STRONGER RESILIENCE OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS IN SOUTH ASIA: PROGRESS REPORT 2022

1. Introduction

The report aims to assess the resilience of democratic institutions in South Asia, focusing on two main aspects: the capacity of institutions to withstand external pressures and the quality of their responses to crises. It builds on previous assessments and includes updates on recent developments.

2. Methodology

The methodology involves a comprehensive review of institutional resilience, drawing on data from a variety of sources, including government reports, academic publications, and expert consultations. The assessment is based on a set of criteria that cover governance, institutions, and civil society.

3. Key Findings

3.1 Institutional Strength: The report highlights the strengths and weaknesses of democratic institutions in the region, focusing on areas such as rule of law, civil liberties, and corruption. It also examines the role of political parties and the media in strengthening democratic processes.

3.2 Resilience to External Pressures: The assessment considers the resilience of democratic institutions to external pressures, including economic crises, natural disasters, and international conflicts. It evaluates the effectiveness of national strategies to mitigate these pressures.

3.3 Quality of Responses: The report assesses the quality of responses by democratic institutions to crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic. It examines how institutions have adapted to these challenges and the extent to which they have responded effectively.

4. Conclusion

The report concludes by emphasizing the importance of continued investment in democratic institutions to ensure their resilience in the face of future challenges. It calls for greater cooperation among democratic institutions in the region to learn from each other’s experiences.

5. Recommendations

The recommendations include strengthening institutional capacity, enhancing civil society engagement, and promoting greater cooperation among democratic institutions in South Asia. The report also highlights the need for continuous monitoring and adaptation to meet evolving challenges.