

# ASEAN Environmental Democracy Observatory: Assessment Methodology

Research Center for Politics and Government  
Universitas Gadjah Mada

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Foreign, Commonwealth  
& Development Office



**POLGOV**  
Research Center for Politics and Government

## Acknowledgements

This methodology builds on the existing [Environmental Democracy Index \(EDI\) framework](#) launched by [The Access Initiative \(TAI\)](#) and the [World Resources Institute \(WRI\)](#) in 2015. The [Westminster Foundation for Democracy \(WFD\)](#) obtained prior written permission from WRI to rework the existing methodology and modify it for application in Southeast Asian context. WFD collaborated with the [Research Center for Politics and Government \(PolGov\)](#) of the [Faculty of Social and Political Sciences of Universitas Gadjah Mada](#) in developing this methodology.

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# Acronyms

<b>A2J</b>	Access to Justice
<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>AER</b>	ASEAN Environmental Rights
<b>AICHR</b>	ASEAN Intergovernmental Committee on Human Rights
<b>APAI</b>	African Platform on Access to Information
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
<b>ATI</b>	Access to information
<b>BO</b>	Beneficial Ownership
<b>BOT</b>	Beneficial Ownership Transparency
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisation
<b>ED</b>	Environmental Democracy
<b>EDI</b>	Environmental Democracy Index
<b>EDF</b>	Environmental Democracy Framework
<b>EDO</b>	Environmental Democracy Observatory
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>EITI</b>	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
<b>ESCR</b>	Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FOI</b>	Freedom of Information
<b>FCDO</b>	Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>ICCPR</b>	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
<b>MP</b>	Member of Parliament
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>OGP</b>	Open Government Partnership
<b>PolGov</b>	Research Center for Politics and Governance of Universitas Gadjah Mada
<b>PPP</b>	Purchasing Power Parity
<b>RTI</b>	Rights to Information
<b>TAI</b>	The Access Initiative
<b>UGM</b>	Universitas Gadjah Mada
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom
<b>UNECE</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNECLAC</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>UNESCAP</b>	United Nations Social and Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific
<b>UNGA</b>	United Nations General Assembly
<b>USD</b>	United States Dollar
<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>WFD</b>	Westminster Foundation for Democracy
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organisation
<b>WRI</b>	World Resources Institute

# Introduction

In 2010, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) launched the [Bali Guidelines for the Development of National Legislation on Access to Information, Public Participation, and Justice in Environmental Matters](#) to support countries in the implementation of [Principle 10 of the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development](#). The guidelines are widely recognised as the first framework that specifically aims to improve global environmental democracy.<sup>1</sup> In 2015, The Access Initiative (TAI) and the World Resources Institute (WRI) in collaboration with partners around the world launched an [Environmental Democracy Index \(EDI\)](#) that evaluates 70 countries across 75 legal indicators established by the Bali Guidelines. Among these seventy countries were six Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member states: Indonesia (overall index score: 1.80), Thailand (1.38), the Philippines (1.35), Vietnam (1.16), Cambodia (0.76), and Malaysia (0.58).

Since then, the index has not been updated. Through this initiative, the [Westminster Foundation for Democracy \(WFD\)](#) is collaborating with the [Research Center for Politics and Government \(PolGov\)](#) of Universitas Gadjah Mada to rework the EDI methodology and expand its scope to cover the implementation of environmental democracy regulations in addition to legal formal requirements. To distinguish them, we refer to the updated methodology and subsequent body of work as the Environmental Democracy Observatory (EDO). In the longer term, WFD and PolGov will collaborate to convene a community of practice regularly update the observatory with the aim of incentivising governments.

## Overview

Environmental concerns have become increasingly prominent in Southeast Asia in recent years. The aggravation of environmental impacts due to deforestation—primarily driven by land clearing for agriculture, logging, and extractive industry activities (particularly palm oil production and coal mining)—have caused Indonesia and Myanmar, for instance, to lose 22.28% and 27.22% of their forest areas between 1990 and 2020.<sup>1</sup> In Indonesia, deforestation attributed to palm oil production alone is responsible for one-third of its cleared forests,<sup>2</sup> while approximately 70 million people face water access and sanitation problems in the Mekong River area across Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam.<sup>3</sup> In 2022, the World Health Organization (WHO) reported that exposure to air pollution significantly exacerbated cardiovascular illness and deaths in Southeast Asia and the Western Pacific regions.<sup>4</sup>

On 28 July 2022, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) adopted a resolution that recognises the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment as a human right.<sup>5</sup> This resolution supplements the political and economic rights outlined in the International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR),<sup>6</sup> which include the rights to express an opinion, form an association, as well as broader economic, social and cultural rights (ESCR). With environmental issues incorporated into universal human rights framework,<sup>7</sup> the Environmental Democracy Index (EDI) methodology provides an important instrument to monitor the fulfilment of public rights to a transparent, participatory, and accountable environmental policymaking.

Multilateral initiatives such as the [Open Government Partnership \(OGP\)](#) and the [Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative \(EITI\)](#) have also contributed significantly to the implementation of Rio Principle 10 through dozens of environmental democracy commitments implemented by its members. These commitments specifically focus on creating platforms that enhance public access to information, opportunities to participate, and access to justice in environmental matters and specifically in creating more open and inclusive natural resource governance. Most notably, commitments introduced through both OGP and EITI mechanisms have led to landmark beneficial ownership transparency rules and open registry in Indonesia and the Philippines.<sup>8</sup>

While the voluntary nature restricts the Bali Guidelines from addressing and rectifying relevant problems effectively, it does align with the ASEAN principles<sup>9</sup> of mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference—often seen as a barrier to any regional cooperation and agreements.<sup>1</sup> The design of this Environmental Democracy Observatory (EDO) methodology considers the limitations imposed by these principles and acknowledge that standards will differ between one country and another.

Notwithstanding, regional organisations such as ASEAN play a crucial role in convening regional action to address environmental concerns. ASEAN can devise methods to inform domestic policymakers of regulatory and implementation gaps which could in turn provide important inputs into domestic policymaking and enforcement. To start with, ASEAN could first agree to collect relevant datasets and exchange information. The European Union (EU), for example, has documented commendable methodologies in this regard, while over 200 delegates of the Pan-African Conference on Access to Information in Africa have endorsed the [African Platform on Access to Information \(APAI\)](#).<sup>10</sup>

The ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) has also taken steps towards creating a regional framework on this matter.<sup>11</sup> In 2014, a Human Rights, Environment, and Climate Change workshop was organised in Myanmar to further develop the concept of the right to a safe, clean, and sustainable environment in line with the 2012 [ASEAN Human Rights Declaration](#). Since then, the AICHR has pushed further by initiating the co-creation of an ASEAN Environmental Rights (AER) framework alongside international development partners and regional civil society stakeholders.<sup>12</sup> As of July 2024, this process was still ongoing with a draft ASEAN Declaration on the Right to a Safe, Clean, and Sustainable Environment under development.<sup>13</sup>

This declaration will provide the foundation for the development of a regional environmental democracy framework in ASEAN similar to the [Aarhus Convention](#) launched by the [United Nations Economic Commission for Europe \(UNECE\)](#) as well as the [Escazu Agreement](#) launched by the [United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbeans \(ECLAC\)](#). Created to empower citizens and civil society organisations to participate and oversee environmental governance, these frameworks established concrete mechanisms for the implementation of the Bali Guidelines in practice.

## Objectives

In support of the regional movement towards environmental democracy, WFD and PolGov are collaborating to establish an ASEAN Environmental Democracy Observatory. This came up in response to the evident lack of reliable and comprehensive data of ASEAN member states' compliance with the Bali Guidelines, which is particularly concerning because robust evidence base and knowledge are essential to building a sustainable regional commitment to implementing environmental democracy principles.

Through this partnership, PolGov will convene regional experts to benchmark the state of environmental democracy across ASEAN. The observatory will be a platform where the results of this benchmarking exercise and its regular updates are shared with wider stakeholders and the public. Increased availability of data on each member state will help ASEAN to deliberate the establishment of a regional legal instrument that recognises the transnational and cross-border nature of environmental impacts, especially in the face of the looming climate crisis which has cost the region extensive damages both in terms of biodiversity as well as economic losses.

The ASEAN State of Climate Change Report highlights that the region is particularly vulnerable to climate change,<sup>14</sup> with the 2021 Climate Risk Index estimating a loss of USD 12.41 million in GDP (PPP) for Myanmar and the Philippines between 2000 and 2019 due to extreme weather events.<sup>15</sup> A 2016 Asian Development Bank (ADB) report also projected that Southeast Asian nations could lose 11% of its GDP by 2100 under a business-as-usual emissions scenario,<sup>16</sup> with losses affecting major economic sectors such as agriculture, tourism, labour, as well as exacerbating climate disasters and loss of [ecosystem services](#).

ASEAN member states are also vulnerable to transboundary disasters caused by climate change. For instance, the 2019 droughts in the Mekong River basin affected 65 million people who rely on the river for their livelihoods in the region, leading to significant agricultural losses. Peatland fires have also become a



major transboundary haze disaster in ASEAN. According to a 2014 World Bank report, the damage caused by forest fires in the Indonesian province of Riau between February and March 2014 cost the region over USD 935 million, mainly affecting Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore.<sup>17</sup> In 2019, fires engulfing 1.6 million hectares of peatland in the islands of Sumatera and Kalimantan in Indonesia resulted in a major economic loss of USD 5.2 billion.<sup>18</sup> The compounding effects of El Niño and climate change are also expected to cause more frequent forest fires on top of peatlands burning to open palm oil and pulp plantations, which are identified as the main cause of forest fires in the region. The fires and haze have led to the decline of bee colonies disrupting pollination and biodiversity,<sup>19</sup> and potentially leading to the extinction of 77% of fish species.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> “Deforestation Rates by Country 2024,” *World Population Review*, accessed July 2024, <https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/deforestation-rates-by-country>.

<sup>2</sup> David Gaveau et al., “Slowing deforestation in Indonesia follows declining oil palm expansion and lower oil prices,” *Center for International Forestry Research*, 2021, <https://www.cifor-icraf.org/knowledge/publication/8010>.

<sup>3</sup> Stefan Lovgren, “In Cambodia, a Battered Mekong Defies Doomsday Predictions,” *Yale School of the Environment*, 2 March 2023, <https://e360.yale.edu/features/mekong-river-cambodia-recovery>.

<sup>4</sup> “Ambient (outdoor) air pollution,” *World Health Organization*, 13 September 2024, [https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/ambient-\(outdoor\)-air-quality-and-health](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/ambient-(outdoor)-air-quality-and-health).

<sup>5</sup> “UN General Assembly declares access to clean and healthy environment a universal human right,” *United Nations*, 28 July 2022, <https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/07/1123482>.

<sup>6</sup> “International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,” *United Nations General Assembly*, 16 December 1966 <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights>.

<sup>7</sup> Doreen Stabinsky, “Climate justice and human rights,” in: *Routledge Handbook of Human Rights and Climate Governance*, Sébastien Duyck et al. (eds.), 2018, pp. 280–292, London and New York: Routledge.

<sup>8</sup> See the Indonesian beneficial ownership registry at: <https://ahu.go.id/pencarian/profil-pemilik-manfaat>; and the Philippine beneficial ownership registry at: <https://pheit.dof.gov.ph/boregistry>.

<sup>9</sup> See the fundamental principles of ASEAN at: <https://asean.org/what-we-do>.

<sup>10</sup> Benson Owuer Ochieng, “Implementing Principle 10 and the Bali Guidelines in Africa,” *Issue Paper to Support UNEP and other stakeholders*, 10 February 2015, [https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/13890/ Issue Paper on P10 and Bali Guidelines in Africa.pdf](https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/13890/Issue%20Paper%20on%20P10%20and%20Bali%20Guidelines%20in%20Africa.pdf).

<sup>11</sup> “AICHR workshop on human rights, environment, and climate change,” *ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights*, 15 December 2014, <https://aichr.org/news/aichr-workshop-on-human-rights-environment-and-climate-change>.

<sup>12</sup> “ASEAN begins preparation for regional environmental rights framework,” *ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights*, 2 December 2022, <https://aichr.org/news/asean-begins-preparation-for-regional-environmental-rights-framework>.

<sup>13</sup> “The 4th ASEAN Environmental Rights Working Group Meeting,” *ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights*, 8 May 2024, <https://asean.org/the-4th-asean-environmental-rights-working-group-meeting>.

<sup>14</sup> “ASEAN State of Climate Change Report,” *ASEAN Secretariat*, October 2021, <https://asean.org/book/asean-state-of-climate-change-report>.

<sup>15</sup> David Ekstein, Vera Künzel, and Laura Schäfer, “Global Climate Risk Index 2021,” *German Watch*, 25 January 2021, <https://www.germanwatch.org/en/19777>.

<sup>16</sup> David A. Raitzer et al., “Southeast Asia and the Economics of Global Climate Stabilization,” *Asian Development Bank*, January 2016, <https://www.adb.org/publications/southeast-asia-economics-global-climate-stabilization>.

<sup>17</sup> “Indonesia – Avoiding the trap: Development policy review 2014,” *World Bank*, 1 March 2014, <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/936481468042895348/indonesia-avoiding-the-trap-development-policy-review-2014>.

<sup>18</sup> “Indonesia Economic Quarterly: Investing in People,” *World Bank*, December 2019, <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/50986114-5ac6-5474-a303-623bc0175438/content>.

<sup>19</sup> Dionysius Sharma, “Long-term Impacts of Haze on Malaysian Wildlife,” *World Wildlife Fund*, 30 October 2015: <https://www.wwf.org.my/?20525/Long-term-Impacts-of-Haze-on-Malaysian-Wildlife>.

<sup>20</sup> Xingli Giam et al., “Global extinctions of freshwater fishes follow peatland conversion in Sundaland,” in: *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*, 26 September 2012, <https://esajournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1890/110182>.

# Assessment Methodology

In establishing the observatory, WFD and PolGov have designed a three-stage approach to assess ASEAN member states' compliance with the three pillars of environmental democracy:

**Stage 1:** Evaluating the existing Environmental Democracy Index (EDI) methodology to identify gaps and enhance its ability to incentivise practical actions.

**Stage 2:** Benchmarking the updated methodology in the context of Indonesia as a test case.

**Stage 3:** Investigating the supply and demand sides of the environmental democracy pillars.

## Evaluation of existing methodology

We commenced by conducting a comprehensive evaluation of the methodology and techniques employed in the EDI. Upon conducting this initial assessment, we quickly deduced that the methodology employed an approach that leans heavily towards the legal formal aspects of environmental democracy. Our updated methodology intensifies the extent to which a country is evaluated not only in terms of regulatory compliance in line with the Bali Guidelines, but also the multifaceted aspects of policy implementation. By strengthening this aspect of the methodology, the observatory will be able to fairly assess each country based on their progress and then propose recommendations for improvement.

The updated methodology utilises three primary strategies.

*First*, we employ a **supply-demand framework** which is frequently used in public policy analysis and specifically in the evaluation of policy implementation.<sup>1</sup> Here, supply pertains to government regulation and demand pertains to activities of civil society or citizens in relation to the government—including in exercising the three pillars of environmental democracy: access to information, public participation, and access to justice. In other words, the framework is part of the bigger concept of the relationship between statehood and citizenship,<sup>2</sup> albeit adapted to the context of environmental issues, against a macropolitical backdrop that is tailored in accordance with the type of a country's political regime (free, partly free, not free—borrowed from the [Freedom in the World assessment methodology](#)) and the quality of citizenship.

Public perception of environmental issues can either be too abstract or too technical depending on their levels of expertise and awareness. As such, it is important to underscore that not all citizens have a sufficient understanding of their impact, root causes, and significance. In natural resource governance, for example, some citizens could be able to draw links between diminishing access to water and increasing mining activities, whereas others would think of the two as entirely separate issues. To an extent, this can explain why environmental experts and activists tend to have a higher demand for access to public information compared to the average citizens. Therefore, our assessment methodology emphasises on the analyses between demands from civil society organisations as a representation of citizens and supply in terms of government laws and regulations.<sup>3</sup>

*Second*, our approach places a much **greater emphasis on the access to justice pillar** of environmental democracy. We argue that access to justice is the core pillar that underscores the importance of the EDO. Access to information and public participation are clearly important in any democratic context, but they are meaningless “without adequate legal protection of the rights and opportunities afforded under national law.”<sup>4</sup> In this sense, we treat access to information and public participation as prerequisites to access to justice.

*Third*, we incorporate the **assessment of policy implementation** into the EDO methodology. The EDI assigns a significantly higher proportion of the scoring based on the availability of regulations and less on the quality and effectiveness of their implementation in a country to another. This could explain why Indonesia, for example, ranked 16<sup>th</sup> (worldwide) and first (Asia) out of the 70 countries assessed in the 2015



EDI despite limited evidence to substantiate that the relevant policies and their enforcement have been sufficient and effective in ensuring environmental democracy at the time as well as in recent years.<sup>5</sup> By updating the methodology to include proportional scoring of the effectiveness of policy implementation, we expect that the observatory will produce more reliable and accurate picture of the state of environmental democracy in Southeast Asia.

## Supply-demand framework

The supply-demand framework is operationalised through the following three steps:

1. We determine whether the extant indicators of the EDI are classified as supply or demand.
2. We meticulously incorporate indicators for the demand side under each pillar. In the interim, this can manifest in two distinct ways:
  - Demands that arise directly from the state's capacity.
  - Demands that arise from the collective actions of citizens and/or civil society organisations, including activities of reclaiming rights and media articles which inspire further collective action in reclaiming environmental rights.
3. We assess the implementation of relevant policies and actions based on the extent to which:
  - Current legal instruments have influenced government policies that are beneficial to the public in terms of access to information, participation, and access to justice.
  - Existing policies allow civil society entities (including the press) to express and advocate for public interests in environmental matters freely.

In developing the policy implementation indicators, we incorporated the UN principles regarding the right to a safe, healthy, and clean environment. For each indicator, we adhere to the same construct of the EDI methodology pillars which encompasses: (a) clarity of rules and regulations; and (b) state's capacity to regulate, provide, encourage, and facilitate citizens and civil society organizations in a variety of ways. Our methodology is different compared to the EDI methodology particularly on the inclusion of demand side indicators which address the state's capacity to fulfil its obligations to citizens and civil society organizations.

Overall, the EDO methodology comprises 137 indicators—84 on the supply side and 53 on the demand side. The supply side indicators consist of questions aimed at evaluating the implementation of policies in fulfilling rights by assessing the following:

1. The presence of policies on environmental matters.
2. The function of the policies in recognising relevant citizens' rights.
3. The function of the policies in enabling civic engagement in policymaking.

Meanwhile, the demand side indicators consist of questions aimed at evaluating active citizenry in claiming rights through policy implementation by assessing:

1. The presence of civil society entities (including the press).
2. The function of civil society entities in advocating for public rights.
3. The function of civil society entities in enabling civic engagement in policymaking.

## Scoring

We have now established that the indicators assess both the presence and function of policies and civil society entities in ensuring access to information, public participation, and access to justice in environmental matters.

Every presence indicator is accompanied by a **guidance score**, which typically consists of **two scoring options** ranging from 0 (lowest) to 1 (highest). As control variable, the presence indicator is excluded from the scoring system. Since the indicators are formulated based on the EDI methodology, which provides

good marks based on legal formal compliance, we assumed that relevant policies and civil society entities are present given their mandatory nature.

- A score of 1 indicates the presence of policies on the supply side, and the presence of civil society entities on the demand side.
- A score of 0 indicates that no policies or civil society entities are present.

Every function indicator is accompanied by a **guidance note**, which typically consists of **four scoring options** ranging from 0 (lowest) to 3 (highest). A set of criteria must be met for the scoring decision to be defensible. These are put in place to minimise—alas, not remove—potential bias and subjectivity in the scoring process.

- A score of 3 indicates that the function of relevant policies is deemed strong.
- A score of 2 indicates that the function of relevant policies is deemed moderate.
- A score of 1 indicates that the function of relevant policies is deemed weak.
- A score of 0 indicates that the relevant policies are either silent or restrict aspects of public rights in accordance with the indicator.

To ensure proportional weighting of scoring across its three pillars, we adhere to the structure of the Bali Guidelines and reflect on the EDI. The scores assigned to the indicators under each pillar are then arithmetically averaged to produce an overall pillar score. The general or national observatory score is calculated from the average of the three pillars' observatory scores. While this methodology accounts for all the pillars equally, it does not provide the same equal weighting for the presence indicator and the function indicator. The presence indicator is not included in the overall observatory score as it is a composite of the average scores of all function indicators.

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<sup>1</sup> Anita Engels, Matthijs Hisschemöller, and Konrad von Moltke, "When supply meets demand, yet no market emerges: The contribution of integrated environmental assessment to the rationalisation of EU environmental policymaking," in: *Science and Public Policy*, 2006, 33 (7), pp. 519–528.

<sup>2</sup> Kristian Stokke, "Politics of citizenship: Towards an analytical framework," in: *The Political Citizenship in Indonesia*, Eric Hiarej dan Kristian Stokke (eds.), 2022, pp. 17–39, Singapore: Springer.

<sup>3</sup> Ian Scoones, "The Politics of Sustainability and Development," *Annual Review of Environment and Resources*, 2016, 41, <https://www.annualreviews.org/content/journals/10.1146/annurev-environ-110615-090039>, pp. 293–319.

<sup>4</sup> "Putting Rio Principle 10 into Action: An Implementation Guide," *United Nations Environmental Programme*, 2015, <https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/11201/UNEP%20MGSB-SGBS%20BALI%20GUIDELINES-Interactive.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>, p. 99.

<sup>5</sup> Freedom in the World assessments of Indonesia's political rights and civil liberties have shown a consistent decline from an index score of 65/100 (2016) to 57/100 (2023). The decline is attributed to, among others, broad exemptions in the country's Public Information Disclosure Law as well as limited political participation opportunities for marginalised groups. See: "Freedom in the World 2017: Indonesia," *Freedom House*, 2017, <https://freedomhouse.org/country/indonesia/freedom-world/2017>; "Freedom in the World 2024: Indonesia," *Freedom House*, 2024, <https://freedomhouse.org/country/indonesia/freedom-world/2024>.

# Assessment Indicators

We designed this instrument for a wide variety of stakeholders that include the government, civil society, businesses, academia, and local communities. The ability of the observatory to accurately reflect actual conditions as well as the status of policy implementation depends on the diversity of the data and respondents engaged in the assessment process. Additionally, the degrees to which each respondent provides responses to the indicator questions based on lived experiences and/or knowledge of environmental policies also have influence on the scores generated in the indexing process.

Note that the scoring guide for each question ranges from 0 (zero) to 3 (three). The respective functions of rights promotion and citizen engagement facilitation in policy implementation are all indicated by a maximum score of three, which helps give respondents a range to choose from, with the intention of restricting, though not eliminating, subjectivity in the process.

This section establishes the indicators that must be assessed to determine the compliance of countries against the Bali Guidelines across the three environmental democracy pillars:

- Pillar 1: Access to Information
- Pillar 2: Public Participation
- Pillar 3: Access to Justice

The colour of the cells in this section signifies the nature of each indicator as follows:

Yellow	Presence of indicators
Blue	Provision of rights
Purple	Engagement of citizens

## Pillar 1: Access to Information

Dimension	Indicator	Scoring Guide
<b>Guideline 1: Any natural or legal person should have affordable, effective, and timely access to environmental information held by public authorities upon request, without having to prove a legal or other interest.</b>		
Supply	Is there any policy regulating access to information about environmental matters?	1 = There is a policy 0 = There is no policy
Supply	To what extent do the policies recognise the inequity of information access?	3 = The policy acknowledges the inequity of access and encourages specific affirmations 2 = The policy recognises the inequity access to information 1 = The policy indicates about inequity access to information 0 = The policy is silent on this matter
Supply	To what extent do the policies enhance the effective information communication system that caters to all information requests?	3 = The policy provides prepared data for further practical purposes 2 = The policy provides contextualised data and information 1 = The policy provides data and information 0 = The policy is silent on this matter
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage the government and state institutions to maintain information channels that are easily accessible?	3 = The policy opens interactive channels to dialogue data and information 2 = The policy provides channels to publish and receive requests for data and information 1 = The policy provides channels to publish data and information 0 = The policy is silent on this matter
Demand	Is there any civil society element, including the press, to voice information access?	1 = There is civil society entity 0 = There is no civil society entity
Demand	To what extent do civil society entities, including the press, encourage the government to provide access to	3 = Civil society strongly encourages the government to provide access to information 2 = Civil society somewhat encourages the government to provide access to information

Dimension	Indicator	Scoring Guide
	information through various news platforms and media channels?	1 = Civil society encourages the government to provide access to information to a limited extent 0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, encourage citizens to get access to information?	3 = Civil society strongly encourages citizens to get access to information 2 = Civil society somewhat encourages citizens to get access to information 1 = Civil society encourages citizens to get access to information to a limited extent 0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
<b>Guideline 2: Environmental information in the public domain should include, among other things, information about environmental quality, environmental impacts on health, and factors that influence them, in addition to information about legislation and policy, and advice about how to obtain information.</b>		
Supply	To what extent do the policies recognise the public domain of environmental information?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to ensure public information disclosure and consent about environmental impacts with specific incentives and punishments 2 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to disclose public information 1 = The policy mentions the disclosure of general environmental information to the public 0 = The policy is silent on this matter
Supply	To what extent do the policies ensure the accessibility of environmental data and information in the public sphere according to specific themes, such as potable water, air purity, and waste handling?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to ensure public information disclosure with specific themes and measurements as well as specific incentives and punishments 2 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to disclose public information 1 = The policy mentions the disclosure of general environmental information to the public 0 = There is no policy on this matter
Supply	To what extent do the policies ensure the preparedness of environmental data and information, specifically ready for environmental impact assessment, monitoring, and evaluation?	3 = The policy mandates protocols, resources, and measurements to publish data for practical use 2 = The policy outlines contextualised data on specific themes e.g., water, air, and waste 1 = The policy mandates to publish data 0 = There is no policy on this matter

Dimension	Indicator	Scoring Guide
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, put pressure on the governments and state institutions for data preparedness?	3 = Civil society strongly encourages the government to ensure data preparedness
		2 = Civil society somewhat encourages the government to ensure data preparedness
		1 = Civil society encourages the government to ensure data preparedness to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
Demand	To what extent does civil society encourage citizens to request preparedness of environmental data and information, specifically ready for environmental impact assessment, monitoring, and evaluation?	3 = Civil society strongly encourages citizens to ensure data preparedness
		2 = Civil society somewhat encourages citizens to ensure data preparedness
		1 = Civil society encourages citizens to ensure data preparedness to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
<b>Guideline 3: States should clearly define in their law the specific grounds on which a request for environmental information can be refused. The grounds for refusal are to be interpreted narrowly, taking into account the public interest served by disclosure.</b>		
Supply	To what extent do the policies recognise the controversial matters of the information?	3 = The policy clearly defines controversial matters and restriction to disclose
		2 = The policy mentions controversial matters and imply restriction to disclose this matter
		1 = The policy acknowledges controversial matters
		0 = There is no policy on this matter
Supply	To what extent do the policies enhance the presence of a complaint mechanism that allows the public interests assessment on grounds of refusal?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to provide complaint mechanisms and resolution, including risk and protection protocols for the applicants
		2 = The policy outlines complaint mechanisms and resolution
		1 = The policy mentions complaint mechanisms
		0 = There is no policy on this matter
Supply	To what extent do the policies enhance the preparedness of public assessment on a valid reason for refusal?	3 = The policy clearly defines valid reasons and emphasises the importance of disclosure
		2 = The policy outlines valid reasons for refusal but lacks emphasis on disclosure
		1 = The policy vaguely mentions valid reasons for refusal



Dimension	Indicator	Scoring Guide
		0 = There is no policy on this matter
Demand	To what extent do civil society, including the press, put pressure on governments and state institutions to allow public complaints on controversial matters?	3 = Civil society strongly encourages the government to allow public complaints on controversial matters
		2 = Civil society somewhat encourages the government to allow public complaints on controversial matters
		1 = Civil society pressures the government to allow public complaints on controversial matters to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
Demand	To what extent do civil society, including the press, encourage citizens to request review on controversial matters?	3 = Civil society strongly encourages citizens to request review on controversial matters
		2 = Civil society somewhat encourages citizens to request review on controversial matters
		3 = Civil society encourages citizens to request review on controversial matters to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
<b>Guideline 4: States should ensure that their competent public authorities regularly collect and update relevant environmental information, including information on environmental performance and compliance by operators of activities potentially affecting the environment. To that end, States should establish relevant systems to ensure an adequate flow of information about proposed and existing activities that may significantly affect the environment</b>		
Supply	To what extent do the policies recognise the public concerns towards environmental information and communication systems?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to ensure public consent about existing activities that affect environment with specific measurement
		2 = The policy appeals all relevant institutions to disclose information to the public
		1 = The policy mentions the disclosure of general environmental information to the public
		0 = There is no policy on this matter
Supply	To what extent do the policies enhance the effective public consultative forum (such as a multistakeholder forum) to engage in producing the responsive report?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to conduct public consultative forums to submit requests, comments, and feedback on information of environmental performance and compliance by operators of activities potentially affecting the environment
		2 = The policy provides mechanisms and procedures for requests, comments, and feedback on information of environmental performance and compliance by operators of activities potentially affecting the environment

Dimension	Indicator	Scoring Guide
		1 = The policy mentions public consultation concerning information of environmental performance and compliance by operators of activities potentially affecting the environment
		0 = There is no policy on this matter
Supply	To what extent do the policies ensure data preparedness about existing activities that affect the environment with specific measurement in the public domain?	3 = The policy requires the government to ensure data availability
		2 = The policy provides contextualised data and information
		1 = The policy provides data and information
		0 = The policy is silent on this matter
Demand	To what extent do civil society, including the press, put pressure on the governments and state institutions to ensure relevant data for practical purposes?	3 = Civil society strongly encourages the government to ensure data availability
		2 = Civil society somewhat encourages the government to ensure data availability
		1 = Civil society pressures the government to ensure data availability to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
Demand	To what extent do civil society, including the press, encourage citizens to request relevant data for practical purposes?	3 = Civil society strongly encourages citizens to request relevant data for practical purposes
		2 = Civil society somewhat encourages citizens to request relevant data for practical purposes
		1 = Civil society encourages citizens to request relevant data for practical purposes to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
<b>Guideline 5: States should periodically prepare and disseminate at reasonable intervals up-to-date information on the state of the environment, including information on its quality and pressures on the environment.</b>		
Supply	To what extent do the policies enhance information and communication systems to publish environmental data and information on a thematic public (water, air purity, waste handling) domain at periodic times?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to develop integrated information and communication system with ICT for data and information preparedness
		2 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to develop information and communication system with ICT for data and information dissemination
		1 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to prepare and publish data at periodic time
		0 = The policy is silent on this matter

Dimension	Indicator	Scoring Guide
Supply	To what extent do the policies enhance information and communication systems to publish data on existing or up-to-date activities that may significantly affect the environment?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to develop integrated data and information system with ICT for ensuring preparedness
		2 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to develop information and communication system with ICT for updated data and information dissemination
		1 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to update and publish data at periodic time
		0 = The policy is silent on this matter
Supply	To what extent do the policies enhance the preparedness of the environmental information communication system for implementing an early warning mechanism?	3 = The policy provides data preparedness for further practical purposes
		2 = The policy provides contextualised data and information
		1 = The policy provides data and information
		0 = The policy is silent on this matter
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, put pressure on the government and state institutions to ensure up-to-date information about the quality of the environment?	3 = Civil society strongly encourages the government to ensure the availability of up-to-date information about the quality of the environment
		2 = Civil society somewhat encourages the government to ensure the availability of up-to-date information about the quality of the environment
		1 = Civil society pressures the government to ensure the availability of up-to-date information about the quality of the environment to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, encourage citizens to request up-to-date information about the quality of the environment?	3 = Civil society strongly encourages citizens to request up-to-date information about the quality of the environment
		2 = Civil society somewhat encourages citizens to request up-to-date information about the quality of the environment
		1 = Civil society encourages citizens to request up-to-date information about the quality of the environment to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
<b>Guideline 6: In the event of an imminent threat of harm to human health or the environment, States should ensure that all information that would</b>		

Dimension	Indicator	Scoring Guide
<b>enable the public to take measures to prevent such harm is disseminated immediately.</b>		
Supply	To what extent do the policies recognise the threat of harm to the environment or human health?	3 = The policy defines risk and threat to human and environment with specific indicators and measurements
		2 = The policy mentions specifically existing risk and threat to human and environment
		1 = The policy indicates existing risk and threat to human and environment
		0 = The policy is silent on this matter
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage stakeholders to serve a public consultative forum in handling risk and threat?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to conduct public consultative forum to submit requests, comments, and feedback aiming at handle risk and threat to human and environment
		2 = The policy provides mechanisms and procedures for requests, comments, and feedback to handle risk and threat to human and environment
		1 = The policy mentions public consultation to handle risk and threat to human and environment
		0 = There is no policy on this matter
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage data utilisation to handle risk and harm in the public sphere?	3 = The policy provides data preparedness for further handling risk and threat
		2 = The policy provides contextualised data and information concerning risks and threat
		1 = The policy provides data and information
		0 = The policy is silent on this matter
Demand	To what extent do civil society, including the press, urge governments to provide immediate information for enabling the public to measure and prevent any harm to the quality of the environment?	3 = Civil society strongly encourages the government to provide immediate information for enabling the public to measure and prevent any harm to the quality of the environment
		2 = Civil society somewhat encourages the government to provide immediate information for enabling the public to measure and prevent any harm to the quality of the environment
		1 = Civil society pressures the government to provide immediate information for enabling public to measure and prevent any harm to the quality of the environment to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
Demand	To what extent do civil society, including	3 = Civil society strongly encourages citizens to request immediate information for enabling public to

Dimension	Indicator	Scoring Guide
	the press, encourage citizens to request immediate information for enabling the public to measure and prevent any harm to the quality of the environment?	<p>measure and prevent any harm to the quality of the environment</p> <p>2 = Civil society somewhat encourages citizens to request immediate information for enabling public to measure and prevent any harm to the quality of the environment</p> <p>1 = Civil society encourages citizens to request immediate information for enabling public to measure and prevent any harm to the quality of the environment to a limited extent</p> <p>0 = Civil society is silent on this matter</p>
<b>Guideline 7: States should provide means for and encourage effective capacity-building, both among public authorities and the public, to facilitate effective access to environmental information</b>		
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage the public to submit requests, suggestions, and feedback to improve the environmental data and information system?	<p>3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to seek public requests, comments, and feedback concerning environmental issues for improving environmental data and information system</p> <p>2 = The policy appeals the government and state institutions to invite requests, comments, and feedback concerning environmental issues for better environmental data and information system</p> <p>1 = The policy encourages the government and state institutions to provide data and information system</p> <p>0 = The policy is silent on this matter</p>
Supply	To what extent do the policies invite stakeholders to facilitate the generation of pertinent data?	<p>3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to conduct public consultative forums for generating pertinent environmental data and information in public domain</p> <p>2 = The policy appeals the government and state institutions to invite requests, comments, and feedback from stakeholders for pertinent environmental data and information</p> <p>1 = The policy encourages the government and state institutions to provide data and information system</p> <p>0 = The policy is silent on this matter</p>
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, develop proactive citizenship to get access to information?	<p>3 = Civil society strongly develops proactive citizenship to get access to information</p> <p>2 = Civil society somewhat develops proactive citizenship to get access to information</p> <p>1 = Civil society develops proactive citizenship to get access to information to a limited extent</p> <p>0 = Civil society is silent on this matter</p>

## Pillar 2: Public Participation

Dimension	Indicator	Scoring Guide
<b>Guideline 8: States should ensure opportunities for early and effective public participation in decision-making related to the environment. To that end, members of the public concerned should be informed of their opportunities to participate at an early stage in the decision-making process.</b>		
Supply	Is there any policy regulating public participation in environmental decision-making?	1 = There is a policy 0 = There is no policy
Supply	To what extent do the policies concerning environmental impact assessment (EIA), pollution control standards and permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, protected areas and terrestrial biodiversity, and environmental policymaking recognise inequity in public participation?	3 = The policy explicitly addresses and implements specific measures for inclusivity 2 = The policy identifies issues but lacks specific interventions 1 = The policy mentions inequity but lacks clear strategy or definition 0 = The policy does not acknowledge inequity
Supply	To what extent do the policies invite public engagement in submitting requests, inputs, and comments during the early phases of decision-making?	3 = The policy establishes clear mechanisms for public participation and actively encourages input 2 = The policy outlines procedures for public engagement but lacks explicit encouragement 1 = The policy briefly mentions public participation without specifying procedures or encouragement 0 = The policy does not address public engagement during the early phases of decision-making
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage stakeholders, including the press, to serve as an effective public consultative forum, to facilitate engagement in the early phases of decision-making?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to conduct public consultative forum in the early phases of decision-making 2 = The policy invites stakeholders to submit requests, comments, and feedback in the early phases of decision-making 1 = The policy mentions public participation in the early phases of decision-making 0 = There is no policy on this matter
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage stakeholders, including the press, to serve as an effective public consultative forum, to provide requests and feedback through an EIA process under national law?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to conduct public consultative forum to provide requests, comments, and feedback in the EIA process 2 = The policy invites stakeholders to submit requests, comments, and feedback in the EIA process 1 = The policy mentions public participation



Dimension	Indicator	Scoring Guide
		0 = There is no policy on this matter
Demand	Is there any civil society element, including the press, to leverage public participation?	1 = There is civil society element 0 = There is no civil society element
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, urge governments to invite public requests, comments, and feedback in the early phases of decision-making?	3 = Civil society strongly encourages the government to invite public requests, comments, and feedback in the early phases of decision-making 2 = Civil society somewhat encourages the government to invite public requests, comments, and feedback in the early phases of decision-making 1 = Civil society pressures the government to invite public requests, comments, and feedback in the early phases of decision-making to a limited extent 0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, encourage citizens to submit requests, comments, and feedback in the early phases of decision-making?	3 = Civil society strongly encourages citizens to submit requests, comments, and feedback in the early phases of decision-making 2 = Civil society somewhat encourages citizens to submit requests, comments, and feedback in the early phases of the decision-making 1 = Civil society encourages citizens to submit requests, comments, and feedback in the early phases of decision-making to a limited extent 0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
<b>Guideline 9: States should, as far as possible, make efforts to seek proactively public participation in a transparent and consultative manner, including efforts to ensure that members of the public concerned are given an adequate opportunity to express their views.</b>		
Supply	To what extent do the policies concerning pollution control standards and permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, protected areas and terrestrial biodiversity, and policymaking recognise inequity in public engagement?	3 = The policy actively mitigates inequity in public engagement 2 = The policy addresses inequities 1 = The policy mentions inequity without specific actions 0 = There is no policy on this matter
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage the	3 = The policy actively promotes engagement via various channels to ensure ample opportunity

Dimension	Indicator	Scoring Guide
	public to express their views, including submitting requests, suggestions, and feedback through any channels including the press concerning EIA?	<p>2 = The policy offers avenues for input but lacks clarity on opportunity</p> <p>1 = The policy mentions participation but lacks commitment to opportunity</p> <p>0 = The policy is silent on public involvement or press engagement</p>
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage stakeholders to create effective public consultative forums in facilitating public engagement in decision-making?	<p>3 = The policy actively involves diverse stakeholders in creating transparent and accessible forums</p> <p>2 = The policy outlines strategies for engagement but lacks specificity</p> <p>1 = The policy mentions involvement</p> <p>0 = The policy does not address multistakeholder engagement</p>
Supply	To what extent do the policies use inputs and feedback from public consultative forums concerning EIA, pollution control permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, biodiversity and terrestrial protected areas, and environmental policymaking?	<p>3 = The policy extensively incorporates public feedback</p> <p>2 = The policy moderately incorporates public feedback</p> <p>1 = The policy minimally incorporates public feedback</p> <p>0 = The policy does not incorporate public feedback</p>
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, urge governments to account for public requests, comments, and feedback in any phases of the decision-making process?	<p>3 = Civil society strongly urges the government to account for public requests, comments, and feedback in any phases of decision-making</p> <p>2 = Civil society somewhat urges the government to account for public requests, comments, and feedback in any phases of decision-making</p> <p>1 = Civil society urges the government to account for public requests, comments, and feedback in any phases of decision-making to a limited extent</p> <p>0 = Civil society is silent on this matter</p>
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, encourage citizens to express their views in any phases of the decision-making process?	<p>3 = Civil society strongly encourages citizens to express views in any phases of decision-making</p> <p>2 = Civil society somewhat encourages citizens to express views in any phases of decision-making</p> <p>1 = Civil society encourages citizens to express views in any phases of decision-making to a limited extent</p> <p>0 = Civil society is silent on this matter</p>

Dimension	Indicator	Scoring Guide
<b>Guideline 10: States should ensure that all information relevant to decision-making related to the environment is made available, in an objective, understandable, timely, and effective manner, to the members of the public concerned</b>		
Supply	To what extent do the policies concerning pollution control standards and permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, protected areas and terrestrial biodiversity, and environmental policymaking define public concerns about environmental matters connecting public interests and policymaking?	3 = The policy requires government and state institutions to ensure public information disclosure and consent about environmental policymaking
		2 = The policy requires information of environmental policymaking to be disclosed to the public
		1 = The policy mentions the disclosure of general environmental information
		0 = The policy is silent on this matter
Supply	To what extent do the policies evaluate the capacities of data and information systems in accommodating public concerns about environmental matters at periodic times connecting public interests and policymaking?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to develop integrated data and information system with ICT for ensuring preparedness
		2 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to develop information and communication system with ICT for updated data and information dissemination
		1 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to periodically update and publish data
		0 = The policy is silent on this matter
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage governments and state institutions to publish processed data about operations (e.g., licences, contracts, land uses, cadastre, waste) that directly impact the environment for practical purposes connecting public interests and policymaking?	3 = The policy provides data preparedness for further practical purposes
		2 = The policy provides contextualised data and information
		1 = The policy provides data and information
		0 = The policy is silent on this matter
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage governments and state institutions to maintain the preparedness of the environmental data and information for connecting public interests and policymaking?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to develop integrated data and information system with ICT for ensuring preparedness
		2 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to develop information and communication system with ICT for updated data and information dissemination
		1 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to periodically update and publish data
		0 = The policy is silent in this matter
Demand	To what extent do civil society, including the	3 = Civil society strongly urges the government to account for public requests, comments, and

Dimension	Indicator	Scoring Guide
	press, urge governments to provide relevant information for ensuring public interests in decision-making related to the quality of the environment?	<p>feedback in any phases of decision-making</p> <p>2 = Civil society somewhat urges the government to account for public requests, comments, and feedback in any phases of decision-making</p> <p>1 = Civil society urges the government to account for public requests, comments, and feedback in any phases of decision-making to a limited extent</p> <p>0 = Civil society is silent on this matter</p>
Demand	To what extent do civil society, including the press, encourage citizens to submit requests for immediate and relevant information for ensuring public interests in decision-making related to the quality of the environment?	<p>3 = Civil society strongly encourages citizens to express views in any phases of decision-making</p> <p>2 = Civil society somewhat encourages citizens to express views in any phases of decision-making</p> <p>1 = Civil society encourages citizens to express views in any phases of decision-making to a limited extent</p> <p>0 = Civil society is silent on this matter</p>
<b>Guideline 11: States should ensure that due consideration is taken of the comments of the public in the decision-making process and that the decisions are made public.</b>		
Supply	To what extent do the policies concerning pollution control standards and permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, protected areas and terrestrial biodiversity, and environmental policymaking encourage governments and state institutions to take due account of public requests, input, and feedback in decision-making?	<p>3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to incorporate public input and feedback in decision-making</p> <p>2 = The policy invites public participation in decision-making through mechanisms and procedures</p> <p>1 = The policy mentions public participation in decision-making</p> <p>0 = The policy does not address public involvement</p>
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage stakeholders including the press to serve public consultative forums to incorporate public interest in decision-making?	<p>3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to conduct public consultative forum to submit requests, comments, and feedback toward decision-making aimed at public interest</p> <p>2 = The policy provides mechanisms and procedures for public interest</p> <p>1 = The policy mentions public consultation to represent public interest</p> <p>0 = There is no policy on this matter</p>
Demand	To what extent does civil society including	3 = Civil society strongly encourages citizens to be engaged in public consultative forums

Dimension	Indicator	Scoring Guide
	the press encourage citizen engagement in consultative forums and public review for providing requests, comments, and feedback in decision-making?	<p>2 = Civil society somewhat encourages citizens to be engaged in public consultative forums</p> <p>1 = Civil society encourages citizens to be engaged in public consultative forums to a limited extent</p> <p>0 = Civil society is silent on this matter</p>
<p><b>Guideline 12: States should ensure that when a review process is carried out where previously unconsidered environmentally significant issues or circumstances have arisen, the public should be able to participate in any such review process to the extent that circumstances permit.</b></p>		
Supply	To what extent do the policies concerning pollution control standards and permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, protected areas and terrestrial biodiversity, and environmental policymaking invite the public to submit requests, suggestions, and comments at the decision-making process related to the environment?	<p>3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to seek public requests, comments, and feedback in decision-making</p> <p>2 = The policy appeals the government and state institutions to invite public requests, comments, and feedback concerning environmental issues</p> <p>1 = The policy encourages the government and state institutions to provide data and information system regarding decision-making</p> <p>0 = The policy is silent on this matter</p>
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage stakeholders to serve an effective public consultative forum in providing requests, inputs, and feedback in decision-making process?	<p>3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to conduct public consultative forum to gather requests, comments, and feedback</p> <p>2 = The policy provides mechanisms and procedures for requests, comments, and feedback</p> <p>1 = The policy mentions public consultation</p> <p>0 = There is no policy on this matter</p>
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, urge governments and state institutions to open public consultative forums and public review when environmental circumstances have arisen?	<p>3 = Civil society strongly urges the government and state institutions to open public consultative forums and public review when environmental circumstances have arisen</p> <p>2 = Civil society somewhat urges the government and state institutions to open public consultative forums and public review when environmental circumstances have arisen</p> <p>1 = Civil society urges the government and state institutions to open public consultative forums and public review when environmental circumstances have arisen to a limited extent</p> <p>0 = Civil society is silent on this matter</p>
Demand	To what extent does civil society including	<p>3 = Civil society strongly urges the government to account for public consultative forums and public</p>

Dimension	Indicator	Scoring Guide
	the press encourage citizens to be engaged in public consultative forums and public review when environmental circumstances have arisen?	<p>review in decision-making</p> <p>2 = Civil society somewhat urges the government to account for public consultative forums and public review in decision-making</p> <p>1 = Civil society urges the government to account for public consultative forums and public review in decision-making to a limited extent</p> <p>0 = Civil society is silent on this matter</p>
<b>Guideline 13: States should consider appropriate ways of ensuring, at an appropriate stage, public input into the preparation of legally binding rules that might have a significant effect on the environment and into the preparation of policies, plans, and programs relating to the environment.</b>		
Supply	To what extent do the policies concerning pollution control standards and permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, protected areas and terrestrial biodiversity, and environmental policymaking recognise inequity of public engagement in the decision-making process related to the environment?	<p>3 = The policy actively addresses inequity with tangible affirmations</p> <p>2 = The policy clearly acknowledges the inequity</p> <p>1 = The policy mentions inequity</p> <p>0 = There is no policy on this matter</p>
Supply	To what extent do the policies pollution control standards and permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, protected areas and terrestrial biodiversity, and environmental policymaking encourage the public to provide requests, inputs, and feedback at any stage of decision-making process related to the environment?	<p>3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to seek public requests, comments, and feedback at any stages of decision-making</p> <p>2 = The policy appeals the government and state institutions to invite public requests, comments, and feedback concerning environmental issues</p> <p>1 = The policy encourages the government and state institutions to provide data and information system regarding decision-making</p> <p>0 = The policy is silent on this matter</p>
Supply	To what extent do the policies invite stakeholders to serve a public consultative forum at any stage of the decision-making process related environment?	<p>3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to conduct public consultative forum to submit requests, comments, and feedback on information of environmental performance and compliance by operators of activities potentially affecting the environment</p> <p>2 = The policy provides mechanisms and procedures for requests, comments, and feedback on information of environmental performance and compliance by operators of activities potentially affecting the environment</p>



Dimension	Indicator	Scoring Guide
		1 = The policy mentions public consultation concerning information of environmental performance and compliance by operators of activities potentially affecting the environment
		0 = There is no policy on this matter
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, urge governments to account for public requests, comments, and feedback into the preparation of legally binding rules?	3 = Civil society strongly urges the government to account for public requests, comments, and feedback into the preparation of legally binding rules
		2 = Civil society somewhat urges the government to account for public requests, comments, and feedback into the preparation of legally binding rules
		1 = Civil society urges the government to account for public requests, comments, and feedback into the preparation of legally binding rules to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, encourage citizens to submit public requests, comments, and feedback in the preparation of legally binding rules?	3 = Civil society strongly encourages citizens to submit public requests, comments, and feedback in the preparation of legally binding rules
		2 = Civil society somewhat encourages citizens to submit public requests, comments, and feedback in the preparation of legally binding rules
		1 = Civil society encourages citizens to submit public requests, comments, and feedback in the preparation of legally binding rules to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
<b>Guideline 14: States should provide means for capacity-building, including environmental education and awareness-raising, to promote public participation in decision-making related to the environment.</b>		
Supply	To what extent do the policies recognise inequity of engagement in the decision-making process among governments, companies, and communities?	3 = The policy implements targeted programs to address disparities
		2 = The policy outlines disparities and proposes strategies
		1 = The policy mentions inequity but lacks specific actions
		0 = The policy does not address inequity
Supply	To what extent do the policies invite the public to submit requests, suggestions, and	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to seek public requests, comments, and feedback at any stages of decision-making

Dimension	Indicator	Scoring Guide
	comments at any stages of the decision-making process related environment?	<p>2 = The policy appeals the government and state institutions to invite public requests, comments, and feedback concerning environmental issues</p> <p>1 = The policy encourages the government and state institutions to provide data and information system regarding decision-making</p> <p>0 = The policy is silent on this matter</p>
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage governments and state institutions to ensure the preparedness channels for stakeholders, including press to serve a public consultative forum to facilitate an inclusive decision-making process?	<p>3 = The policy mandates protocols, resources, and measurements to publish processed data for practical purposes</p> <p>2 = The policy outlines contextualised data on specific theme e.g., water, air, and waste</p> <p>1 = The policy mandates the publication of data</p> <p>0 = There is no policy on this matter</p>
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage governments and state institutions to take account requests, inputs, and feedback of a public consultative forum in decision-making process?	<p>3 = The policy incorporates public feedback extensively</p> <p>2 = The policy incorporates public feedback moderately</p> <p>1 = The policy incorporates public feedback minimally</p> <p>0 = The policy does not incorporate public feedback</p>
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, encourage governments to develop means (e.g., regulations, institutions, programs, channels) for encouraging proactive citizenship in the decision-making process?	<p>3 = Civil society strongly urges the government to develop means for encouraging proactive citizenship in decision-making</p> <p>2 = Civil society somewhat urges the government to develop means for encouraging proactive citizenship in decision-making</p> <p>1 = Civil society urges the government to develop means for encouraging proactive citizenship in decision-making to a limited extent</p> <p>0 = Civil society is silent on this matter</p>

## Pillar 3: Access to Justice

Dimension	Indicator	Scoring Guide
<p><b>Guideline 15: States should ensure that any natural or legal person who considers that his or her request for environmental information has been unreasonably refused, in part or in full, inadequately answered or ignored, or in any other way not handled following applicable law, has access to a review procedure before a court of law or other independent and impartial body to challenge such a decision, act, or omission by the public authority in question.</b></p>		
Supply	Is there any policy regulating review procedures related to the court on environmental matters?	<p>1 = There is no policy</p> <p>0 = There is a policy</p>
Supply	To what extent do the policies concerning environmental impact assessment (EIA), pollution control standards and permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, protected areas and terrestrial biodiversity, and environmental policymaking recognise public complaints about the refusal of environmental requests or public challenges about the procedural decisions related to the environment?	<p>3 = The policy clearly defines controversial matters and restriction to disclose</p> <p>2 = The policy mentions controversial matters and implies restrictions to disclose this matter</p> <p>1 = The policy acknowledges controversial matters</p> <p>0 = There is no policy on this matter</p>
Supply	To what extent do the policies recognise vulnerable groups to access legal procedures concerning public interests?	<p>3 = The policy explicitly addresses the challenges faced by vulnerable groups</p> <p>2 = The policy acknowledges the importance of access for vulnerable groups but lacks specific measures</p> <p>1 = The policy mentions vulnerable groups</p> <p>0 = The policy does not address the issue of access for vulnerable groups</p>
Supply	To what extent do the policies entitle the public to use complaint mechanisms or review procedures?	<p>3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to provide environmental complaint mechanisms along with review procedures that includes protection protocols</p> <p>2 = The policy outlines complaint mechanisms and resolution</p> <p>1 = The policy mentions complaint mechanisms</p>

		0 = There is no policy on this matter
Supply	To what extent do the policies provide complaint mechanisms and review procedures for appealing information request refusals or challenging decisions?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to provide environmental complaint mechanisms along with review procedures that includes protection protocols
		2 = The policy outlines complaint mechanisms and resolution
		1 = The policy mentions complaint mechanisms
		0 = There is no policy on this matter
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage the public to submit reviews and feedback through legalised complaint mechanisms and review procedures for appealing information request refusals or challenging decisions?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to provide environmental complaint mechanisms along with review procedures that include protection protocols
		2 = The policy outlines complaint procedures to challenge decisions
		1 = The policy mentions both procedures
		0 = The policy does not mention both procedures
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage stakeholders to serve consultative forums to submit reviews and feedback for appealing information request refusals or challenging decisions?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to conduct public consultative forum to submit complaints and review challenging decisions
		2 = The policy provides mechanisms and procedures for requests, complaints, and reviews
		1 = The policy mentions public consultation to review decisions
		0 = There is no policy on this matter
Demand	Are there any civil society elements, including the press, to leverage public access to justice?	1 = There are civil society elements
		0 = There are no civil society elements
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, urge governments to account for public complaints and challenges toward decisions by the public authority?	3 = Civil society strongly urges the government to account for public complaints and challenges toward decisions by the public authority
		2 = Civil society somewhat urges the government to account for public complaints and challenges toward decisions by the public authority
		1 = Civil society urges the government to account for public complaints and challenges toward decisions by the public authority to a limited extent

		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, encourage citizens to submit public requests, comments, and feedback to challenge decisions by the public authority?	3 = Civil society strongly encourages citizens to submit public requests, comments, and feedback to challenge decisions by the public authority
		2 = Civil society somewhat encourages citizens to submit public requests, comments, and feedback to challenge decisions by the public authority
		1 = Civil society encourages citizens to submit public requests, comments, and feedback to challenge decisions by the public authority to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
<b>Guideline 16: States should ensure that the members of the public concerned have access to a court of law or other independent and impartial body to challenge the substantive and procedural legality of any decision, act or omission relating to public participation in decision-making in environmental matters.</b>		
Supply	To what extent do the policies ensure public entitlement to use complaint mechanisms and review procedures for appealing requests that have been refused or challenging decision-making related to environments?	3 = The policy provides clear, accessible mechanisms for public challenge
		2 = The policy outlines mechanisms but lacks clarity or accessibility
		1 = The policy briefly mentions mechanisms
		0 = The policy does not address mechanisms
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage governments and state institutions, including courts to take account of any decision regarding public requests, complaints, and reviews subject to the grounds for refusal?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to provide environmental complaint mechanisms along with review procedures that include protection protocols
		2 = The policy outlines complaint procedures to challenge decisions
		1 = The policy mentions procedure
		0 = The policy does not mention both procedures
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, urge governments to guarantee public participation appeals to the court of law in challenging decisions by the public authority?	3 = Civil society strongly urges the government to guarantee access to court of law in challenging decisions by the public authority
		2 = Civil society somewhat urges the government to guarantee access to court of law in challenging decisions by the public authority
		1 = Civil society urges the government to guarantee access to court of law in challenging decisions by the public authority to a limited extent

		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, encourage citizens to express their views freely without fear in challenging decisions by the public authority?	3 = Civil society strongly encourages citizens to submit public requests, comments, and feedback to express views freely without fear in challenging decisions by the public authority
		2 = Civil society somewhat encourages citizens to express views freely without fear in challenging decisions by the public authority
		1 = Civil society encourages citizens to express views freely without fear in challenging decisions by the public authority to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
<b>Guideline 17: States should ensure that the members of the public concerned have access to a court of law or other independent and impartial body or administrative procedures to challenge any decision, act, or omission by public authorities or private actors that affect the environment or allegedly violates the substantive or procedural legal norms of the State related to the environment.</b>		
Supply	To what extent do the policies recognise the inequity of legal and procedural access to raise complaints and reviews among public authorities, private companies, and local communities regarding the decision-making related to the environment?	3 = The policy addresses the inequity with measures to remedy it
		2 = The policy acknowledges the inequity with provides procedures to handle
		1 = The policy mentions inequity without clear plans for addressing it
		0 = The policy is silent on this matter
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage governments and state institutions to take account of any determination regarding the exercise of legal rights to contest governmental entities and/or private actors?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to incorporates any determination to improve governmental entities
		2 = The policy moderately incorporates determination
		1 = The policy minimally incorporates determination
		0 = The policy does not incorporate determination
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, urge governments to guarantee people access to the court of law in challenging decisions by the public authority?	3 = Civil society strongly urges the government to guarantee people access to court of law in challenging decisions by the public authority
		2 = Civil society somewhat urges the government to guarantee people access to court of law in challenging decisions by the public authority
		1 = Civil society urges the government to guarantee people access to court of law in challenging decisions the public authority to a limited extent

		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, urge governments to guarantee people access to the court of law in challenging decisions by private actors?	3 = Civil society strongly urges the government to guarantee people access to court of law in challenging decisions by private actors
		2 = Civil society somewhat urges the government to guarantee people access to court of law in challenging decisions by private actors
		1 = Civil society urges the government to guarantee people access to court of law in challenging decisions private actors to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, encourage citizens to express their views freely without fear in challenging decisions by the public authority?	3 = Civil society strongly encourages citizens to submit public requests, comments, and feedback to express views freely without fear in challenging decisions by the public authority
		2 = Civil society somewhat encourages citizens to express views freely without fear in challenging decisions by the public authority
		1 = Civil society encourages citizens to express their views freely without fear in challenging decisions by the public authority to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, encourage citizens to express their views freely without fear in challenging decisions by private actors?	3 = Civil society strongly encourages citizens to submit public requests, comments, and feedback to express views freely without fear in challenging decisions by private actors
		2 = Civil society somewhat encourages citizens to express views freely without fear in challenging decisions by private actors
		1 = Civil society encourages citizens to express views freely without fear in challenging decisions by private actors to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
<b>Guideline 18: States should provide a broad interpretation of standing in proceedings concerned with environmental matters with a view to achieving effective access to justice.</b>		
Supply	To what extent do the policies recognise the inequity of access to legal procedures in serving the public interest in environmental	3 = The policy actively mitigates inequity
		2 = The policy acknowledges inequity with proposed interventions



	cases?	1 = The policy mentions inequity without specific actions
		0 = The policy ignores inequity
Supply	To what extent do the policies grant broad legal standing for appealing information request refusals or challenging decisions concerning equitable access to justice?	3 = The policy grants broad legal standing with detailed provisions
		2 = The policy provides general provisions for legal standing
		1 = The policy mentions legal standing
		0 = The policy does not address legal standing
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, urge governments to account for the right of the legal person and group potentially affected by decisions (e.g., NGOs, local communities) to bring a proceeding before courts, tribunals, and administrative bodies?	3 = Civil society strongly urges the government to account for the right of the legal person and group potentially affected by decisions to bring a proceeding before courts, tribunals, and administrative bodies
		2 = Civil society somewhat urges the government to account for the right of the legal person and group potentially affected by decisions to bring a proceeding before courts, tribunals, and administrative bodies
		1 = Civil society urges the government to account for the right of the legal person and group potentially affected by decisions to bring a proceeding before courts, tribunals, and administrative bodies to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, encourage citizens to claim the right of the legal person and group potentially affected by decisions (e.g., NGOs, local communities) to bring a proceeding before courts, tribunals, and administrative bodies?	3 = Civil society strongly encourages citizens to claim the right to bring a proceeding before courts, tribunals, and administrative bodies
		2 = Civil society somewhat encourages citizens to claim the right to bring a proceeding before courts, tribunals, and administrative bodies
		1 = Civil society encourages citizens to claim the right to bring a proceeding before courts, tribunals, and administrative bodies to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
<b>Guideline 19: States should provide effective procedures for timely review by courts of law or other independent and impartial bodies, or administrative procedures, of issues relating to the implementation and enforcement of laws and decisions pertaining to the environment. States should ensure that proceedings are fair, open, transparent, and equitable.</b>		
Supply	To what extent do the policies recognise the	3 = The policy outlines specific affirmation to address the inequity

	inequity of public access to judicial review?	2 = The policy explicitly acknowledges the inequity of access
		1 = The policy mentions the inequity
		0 = The policy is silent on this matter
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage the public to submit requests, inputs, and comments in the judicial review process?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to seek public requests, comments, and feedback at a judicial review
		2 = The policy appeals the government and state institutions to invite public requests, comments, and feedback concerning a judicial review
		1 = The policy encourages the government and state institutions to provide data and information system regarding a judicial review
		0 = The policy is silent on this matter
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage governments and state institutions to inform the public regarding a judicial review process relating to the environment?	3 = The policy mandates the government and state institutions to contextualised judicial review process with the decisions impacted to environment
		2 = The policy appeals to open judicial review process
		1 = The policy provides information
		0 = The policy does not address public information
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage stakeholders to serve public consultative forums to monitor an all-encompassing process of law enforcement and decisions relating to the environment?	3 = The policy promotes multistakeholder engagement with explicit mechanisms
		2 = The policy mentions multistakeholder engagement
		1 = The policy alludes to multistakeholder involvement
		0 = The policy does not address multistakeholder engagement
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, urge governments to provide transparent procedures for review by courts or impartial bodies to the decisions pertaining to the environment?	3 = Civil society strongly urges the government to provide transparent procedures for review by courts or impartial bodies to the decisions pertaining to the environment
		2 = Civil society somewhat urges the government to provide transparent procedures for review by courts or impartial bodies to the decisions pertaining to the environment
		1 = Civil society urges the government to provide transparent procedures for review by courts or impartial bodies to the decisions pertaining to the environment to a limited extent

		1 = Civil society is silent on this matter
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, encourage citizens to submit requests, comments, and feedback to review by courts or impartial body pertaining to the environment?	3 = Civil society strongly encourages citizens to submit requests, comments, and feedback to review by courts or impartial body pertaining to the environment
		2 = Civil society somewhat encourages citizens to submit requests, comments, and feedback to review by courts or impartial body pertaining to the environment
		1 = Civil society encourages citizens to submit requests, comments, and feedback to review by courts or impartial body pertaining to the environment to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
<b>Guideline 20: States should ensure that the access of members of the public concerned to review procedures relating to the environment is not prohibitively expensive and should consider the establishment of appropriate assistance mechanisms to remove or reduce financial and other barriers to access to justice.</b>		
Supply	To what extent do the policies recognise financial barriers to access to justice for the vulnerable groups?	3 = The policy outlines specific and affordable assistances to access justice
		2 = The policy acknowledges financial barriers and suggests potential solutions to access justice
		1 = The policy mentions financial barriers to access justice but lacks specific interventions
		0 = The policy is silent on financial barriers to access to justice
Supply	To what extent do the policies provide appropriate assistance mechanisms for vulnerable groups to access justice?	3 = The policy establishes comprehensive assistance mechanisms tailored to vulnerable groups
		2 = The policy outlines assistance mechanisms for vulnerable groups
		1 = The policy mentions consideration for vulnerable groups
		0 = The policy does not address assistance mechanisms for vulnerable groups
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage governments and state institutions to remove or reduce financial barriers to protecting the public interest in the judicial review process?	3 = The policy includes specific measures to eliminate or reduce financial barriers
		2 = The policy mentions the importance of reducing financial barriers but lacks specifics
		1 = The policy acknowledges the need to address financial barriers
		0 = The policy does not mention financial barriers to judicial review
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, urge governments to ensure	3 = Civil society strongly urges the government to ensure affordable procedures for public to access justice

	affordable procedures for the public to access justice?	2 = Civil society somewhat urges the government to ensure affordable procedures for public to access justice
		1 = Civil society urges the government to ensure affordable procedures for public to access justice to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
<b>Guideline 21: States should provide a framework for prompt, adequate and effective remedies in cases relating to the environment, such as interim and final injunctive relief. States should also consider the use of compensation and restitution and other appropriate measures.</b>		
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage governments and state institutions to develop measurements of adequate remedies to the environment?	3 = The policy outlines measurement for adequate remedies
		2 = The policy outlines procedures to submit remedies
		1 = The policy mentions the need to provide remedy for environment
		0 = The policy is silent on measurement development
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage governments and state institutions to include expertise on ecology and environment for the apparatuses to enforce law related to the environment?	3 = The policy mandates the integration of ecological and environmental expertise within law enforcement apparatuses
		2 = The policy encourages the inclusion of ecological and environmental expertise
		1 = The policy mentions the need for expertise in ecology and environment
		0 = The policy does not address the inclusion of expertise in ecology and environment
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage governments and state institutions to have consultative forum functions in an all-encompassing process of prompt remedies for the environment?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to conduct public consultative forum to submit requests, comments, and feedback on crafting measurement of adequate remedies
		2 = The policy mentions public consultation concerning adequate remedies
		1 = The policy provides mechanisms and procedures for managing remedies
		0 = There is no policy on this matter
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, urge governments to ensure effective remedies in cases relating to the environment?	3 = Civil society strongly urges the government to ensure effective remedies in cases relating to the environment
		2 = Civil society somewhat urges the government to ensure effective remedies in cases relating to the environment

		1 = Civil society urges the government to ensure effective remedies in cases relating to the environment to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, encourage citizens to request adequate compensation in cases relating to the environment?	3 = Civil society strongly encourages citizens to submit requests, comments, and feedback to request adequate compensation in cases relating to the environment
		2 = Civil society somewhat encourages citizens to request adequate compensation in cases relating to the environment
		1 = Civil society encourages citizens to request adequate compensation in cases relating to the environment to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
<b>Guideline 22: States should ensure the timely and effective enforcement of decisions in environmental matters taken by courts of law, and by administrative and other relevant bodies.</b>		
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage governments and state institutions to evaluate court decisions or law enforcement relating to the environment?	3 = The policy mandates regular evaluations based on court decisions
		2 = The policy encourages periodic evaluations
		1 = The policy mentions the need for evaluation but lacks specifics
		0 = The policy does not address evaluation
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage law enforcement or court to provide decisions that have a deterrent effect on the criminals relating to the environment?	3 = The policy outlines clear mechanisms for enforcement with strong penalties
		2 = The policy mentions enforcement mechanisms but lack clarity on penalties
		1 = The policy references enforcement without clear penalties
		0 = The policy does not address enforcement or penalties
Supply	To what extent do the policies prompt the public to submit requests, suggestions, and feedback in the implementation of the court decisions?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to seek public requests, comments, and feedback for responsive implementation
		2 = The policy appeals the government and state institutions to invite public requests, comments, and feedback
		1 = The policy mentions procedures to implement court decision

		0 = The policy is silent on this matter
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage stakeholders to serve public consultative forums to push effective law enforcement relating to the environment?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to conduct public consultative forum for enhancing responsive law enforcement
		2 = The policy appeals the government and state institutions to involve various stakeholders for monitoring law enforcement
		1 = The policy encourages the government and state institutions for law enforcement
		0 = The policy is silent on this matter
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, urge governments to enforce decisions taken by courts?	3 = Civil society strongly urges the government to enforce decisions taken by courts
		2 = Civil society somewhat urges the government to enforce decisions taken by courts
		1 = Civil society urges the government to enforce decisions taken by courts to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, encourage citizens to submit requests, comments, and feedback in pushing the law enforcement?	3 = Civil society strongly encourages citizens to submit requests, comments, and feedback in pushing the law enforcement
		2 = Civil society somewhat encourages citizens to submit requests, comments, and feedback in pushing the law enforcement
		1 = Civil society encourages citizens to submit requests, comments, and feedback in pushing the law enforcement to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
<b>Guideline 23: States should provide adequate information to the public about the procedures operated by courts of law and other relevant bodies in relation to environmental issues.</b>		
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage governments and state institutions to define public interest in an environmental case currently being litigated in the court?	3 = The policy actively integrates public interest into litigation
		2 = The policy provides some provisions but lack integration
		1 = The policy mentions public interest but lack clarity
		0 = The policy is silent on public interest integration
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage	3 = The policy actively promotes public engagement

	governments and state institutions to inform the public about the procedures litigated by the courts related to the environment?	2 = The policy outlines requirements but lacks proactive promotion
		1 = The policy mentions disclosure but lacks specificity
		0 = The policy is silent on public awareness
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage governments and state institutions to provide preparedness data and information about a case litigated by the courts related to the environment for practical purposes?	3 = The policy mandates comprehensive disclosure and proactive information dissemination
		2 = The policy outlines guidelines for information provision
		1 = The policy mentions information provision
		0 = The policy does not mention information provision
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage stakeholders, including the press, to serve public consultative forums to be engaged in the public reviews regarding remedies and relief?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to conduct public consultative forum for remedies and relief
		2 = The policy appeals the government and state institutions to invite requests, comments, and feedback from various stakeholders for remedies and relief
		1 = The policy encourages the government and state institutions to provide data and information about remedies and relief
		0 = The policy is silent on this matter
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, urge governments to provide adequate information about the court procedures to the public to adequate remedies and relief relating to environmental issues?	3 = Civil society strongly urges the government to provide adequate information about the court procedures to the public to adequate remedies and relief relating to environmental issues
		2 = Civil society somewhat urges the government to provide adequate information about the court procedures to the public to adequate remedies and relief relating to environmental issues
		1 = Civil society urges the government to provide adequate information about the court procedures to the public to adequate remedies and relief relating to environmental issues to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, disseminate information about the court procedures to the public to get adequate remedies and relief relating to environmental issues?	3 = Civil society strongly disseminates information about the court procedures to public to get adequate remedies and relief relating to environmental issues
		2 = Civil society somewhat disseminates information about the court procedures to public to get adequate remedies and relief relating to environmental issues



		1 = Civil society disseminates information about the court procedures to public to get adequate remedies and relief relating to environmental issues to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
<b>Guideline 24: States should ensure that decisions relating to the environment taken by a court of law, or other independent and impartial or administrative body, are publicly available, as appropriate and in accordance with national law</b>		
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage the public to submit requests, suggestions, and feedback to judicial and administrative decisions, including remedies related to the environment?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to seek public requests, comments, and feedback concerning judicial and administrative decisions
		2 = The policy appeals the government and state institutions to invite requests, comments, and feedback concerning judicial and administrative decisions
		1 = The policy encourages the government and state institutions to provide data and information regarding judicial and administrative decisions
		0 = The policy is silent on this matter
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage stakeholders including the press to serve public consultative forums for monitoring judicial and administrative decisions including remedies related to the environment?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to conduct public consultative forum for implementing judicial and administrative decisions in public domain
		2 = The policy appeals the government and state institutions to invite requests, comments, and feedback from various stakeholders for implementing judicial and administrative decisions
		1 = The policy encourages the government and state institutions to provide data and information about implementing judicial and administrative decisions
		0 = The policy is silent on this matter
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, urge governments to provide information relating to judicial and administrative decisions taken by court of law?	3 = Civil society strongly urges the government to provide information relating to judicial and administrative decision taken by court of law
		2 = Civil society somewhat urges the government to provide information relating to judicial and administrative decision taken by court of law
		1 = Civil society urges the government to provide information relating to judicial and administrative decision taken by court of law to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, disseminate information relating to	3 = Civil society strongly disseminates information relating to judicial and administrative decision taken by court of law

	judicial and administrative decisions taken by court of law?	2 = Civil society somewhat disseminates information relating to judicial and administrative decision taken by court of law
		1 = Civil society disseminates information relating to judicial and administrative decision taken by court of law to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
<b>Guideline 25: States should, on a regular basis, promote appropriate capacity-building programmes in environmental law for judicial officers, other legal professionals, and other relevant stakeholders.</b>		
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage governments and state institutions to include expertise on ecology and the environment in the apparatuses for law enforcement related to the environment?	3 = The policy mandates the integration of ecological and environmental expertise within law enforcement apparatuses
		2 = The policy encourages the inclusion of ecological and environmental expertise
		1 = The policy mentions the need for expertise in ecology and environment
		0 = The policy does not address the inclusion of expertise in ecology and environment
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage governments and state institutions and or other impartial bodies to evaluate law enforcement and remedies at periodic time?	3 = The policy mandates regular evaluations by impartial bodies
		2 = The policy encourages periodic evaluations by relevant stakeholders
		1 = The policy mentions evaluation without specifying frequency or responsible parties
		0 = The policy does not mention evaluation processes
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage stakeholders including the press to serve public consultative forums to be engaged in law enforcement related to the environment?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to conduct public consultative forum to enhance environmental law enforcement
		2 = The policy mentions public consultation in enhancing law enforcement
		1 = The policy provides mechanisms and procedures for law enforcement
		0 = There is no policy on this matter
Demand	To what extent does civil society prompt legal awareness of public access to justice through community paralegals and or paralegal services?	3 = Civil society strongly prompts legal awareness of public access to justice through community paralegals and or paralegal services
		2 = Civil society somewhat prompts legal awareness of public access to justice through community paralegals and or paralegal services

		1 = Civil society prompts legal awareness of public access to justice through community paralegals and or paralegal services to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
<b>Guideline 26: States should encourage the development and use of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms where these are appropriate.</b>		
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage the public to submit requests, suggestions, and feedback including disputes to the court decisions and remedies?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to ensure protection for the public who submit requests, comments, feedback, disputes through complaint mechanism, and review procedures
		2 = The policy outlines complaint mechanism and review procedures to challenge decisions
		1 = The policy mentions mechanism and procedure
		0 = The policy does not mention both procedures
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage governments and state institutions to ensure public access to complaint mechanisms and judicial review procedures regarding court decisions including remedies?	3 = The policy requires the government and state institutions to ensures all institutions relating and having impacts to environment shall open complaint mechanism and review procedures with clear guidelines, provisions, and instruments to do so
		2 = The policy appeals all institutions relating and having impact to environment shall provide accessible and affordable complaint mechanism and judicial review to public with clear guidance and provisions
		1 = The policy acknowledges accessible complaint mechanism and judicial review procedures shall open to public
		0 = The policy lacks any mention of public access provisions
Supply	To what extent do the policies encourage stakeholders including the press to serve public consultative forums to be engaged in implementing court decisions and or raising alternative dispute resolution?	3 = The policy mandates the government and state institutions to conduct public consultative forum to enhance dissenting or alternative dispute resolution
		2 = The policy outlines mechanisms and procedures for public engagement in raising alternative dispute resolutions
		1 = The policy invites public to submit requests, comments, and feedback to seek alternative resolutions
		0 = There is no policy on this matter
Demand	To what extent does civil society, including the press, urge governments to open	3 = Civil society strongly urges the government to open possibility for alternative dispute resolution

	possibilities for alternative dispute resolution in cases of environmental harm?	2 = Civil society somewhat urges the government to open possibility for alternative dispute resolution
		1 = Civil society urges the government to open possibility for alternative dispute resolution to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter
	To what extent does civil society, including the press, encourage citizens to request alternative dispute resolution in cases of environmental harm?	3 = Civil society strongly encourages citizens to request alternative dispute resolution
		2 = Civil society somewhat encourages citizens to request alternative dispute resolution
		1 = Civil society encourages citizens to request alternative dispute resolution to a limited extent
		0 = Civil society is silent on this matter

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