North-East Asia	China		
	Japan		
	Korea (Democratic People's Republic of)		
	Korea (Republic of)		
	Macao, China*		
	Mongolia	Social Welfare and Employment Issues	Deputy Governor
North and Central Asia	Kazakhstan		
	Kyrgyzstan		
	Russian Federation		
	Tajikistan		
	Turkmenistan		
	Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan National Center for Human Rights	Director
Pacific	Australia	Australian Local Government Association	President
	Cook Islands		
	Fiji	Fiji Labour Party Office	Senator
	Kiribati		
	Marshall Islands		
	Micronesia (Federated States of)		
	Nauru		
	New Zealand		
	Niue	Niue Tolomaki Aulor Association	Councillor and Secretary General
	Palau		
	Papua New Guinea		
	Samoa		
	Solomon Islands	Ministry of Provincial Government	Mayor
	Tokelau*		
	Tonga		
	Tuvalu		
	Vanuatu		
South-East Asia	Brunei Darussalam		
	Cambodia	National League of Commune/Sangkat (NLC/S)	Secretary General
	Indonesia	Indonesian Municipal Councils Association (ADEKSI)	President
	Lao People's Democratic Republic		
	Malaysia		
	Myanmar		
	Philippines	Lady Municipal Mayors Association of the Philippines	National President
		League of Municipalities of the Philippines	National President
	Singapore		
	Thailand	National Municipal League of Thailand	President
	Timor-Leste		
	Viet Nam	Association of Cities of Vietnam (ACVN)	General Secretary and Chief Executive Officer
	South and South-West Asia	Afghanistan	
Bangladesh		Municipal Association of Bangladesh	President
Bhutan			
India		All India Institute of Local Self-Government	President
Iran, Islamic Republic of			
Maldives			
Nepal		Municipal Association of Nepal	Unspecified
		National Association of VDCs in Nepal (NAVIN)	Executive Director
Pakistan		Local Council Association of Punjab	President
Sri Lanka		Federation of Sri Lankan Local Government Authorities	National Co-ordinator
Turkey			

APPENDIX B-1

Status of Adherence to ICERD for UNESCO Asia-Pacific Countries (as of 22 February 2016)

	Member Country	OHCHR Asia-Pacific	OHCHR Europe & Central Asia	Member of HRC (until)	ICERD	Date	Type	Accepting of Complaints	Rep. Cycle	No. Reports	Open Invite	Date	Visit by the Special Rapporteur	Type
East and North-East Asia	China	Yes		2016	Yes	29-Dec-81	Accession	N/A	16	7	No		No	
	Japan	Yes		2015	Yes	15-Dec-95	Accession	N/A	11	4	Yes	01-Mar-11	12-Jul-05 25-Nov-13	Completed Requested
	Korea (Democratic People's Republic of)	Yes		-	No						No			
	Korea (Republic of)	Yes		2018	Yes	05-Dec-78	Ratification	05-Mar-97	19	13	Yes	03-Mar-08	6-Oct-14	Completed
	Macao, China*	No	No	-	Partial	29-Dec-81	Sovereignty (via China)					No		
	Mongolia	Yes		2018	Yes	06-Aug-69	Ratification	N/A	24	14	Yes	09-Apr-04	No	
North and Central Asia	Kazakhstan	No	Yes	2015	Yes	26-Aug-98	Accession	29-May-08	10	4	Yes	28-Jul-09	No	
	Kyrgyzstan	No	Yes	2018	Yes	05-Sep-97	Accession	N/A	10	4	No		No	
	Russian Federation	No	Yes	2016	Yes	04-Feb-69	Ratification	01-Oct-91	24	16	No		17-Jun-06	Completed
	Tajikistan	No	Yes	-	Yes	11-Jan-95	Accession	N/A	11	3	No		No	
	Turkmenistan	No	Yes	-	Yes	29-Sep-94	Accession	N/A	11	3	No		No	
	Uzbekistan	No	Yes	-	Yes	28-Sep-95	Accession	N/A	12	5	No		No	
Pacific	Australia	Yes		-	Yes	30-Sep-75	Ratification	28-Jan-93	20	12	Yes	07-Aug-08	10-May-01 3-Dec-16	Completed Accepted
	Cook Islands	Yes		-	No						No		No	
	Fiji	Yes		-	Yes	11-Jan-73	Succession	N/A	22	7	Yes	17-Mar-15	25-Nov-13	Requested
	Kiribati	Yes		-	No						No		No	
	Marshall Islands	Yes		-	No						Yes	04-Mar-11	No	
	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Yes		-	No						No		No	
	Nauru	Yes		-	Yes	12-Nov-01	Signature				Yes	30-May-11	No	
	New Zealand	Yes		-	Yes	22-Nov-72	Ratification	N/A	22	11	Yes	03-Feb-04	No	
	Niue	No	No	-	No						No			
	Palau	Yes		-	Yes	20-Sep-11	Signature				Yes	3 May 2011		
	Papua New Guinea	Yes		-	Yes	27-Jan-82	Accession	N/A	2	2	Yes	11-May-11	No	
	Samoa	Yes		-	No						Yes	14-Feb-11	2016	Invited
Solomon Islands	Yes		-	Yes	17-Mar-82	Succession	N/A	7	2	Yes	06-May-11	No		

Status of Adherence to ICERD for UNESCO Asia-Pacific Countries (as of 22 February 2016) [continued]

	Member Country	OHCHR Asia-Pacific	OHCHR Europe & Central Asia	Member of HRC (until)	ICERD	Date	Type	Accepting of Complaints	Rep. Cycle	No. Reports	Open Invite	Date	Visit by the Special Rapporteur	Type
Pacific	Tokelau*	No	No	-	No						No			
	Tonga	Yes		-	Yes	16-Feb-72	Accession	N/A	15	11	Yes	25-Jan-13	No	
	Tuvalu	Yes		-	No						Yes	26-Apr-13	No	
	Vanuatu	Yes		-	No						Yes	12-May-09		
South-East Asia	Brunei Darussalam	Yes		-	Partial	07-Mar-69	Sovereignty (via UK)				No		No	
	Cambodia	Yes		-	Yes	28-Nov-83	Ratification	N/A	15	5	No		No	
	Indonesia	Yes		2017	Yes	25-Jun-99	Accession	N/A	6	2	No		No	
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Yes		-	Yes	22-Feb-74	Accession	N/A	21	6	No		No	
	Malaysia	Yes		-	No						No		01-Sep-08	Requested
	Myanmar	Yes		-	No						No		No	
	Philippines	Yes		2018	Yes	15-Sep-67	Ratification	N/A	22	11	No		No	
	Singapore	Yes		-	Yes	19-Oct-15	Signature				No		28-Apr-10	Completed
	Thailand	Yes		-	Yes	28-Jan-03	Accession	N/A	7	2	Yes	04-Nov-11	31-Aug-12	Requested
	Timor-Leste	Yes		-	Yes	16-Apr-03	Accession	N/A	1	1	No		No	
	Viet Nam	Yes		2016	Yes	09-Jun-82	Accession	N/A	17	5	No		No	
South and South-West Asia	Afghanistan	Yes		-	Yes	06-Jul-83	Accession	N/A	2	3	No		No	
	Bangladesh	Yes		2017	Yes	11-Jun-79	Accession	N/A	7	5	No		2008	Requested
	Bhutan	Yes		-	Yes	26-Mar-73	Signature				No		No	
	India	Yes		2017	Yes	03-Dec-68	Ratification	N/A	21	11	Yes	14-Sep-11	2006 Sep-08	Requested Reminder
	Iran, Islamic Republic of	Yes		-	Yes	29-Aug-68	Ratification	N/A	22	13	Yes	24-Jul-02	No	
	Maldives	Yes		2016	Yes	24-Apr-84	Accession	N/A	15	3	Yes	02-May-06	No	
	Nepal	Yes		-	Yes	30 Jan 1971	Accession	N/A	19	9	No		2004 2006 2008 2012	Requested Reminder Reminder Reminder
	Pakistan	Yes		2015	Yes	21-Sep-66	Ratification	N/A	23	13	No		2004 2006	Requested Reminder
	Sri Lanka	Yes		-	Yes	18-Feb-82	Accession	N/A	17	5	Yes	17-Dec-15	No	
	Turkey	No	Yes	-	Yes	16-Sep-02	Ratification	N/A	9	3	Yes	01-Mar-01	No	

APPENDIX B-2

Status of Association with Universal Periodic Review (as of 08 April 2016)

Member Country	Recommendations (State under Review)	% of global received	Global rank (received recommendations)	Recommendations on racial discrimination	No. of accepted recommendations	% acceptance rate	Regional rank (by racial discrimination)	Recommendations (offered by the State)	% of global offered	Rank (offered recommendations)	
East and North-East Asia	China	422	0.91	11	1	1	1.00	17	295	0.63	51
	Japan	239	0.51	87	15	10	0.67	6	285	0.61	54
	Korea (Democratic People's Republic of)	436	0.94	8	7	0	0.00	11	131	0.28	98
	Korea (Republic of)	222	0.48	93	3	3	1.00	15	326	0.7	44
	Macao, China*										
	Mongolia	297	0.64	58	5	4	0.80	13	3	0.01	168
North and Central Asia	Kazakhstan	327	0.70	43	6	5	0.83	12	124	0.27	101
	Kyrgyzstan	376	0.81	20	12	7	0.58	7	123	0.26	102
	Russian Federation	365	0.78	24	27	22	0.81	1	441	0.95	36
	Tajikistan	150	0.32	152	0				62	0.13	132
	Turkmenistan	275	0.59	76	4	4	1.00	14	77	0.17	125
	Uzbekistan	346	0.74	30	1	1	1.00	17	205	0.44	71
Pacific	Australia	162	0.35	144	11	11	1.00	8	775	1.66	17
	Cook Islands										
	Fiji	287	0.62	65	2	2	1.00	16	10	0.02	160
	Kiribati	205	0.44	100	4	0	0.00	14	0		
	Marshall Islands	168	0.36	138	2	2	1.00	16	0		
	Micronesia (Federated States of)	74	0.16	192	3	3	1.00	15	0		
	Nauru	112	0.24	183	6	0	0.00	12	0		
	New Zealand	228	0.49	90	21	17	0.81	2	321	0.69	47
	Niue										
	Palau	110	0.24	185	2	0	0.00	16	0		
	Papua New Guinea	146	0.31	159	2	0	0.00	16	0		
	Samoa	145	0.31	160	9	8	0.89	9	4	0.01	167
	Solomon Islands	115	0.25	181	0				8	0.02	163
	Tokelau*										
	Tonga	148	0.32	156	1	1	1.00	17	0		
	Tuvalu	148	0.32	155	3	2	0.67	15	0		
	Vanuatu	204	0.44	101	9	2	0.22	9	3	0.01	170
South-East Asia	Brunei Darussalam	331	0.71	39	11	2	0.18	8	51	0.11	140
	Cambodia	343	0.74	33	1	1	1.00	17	89	0.19	118
	Indonesia	193	0.41	113	4	4	1.00	14	493	1.06	31
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	348	0.75	28	3	3	1.00	15	67	0.14	130
	Malaysia	399	0.86	15	12	1	0.08	7	611	1.31	24
	Myanmar	197	0.42	108	12	3	0.25	7	86	0.18	119
	Philippines	191	0.41	115	0				477	1.02	32
	Singapore	143	0.31	162	16	16	1.00	5	261	0.56	59
	Thailand	183	0.39	120	0				422	0.91	37
	Timor-Leste	126	0.27	173	0				133	0.29	97
	Viet Nam	428	0.92	9	4	3	0.75	14	247	0.53	61
South and South-West Asia	Afghanistan	371	0.80	22	0				78	0.17	124
	Bangladesh	332	0.71	38	4	3	0.75	14	371	0.8	41
	Bhutan	371	0.80	21	11	1	0.09	8	91	0.2	115
	India	200	0.43	105	6	0	0.00	12	171	0.37	82
	Iran, Islamic Republic of	511	1.10	3	20	0	0.00	3	527	1.13	28
	Maldives	398	0.85	16	2	0	0.00	16	290	0.62	52
	Nepal	193	0.41	111	9	9	1.00	9	107	0.23	109
	Pakistan	300	0.64	57	8	5	0.63	10	373	0.8	40
	Sri Lanka	303	0.65	56	1	1	1.00	17	245	0.53	62
	Turkey	455	0.98	6	17	8	0.47	4	463	0.99	33

DISCRIMINATION
DISCRIMINATION
DISCRIMINATION
DISCRIMINATION
DISCRIMINATION

**The Asia-Pacific
Coalition of Cities
against Discrimination**