

**Senior Officials Meeting
on Social Welfare and
Development (SOMSWD)
Work Plan 2021-2025 and
Its Results Framework**



one vision
one identity
one community



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and Development (SOMSWD)
Work Plan 2021-2025
and Its Results Framework**

The ASEAN Secretariat
Jakarta

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established on 8 August 1967. The Member States are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.

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1. Introduction

ASEAN's regional cooperation on social welfare and development is overseen by the Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (SOMSWD). Composed of senior government officials representing the national ministries in-charge of social welfare and development, SOMSWD's mandate is to implement ASEAN's commitment to fostering cooperation in social development aimed at raising the standard of living of disadvantaged groups and seek the active involvement of all sectors of society. SOMSWD supports and reports to the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (AMMSWD). Composed of ministers in-charge of social and development in all ASEAN Member States, the AMMSWD sets the strategic policy direction on ASEAN's regional cooperation on social welfare and development.

The work plan for 2021-2025 is crucial for two reasons. First, this is the last plan to be implemented under the ASEAN Social-Cultural Community Blueprint 2025 which has been the main framework for SOMSWD work for 10 years. Second, and most importantly, the plan will be implemented during a period of unprecedented challenges and transformations. The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic require a reevaluation of development priorities and strategies while offering the opportunity of "building back better". This is particularly relevant for SOMSWD given that the pandemic has revealed significant shortcomings in many existing social welfare systems.

The 2021-2025 workplan must provide clear guidance for the future work of SOMSWD on the face of current and emerging challenges facing member states in accordance with their respective domestic laws, regulations, and policies. While building on past achievements, the workplan must find new ways to ensure the well-being of vulnerable groups and incorporate stronger links with Sustainable Development Goals. It should also explore potential synergies and partnerships with the work of other development organisations.

In developing the new Work Plan, SOMSWD had ensured that the process was consultative in approach and that the framework was extensively discussed through its annual SOMSWD Meetings held from 2018-2020. A consultation workshop with SOMSWD, development partners and civil society organisations was also held on 19 February 2021 to gather wider perspectives on the plan framework and on 11 May 2021, another workshop with SOMSWD was conducted to finalise the work plan. Valuable recommendations submitted by ASEAN Disability Forum and AGENDA to SOMSWD was also given consideration in framing SOMSWD priorities for 2021-2025.

2. Understanding the Regional Context of the Work Plan

The formulation, an implementation of the 2021-2025 work plan is happening at a crucial moment for the ASEAN Region. The region is going through unprecedented processes of transformations. Already, most countries were being affected by a variety of factors: changes at the global level that were affecting their economy and their stability, rapid urbanisation, ageing, persistent poverty, migration both internal and external were all major challenges.

The pandemic not only exacerbated the impact of these changes, but it created a new set of challenges and obstacles. First of all, it is clear that this pandemic is going to roll back a lot of the achievements of the region in terms of poverty and well-being that had been attained during the last few decades. This is particularly the case for the priority groups that the SOMSWD work plan focuses on, i.e. children, persons with disabilities, and older persons. Furthermore, the crisis is challenging because it implies parallel tracks that need to be addressed simultaneously. On the one hand, it needs to be contained so immediate measures need to be put in place. On the other hand, it is clear that it is going to have significant medium- and long-term impacts, both in social and economic terms. It is crucial for the countries of the region to be able to formulate strategies and policies that deal with these different levels of impacts.

Analysis of existing data in the ASEAN region also demonstrates that select groups of women, such as those living in rural areas, in poor households, ethnic minority women, women with disabilities and migrant women, are all disadvantaged and lagging behind when it comes to SDG progress. Other vulnerable population groups, however, are harder to capture through official statistics. For instance, refugees, nomads and the homeless population typically are not covered in many household surveys and mapping therefore they are commonly missed out in decisions about support policies.

In the ASEAN Gender Outlook: Achieving the SDGs for all and leaving no woman and child behind, ASEAN's demonstrated its effort to gather evidence on the progress towards sustainable development and the promise of 'leaving no one behind' as aspired in the ASEAN Vision 2025 using a gender lens approach - with the support of UN Women, launched on 1 March 2021. The findings from the report are critical data to inform the pathways towards achieving the SDGs for all people in ASEAN which is now against the backdrop of COVID-19 new normal.

The Report highlighted the consequences of COVID-19 which are beyond the health realm. As a result of the lockdowns, the care and domestic workloads have increased for everyone. The gender gaps are particularly notorious when looking at the intensity of the workload, measured by whether people noted increases in at least three domestic or care related activities.

It is also important to note that the pandemic has revealed some of the shortcomings of many social protection systems in the region. The countries have an opportunity to build back better; to formulate social protection systems that are effective and flexible enough to respond to the variety of crises that they may face in the future.

As different sectors of the society are uniquely affected by the varying challenges in their environment given varying life risks and vulnerabilities which are exponentially exacerbated by the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic, a closer look at the situation of these priority groups under the SOMSWD Work Plan 2021-2025 is described as follows:

2.1. Children

Although there have been improvements in the last few decades, the situation of children in the ASEAN region is still marked by unequal access and conditions. There are clear gaps between locations (rural versus urban), boys and girls., as well as between children belonging to specific social groups, i.e. children in migrant families, ethnic minorities, children with disabilities etc. The onset

of the pandemic has now brought to the foreground the possibility of long-term impact on the physical and cognitive development of children of the region, particularly those who were already vulnerable. This will pose significant impact on human capital development and, consequently, on socioeconomic development. The two areas where these impacts are more evident are nutrition and education, including in the early years.

For decades the ASEAN region has been making progress in the rates of malnutrition among children. In 2019, the rate of stunting in children under five was 24% and the rate of wasting was 8.2%. However, the impact of the virus is threatening to undermine all these achievements. Due to higher prices for fruits, vegetables and dairy products, it has become almost impossible for poor people to achieve healthy diets, the affordability of which is critical to ensure nutrition for mothers and children. Food prices and available incomes affect households' decisions when it comes to food and dietary intake, but the virus pandemic and the lack of jobs in many parts of the region, alongside significant uncertainty on the food systems and markets, has led to an increase inequality. Often poor families with shrinking incomes have found it necessary to alter their diets and choose cheaper, less nutritious foods.

The disruption brought about by the pandemic to education, including the rapid shift into online, remote and hybrid models of teaching, has had a serious impact on the opportunities children have to learn. Although only few studies have been conducted, emerging evidence shows that, for most children, the combination of the lack of face-to-face schooling and poorly designed, implemented, and resourced digital learning options have translated into poorer learning outcomes. Another impact has been the delay in education which means that many students are not only falling behind but also missing their early education years or dropping out altogether waiting for the time when they can come back to face-to-face classes. Further, the avenue that schools provide to identify and

refer children who are experiencing violence, abuse and mental health issues and the safety mechanism that schools provide to vulnerable children, such as children affected by migration, was disrupted. It is recognised that a multisectoral approach, which integrates well-being and protection for pupils, will be critical to school reopening and supporting children's attendance and learning.

Despite actions to prevent violence, physical and sexual violence against children including violence perpetrated by family members, caregivers, teachers and strangers, remains prevalent across the region, as well as gender-based violence against girls and women, and other crimes such as sex-selection at birth. Human trafficking is still a key concern, with hundreds of girls, boys and women in ASEAN being trafficked for sexual exploitation.

Due to community lockdowns, imposed as a precautionary measure to prevent the spread of the virus, the risk of violence and abuse against children, as well as against women, increased especially at home. The risk of exploitation and abuse also increased online, where children spent longer amounts of time. Containment measures and disruption of protection services pushed this violence and abuse further into the shadows. Vulnerable groups, such as migrant and displaced children and their families saw their already limited access to child protection services further curtailed. The socio-economic impact of COVID-19 continues to increase the risks of abuse, exploitation, and family separation, and adversely affect the mental health and well-being of children.

Each Member State initiated actions to address violence and mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic, including adapting child protection systems and GBV services and expanding helpline and online support, which have the potential to be scaled up and replicated to better protect more children (and women) from violence in ASEAN. Lessons have also been learned on effectively addressing the intersections between VAC and VAW in the home.

In addition, AMMSWD recognised social work and social workers as essential to both the emergency response and also for the recovery to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, including increased violence, abuse and exploitation and family separation.

2.2. Persons with disabilities

Persons with disabilities face barriers to full and effective participation and inclusion in society, with many experiencing intersecting disadvantages when disabilities interact with other characteristics, including gender, age, ethnicity, income and place of residence, among others.

Many persons with disabilities are poor and in vulnerable employment without adequate social protection. Research indicates that the difference in poverty rates between persons with disabilities and the general population can be as high as 20.6%, and persons with disabilities are two to six times less likely to be employed than those without disabilities. These disadvantaged circumstances make persons with disabilities more vulnerable during the COVID-19 pandemic, especially those with existing health conditions. It is also worth noting that persons living with disabilities are not a homogenous group, rather persons with intellectual disabilities and persons with physical disabilities have different needs and capacities. Further, women living with disabilities are particularly at risk of sexual and gender-based violence, sexual abuse, neglect, maltreatment, and exploitation.

Certain containment measures, including social distancing and self-isolation, may be difficult, as persons with diverse disabilities may require support from personal assistants and communication personnel to fulfil physiological requirements and meet daily needs. The livelihoods of persons with disabilities are also at serious risk due to the economic downturn brought about by the pandemic.¹

¹ ESCAP, “Ensuring disability rights and inclusion in the response to COVID-19”, Policy Brief (Bangkok, 2020).

2.3. Older persons

Older persons present a particular challenge in Southeast Asia. On the one hand, most countries in the region are going through a process of ageing. In the “2020 Older persons in ASEAN in numbers” published by the ASEAN with the support of UNESCAP², it is revealed that all ASEAN Member States are ageing with speed of population ageing rising continuously from 7 to 14%. On the other hand, in terms of policy making, there is little acknowledgement that this transformation is affecting most of these countries and has consequences that affect the whole society. Moreover, women tend to live longer than men and combined with a lifetime of having experienced inequalities, older women are often at an increased risk of becoming more vulnerable, not only because of their age, but also because of their gender.

Furthermore, it is important to note that the recognition of older persons agency and the acknowledgement of their human rights calls for policies that not only address the issues related to the current population, but also anticipate the increase in the number of present generation as they age.

One of the challenges is that there are several processes happening at the same time: rapid urbanisation; technological advancement, an increase in mobility and migration; and increasing economic inequality. All these factors together with ageing process of the societies multiply the effects on the well-being of older persons.

To cite some examples, the process of urbanisation and rural-urban migration have resulted on an uneven geographical distribution of older persons. What that means is that the people that migrate to cities tend to be younger and they leave older persons behind, either in the small towns or in the rural areas. location of health

2 ASEAN/ESCAP, 2021, “2020 Older persons in ASEAN in numbers”, <https://www.unescap.org/kp/2021/2020-older-persons-asean-numbers>

centres and medical services tend to favour urban areas which then leaves older person without proper care in the rural areas. Moreover, older persons who are left behind in remote areas and small towns face economic hardship, dependency, isolation and loneliness.

Another challenge is that the traditional view of older persons as being passive and a burden is still prevalent in most countries. In spite of the promotion of protocols and strategies related to active aging, the majority of the policies are still formulated exclusively in terms of care and dependency on the family.

Poverty, financial security, and pension pay gap are still a major problem with older persons. Pension systems, although have been improved during the last few years, are still not able to cope with the scale of the problem. This is a problem that affect women disproportionately. Access to quality and affordable health care represents another challenge for older persons. Longer life does not necessarily mean that people live healthier lives. Access to such services, over a lifetime, is a precondition for healthy ageing.

The risks and vulnerabilities of the older persons, particularly women, have been largely exacerbated as they were hit hard by the COVID-19 pandemic, physically, economically, socially and emotionally. Critically, women's disadvantage in older age is mainly a result of discrimination throughout the life cycle. Unpaid care work is the main barrier preventing women from getting into, remaining and progressing in the labour force. Access to social security in old age is closely associated with existing gender inequality. While this may partly be due to gender-biased design of pension schemes, it is more significantly a result of women's lower labour force participation due to care work - the large number of women who are self-employed, and the fact that women often have shorter and interrupted careers. This is evident where pension systems in many countries do not to meet the needs of

men and women equitably. This makes older women even more vulnerable without adequate social protection and pension in time of crisis, including the COVID-19 pandemic.

2.4. Social welfare and development in other priority areas

Even before the pandemic, a number of key issues have proven persistent across the region. In countries where social protection systems are more developed, these tend to exist alongside on-going more targeted poverty reduction interventions. Some of the gaps relate to the intractable nature of poverty and vulnerability for some groups in particular regions. Others however are more pervasive, cutting across all groups in society and thus require a more comprehensive social protection and rights-based transformative agenda: (a) health and livelihood deterioration because of climate change and environmental impacts, i.e. cyclical degradation in air quality, floods, etc. (b) cross-border migration and trafficking: ASEAN has provided a robust forum to address these problems but volatile political situation and the onset of the pandemic threatens to roll back past gains; (c) ethnic minorities: in many parts of the region the compounding vulnerabilities of poverty, location and ethnicity makes the challenge of sustainable poverty reduction and basic protections for these groups particularly elusive.

Early data and evidence point out a disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on women and girls of vulnerable groups in the region, including women with disabilities and older women. Even before the crisis, women and girls across ASEAN Member States have already carried a disproportionate burden of unpaid care and domestic work. During the pandemic, they have taken on even more responsibilities compared to men to care for children out of school, the sick and the elderly members of their families. Further women in informal employment and those

employed in sectors that are hardest hit by the pandemic e.g. tourism, garment/textile among others bear the brunt of the socio-economic impact of COVID-19. Further, gender-based violence have risen significantly during the lockdown and social distancing measures in the ASEAN region.

The system of care for older persons in ASEAN relies on women's unpaid care work and informally employed domestic workers or caregivers. A major challenge for the elder care sector is to improve the working conditions of caregivers and increase the share of formal employment in the sector. In addition, the same system is less responsive to the care needs of older women, particularly as they tend to live longer than men. Adequate, gender-responsive and dignified care provision for older persons is therefore an urgent policy issue for the region.

However, while SOMSWD is mindful of the current challenges and the exacerbated risks and vulnerabilities of people due to COVID-19 pandemic and other climate change-related crises, disasters and other environmental changes, which, by and large, demand robust investments and resources for “social welfare” to save people's lives and mitigate the impacts of the crises, SOMSWD equally regard the value of “social development” and “social transformation” to fully realise the promise of leaving no one behind in these challenging times.

Henceforth, SOMSWD priorities in the next five years shall also optimise opportunities to critically advance preventive and development approaches and strategies to improve the quality of life of people in ASEAN that are inclusive, gender-responsive, innovative, sustainable and accentuate meaningful participation of the vulnerable groups, including the children, young boys and girls, persons with disabilities, older persons and other vulnerable groups, who will drive social transformation as agents of change.

3. Looking ahead

The SOMSWD Work Plan 2021-2025 recognises the urgency of tackling persistent and emerging issues affecting the welfare of significant parts of the ASEAN societies. However, the plan also gives an opportunity to think about how to adapt our current systems to ensure long-term impact.

Social protection is often seen as essentially a new label for old-style social welfare provided to the deserving poor: widows, orphans, or people with disabilities. In this view, there is little difference between social protection and charity. Although effective to a certain extent, this perspective results in fragmented systems which may provide some support to selected groups in society but that do not trigger structural and institutional transformations. Furthermore, many policymakers continue to equate social protection with social safety nets, or interventions that cushion the poor against shocks. Thus, although social protection is recognised as a tool to mitigate the impacts of shocks and help accelerate the recovery of the people most affected by such impacts, much of that recognition has focused only on the risks and vulnerabilities that emerged from specific crises. Consequently, current systems in many ASEAN countries have been designed as a reactive response while the development potential of such programmes has been neglected.

ASEAN has an opportunity to promote social protection systems that not only protect from emerging crises and challenges but that address the root causes of vulnerability and promote the social transformations needed for sustainable development. Already some member states have taken steps and, jointly with other development organisations, have implemented programmes such as conditional cash transfers in support of vulnerable families and children. Thus, 21st century social protection in ASEAN could go beyond the traditional welfare in some critical ways. Some of them include:

Responsive to risk, innovation, and change: This would lead to better outcomes not only within a conventional

static framework but also in a more dynamic and innovative society. An example of this approach would be the recognition that the informal sector is a structural part of the economy rather than an anomaly, something that needs to be “formalised”. This is particularly important for ASEAN countries given that informal employment represents 50-80% of total employment in the region, 20-50% of the urban population lives in informal settlements, and more than 60% of mass transport is informal. Thus, social protection systems must not only recognise the rights of informal workers but also promote an enabling environment that maximises the benefits of informality while minimising its risks. It is not enough to simply try to extend existing systems to cover informal workers but also deep changes to the regulatory frameworks such as financial regulations or labour laws are needed so that these workers and their families are not only protected but can improve their situations and “graduate” out poverty.

Encourage social solidarity and social justice: The ideology of social protection needs to go beyond charity, individualism, or self-interest, and, instead, start from the idea of the country as a community or as a family. If the country is a community, then it should lead to fairness in the distribution and access to services and opportunities while eliminating discrimination and exclusion. This, in turn, means that central human rights principles of equality and non-discrimination, participation, transparency, and accountability should be applied in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of social protection systems. Such social protection system implies a new social contract, one that rebalances deep inequalities that are prevalent across societies: “The question should no longer be whether resources for effective social protection can be found – but how they can be found”. The idea of a universal basic income (UBI) illustrates this approach. UBI—an unconditional regular payment to every member of the society—is a fairly new system that is being explored both in developed and developing countries.

Life-cycle support: As people go through their lives, they face a variety of basic needs that will be different from those in the twentieth century. In a rapidly changing world, an individual does not conform to a linear sequence of life events relating solely to age (birth, education, marriage, work, nurturing, old-age). Instead, the individual may follow a cyclical pattern as life events, often due to changing economic, social and spatial changes - such as death of a relative, accident, loss of job, migration of household members – that lead to changes in a person's role, and responsibilities and may require him/her to revisit certain cycles. Adopting a life-cycle perspective, including addressing sexual and reproductive health needs, brings into sharp focus the need for policy integration and coordination. Unfortunately, most of the social protection systems continue to treat each of these needs and stages as separate independent conditions. As a result, social protection is seen as discreet, almost self-contained exercises with their own objectives, functions, structures and budgets. Many countries have responded to the need for expansion in income support with more and more schemes targeted at specific groups or contingencies— often under the pressure of emergencies, including food shortages, natural hazards, civil unrest, and economic shocks. There is a need to build interrelated systems that not only provide protection throughout the life-cycle but leverage support from each stage to the next.

4. Guiding principles

The guiding principles of the plan aim to ensure its impact in terms of protection, empowerment, and resiliency while recognising the multiple dimensions and impacts that the plan may have.

Guiding principles for the contents of initiatives, strategies, and interventions

- Respect for the dignity and agency of all
- Full and effective meaningful participation and inclusion in society
- Rights-based
- Gender-responsive, child-friendly, and disability inclusive
- Life-cycle social protection systems
- Intergenerational solidarity
- Sensitivity to intersectionality
- Developmental and holistic
- Empowerment and resiliency

Guiding principles for the implementation process

- Culturally appropriate and people-centered
- Multi- and cross-sectoral coordination, collaboration and partnership
- Evidence-based & Resource-based
- Cooperation with other regional and international development organisations working on social welfare and development.

5. The key mandate of SOMSWD

The Declaration of the Bali Concord II by ASEAN Leaders during the ASEAN Summit of 2003 committed the ASEAN Community to fostering regional cooperation in social development aimed at raising the standard of living of disadvantaged groups and the rural population, and seek the active involvement of all sectors of society, in particular women, youth, and local communities. ASEAN also recognise the need to address issues relating to the ageing populations in the region, as the issues do not only demand social responses, considering its complexities largely by economic and cultural factors.

As such, ASEAN cooperation in the area of social welfare and development continues its effort in addressing social risks faced by children, women, the elderly and persons with disabilities under its periodic social welfare and development work programme since 2003. This lay down pivotal strategies to bring together ASEAN member countries in a regional context to address social welfare, family and children's issues through capacity building in human resources, documentation of standards and benchmarks for quality services, and partnership and inter-sectoral collaboration against the backdrop of the emerging challenges across ASEAN Member States.

All activities undertaken under the ASEAN cooperation on social welfare and development fall under the purview of the Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (SOMSWD). The AMMSWD, which meets once every three years, oversees the overall work and sets the strategic policy direction on ASEAN's regional cooperation on social welfare and development.

6. Formulation of the Work Plan – Regional Frameworks and Priorities

The work plan 2021-2025 aims to reflect the needs, conditions, and emerging challenges of the ASEAN region. The foundations of the work plan are the inputs provided by Member States. This ensures ownership by Member States, that the plan responds to current situation and needs at the national and regional level, and that it is realistic and achievable. The inputs were compiled from submissions by Member States, as well as through consultations conducted during two workshops attended by Member States representatives, and by representatives of other development agencies and institutions in the region.

Due to the nature of the issues tackle, as well as the emerging situation caused by the pandemic, ASEAN places a strong emphasis on the need for inter-pillar and cross-sectoral coordination. For this reason,.

the main framework for the preparation of the 2021-2025 work plan is the ASEAN Social- Cultural Community Blueprint 2025. This framework provides not only the goals, objectives, and outcomes for the plan but also the key result areas and strategic measures to be used for the monitoring of the plan's implementation. The RBME framework also incorporates selected ASEAN frameworks that strengthen and promote cross-sectoral action and implementation. (See Fig. 1)

In addition, the conceptualisation and framing of the work plan also incorporates ASEAN and non-ASEAN frameworks and declarations relevant to the work of SOMSWD. The following frameworks, agreed to by ASEAN Member States at the global and regional level, have a direct synergy and alignment with the contents of the work plan (See Annex 2 for more details):

- ASEAN Enabling Masterplan 2025: Mainstreaming the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Ageing: Empowering Older Persons in ASEAN

- Declaration on the Protection of Children from All Forms of Online Exploitation and Abuse in ASEAN
- ASEAN Declaration on the Rights of Children Affected by Migration
- ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on the Elimination of Violence against Children
- ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on the Elimination of Violence against Women
- Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific
- Beijing Declaration including the Action Plan to Accelerate the Implementation of the Incheon Strategy
- Action Plan to Strengthen Regional Cooperation on Social Protection in Asia and the Pacific
- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
- Political Declaration and Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing
- International Conference on Population and Development

Fig. 1: ASEAN Regional Frameworks incorporated in the Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation Framework



As mentioned above, although the work plan was structured on the basis the ASEAN ASCC Blueprint plus a number of ASEAN and non-ASEAN frameworks, the key result areas and strategic measures for the Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation framework were selected as follows:

ASEAN Social-Cultural Community Blueprint 2025

Key results areas (KRAs) and strategic measures

A.2. Empowered People and Strengthened Institutions

A.2.1 Increase competencies and resilience of relevant stakeholders with advanced technological and managerial skills so as to improve institutional capacity to address current challenges and emerging trends, such as disasters, pandemics and climate change;

A.2.4 Promote non-discriminatory laws, policies and practices by developing effective, responsive, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

B.1. Reducing Barriers

B.1.1 Reduce inequality and promote equitable access to social protection and enjoyment of human rights by all and participation in societies, such as developing and implementing frameworks, guidelines and mechanisms for elimination of all forms of discrimination, violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect;

B.1.2 Provide guidelines for quality care and support for women, children, youths, the elderly/older persons, persons with disabilities, migrant workers, ethnic minority groups, and vulnerable and marginalised group;

B.1.3 Provide regional mechanisms to promote access to information and communication technologies for all;

B.1.4 Promote regional cooperation initiatives to support ASEAN Member States in implementing the Bali Declaration on the Enhancement of the Role and Participation of the Persons with Disabilities in ASEAN Community and the ASEAN Decade of Persons with Disabilities;

B.1.5 Promote regional cooperation initiatives to support ASEAN Member States to be well prepared for ageing society.

B.2. Equitable Access for All

B.2.1 Enhance regional platforms to promote equitable opportunities, participation and effective engagement of women, children, youths, the elderly/older persons, persons with disabilities, people living in remote and border areas, and vulnerable groups in the development and implementation of ASEAN policies and programmes;

B.2.3 Enhance effectiveness of the implementation of strategies and programmes under ASCC and promote their harmonisation with those of ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) and AEC, particularly in the areas of social protection, universal health coverage, food safety, poverty eradication, employment and decent work, and trafficking in persons;

B.2.7 Promote continuous efforts toward multi-dimensional poverty eradication through multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder and community-based approaches;

B.2.9 Ensure inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels with special attention to the needs of those in disadvantaged situations, including ethnic minority groups, children, youths, women, persons with disabilities, and the elderly/older persons;

B.2.13 Promote increased accessibility for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in keeping with the universal design facilities.

B.3. Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

B.3.1 Promote regional inter-sectoral mechanisms towards a holistic and multi-disciplinary approach in enhancing quality care, well-being, gender equality, social justice, human rights and fundamental freedoms,

especially the vulnerable groups, in response to all hazards and emerging social and economic risks/threats;

B.3.2 Promote sustainable financing mechanism for social protection, particularly universal health coverage, early childhood care and development, financial risk protection for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, and social pension, through strategic partnerships with private sector and other relevant stakeholders;

B.3.3 Provide regional platforms for dialogue and support initiatives to address issues of traditional practices that impinge upon the fulfilment of rights;

B.3.4 Support accelerated implementation among ASEAN Member States to extend coverage, accessibility, availability, comprehensiveness, quality, equality, affordability and sustainability of social services and social protection;

B.3.5 Enhance the effective implementation of relevant ASEAN declarations and instruments related to human rights;

B.3.7 Enhance regional initiatives and stakeholder participation to promote the elimination of all forms of discrimination—institutionalised or otherwise—exploitation, trafficking, harmful practices, and violence and abuse against children, women, persons with disabilities, youths, migrant workers, the elderly/older persons, and victims/survivors of trafficking in persons, ethnic minority groups, and vulnerable and marginalised groups.

C.2. Environmentally Sustainable Cities

C.2.4 Promote cities that are child-, youths-, the elderly/older persons-, and persons with disabilities-friendly through enhanced coordination with relevant sectors to provide sustainable and accessible infrastructure systems

D.1 A Disaster Resilient ASEAN that is able to Anticipate, Respond, Cope, Adapt, and Build Back Better, Smarter, and Faster;

D.1.1 Enhance regional mechanisms and capacities to enable ASEAN to respond together to disasters within and outside the region;

D.1.2 Promote regional standards, including methodologies and tools to assess, record, calculate the disaster losses and damages, and share non-sensitive data and create common information system, to enhance interoperability, ensure unity of action, and strengthen resilience;

D.1.3 Promote local communities' resilience by integrating principles of resilience in risk reduction, preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation measures;

D.1.4 Promote policy coherence and interlinkages, and synergise initiatives on disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and mitigation, humanitarian actions and sustainable development;

D.2. A Safer ASEAN that is able to respond to all health-related hazards including biological, chemical, and radiological-nuclear, and emerging threats;

D.2.3 Enhance institutional and human capacities and approaches to support the effective implementation of policies, strategies and programmes in preparing and responding to all health-related hazards and emerging threats;

D.4. Strengthened Social Protection for Women, Children, Youths, the Elderly/Older Persons, Persons with Disabilities, Ethnic Minority Groups, Migrant Workers, Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups, and People Living in At-risk Areas, including People Living in Remote and Border Areas and Climate Sensitive Areas, to Reduce

Vulnerabilities in Times of Climate Change-related Crises, Disasters and other Environmental Changes;

D.4.1 Enhance regional mechanisms and capacities to enable ASEAN to respond together to disasters within and outside the region;

D.4.2 Establish platforms to empower people living in at-risk areas to become resilient by reducing their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters”.

D.5. Enhanced and Optimised Financing Systems, Food, Water, Energy Availability, and other Social Safety Nets in Times of Crises by making Resources more Available, Accessible, Affordable and Sustainable;

D.5.4 Enhance the targeting of poor, vulnerable and marginalised groups in times of crises;

D.5.5 Explore the possibility of establishing financial and insurance mechanisms and strategies for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

E.1. Towards an Open and Adaptive ASEAN

E.1.1 Encourage freedom of universal access to information and communication technology in accordance with national legislations;

E.1.8 Provide opportunities for relevant stakeholders for knowledge sharing, which include exchange of best practices and studies;

E.1.9 Encourage volunteerism among ASEAN Member States to strengthen the ASEAN Community.

E.2. Towards a Creative, Innovative and Responsive ASEAN

E.2.1 Enhance the competitiveness of ASEAN human resources through the promotion of life-long learning,

pathways, equivalencies and skills development as well as the use of information and communication technologies across age groups;

E.2.3 Encourage regional cooperation in the areas of education, training and research, and strengthen ASEAN's role in regional and global research network by promoting initiatives and providing incentives and support research and development, including research publications;

E.2.7 Promote ASEAN as a centre for human resource development and training;

E.2.9 Encourage the government, private sector and community to develop a system of continuous training and re-training to support lifelong learning and workforce development.

E.3. Engender a Culture of Entrepreneurship in ASEAN

E.3.2 Promote and nurture creative and inclusive social entrepreneurship for youths, persons with disabilities, women and vulnerable and marginalised groups;

E.3.3 Encourage institutional and technical innovations in the provision of social services and health care.

ASEAN Strategic Framework and Action Plan for Nutrition 2018-2030

The Plan operationalises the Leaders' Declaration on Ending All Forms of Malnutrition adopted during the 31st ASEAN Summit in Manila on 13 November 2017 geared toward a multi-sectoral approach engaging the sectors of agriculture, health, nutrition, social welfare and other stakeholders, all for achieving sustainable food and nutrition security among nations of the region.

SOMSWORD supports the implementation of the Plan specifically in achieving strategic outcomes benefiting children and older persons under the following:

Strategic Thrust 2: Intensify efforts to engage with relevant sectors and stakeholders to address the multi-causality of all forms of malnutrition (ensuring policy support and coherence among sectors)

Strategic Thrust 4: Strengthen human and institutional capacities in multi-sectoral planning and evaluation, policy analysis and nutrition research, nutrition surveillance and service delivery (capacity-building for nutrition stakeholders)

Culture of Prevention (CoP Work Plan)

The ASEAN Declaration on Culture of Prevention for a Peaceful, Inclusive, Resilient, Healthy and Harmonious Society adopted in 2017 is being operationalised by the Culture of Prevention (CoP) Work Plan which aims to bring forth a mindset change from a reactive to a preventive approach, thereby, developing effective upstream preventive policies and initiatives such as transformative social protection, public information, responsible use of media, as well as strengthening the existing values-based education in schools and institutions. Among key relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, SOMSWD is being called for to support the realisation of Thrust 2: A Culture of Respect for All with the following priority results.

Focal Priority 2.3. Protect and promote the interests of women, children, youths, the elderly/older persons, persons with disabilities, migrant workers, ethnic minority groups, and vulnerable and marginalised groups

Bohol Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Work Plan 2017-2020

AS part of SOMSWD commitment to the ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (ACTIP) signed by the ASEAN Leaders during the 27th

ASEAN Summit in November 2015, SOMSWD supports the implementation of both ACTIP and ASEAN Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (APA), the ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Work Plan, also referred to as the “Bohol TIP Work Plan” which has been developed by SOMTC Philippines in November 2016 through the collaborative efforts of relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies/ Organs working towards combating trafficking in persons. The Bohol TIP Work Plan highlights harmonised regional activities to combat TIP in the four (4) thematic areas of the APA and SOMSWD in particular contributes to achieving expected outputs under the following thematic areas:

- Thematic area A. Prevention of TIP
- Thematic area B. Protection of victims
- Thematic area C. Law Enforcement and Prosecution
of Crimes of Trafficking in Persons

ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework

Adopted at the 37th ASEAN Summit in 2020, the ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework (ACRF) is a set of broad strategies and key priority measures to be employed for ASEAN recovery and long-term development cognisant of the extraordinary effects of the pandemic on people’s lives.

SOMSWD play crucial role in operationalising key action points in the framework under the purview of SOMSWD, particularly in helping to achieve *Broad Strategy 2: Strengthening human security and Broad Strategy 5: Advancing toward a more sustainable and resilient future*, which give attention to the demand for strengthened social protection systems to benefit the most vulnerable groups (including children, youth, persons with disabilities and older persons) in close collaboration with other relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies.

Ha Noi Declaration on Strengthening Social Work Towards Cohesive and Responsive ASEAN Community

The Ha Noi Declaration on Strengthening Social Work Towards Cohesive and Responsive ASEAN community recognises the critical need to invest in social work. SOMSWD will lead the development, implementation, and monitoring of the Roadmap of the Ha Noi Declaration to operationalise the commitment of ASEAN Leaders to professionalise and expand social work in the region.

ASEAN Gender Mainstreaming Strategic Framework

The Framework serves as a strategic guide for ASEAN gender mainstreaming efforts while addressing the practical needs of the ASEAN sectoral bodies, particularly in building their capacities on gender mainstreaming. This is a guiding tool for ASEAN Member States and ASEAN to achieve gender equality goals, to communicate ASEAN's commitments and deliverables by responsible key actors.

ASEAN Declaration on the Rights of Children in the Context of Migration

ASEAN Member States at the 35th ASEAN summit, on 2 November 2019, adopted the ASEAN Declaration on the Rights of Children in the Context of Migration. This Declaration represents a crucial step forward in the work of ASEAN Member States to further enhance and promote the rights of children affected by migration. SOMSWD will monitor the progress in implementation of this Declaration, including its Regional Plan of Action, which is currently under development.

ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection

The ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection was adopted by the 23th ASEAN Summit in 2013. The declaration advocates strategies that promote the coverage, availability, comprehensiveness, quality, equitability, affordability and

sustainability of various social protection services, including strengthening social assistance programmes for persons with disabilities, elderly, children and other vulnerable groups. The Regional Framework and Action Plan Implementing the ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection was adopted at the 27th ASEAN Summit in 2015. Accordingly, the ASEAN Social Protection Results Framework that stipulates social protection indicators anchoring and supporting the Regional Framework and Action Plan to Implement the ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection was adopted ad-referendum by AMMSWD.

7. The SOMSWD Work Plan 2021-2025: Vision, Priority Areas and Results Framework

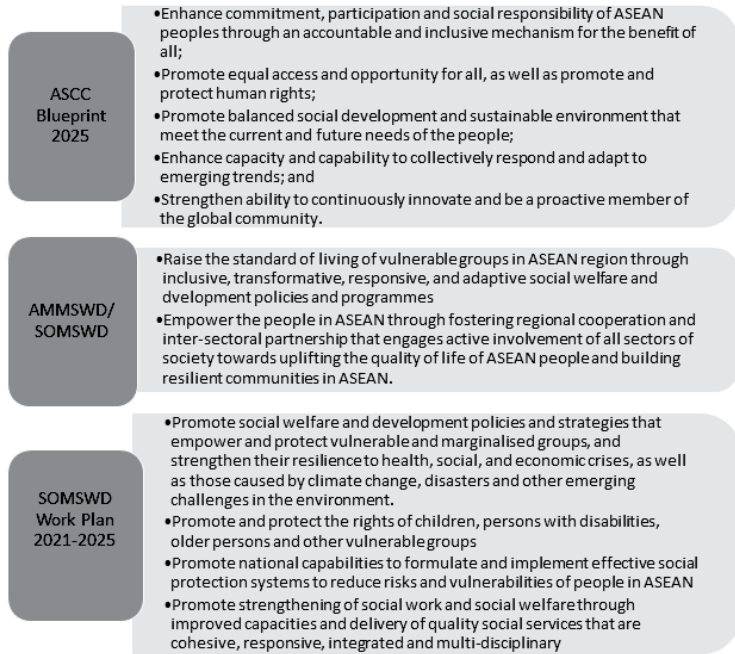
7.1. The Vision

At this key moment for the ASEAN Community, mindful of the critical challenges and opportunities, nationally, regionally and globally, the SOMSWD vision by 2025 is for ***an ASEAN Community where women, children, persons with disabilities, older persons and other vulnerable groups are engaged and empowered for sustainable high quality of life and recognised as equal and valuable members of their societies.***

7.2. Goals and Objectives

Towards this end, SOMSWD will endeavor to achieve the following goals and objectives in the next five years in alignment with its commitment to contribute to the realisation of ASCC Blueprint 2025:

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES



7.3. Strategic Outcomes in Thematic Areas and Priority Groups

Children

- Rights of all children for survival, protection, participation and development are promoted and protection from all forms of violence, exploitation, and abuse, including children in the context of migration is ensured
- All children, including children in the context of migration, trafficking, and children with disabilities have access to age appropriate, child friendly justice and care services and protection, and self-development opportunities, including access to quality education, skills upgrading and nutrition and health

- Children in ASEAN are empowered to contribute to social welfare and development and their families and communities are pro-actively engaged in uplifting their quality of life

Persons with disabilities

- Inclusive societies where the rights and well being of persons with disabilities are promoted and protected and their opportunities to actively participate is enhanced.
- Persons with disabilities and agency are enabled and empowered through increased accessibility and promotion of inclusive services towards achieving productivity, self-reliance and economic independence

Older persons

- Healthy, active and productive ageing is promoted in an enabling and supportive environment
- Well-being of older person is ensured by promoting strategies for poverty reduction, economic stability, and financial security that focus on the elderly, with special attention to older women

Other Priority Areas on Social welfare and development

- Inclusive and adaptive social protection policies and programmes are promoted and strengthened for increased access and sustainability
- Resilience of families and care providers in the societies are strengthened
- Stakeholders participation and social responsibility is promoted and enhanced
- Quality social services are promoted by strengthening social work and social welfare in ASEAN
- Social welfare and development is holistically integrated in the development initiatives of ASEAN across sectors and pillars

7.4. Intended Outputs and Results of the SOMSWD Work Plan 2021-2025

Impact: An ASEAN Community where women, children, persons with disabilities, older persons and other vulnerable groups are engaged and empowered for sustainable high quality of life by 2025.		
Outcome	Output	Indicator
<p>A. Children</p> <p>1. Rights of all children to survival, protection, participation and development are promoted and protection from all forms of violence, exploitation, and abuse in all settings, including children in the context of migration is ensured</p>	<p>1. AMS review of existing and development of new regional and national policies, protocols and guidelines on children are promoted and pursued to respond to emerging trends and challenges affecting children in ASEAN</p> <p>2. Regional dialogues for consultation and knowledge sharing on child rights and protection, including identification of the trends and practical solutions on violence against children in all settings, and approaches for data and evidence generation are strengthened</p>	<p>a. Number of AMS conducted review of existing policies</p> <p>b. Number of amended policies on children across ASEAN Member States</p> <p>c. Number of new policies/protocols/ guidelines developed</p> <p>a. Number of dialogues or conferences conducted among AMS, partners and civil society organisations and other relevant actors</p> <p>b. Number of child-friendly policies developed as a result of these dialogues</p>

<p>2. All children, including children in the context of migration, trafficking, and children with disabilities have access to age appropriate, child friendly justice and care coordinated services and protection and self-development opportunities, including access to quality education, skills upgrading and nutrition</p>	<p>1. Improved and accessible child protection, care and child friendly justice services promoted and pursued including alternative care and deinstitutionalisation of care.</p> <p>2. Improved capacities of AMS in providing protection, care and support services to children in situation of abuse and violence, including those in trafficking, migration and bullying.</p> <p>3. Improved and accessible coordinated services to all children towards achieving quality education, good health, and proper nutrition and well-being are promoted and pursued.</p>	<p>a. Number of new policies/protocols/ guidelines developed ensuring improved access to quality protection, care and child friendly justice services to children</p> <p>b. Number of regional workshops or conferences conducted on protecting children from violence and on childcare and child justice</p> <p>c. Forums to promote collaboration and knowledge creation and sharing among AMS, partners and civil society organisations are facilitated</p> <p>a. Number of new policies/protocols/ guidelines developed ensuring improved services to children</p>
<p>4. Children in ASEAN are empowered to contribute to social welfare and development and their families and communities are pro-actively engaged in uplifting their quality of life</p>	<p>1. ASEAN children and their agency have the capacities to engage in consultations and dialogues on issues affecting them, their families and the society</p> <p>2. Regional policies and programmes on children are informed by active engagement and participation of children and civil societies</p>	<p>a. Number of child-led regional dialogues or conferences facilitated</p> <p>b. Number of children and youth representatives who have meaningfully participated in regional dialogues and other regional platforms to share their views</p> <p>c. Number of regional workshops or conferences building capacities of children as agents of change</p> <p>a. Number of regional workshops, forums and dialogues engaging children and CSO participation</p> <p>b. Recommendations gathered from these consultations and dialogues</p>

	3. Opportunities for quality participation of children is promoted and ensured	<p>a. Number of children, civil society groups and other beneficiary groups who participated and consulted on regional policies and programmes</p> <p>b. Different platforms for meaningful and inclusive consultations and engagement are provided and facilitated</p>
B. Persons with Disabilities		
1. Inclusive societies where persons with disabilities rights and well-being are promoted and protected and their opportunities to actively participate is enhanced.	1. Laws, policies and frameworks on disability inclusion in ASEAN are reviewed, assessed and evaluated, and new policies are developed, where needed and applicable, grounded on data and evidences.	<p>a. Number of international, regional and national policies and frameworks on disability inclusion reviewed and assessed</p> <p>b. Number of reports on the result of review and assessment of policies and frameworks developed</p> <p>c. Recommendations gathered from the review and assessment reports</p>
2. Effective gender-responsive and child-sensitive mechanisms and programmes to enable persons with disabilities are promoted across sectors and pillars and adopted by AMS	2. Effective gender-responsive and child-sensitive mechanisms and programmes to enable persons with disabilities are promoted across sectors and pillars and adopted by AMS	<p>a. Number of workshops/forums to promote and strengthen regional collaboration among different pillars and sectors on enabling disability inclusion are conducted</p> <p>b. Recommendations gathered from these regional consultations and dialogues</p> <p>c. Established regional mechanisms for multi-level, cross-pillar and cross sector collaboration and cooperation for persons with disabilities</p>
3. Persons with disabilities and their agency are consulted on disability issues and affairs in the regional context and their participation in regional dialogues and conferences is strengthened	3. Persons with disabilities and their agency are consulted on disability issues and affairs in the regional context and their participation in regional dialogues and conferences is strengthened	<p>a. Number of persons with disabilities, civil society groups and other stakeholders who participated and are consulted on regional policies and programmes affecting persons with disabilities</p>

	<p>4. AMS are able to engage the participation of persons with disabilities, experts on disability inclusion and civil society organisations, including groups/organisations persons with disabilities in designing, implementing, and monitoring policies and programmes as active agents of change</p>	<p>a. Functional regional network for cooperation and mobilisation of support to improve well-being of persons with disabilities is maintained</p> <p>b. Number of AMS actively participating and engaging persons with disabilities to the regional network to promote empowerment of persons with disabilities</p> <p>c. Regional workshops and forums promoting social entrepreneurship among self-help groups of persons with disabilities and their sustainability is facilitated</p> <p>d. Number of self-help groups among persons with disabilities engaged and empowered</p>
<p>2. Persons with disabilities and agency are enabled and empowered through increased accessibility and promotion of inclusive services towards achieving productivity, self-reliance and economic independence</p>	<p>1. Improved capacities of AMS to deliver inclusive and accessible gender-responsive services to persons with disabilities</p> <p>2. Universal design and disability inclusive social protection programmes, social services, financial services, employment and entrepreneurship schemes support and skill-upgrading to enable and empower persons with disabilities are promoted, implemented, and enhanced</p> <p>3. Models of interventions that are rights-based, gender-responsive, and disability inclusive are developed and adopted by AMS, where applicable and appropriate.</p>	<p>a. Workshops facilitated to set regional standards on services to persons with disabilities</p> <p>b. Recommendations on standard setting for quality assurance of services to persons with disabilities are formulated and implemented</p> <p>1. Number of forums, workshops and conferences facilitated to promote knowledge sharing on effective strategies and approaches on disability inclusion in ASEAN</p> <p>2. Recommendations gathered from these regional initiatives are acted upon</p> <p>a. Number of developed models of interventions for persons with disabilities</p> <p>b. Number of AMS promoting or adopting the models, where applicable</p>

	<p>4. Barriers to disability inclusion and the vulnerabilities of persons with disabilities against the backdrop of emerging challenges including the pandemic, are addressed</p>	<p>5. Number of forums, workshops and conferences facilitated to address barriers to disability inclusion 6. Regional campaign on persons with disabilities promoted and implemented</p>
C. Older Persons		
<p>1. Healthy, active and productive ageing is promoted in an enabling and supportive environment</p>	<p>1. Regional standards for accessible and affordable quality care and support to older persons, with a focus on the gender dimension of population ageing, is promoted and pursued.</p>	<p>a. Number of Workshops facilitated to set regional standards on care and support to older persons that complement and/or align with regional standards for Asia and the Pacific and global standards b. A standard guide agreed on among AMS to promote quality care for older persons is pursued</p>
	<p>2. Policies and programmes inclusive of older persons are strengthened ensuring health, welfare, dignity, and economic security of the ageing population against emerging challenges including the pandemic based on evidences.</p>	<p>a. Number of studies and researches conducted to inform policy and programme development on older persons b. Number of research reports disseminated and used by AMS c. Regional and national plans and policies developed and implemented, subject to prevailing national laws, policies, and regulations to realise regional commitments for older persons</p>
	<p>3. AMS are capacitated to develop and deliver comprehensive care and support services for older persons that are inclusive and adaptive</p>	<p>a. Number of regional trainings, workshops and seminars facilitated to build capacities of service providers and other stakeholders in the delivery of services to older persons</p>

<p>2. Well-being of older persons is ensured by promoting strategies for poverty reduction, economic stability and financial security that focus on the older persons, with special attention to older women.</p>	<p>1. AMS recognise the importance and accelerate the use of updated age and sex disaggregated data on ageing and strengthen analysis of the current realities of older persons, especially the older women, with monitoring and evaluation system for policies and programmes for older persons in place</p>	<p>b. Number of data and statistics collected and shared among AMS to inform policies and programmes for older persons c. Database and analysis of data on older persons is maintained and updated d. ASEAN-WIDE Research Network on Ageing is established</p>
	<p>2. Knowledge development, technical assistance and sharing of good practices on uplifting living conditions of older persons and promoting inclusive society for older persons is encouraged and promoted among AMS and functional network of partners</p>	<p>a. Number of regional forums, workshops and conferences facilitated to promote knowledge sharing on good practices addressing well-being and inclusion of older persons in ASEAN b. Recommendations gathered from these regional initiatives are acted upon</p>
D. Other Priority Areas on Social Welfare and Development		
<p>1. Inclusive and adaptive social protection policies and programmes are promoted and strengthened for increased access and sustainability</p>	<p>1. Importance of the family and care work to nation-building, especially in ensuring ASEAN people's welfare, is, recognised, reduced and redistributed (3R) enabling more women to equally participate in the economy</p>	<p>a. Number of regional policies, statements and frameworks developed, adopted and implemented by AMS to promote holistic regional cooperation on advancing women and family welfare in ASEAN b. Number of regional forums and conferences conducted to promote the ASEAN new regional policies and frameworks</p>

	<p>2. AMS are implementing social protection interventions and solutions that are inclusive, adaptive, responsive, and comprehensive to reduce poverty and build resilience of ASEAN people from different shocks and crises, including the pandemic</p>	<p>a. Number of AMS implementing social protection systems b. Number of AMS with increased and expanded coverage for social protection services c. Number of AMS with sustainable social protection systems d. New models of social welfare and development interventions are developed and promoted for adoption by AMS</p>
<p>2. Resilience of families and care providers in the societies are strengthened</p>	<p>1. Impacts of pandemic and other emerging challenges to vulnerable groups in ASEAN, specially to children, women, persons with disabilities and older persons, are well established based on evidences that are analysed, and utilised by AMS</p>	<p>a. Number of studies and researches conducted to inform policy and programme development on social protection in ASEAN in the context of emerging challenges in the environment, including the COVID pandemic b. Established and improved data and statistics shared among AMS to inform social protection policies and programmes of AMS c. Established and improved gender data on resilience and related aspects shared through south-south cooperation among AMS. d. Number of regional conferences to strengthen regional data on social protection e. Monitoring and evaluation system on social protection across AMS is established and strengthened</p>

	<p>2. AMS have improved capacities to ensure social protection during emergencies for vulnerable groups (including children, women, and persons with disabilities)</p>	<p>a. Regional platforms for knowledge sharing on good practices on social protection during emergencies is provided</p> <p>b. Learnings and recommendations gathered from these regional initiatives</p> <p>c. New guidelines developed or policies amended as an outcome from these regional dialogues and knowledge sharing</p>
	<p>3. Integration and complementation of efforts to build resilience of ASEAN people from poverty, climate change, disasters and health pandemic by different actors and stakeholders is facilitated and ensured.</p>	<p>a. Number of regional workshops and conferences facilitated to endeavour AMS and ASEAN Sectoral Bodies for strengthened regional cooperation and complementation of initiatives affecting vulnerable populations</p> <p>b. Number of regional initiatives with complementary support from SOMSWD through involvement in project designing, implementation, and monitoring activities.</p>
<p>3. Stakeholders participation and social responsibility is promoted and enhanced</p>	<p>1. Regional dialogues, consultations and campaign for multi-stakeholder engagement and network-building for partnership and support, across pillars and sectors, are intensified and ensured</p>	<p>a. Number of regional dialogues, conferences to promote stakeholder engagement and strengthen participation of volunteers facilitated</p>

	<p>2. Support mechanism to encourage increased participation and engagement of different stakeholders is strengthened and institutionalised</p>	<p>b. Regional initiative to recognise contributions of social welfare and development individuals and organisations towards greater support and participation is pursued and institutionalised</p> <p>c. Number of individuals, agencies or organisations given recognition for their contribution to social welfare and development across AMS.</p> <p>d. Network on family development is established to support regional and national initiatives on promoting family welfare and empowerment</p> <p>e. Number of AMS engaging in the regional network on family development</p>
<p>4. Quality social services are promoted by strengthening social work and social welfare in ASEAN</p>	<p>1. Responsive regional policies, guidelines and frameworks are guiding the comprehensive delivery of social work services in ASEAN including support for the mental health of vulnerable groups through social work and social welfare</p>	<p>a. Development of regional guide and framework defining social welfare in ASEAN is pursued for cohesive actions of ASEAN</p> <p>b. Roadmap to implement ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Work is developed, adopted, implemented and monitored with support of ASWC, ATCSW and other relevant sectoral bodies and entities and partners</p>
	<p>2. Support to accelerate social welfare and improve capacities of social workers and other service providers to deliver effective and quality social services to vulnerable individuals, groups and communities are extended by AMS.</p>	<p>a. Number of regional workshops, conferences, seminars for knowledge building and capacity development for social workers and other service providers</p> <p>b. Number of social workers and other service providers trained and capacitated</p>

<p>5. Social welfare and development is holistically integrated in the development initiatives of ASEAN across sectors and pillars</p>	<p>1. SOMSWD across AMS have enhanced institutional capacities to take leadership roles in strengthening social welfare and social protection systems through effective coordination and collaboration with other sectors and stakeholders</p>	<p>a. SOMSWD active involvement in other ASEAN sectoral bodies and regional mechanisms to advance rights and welfare of vulnerable groups is demonstrated</p> <p>b. Innovative solutions using digital technology is developed and optimised to improve social service delivery and regional cooperation to facilitate social inclusion in ASEAN</p> <p>c. Gender data and other types of disaggregated data are utilised to inform the strengthening of social protection systems, including through cooperation across ASEAN sectors and pillars.</p>
	<p>2. SOMSWD is proactively leading and supporting regional cooperation and unity of action to promote synergy, complementation and coherence of policies and programmes on poverty reduction, social protection, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and mitigation, humanitarian actions and sustainable development to benefit the vulnerable populations in ASEAN;</p>	<p>a. Number of SOMSWD led regional forums, dialogues and conferences to advance the rights and address the needs of vulnerable populations through coordinated response and prevention strategies along poverty reduction, climate change adaptation and mitigation, humanitarian actions and sustainable development pursued</p> <p>b. Recommendations gathered from these regional initiatives are acted upon</p>

8. Implementation Arrangements

The SOMSWD Work Plan 2021-2025 will operationalise SOMSWD's mandate to foster regional cooperation in social development aimed at raising the standard of living of disadvantaged groups and the rural population, and seek the active involvement of all sectors of society.

In realising this mandate, SOMSWD will carry out the initiatives under the five-year Work Plan to advance the well-being of ASEAN people by efficiently mobilising support and resources from SOMSWD development and dialogue partners and other ASEAN Sectoral Bodies for technical expertise, funds, and knowledge. It will actively collaborate with the key national, regional, and international institutions who resonate with SOMSWD goals and aspirations towards the implementation and completion of the indicative projects in the plan. It shall build on existing cooperation with ASEAN bodies and entities and strengthen its reach with other untapped stakeholders to broaden and leverage regional cooperation and complementation of efforts for more purposive, impactful and sustainable results by 2025 and beyond.

8.1. Regional Mechanisms on the Implementation of the Plan

The following regional mechanisms will be key in the implementation of the plan:

- **SOMSWD Plus Three.** Established in 2004, this annual meeting with the Plus Three Countries namely China, Japan and the Republic of Korea serves as a regular platform for exchanging policies and good practices on social welfare and development.
- **AMMSWD Plus Three.** Established in 2004, this bi-annual meeting with the ministers in-charge of social welfare and development in China, Japan and the Republic of Korea serves as a venue to discuss

strategic issues and steer development cooperation through partnerships.

- **ASEAN Government-Non-Government (GO-NGO) Forum on Social Welfare and Development.** This consultative multi-stakeholder forum brings together governments, civil society organisations, the private sector, and other stakeholders, to exchange knowledge and experiences on policy and programme development and implementation as well as best practices on social welfare and development.
- **ASEAN Outstanding Social Welfare and Development Awards (AOSWADA).** The newly-endorsed initiative aims to, inter alia, acknowledge and recognise the roles, outstanding achievements and contributions of non-government organisations, civil society organisations (NGOs/CSOs), and the private sector in the ASEAN Member States to the social welfare and development; and to encourage the NGOs/CSOs, and the private sector to continue and strengthen their work and contributions to the social welfare and development in their respective country. The Awards will be given annually in an Award Presentation Ceremony that will be convened during an annual SOMSWD Meeting, starting from the 17th SOMSWD which will be hosted by Thailand in 2021 onwards. On an annual basis, the awarded NGOs/CSOs and the private sector will be invited to the GO-NGO Forum and Award Presentation Ceremony. At the discretion of each AMS and on the voluntary basis, the past awarded winners may continue to engage SOMSWD for 3 (three) years by reporting back via video conferencing or via a written report.
- **ASEAN Social Work Consortium (ASWC).** The Consortium serves as a platform that brings together social work practitioners, educators and schools of social work to promote capacity building, and policy and action research in the social work profession. In

the next five years, the ASWC will play a vital role in building a comprehensive social welfare system in ASEAN through the operationalisation of the Roadmap to Implement the Ha Noi Declaration on Strengthening Social Work Towards a Cohesive and Responsive ASEAN Community.

Other engagements and collaboration for regional cooperation and complementation to pursue the SOMSWD Work Plan 2021-2025 are also identified, but not limited to the following:

- **ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC) and ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW).** SOMSWD is working closely with ACWC and ACW in ensuring the promotion and protection of rights of women and children which SOMSWD is supporting and pursuing in their work plan, more particularly in advancing rights and protection of children in trafficking, migration, online exploitation and abuse, social protection and recovery from the pandemic, likewise, on ensuring gender mainstreaming to achieve gender equality and women empowerment in ASEAN and on tackling violence against children and women.
- **Network of Experts on Inclusive Entrepreneurship for ASEAN (NEIA).** Established under the ASEAN Socio-Cultural (ASCC) Blueprint Action Line A.6.iii which calls for the establishment of an ASEAN network of experts on entrepreneurship to, among others, conduct skills training for out-of-school youth, older persons and persons with disabilities who are facing poverty and marginalisation from mainstream society. As an organisation, NEIA help promote inclusive development, promote the participation of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in society, and support the growth of social entrepreneurship among ASEAN Member States.

- **ASEAN Training Centre for Social Work and Social Welfare (ATCSW).** Established as a follow-up to the decision made by the ASEAN Leaders on 23 June 2019 at the 34th ASEAN Summit in Thailand to be the lead training centre on social work and social welfare in ASEAN in developing and providing training courses and curriculum on social work and social welfare for technical and professional skills for the development of social work and social welfare in ASEAN. The State Coordinators of the ASEAN Social Work Consortium (ASWC) assume the duties of the Board mutatis mutandis. Its headquarters is located at the Kingdom of Thailand, being the Host Government.

The Training Centre is playing a pivotal role in operationalising the Ha Noi Declaration on Strengthening Social Work Towards Cohesive and Responsive ASEAN Community along capacity-building of social workers and other para-professionals or volunteers and to further enhance collaboration amongst relevant stakeholders in training of social work and social welfare among ASEAN Member States.

Moreover, SOMSWD cooperation with other ASEAN Sectoral Bodies for cross-sectoral cooperation that are of relevance to social welfare and development, social protection, gender and disability inclusion to benefit priority vulnerable groups in ASEAN are also primordial in achieving set vision and goals in SOMSWD Work Plan 2021-2025.

To facilitate this regional cooperation, SOMSWD will leverage its proactive engagement with other relevant sectoral bodies to ensure social inclusion in their respective work plans and regional initiatives for effective response and prevention. Furthermore, this approach will also be adopted for achieving outputs and indicators listed in section 7.d above, including those that would overlap with other sectoral bodies which SOMSWD would

subsequently consult with. This may consider these key sectoral bodies, but not limited to the following:

- ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM)
- Senior Labour Officials Meeting (SLOM)
- Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (SOM-AMAF)
- Senior Officials Meeting on Education (SOM-ED)
- Senior Officials Meeting on Youth (SOMY)
- Senior Officials Meeting on Health and Development (SOMHD)
- Senior Officials Meeting on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (SOMRDPE)
- ASEAN Community Statistical System Committee (ACSS)

In addition, SOMSWD and the ASEAN Secretariat will work closely with partners including the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, other UN partners, specialised agencies, multilateral banks, and civil society organisations for effective implementation of this work plan, where relevant and appropriate. The ASEAN-UN Plan of Action 2021-2025 will also provide an important channel for the extension of coordinated support by United Nations partners at the regional level for the implementation of this work plan.

8.2. Institutional Structure and Roles

8.2.1. Roles of the SOMSWD Representatives

The SOMSWD representatives are regarded as the prime movers of the Work Plan's projects and results. Henceforth, the representatives are responsible for leading, implementing, monitoring, and reporting the outcome of the individual projects, and the Work Plan as a whole with the support from the ASEAN Secretariat for technical assistance throughout the project management cycle.

SOMSWD shall likewise promote fund raising programmes and engagement of the Plus Three Countries, NGOs/CSOs, private sector, and other stakeholders to support the implementation of projects and activities in this work plan.

As such, the SOMSWD representatives, in particular projects that they are serving as the country coordinators, are leading the mobilisation of financial resources and tapping of technical experts for their initiated projects. They will also lead in designing the project, identifying relevant local, regional, and international stakeholders such as government institutions and CSOs to be engaged who can contribute to, as well as benefit from the project and complement the needed resources to implement the project, be it human resource or funding. Overall, the lead country coordinator shall ensure that the planned projects are realised based on set timeline to the extent possible.

With AMMSWD overseeing SOMSWD, the SOMSWD will also report regularly to the AMMSWD on the status and accomplishments of the Work Plan. For SOMSWD's initiatives that are relevant and contributing to cross-sectoral and inter-pillar work of ASEAN, SOMSWD also provides briefing on the status of their projects and interventions to other relevant ASEAN sectoral bodies meetings and platforms, as may be necessary.

SOMSWD also ensures to communicate to the public its efforts to raise standard of living of ASEAN people, hence it's project's accomplishments and outcomes are also shared to target audience through effective communication strategies as guided by the ASEAN Communication Master Plan II's (ACMP II) key message of "ASEAN: A Community of Opportunities for All".

8.2.2. Roles of the ASEAN Secretariat

In pursuit of its mandate and function, the ASEAN Secretariat will provide technical assistance to the development, implementation, and monitoring of projects of the SOWSWD Work Plan 2021-2025.

With the guidance of SOMSWD, the ASEAN Secretariat support the SOMSWD country coordinators and SOMSWD in general, in coordinating the implementation of the Work Plan. The ASEAN Secretariat helps inform SOMSWD on the coherence, alignment, and complementation of the projects vis-à-vis other development projects and regional and global frameworks.

Due to limitations on funding and resources, the ASEAN Secretariat also play a crucial role in helping SOMSWD in exploring and securing potential funding from ASEAN Dialogue Partners and other institutional partners to ensure that the Work Plan will be implemented as planned.

9. Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Systems

- Progress of implementation of the workplan and other commitments of ASEAN Member States shall be reported to the annual meetings of SOMSWD to deliberate on needed actions to address gaps and accelerate plan implementation.
- Closely coordinate with the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC) in monitoring the progress of implementation of the ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on the Elimination of Violence Against Children, Regional Plan of Action on the Protection of Children from all Forms of Online Exploitation and Abuse in ASEAN, and Regional Plan of Action on the Protection of Children in the Context of Migration, as well as with other ASEAN Sectoral Bodies on relevant cross-sectoral work supporting and are of relevance to social welfare and development and social protection with the support of the ASEAN Secretariat.
- Monitor the progress of implementation of projects and activities in the work plan through regular reporting by the Country Coordinators at the annual meetings of SOMSWD. Likewise, updating and/or amendments on projects and activities will be reported, deliberated and endorsed at the annual meetings of SOMSWD.
- Continue the annual ASEAN GO-NGO Forum on Social Welfare and Development back-to-back with the SOMSWD as a platform of information sharing and dialogue between governments and non-governmental organisations.
- Support the implementation of the multi-stakeholder mechanisms established by SOMSWD and regular reporting of their progress of work by the Country Coordinators to the annual meetings of SOMSWD.
 - a. ASEAN Social Work Consortium
 - b. ASEAN Training Centre for Social Work and Social Welfare
 - c. ASEAN Children's Forum

- d. Network of Experts on Entrepreneurship in ASEAN
 - e. ASEAN Research Network on Ageing
 - f. Relevant Strategic Measures of the ASCC Blueprint 2025
- Monitoring and evaluation will take place to assess the impact and effectiveness of the projects/activities undertaken to implement the plan. The monitoring and assessment will be based on the Key Result Areas (KRAs) and Strategic Measures identified from the ASCC Blueprint 2025 and on strategic outcomes and outputs as illustrated under Chapter 6 and the intended outputs and results of the SOMSWD Work Plan 2021-2025 under Chapter 7.
 - SOMSWD shall endeavour, where appropriate, meaningful participation of civil society organisations, and in particular, the regional organisations of the priority vulnerable groups in ASEAN, in the monitoring and evaluation of the SOMSWD Work Plan 2021-2025 through consultative platforms and strategies.
 - An end-term report on the implementation of SOMSWD Work Plan 2021-2025 shall be prepared by the ASEAN Secretariat to be submitted to SOMSWD and to the AMMSWD who oversee the work of SOMSWD.

Annex 1. Projects and Activities in the SOMSWD Work Plan 2021-2025

CHILDREN						
ASCC Blueprint 2025		Regional Initiatives	Lead Country	Timeline	Potential partner	
KRAS	Strategic measures					
B.2	B.2.9	1. 6 th ASEAN Children's Forum 2020 Recommendation Animation for Dissemination to ASEAN Member States*	Cambodia	Dec-21		
B.2	B.2.9	2. The ASEAN Inter-Sectoral Workshop on the Impact and Cost of Violence Against Children*	Indonesia	-		
B.1	B.1.4	3. The Regional Workshop on Best Practices Response to children affected by disasters**	Lao PDR	Nov-21		
C.2	C.2.4					
D.2	D.2.3	4. Sharing good practices on child protection in emergencies*	Thailand	2021		
D.5	D.5.4					
B.1	B.1.3	5. Workshop on the children's rights and business principles on child online protection*	Thailand	2022		
B.3	B.3.1					
B.1	B.1.2	6. Compendium and sharing workshop on good practices and national experiences in ensuring effective procedures and alternatives to child immigration detention*	Thailand	2022		
B.1	B.1.2	7. Enhancement and Finalisation of the ASEAN Children Forum (ADCF) Terms of Reference (TOR)	Philippines			

B.2	B.2.9	8. Conduct the ASEAN Children Forum [Framework and Action Plan for Nutrition 2018-2030. Strategic Thrust 4]	All AMS	
C.2	C.2.4	9. Workshop on Child-Friendly Local Governance [Framework and Action Plan for Nutrition 2018-2030. Strategic Thrust 4]**	Philippines	

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES					
ASCC Blueprint 2025		Regional Initiatives	Lead Country	Timeline	Potential partner
KRAS	Strategic measures				
E.3	E.3.3	10. Regional Workshop on the Identification and Digitalisation of Types and Levels of Disability in Communities using Social Models and Rights-Based Approaches*	Cambodia	Mar-23	
B.1 E.1	B.1.4 E.1.9	11. Workshop on ASEAN Community-Based Rehabilitation's Regional Standards and Network for Persons with Disabilities*	Indonesia	-	
B.1	B.1.4	12. Workshop on Sharing of Best Practices of Micro-finance for PWDs and their Families**	Lao PDR	Feb-23	
B.2	B.2.1	13. Workshop on Strengthening Self-Help Group of Persons with Disabilities in ASEAN+3 countries*	Thailand	Aug-21	
B.2	B.2.13	14. Workshop on ASEAN+3 Regional Conference on Universal Design for Public Infrastructure and Facilities for Persons with Disabilities**	Thailand	Jul-22	
B.3	B.3.5	15. Regional Review of Implementation of Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)*	Viet Nam	-	

B.3	B.3.5	16. Mid-term review of the ASEAN Enabling Masterplan 2021*	Thailand / Viet Nam		
B.3	B.3.5	17. Mobilisation of ASEAN Enabling Masterplan 2025: Mainstreaming the Rights of Persons with Disabilities [Culture of Prevention (CoP Work Plan) Thrust 2, Focal priority 2.3]	All AMS		
E.3	E.3.2	18. Implementation of the Network of Experts on Entrepreneurship in ASEAN [Culture of Prevention (CoP Work Plan) Thrust 2, Focal priority 2.3]	All AMS		

OLDER PERSONS					
ASCC Blueprint 2025		Regional Initiatives	Lead Country	Timeline	Potential partner
KRAs	Strategic measures				
B.2	B.2.1	19. Workshop on technical assistance to provide access and opportunity for older persons in ASEAN**	Cambodia	Jul-22	
B.2 B.3	B.2.7 B.3.1	20. Research on the Impact of COVID-19 on the Income Security of Rural Older People in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Viet Nam*	Myanmar	Jul-21	
B.1 D.2	B.1.1 D.2.3	21. ASEAN+3 Regional Conference on Promoting Inclusive Society for Older Persons 2021 - 2025 (the conference will be held yearly with different themes)* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN+3 Virtual Conference on Promoting Decent Work for Older Persons for an Inclusive Society: Strengthening A More Resilient and Inclusive Society During and After the COVID-19 Pandemic (2021) • For 2022-2025, different themes will be confirmed later each year 	Thailand	2021-2025	
B.3	B.3.2	22. Regional study on sustaining financial mechanisms for social insurance including social pension [Culture of Prevention (CoP Work Plan), Thrust 2, Focal priority 2.3]			

B.1	B.1.5	23. The Establishment of ASEAN-WIDE Research Network on Ageing [Culture of Prevention (CoP Work Plan), Thrust 2, Focal priority 2.3]	Malaysia	
B.1	B.1.5	24. ASEAN Act (Active Ageing): ASEAN Regional Impact Research Study Assessment on Active Ageing [Culture of Prevention (CoP Work Plan), Thrust 2, Focal priority 2.3]	Philippines	
B.1	B1.2	25. Promote the establishment of community-based integrated care support models for older persons – item 2.a.3 (Lead) [ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework Broad Strategy 2] [activity under Objective 1.2 of Regional Plan of Action on implementing the KL Declaration on Ageing: Empowering Older Persons in ASEAN]		

SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT					
ASCC Blueprint 2025		Regional Initiatives	Lead Country	Timeline	Potential partner
KRAs	Strategic measures				
D.2 D.4	D.2.3 D.4.2	26. Strengthening Social Protection during Emergencies for Vulnerable Groups (Including Children, Women, and Persons with Disabilities) through Capacity Building and Certification of ASEAN in Disaster Management*	Indonesia	-	
B.3 E.1	B.3.1 E.1.8	27. Establishment of an ASEAN Network of Family Development [Framework and Action Plan for Nutrition 2018-2030. Strategic Thrust 2]**	Philippines	-	
B.1	B1.1	28. Defining the social welfare system in ASEAN*	Philippines	-	
E.3	E.3.3	29. Digital innovation in the delivery social welfare services for social inclusion*	Philippines	-	

A.2	A.2.4	30. ASEAN Masterplan for Women's Development*	Singapore/ Viet Nam/ Brunei Darussalam	2021-2025	
B.3	B.3.7	31. Roadmap for the Elimination of Bullying in ASEAN*	Singapore / Viet Nam/ Brunei Darussalam	2021-2023	
B.3	B.3.3 B.3.4	32. ASEAN Outstanding Social Welfare and Development Awards (AOSWADA)*	Thailand	On-going	
A.2 D.2	A.2.1 D.2.3	33. Regional Assessment of social protection framework in the context of pandemic, including social protection for older persons in ASEAN Community*	Viet Nam	-	
D.1 D.2	D.1.1 D.2.3	34. Strengthening social protection during disasters (including pandemic) - item 5.f.1 [ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework Broad Strategy 5] *	Philippines		
B.3 E.1	B.3.1 B.3.2 E.18	35. Accelerating efforts to implement regional strategies to prevent and combat trafficking in persons under the Bohol Trafficking in Persons Work Plan 2017-2020 through, but not limited to: a. Regional workshops and forums on prevention strategies to combat trafficking in persons along community-based protection system and community engagement; involvement in preventing and addressing TIP; effective communication strategies to address root causes of TIP [Thematic area A] b. Sharing of best practices through case studies, study visits and other relevant activities on identification of the trends on the demand side of trafficking in persons and on existing victim-witness protection program, among others [Thematic area A] c. Development of effective mechanism programs for the protection and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking, including migrant children focusing development on education and health services [Thematic area B]			

B.3 E:1	B.3.1 E.1.1	36. Regional study on impacts of 4IR on women, children, youths, the elderly/older persons, persons with disabilities, migrant workers, ethnic minority groups, and vulnerable and marginalised groups [Culture of Prevention (CoP Work Plan) Thrust 2, Focal priority 2.3]	Thailand	2025	
B.1	B.1.2	37. Study on vulnerable and marginalised groups in AMS to identify the most-needy groups [Framework and Action Plan for Nutrition 2018-2030 Strategic Thrust 1]	Thailand		WFP
D.4	D.4.1	38. Formulate the Standard of Procedure on the distribution of food in emergency relief (proposed activity moved from SOM-AMAF matrix of areas of cooperation on food security and nutrition) [Framework and Action Plan for Nutrition 2018-2030 Strategic Thrust 2]			
D.1 D.4	D.1.1 D.4.1	39. Advancing social protection in ASEAN towards building resiliency and achieving sustainable development in line with the ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework, through regional coordinated efforts along, but not limited to these areas:			
D.1 D.4	D.1.3 D.4.1	a. Development of gender and disability inclusive resilience plans including risk assessments, emergency response plans, and recovery and rehabilitation plans, and allocate resources, and ensure active involvement of persons with disabilities, particularly children, women, youth and elderly/older persons [item 2.a.4]; and guidelines on social protection for the elderly, especially older women with focus on financial security during old-age [item 2.c.2]			
D.1	D.1.2	b. Monitoring Impact and gathering data: Impact 1 on Reduced Risks: number of programmes which provide cash assistance to vulnerable group of people and Impact 2 on Reduce Vulnerabilities: proportion of national budget spent on Social Protection programme [item 2.a.5]			

D.4	D.4.2	c. Promoting Regional dialogues and joint analysis on urgent social protection responses through facilitating peer learning and dissemination of good practices with respect to short term social protection response and medium-term social protection system building [item 2.a.5]			
D.5	D.5.5	d. Improving the data required for assessing disaster risk exposure and financing solutions and harnessing risk advisory expertise to provide advice and design innovative insurance and risk financing solutions. [5.1.5]			
E.2	E.2.1 E.2.7 E.2.9	40. Development, implementation and monitoring of the Road Map to Implement Ha Noi Declaration on Social Work and the work plans of the ASEAN Social Work Consortium Work Plan 2021-2025 and ASEAN Training, Centre for Social Work and Social Welfare that focus on policy and legislation***	Viet Nam		

Note: * denotes an activity that are endorsed by the AMS for consideration in the SOMSWD Work Plan 2021-2025

**denotes an activity carried over from the 2016-2020 workplan as endorsed by the AMS

*** Viet Nam is willing to lead related activities [VN]

Annex 2. ASEAN, Regional, and Global Frameworks

Theme	ASEAN	Regional (Asia-Pacific)	Global
Overarching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN Social-Cultural Community Blueprint 2025 (2016) • Declaration on Gender-Responsive Implementation of ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and SDGs • ASEAN Plan of Action on Culture of Prevention (CoP) (lead on Thrust 2 of the Culture of Prevention (CoP) Work Plan • ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework 2020 • Ha Noi Declaration on Strengthening Social Work Towards Cohesive and Responsive Community in ASEAN (2020) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Roadmap for Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific (2017) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) [legal] • International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (1966) [legal] • 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)
Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening Social Protection on Vulnerable Children in ASEAN (2019) • ASEAN Declaration on the Rights of Children in the Context of Migration (2019) • ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2015) [legal] • ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on the Elimination of Violence Against Children (2015) • ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Education for out-of-school Children and Youth (2016) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratification of ILO Fundamental Conventions on Child Labour by Asia-Pacific countries • Towards A Region Where Every Child Counts: Siem Reap – Angkor Declaration of the Seventh East Asia And Pacific Ministerial Consultation on Children (2005) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) • A world Fit for Children (2009)

Disability Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bali Declaration on the Enhancement of the Role and Participation of Persons with Disabilities in ASEAN Community (2011) • ESCAP Resolution 68/7: Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022 (2012) • Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific (2012) • Beijing Declaration, including the Action Plan to Accelerate the Implementation of the Incheon Strategy (2017) • Mobilisation Framework of the ASEAN Decade of Persons with Disabilities (2011) • ASEAN Enabling Masterplan 2025: Mainstreaming the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2018) • Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006) [legal] • United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (2019)
Ageing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brunei Darussalam Declaration on Strengthening Family Institution: Caring for the Elderly (2010) • Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Ageing: Empowering Older Persons in ASEAN (2015) • Strengthening Social Protection to Address Challenges of Ageing Societies (2017) • Report of the Asia-Pacific Intergovernmental Meeting on the Third Review and Appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (2017) • Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (2002) • GA Resolution 74/125: Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing (2020) • ECOSOC Resolution 2020/8: Modalities for the fourth review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002 (2020)
Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection (2013) • Regional Framework and Action Plan to Implement the ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection (2015) • AMMSWD Joint Statement on Mitigating Impacts of COVID-19 on Vulnerable Groups in ASEAN (2020) • ESCAP Resolution 67/8 “Strengthening social protection systems in Asia and the Pacific” (2011) • ESCAP Resolution 74/11 on “Strengthening regional cooperation to tackle inequality in all its forms in Asia and the Pacific” (2017) • Action Plan to Strengthen Regional Cooperation on Social Protection in Asia and the Pacific (2020) • ILO Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, No. 102 (1952) [legal] • International Labour Organisation Social Protection Floors Recommendation, No. 202 (2012)

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