

# What are countries saying about MYANMAR? at the UN Human Rights Council

## ABOUT THE CCPR PROJECT

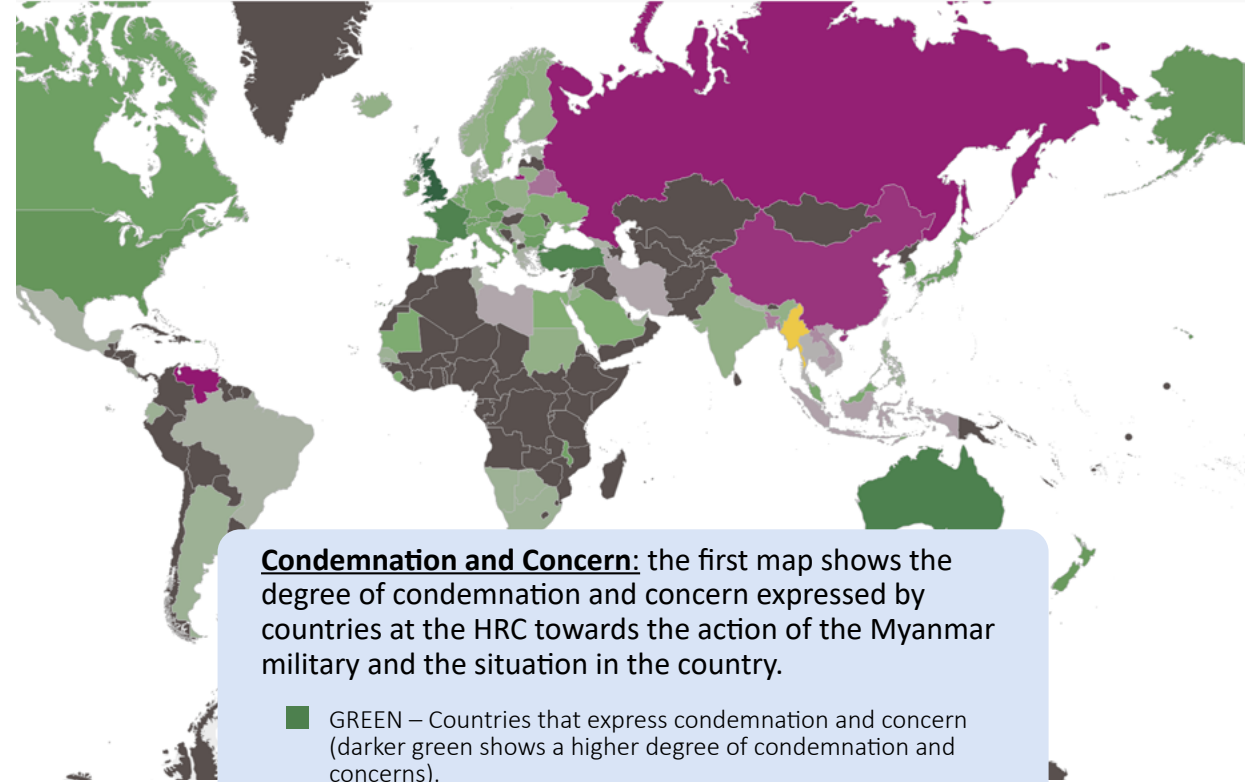
The human rights situation in Myanmar has been worsening since the military coup in February 2021. The illegitimate junta has been committing grave violations of human rights, crimes against humanity and war crimes, creating multi-dimensional human rights, humanitarian, political and economic crisis.

Decisive action is required from the international community to save the lives and protect human rights of the people of Myanmar. For stakeholders to develop and carry out effective advocacy for such actions, it is useful to understand what countries are saying about Myanmar at the UN Human Rights Council (HRC), which are more vocal, and which are not.

For this purpose, the Centre for Civil and Political Rights (CCPR Centre) has been analyzing statements presented by countries during the HRC 29th Special Session in February 2021 and during Interactive Dialogues and Panel Discussions focusing on Myanmar at every Regular Session since then. Data collected are put into a database and results of the data analysis are presented in **maps, infographics and papers**, which are available on the CCPR Centre [website](#). To learn more about the methodology used, please also read our [Methodology Explainer](#).



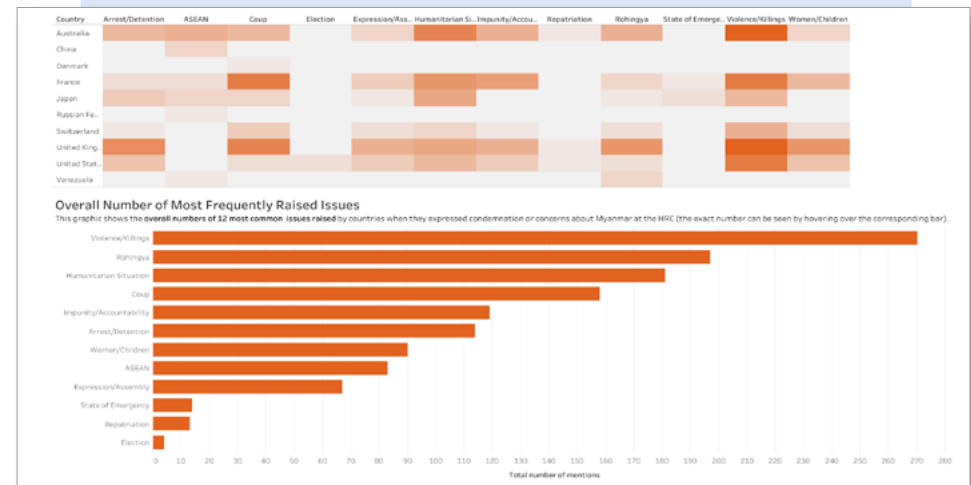
Results – interactive maps, infographics and papers  
Results of the data analysis are visualized through two maps and various infographics. Each map and infographic have different focus and features, and what they present, how they can be interpreted and used for advocacy are explained in our [advocacy tips](#).

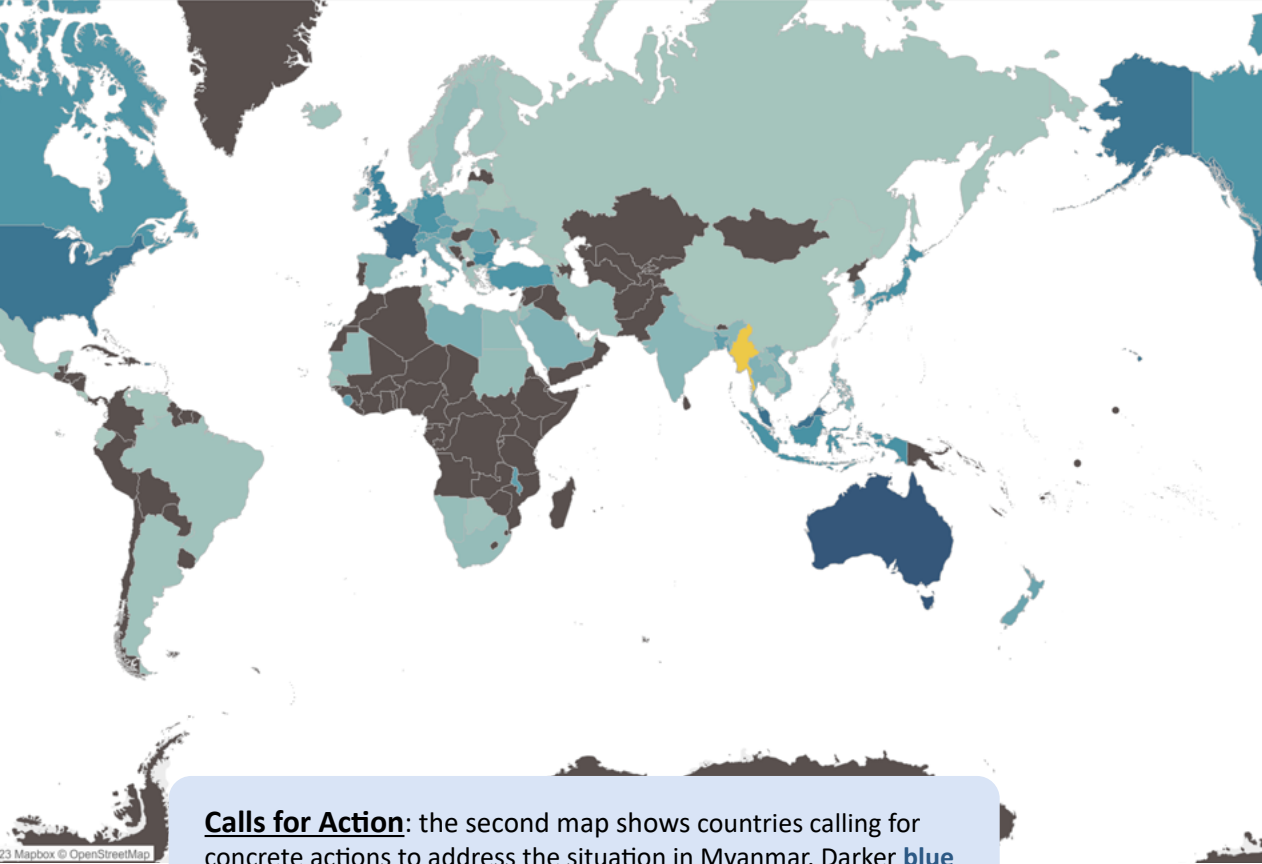


**Condemnation and Concern:** the first map shows the degree of condemnation and concern expressed by countries at the HRC towards the action of the Myanmar military and the situation in the country.

- GREEN – Countries that express condemnation and concern (darker green shows a higher degree of condemnation and concerns).
- PURPLE – Countries that did NOT express condemnation/ concern or appeared to defend, support or legitimise the acts of the Myanmar military.
- DARK GREY – Silent countries (countries that never presented statements).

Two interactive graphics complement the information shown in this first map, one highlighting frequently raised issues by theme and country and another showing 12 most frequently raised overall.



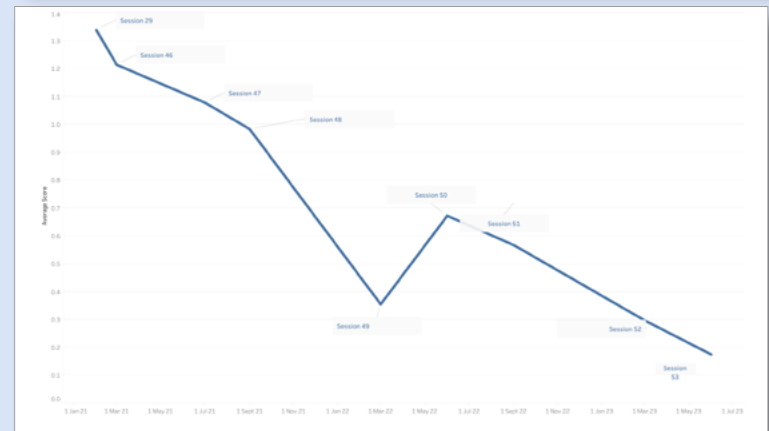
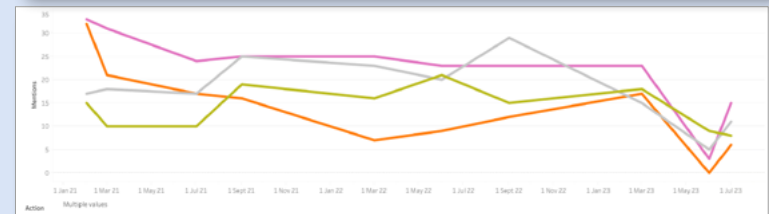
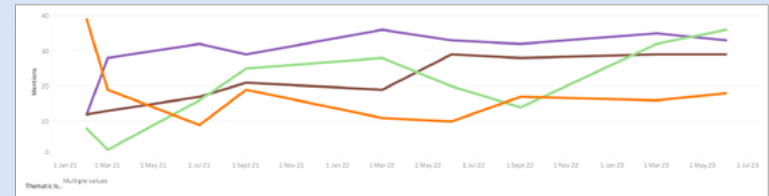


**Calls for Action:** the second map shows countries calling for concrete actions to address the situation in Myanmar. Darker **blue** shows countries that made a higher number of calls for action. The types of actions and their frequency can be seen by hovering over the country concerned.



Additional three interactive graphics complement this map: the first one showing **what kind of actions** are called for **by which countries**, and **how often**, the second one overall number of actions called for, and the third one highlighting **which actors are specifically called for**, and how often.

**Tendency:** three additional interactive graphs show tendency over time regarding: 1) degree of condemnation and concern, 2) number of each most frequently raised issue, and 3) number of specific actions called for.



**Findings paper and list of silent countries:** Key findings of the data analysis from each HRC session are summarized in different findings papers, while the list of silent and quiet countries on Myanmar is regularly updated after each HRC session. The list also includes the number of statements presented by countries, regional blocs and group of States since the 29<sup>th</sup> Special Session. All these materials are available at Centre's [website](#).