

ASEAN SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY BLUEPRINT 2025 BASELINE STUDY BRIEF REPORT



one vision
one identity
one community



ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint 2025 Baseline Study

—— Brief Report ——

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. The ASEAN Secretariat is based in Jakarta, Indonesia.

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FOREWORD

As mandated by the ASCC Blueprint 2025, an ASCC Results Framework was developed and consulted with the ASCC Sectoral Bodies in 2018. Following the endorsement of the ASCC Results Framework, a Baseline Study has been conducted to provide a clear reference point on the state-of-affairs of the implementation of the ASCC Blueprint 2025. The main activity of the Baseline Study was to collect and gather data, information, and figures on the baseline for the Key Performance Indicators listed in the ASCC Results Framework.



As we continuously work to develop a robust and effective Monitoring and Evaluation system for the ASCC Blueprint 2025, we have continued to receive active contribution, support and positive responses from the ASCC Council, the Senior Officials' Committee for the ASCC (SOCA) and all fifteen (15) ASCC sectoral bodies. It is understood that exploring ways of improving work plans, including looking at how the outputs will eventually lead to the actual achievement of ASCC objectives, are our collective responsibilities.

Along with this commitment is the issue of data availability and capacity for data collection as we need good data for evidence-based decision making. However, let us not forget that at the end of the day, it is the way that the data are used to influence policies that matter. In the same manner that the ASCC Blueprint 2025 will only succeed if we have the right combination of regional initiatives and greater commitment at implementation and policy coordination at the national level.

I would like to extend my appreciation to ASEAN Member States for the work and also for the support given through the ASEAN Development Fund in the development of this report.

KUNG PHOAK

Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN
for ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Consistent with the key monitoring and evaluation (M&E) cycle activities outlined in the Guide to M&E of the ASCC Blueprint 2025, a Baseline Report of the ASCC Blueprint 2025 was developed in 2019-2020 upon the adoption of the ASEAN Results Framework indicators. The Baseline Report establishes the baseline status for several policy indicators that have been tracking progress toward an ASEAN Community that engages and benefits its peoples, and toward developing a community that is inclusive, sustainable, resilient, and dynamic. The Baseline Report will serve as a reference tool to assess ASEAN's progress in realising the ASEAN Community Vision 2025.

The report was a collaborative product of ASEAN Secretariat and National team at every ASEAN Member States under the guidance of Senior Official Committee of ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (SOCA). It was made possible by support from the ASEAN Development Fund.

Sincere appreciation goes to the following for their technical contribution to this report:

- ▶ To SOCA leaders and focal points, for invaluable time and efforts to provide data and information, share insights, review and provide constructive feedback to the report.
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ACRONYMS

AADMER	ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response
AATHP	ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution
ACCSM	ASEAN Cooperation on Civil Service Matters
ACDM	ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management
ACMP	ASEAN Communications Master Plan
ACSS	ASEAN Community Statistical System
ACW	ASEAN Committee on Women
ACWC	ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children
AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
AHA Centre	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance
AMD	ASCC Monitoring Division
AMS	ASEAN Member States
APHDA	ASEAN Post-2015 Health Development Agenda
APSC	ASEAN Political-Security Community
ASCC	ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASOEN	Asean Senior Officials on the Environment
ASPEN	ASEAN Strategic Plan on Environment
AWGCW	ASEAN Working Group on Chemicals and Waste
CID	Culture and Information Division
CPR	Committee of Permanent Representatives to ASEAN
CRD	Community Relations Division
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DMHA	Disaster Management and Humanitarian Division
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSC	ASEAN Deputy Secretary-General

ED	Environment Division
EU	European Union
EYSD	Education, Youth, and Sport Division
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HADR	Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief
HD	Health Division
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
KRA	Key Result Area
LCSD	Labour and Civil Service Division
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MTR	Midterm Review
NEET rate	Share of Youth Not in Education, Employment, or Training
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PCPMD	Programme Cooperation and Project Management Division
PEGD	Poverty Eradication and Gender Division
PoU	Prevalence of Undernourishment
ROK	Republic of Korea
RVA	Risk and Vulnerability Guidelines
SASOP	Standby Arrangements and Standard Operating Procedures
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SG	ASEAN Secretary-General
SLOM	Senior Labour Officials Meeting
SOCA	Senior Officials Committee for the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community
SOCCOM	Coordinating Conference on the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community
SOMCA	Senior Officials Meeting on Culture and Arts
SOMED	Senior Officials Meeting on Education

SOMHD	Senior Officials Meeting on Health Development
SOMRI	Senior Officials Meeting Responsible for Information
SOMRDPE	Senior Officials Meeting on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication
SOMS	Senior Officials Meeting on Sports
SOMSWD	Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development
SOMHD	Senior Officials Meeting on Health Development
SOMY	Senior Officials Meeting on Youth
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPS	Social Protection Strategies
TOR	Terms of Reference
UHC SCI	Universal Health Coverage Service Coverage Index
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organisation

1. Study Approach and Objectives

1.1 Activity Description

Over the last several years, ASEAN Member States (AMS) have witnessed significant progress in the areas of human and sustainable development. Poverty in the region has declined dramatically, overall living standards have improved significantly, and the quality of health services and education has grown substantially. AMS are experiencing the benefits of a growing workforce, an expanding middle class, and increasing urban development (e.g., population growth, infrastructure improvements, and lifestyle advancements). Despite this progress, much remains to be achieved by AMS to eradicate poverty and deliver sustainable socio-cultural and human development.

The ASCC Blueprint 2025 (hereafter called the Blueprint) is the strategy and planning mechanism of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) to develop and strengthen coherent policy frameworks and institutions to advance human development, social justice and rights, social protection and welfare, environmental sustainability and ASEAN awareness, and to narrow the development gap. The Blueprint is an instrumental tool for fostering dialogues, boosting regional cooperation between AMS, and addressing a variety of international conventions. It supports AMS by considering their intentions and commitments to reach national goals and targets under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The previous ASCC Blueprint covered 2009-2015, whereas the ASCC Blueprint 2025 was adopted by ASEAN Leaders at the 27th ASEAN Summit on 22 November 2015 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and covers the period 2016-2025.

1.2 Study Objectives

The ASCC Baseline Study (hereafter called the Baseline Study) provides ASEAN Pillars and relevant stakeholders with a clear reference on the state of the Blueprint's implementation. The Baseline Study establishes the baseline status for policy indicators used to track progress toward an ASEAN Community that engages and benefits its peoples, and toward developing a community that is inclusive, sustainable, resilient, and dynamic. The Baseline Study will serve as a reference tool to assess ASEAN's progress in realising the ASEAN Community Vision 2025—the core document of ASEAN

that reflects the aspirations of the next generation of ASEAN nationals. Information generated from the Baseline Study will be translated into practical communications materials to raise awareness about the ASSC at the national and regional levels.

1.3 Relevance of the Study

The ASSC Blueprint 2025 is the strategy and planning mechanism for achieving joint progress by AMS on social and cultural development by 2025. To clearly measure progress—and to understand social and cultural developments in AMS, the Blueprint has outlined a Results Framework mechanism to monitor and assess development results.

The vision of the AMS is to realise an ASEAN Community that reflects the following five Vision Statements:

- A. ENGAGES AND BENEFITS THE PEOPLE:** *A committed, participative and socially responsible community through an accountable and inclusive mechanism for the benefit of all ASEAN peoples, upheld by the principles of good governance.*
- B. INCLUSIVE:** *An inclusive community that promotes high quality of life, equitable access to opportunities for all and promotes and protects human rights of women, children, youths, the elderly/older persons, persons with disability, migrant workers, and vulnerable and marginalized groups;*
- C. SUSTAINABLE:** *A sustainable community that promotes social development and environmental protection through effective mechanisms to meet the current and future needs of the peoples.*
- D. RESILIENT:** *A resilient community with enhanced capacity and capability to adapt and respond to social and economic vulnerabilities, disasters, climate change as well as emerging threats, and challenges.*
- E. DYNAMIC:** *A dynamic and harmonious community that is aware and proud of its identity, culture, and heritage with the strengthened ability to innovate and proactively contribute to the global community.*

These five Vision Statements of the Blueprint have been broken down into 18 Key Result Areas (KRAs), analysis of which comprise the subsequent section and sub-sections of this Baseline Study:

A. Engages and Benefits the People

- A.1. Engaged stakeholders in ASEAN processes
- A.2. Empowered people and strengthened institutions

B. Inclusive

- B.1. Reducing barriers
- B.2. Equitable access for all
- B.3. Promotion and protection of Human Rights

C. Sustainable

- C.1. Conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources
- C.2. Environmentally sustainable cities
- C.3. Sustainable climate
- C.4. Sustainable consumption and production

D. Resilient

- D.1. A disaster resilient ASEAN that is able to anticipate, respond, cope, adapt, and build back better, smarter, and faster
- 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.3. A climate adaptive ASEAN with enhanced institutional and human capacities to adapt to the impacts of climate change
- D.4. Strengthened 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.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.6. Endeavor towards a “drug-free” ASEAN

E. Dynamic

- E.1. Towards an open and adaptive ASEAN
- E.2. Towards a creative, innovative, and responsive ASEAN
- E.3. Engender a culture of entrepreneurship in ASEAN

To implement these five Vision Statements, the Blueprint defined 109 Strategic Measures (SM) describing the planned strategic actions to realise the KRAs.

The ASCC Council is responsible for overseeing the Blueprint's implementation. The Senior Officials Committee for the ASCC (SOCA) and Sectoral Bodies are the principal Bodies responsible for coordinating and supporting matters that require cross-Sectoral or cross-Pillar collaboration. The Blueprint employs strategies and approaches to maximise the role of ASEAN's organs and Bodies, encourage stakeholder engagement, and enhance capacity-building mechanisms.

The Blueprint uses a Results-Based Management (RBM) approach with a Logic Model (a.k.a., the Results Framework) to clarify its operationalisation. The Logic Model was endorsed at the 26th Meeting of SOCA, held on 15-16 May 2019. The Results Framework specified 32 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that were prepared and discussed by relevant Sectoral Bodies.

This Baseline Study is a reference point for tracking progress of against the 32 KPIs, organised in sections reflecting the Blueprint's 18 KRAs.

2. Main Findings

A committed, participative, and socially responsible community through an accountable and inclusive mechanism for the benefit of all ASEAN peoples, upheld by the principles of good governance.

2.1. Engages and Benefits the People

The first Vision Statement is a call for ASSC to develop a mechanism that will benefit all of ASEAN's peoples. It will do so by encouraging regional cooperation through a multitude of multi-Sectoral and multi-stakeholder platforms, and by encouraging the participation and inclusion of special interests and vulnerable target groups so that they will increasingly have opportunities to participate and make their specific needs and voices heard.

These groups can participate in platforms, engage in Sectoral or thematic dialogues, and collaborate with other stakeholders, such as governmental organisations, non-governmental organisations, academic institutions, civil society organisations, bilateral and multilateral development partners, regional and sub-regional organisations, and the Private Sector, among others. These platforms are a key mechanism for engaging stakeholders and achieving stronger governance and effectiveness, and for strengthening institutional capacities, policies, and results for various socio-economic sectors in ASEAN.

2.1.1. Engaged Stakeholders in ASEAN processes

Strengthened engagement, commitment, and the participation of stakeholders to involve individuals at all levels of ASEAN will identify and produce solutions and benefits for all of ASEAN's peoples. AMS have committed to engage in regional collaboration in a variety of Sectors to improve the quality of life of ASEAN's peoples. These collaborations happen through dialogue in sectoral negotiation and partnership platforms, and have led to joint declarations, joint statements, and other policy-reinforcing joint commitments. Depending on the legal nature of such declarations and statements, individual AMS have been integrating these commitments into national policies.

KPI 1: Increased engagement i.e. number of negotiation and partnership forums between diverse stakeholders in ASEAN Member States promoting ASEAN initiatives.

Target: By 2025, increased engagement of the entities listed in Annex 2 of the ASEAN Charter and the list of accredited stakeholders, and stakeholders in process of being accredited, in promoting ASCC-related initiatives.

Baseline

		2016 (Baseline)	2017	2018	2019	2020 (May)
ASEAN accredited stakeholders	Parliamentary	1	2	2	2	TBD
	Business organizations	19	14	15	15	TBD
	Think tanks and academic institutions	2	2	2	2	TBD
	Accredited civil society organizations	53	41	43	44	TBD
	Other stakeholders	4	7	7	9	TBD
ASEAN stakeholders in process of accreditation (all categories)		X	X	X	X	14

Table 1. ASEAN Stakeholders.

Source: CRD List of ASEAN Accredited Stakeholders in 2016 & Matrix of Pending Applications of Entities Associated with ASEAN.

Baseline Engagement Level:

No. of ASCC Workplans: 15, Baseline 2020.

No. of MoUs Entered into by ASCC: 54 before 2016, 37 Declarations/Statements between 2016-2020.

No. of ASEAN Accredited Stakeholders: 79, Baseline 2016.

No. of ASEAN Stakeholders in Accreditation Process: 14, as of May 2020.

To measure stakeholder engagement, the Baseline Study counted the number of workplans and memorandums of understanding related to negotiations and partnership forums for stakeholders to engage, discuss, and debate Sectoral issues and challenges experienced in the ASEAN region.

It is important for ASEAN that its stakeholders have experiences that reinforce the value of their collaborations with ASEAN for achieving their organisational goals. Stakeholders will receive an annual online survey to ascertain the quality of their experiences.

KPI 2a. Level of satisfaction on a scale of 1 to 4 on the quality of engagement in ASEAN of a representative sample of diverse AMS stakeholders.

Target: Level of satisfaction on the quality of engagement in ASEAN of a representative sample of diverse AMS stakeholders reaches 2 or higher for all AMS.

Baseline

Level of satisfaction on a scale of 1 to 4 on the quality of engagement in ASEAN
92 responses

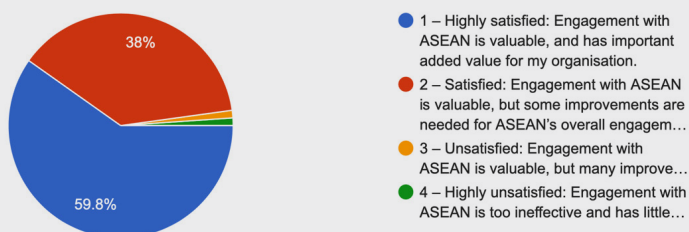


Figure 1. ASEAN Stakeholder Satisfaction Level (2020).

Source: ASCC Baseline Survey (full results and questionnaires available from AMD).

According to the survey, 59.4% of respondents were highly satisfied, 37.6% were satisfied, 2% were unsatisfied, and 1% were highly unsatisfied with their ASEAN engagements. Meanwhile 42.6% of respondents reported that their satisfaction with ASEAN was unchanged and 57.4% reported that their satisfaction had increased compared to previous years.

Since there was no data for KPI 2a in 2016, an inaugural survey was conducted in September 2020 to establish a baseline year. As of October 2020, 101 diverse organisations covering a variety of areas have submitted responses. Ninety-seven percent rated as satisfactory or highly satisfactory the quality of their ASEAN engagements.

2.1.2. Governance Effectiveness

Strengthened collaboration, dialogue, and consensus among stakeholders influences effective governance in AMS and improves implementation of national-level policies. The World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) annually report progress on aggregate and individual governance indicators for over 200 countries. One WGI indicator, government effectiveness, used as KPI 2b for the Baseline Study, captures perceptions of the quality of public service, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressure, the quality of policy formulation and

implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies. AMS scores for governance effectiveness ranged from -2.5 (weak) to 2.5 (strong). Although there were differences in Governance Effectiveness between AMS, the ASEAN average was 0.245 in 2016 and improved in 2017 and 2018.

KPI 2b: Maintained or increased Government Effectiveness measured under the World Governance Indicators.

Target: Narrowed gap between the top group and the remaining ASEAN Member States in comparison with the baseline year 2016.

Baseline:

Government Effectiveness for AMS :

Based on https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/				Based on AMS report on KPI Cat. 1		
AMS	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Brunei Darussalam	1.08	1.14	1.25	1.08	1.14	1.25
Cambodia	-0.69	-0.66	-0.57	-0.69	-0.66	-0.57
Indonesia	0.01	0.04	0.18	0.01	0.04	0.18
Lao PDR	-0.40	-0.38	-0.67	-0.4	-0.38	-0.67
Malaysia	0.87	0.83	1.08	0.87	0.83	1.08
Myanmar	-0.98	-1.05	-1.07	-0.98	-1.05	-1.07
Philippines	-0.01	-0.05	0.05	-0.01	-0.05	0.05
Singapore	2.21	2.22	2.23	2.21	2.22	2.23
Thailand	0.34	0.38	0.35	0.34	0.38	0.35
Viet Nam	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0
Average	0.24	0.25	0.28	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 2. ASEAN Member States World Governance Indicator Scores.
Source: <https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/> and AMS Report on KPI Cat.1

2.1.3. ASEAN Secretariat Contributions

The ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC), in its role as the convening and coordinating authority for negotiating and partnership forums, has organised its work in outcome documents, programs, projects, and activities, all of which led to memorandums of understanding and resolutions in a variety of Sectors. It is assumed that ASEAN will enhance its effectiveness, relevance, and impact as an international organisation by increasing its activity and engagement with stakeholders, leading to more MoUs and policy changes at the AMS level.

KPI 3: Increased number of ASEAN outcome documents, programs, and activities under the ASCC, developed or implemented with stakeholder engagement.

Target: Increased number of ASEAN outcome documents, programs, and activities under the ASCC, developed or implemented with stakeholder engagement.

Baseline:

Baseline is 2020.

Sectoral Body	Outcome Documents	Programs	Activities		
			To Be Implemented	Ongoing	Completed
ASOEN	12	5	97	121	29
COP-AATHP	7	8	21	28	0
ACDM	14	6	20	39	15
SOMRI	7	15	0	21	1
SOMCA	6	7	14	30	0
SOMSWD	8	8	23	14	21
SOMRDPE	8	8	14	5	15
ACW	11	6	14	7	8
ACWC	24	8	15	10	14
SOMHD	17	20	5	63	36
ACCSM	2	6	9	10	25
SLOM	7	4	5	37	31
SOMS	1	4	6	30	0
SOMY	4	4	14	26	5
SOM-ED	6	5	6	18	42

Table 3. Outcome Documents, Programs, and Activities by Program Area, 2016 to 2020.

Source: CRD Tool 1 (Framework for Reporting on ASCC Sectoral Body Implementation, List of Outcome Documents of ASCC 15 Sectoral Bodies 2016 to Sept. 2020).

2.1.4. Empowered People and Strengthened Institutions

Participating government authorities and stakeholders in AMS have committed, through ASEAN membership, to strengthen their institutional capacities for regional- and national-level policy formulation, empower ASEAN's peoples, and strengthen ASEAN institutions. Through national-level qualitative reporting, AMS inform ASEAN of their institutional capacities, number of ASCC-related programs, and accredited stakeholders.

Although KPI 4 (Table 4) is a national-level indicator that requires detailed reporting on specific capacities, its purpose is to promote ASEAN identity. As comprehensive national-level data was not available for the Baseline Study, measuring results at the regional level required using proxy data, assuming

that increased activity at the regional level would have a positive impact on institutional capacity at the national level.

KPI 4: Increase institutional capacities for AMS through policies, measures, and initiatives that raise awareness of ASEAN Community building and public engagement.

Target: Increased awareness of ASEAN integration by 2025, demonstrated by improved results identified by the Poll of ASEAN Awareness.

Baseline:

Media Type	2016 (Baseline)	2017	2018	2019
Programs	2	2	2	2
TV programs	855	731	-	275
Infotainment programs	7	7	8	8
TV advertorial plugs	-	-	50	-

Table 4. Programs, Stories, Etc., Promoting ASEAN Identity Produced and Disseminated, by Year.
Source: CID Records.

2.2. Inclusive

An inclusive community that promotes high quality of life, equitable access to opportunities for all and promotes and protects human rights of women, children, youths, the elderly/older persons, persons with disabilities, migrant workers, and vulnerable and marginalised groups.

2.2.1. Reducing Barriers

Under the Blueprint, reducing barriers relates to promoting an inclusive society that benefits from adequate social protections. This is particularly important for strengthening the resilience of poor, marginalised, and vulnerable groups, and is considered a key element in the worldwide promotion of human well-being and sustainable economic development.

Social Protection

Strengthening social protection has been a central focus for ASEAN Summit and Ministerial meetings. Social protection policies help vulnerable groups prevent, mitigate, or cope with shocks and negative impacts on their livelihoods. In addition to increased social resilience, progress on social

protection KPIs under the Blueprint is expected to lead to increased equality in labour markets, which have been affected by challenges coming from poverty, exploitation, marginalised and vulnerable groups, and labour mobility. Such policies target assisting the poor, people at risk, or vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, older people, youth, women, children, the undernourished, victims of disasters, migrant workers, and other vulnerable families and communities.

The Baseline Study established starting measurements for four KPIs (Table 5) that track the Blueprint's progress on social protection policies:

- **KPI 5a:** Number of AMS with institutionalised Social Protection Strategies (SPS), as endorsed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB).
- **KPI 5b:** Increased proportion of identified target groups in AMS compared to the respective total number of people receiving social protection benefits.
- **KPI 7:** Increased regional policies, strategies, and programs mainstreaming the promotion and protection of Human Rights for identified target groups in AMS, as demonstrated by **KPI 7b**, the proportion of target groups receiving social protection benefits.

These KPIs were developed in accordance with the Regional Framework and Action Plan to Implement the ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection. Adopting the definition of the Asian Development Bank, the Social Protection Strategy (SPS) covers five elements:

1. Labour market policies and programs designed to generate employment, improve working conditions, and promote efficient operations.
2. Social insurance programs to cushion the risks associated with unemployment, ill health, disabilities, work-related injuries, and old age.
3. Social assistance and welfare service programs for vulnerable groups with inadequate means of support, including single mothers, the homeless, or physically or mentally challenged people.
4. Micro- and area-based schemes to address vulnerability at the community level, including micro-insurance, agricultural insurance, social funds, and programs to manage natural disasters.
5. Child protection to ensure the healthy and productive development of children.

KPI 5a: Number of AMS with institutionalized Social Protection Strategies (SPS), as endorsed by the ADB.

Target: Implementation of institutionalized SPS by all 10 AMS.

KPI 5b: Increased proportion of identified target groups in AMS receiving social protection benefits.

Target (Proposed by Baseline Team): All 10 AMS by 2025 will have an increased ratio of actual to potential beneficiaries of social protection programs.

KPI 7: Increased number of regional policies, strategies, and programmes mainstreaming the promotion and protection of Human Rights for identified target groups in AMS.

KPI 7b: Proportion of target groups receiving social protection benefits.

Target (Proposed by Baseline Team): All 10 AMS by 2025 can demonstrate mainstreamed Human Rights that protect all identified groups through an increased proportion of target groups receiving social protection benefits.

Baseline

Country	Indicator 5a			Total Social Protection Expenditure, as % GDP	Indicator 5b	Indicator 7b
	SPI by Social Insurance, Social Assistance, and Labour Market Programmes	Social Insurance Ratio	Social Assistance Ratio		Labour Market Programs Ratio	SPI Breadth (% Of Potential Beneficiaries Provided with Benefits)
Brunei Darussalam	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cambodia	0.1	0.5	N/A	0.8	42.5	1.3
Indonesia	1.4	0.6	0.1	2.1	90.4	2.3
Lao PDR	0.7	0.1	N/A	0.8	33.5	2.3
Malaysia	4.3	0.1	N/A	4.2	9.1	48.7
Myanmar	2.7*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Philippines	1.8	0.8	N/A	2.9	117.6	2.2
Singapore	4.8	1.1	0.3	5.3	103.2	6
Thailand	1.7	0.5	N/A	4.1	96.3	2.29
Viet Nam	3.6	0.4	0.1	6.3	90.3	4.6

Table 5. Social Protection Indices for AMS, 2015.

Source: <https://spi.adb.org/spidmz/>

* Data as of 2018

To establish a baseline for KPI 5a, a proxy was applied by referring to the ADB Social Protection Indicator (SPI) by Social Insurance, Social Assistance, and Labour Market Programs.¹ The objective of the SPI is to have an internationally comparable database of government-financed social protection programs

1 <https://spi.adb.org/spidmz/>

that tracks expenditures, coverage, size of benefits, and the distributional impacts on poverty and gender.

The proportion of target groups receiving social protection benefits (KPI 5b) is tracked by the ADB through the SPI 'breadth', which measures the ratio of actual to potential beneficiaries of social protection programs. Baseline figures were established for 2015.

ADB SPIs are also a concrete measure reflecting strengthened mechanisms that promote and protect the Human Rights of target groups that contribute to increased equitable treatment for all (KPI 7b). It is measured through the SPI 'depth' (social protection benefits of each actual beneficiary as % of GDP per capita).

2.2.2. Equitable Access for All

In the ASEAN region, unequal access to basic services, such as health care and education, have contributed to widening inequalities, especially in income and wealth. There is a high return on investments in human capital development—such as nutrition, access to health services, quality education, life-long learning, jobs, and skills for people—that will contribute significantly to stronger social and economic progress.

The KPIs in Table 6 that track increased access to basic services are:

- **KPI 6a:** Decreased prevalence of undernourishment (%).
- **KPI 6b:** Nutrition indicators:
 - Reduced prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age.
 - Reduced prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age.
 - Reduced prevalence of underweight in children under 5 years of age.
 - Reduced prevalence of overweight in children under 5 years of age.
- **KPI 6c:** Average years of total schooling among people aged 15-24, as well as those aged 25 and above.
- **KPI 6d:** Increased coverage of essential health services, regardless of household income, expenditure, wealth, place of residence, or gender.
- **KPI 6e:** Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements, inadequate housing, or danger zones as defined by national laws, policies, or regulations.

KPI 6a: Decreased prevalence of undernourishment (%)

Target: Decreased gap between the lowest and highest percentage in ASEAN countries.

Baseline

AMS	PoU value 2016
Brunei Darussalam	3.1
Cambodia	17.2
Indonesia	8.6
Lao PDR	16.7
Malaysia	2.6
Myanmar	10.6
Philippines	13.5
Singapore	NA
Thailand	7.8
Viet Nam	9.4
Average	10.11

Table 6. Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU) in AMS.
Source: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SN.ITK.DEFC.ZS>.

(The gap between the highest and lowest figures for AMS as per the 2016 baseline is 14.6% [Cambodia, 17.2%; Malaysia, 2.6%]).

Undernourishment

Reducing undernourishment (KPI 6a, Table 6) is a core contributor reducing poverty in the ASEAN region. Good nutrition is the cornerstone for survival, health, and development. Well-nourished children perform better in school, grow into healthy adults, and in turn give their children a better start in life.

Nutrition

The status of nutritional values in AMS, with a goal of reducing the impact of malnutrition, will be measured by KPI 6b, which addresses the second Sustainable Development Goal (SDG): ending hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture:

i. Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age

Stunting is low height for age. Stunting is caused by chronic a nutrient deficiency or illness.

ii. Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age.

Wasting is defined as a low weight for age. Wasting is caused by acute food shortages or disease and is correlated with under-5 mortality.

iii. Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age.

The prevalence of underweight children under five years of age is defined as the percent of children aged 0 to 59 months who weigh less than two standard deviations below the median weight for their age group in the international reference population.

iv. Prevalence of overweight children under 5 years of age.

The prevalence of overweight in children is defined as the percent of children less than five years who are overweight for their age, e.g., the number of children aged 0 to 59 months whose z-score is over two standard deviations above the median weight-for-height specified by the WHO Child Growth Standards.

These KPIs are monitored by national Ministries of Health and UNICEF. ASEAN stakeholders, dialogue partners, and AMS have developed several initiatives to achieve these KPIs, including addressing health implications in the pursuit of economic progress and political stability. The relevance of the link between health and economic progress can be seen when looking at the consequences of the global COVID-19 pandemic. Health interventions in the Food and Agricultural Regulatory Sectors are of critical importance to ensure nutrition security. Efforts to localise and implement activities that are nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive should be undertaken, according to the needs of each AMS and the region as a whole. Implementing programs to ensure healthy lifestyles must be enhanced as ASEAN further consolidates its inclusive, people-oriented, and people-centered community-building process.

KPI 6b: Nutrition indicators: reduced prevalence of stunted, wasting, underweight and overweight children under 5 years of age.

Target: Decreased gap between the lowest and highest percentage in ASEAN countries.

Baseline

AMS	Stunting (%)	Wasting (%)	Underweight (%)	Overweight (%)
Brunei Darussalam	19.7 (2009)	2.9 (2009)	9.6 (2009)	8.3 (2009)
Cambodia	39.8 (2010)	11.4 (2010)	23.9 (2014)	1.9 (2010)
Indonesia	36.4 (2013)	13.5 (2013)	19.9 (2013)	11.5 (2013)
Lao PDR	35.5 (2015)	9.7 (2015)	25.5 (2015)	2.5 (2015)
Malaysia	20.7 (2016)	11.5 (2016)	13.7 (2016)	6.4 (2016)
Myanmar	29.1 (2016)	7 (2016)	18.9 (2016)	1.4 (2016)
Philippines	33.1 (2015)	6.8 (2015)	21.4 (2015)	3.3 (2015)
Singapore	4.4 (2000)	3.6 (2000)	3.3 (2000)	2.6 (2000)
Thailand	11.27 (2016)	5.75 (2016)	6.7 (2016)	3.59 (2016)
Viet Nam	24.3 (2016)	6.2 (2016)	13.8 (2016)	5.5 (2016)
Average	28.65	7.89	18.18	4.74

Table 6. Nutrition indicators: reduced prevalence of stunted, wasting, underweight and overweight children under 5 years of age

Source: KPI Category 1, as reported by AMS

Access to Basic Services

Increased access to basic services includes increased access to education—a key driver for community building and socio-economic prosperity in the ASEAN region. AMS have shown a strong commitment to the importance of education, for its contribution to nation building and for its importance in developing the intellect and morality of youth. Education's role in promoting political and social harmony is widely valued. There has been a shared commitment to expand educational opportunities available to young people in AMS, notably in the context of achieving the SDGs. Education is seen as foundational for building a more economically integrated ASEAN.

However, there are still differences between education systems in AMS, which to a large extent reflect differences in economic development. While language differences do not relate to economic development, the role of English as a common language in the region, especially among young people, is striking. There are also differences between AMS related to historical development. Higher education systems across the region most obviously reflect these different national legacies.

Increasing access to quality primary and secondary education, as reflected through KPI 6c (Table 8), also concerns the need for improved educational quality, including higher performance standards, more opportunities for lifelong education, and more widespread provision of professional development support. This KPI illustrates improvements in accessibility education in AMS and will be measured by tracking:

- Average years of total schooling for people aged 15 to 24.
- Average years of total schooling for people aged 25 and above.

KPI 6c: Average years of total schooling among: (i) aged 15 to 24, and (ii) aged 25 and above.

Target: Increased numbers compared to the Baseline.

Baseline

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/en/indicators/69706#		Source: AMS report		
AMS	Mean years of schooling (2016)	Expected years of schooling (2016)	Mean years of schooling (2016)	Expected years of schooling (2016)
Brunei Darussalam	9.1	14.5	9.1	14.5
Cambodia	4.7	11.3	4.7	11.7
Indonesia	8	12.9	7.98	12.8
Lao PDR	5.2	11.2	5.2	11.2
Malaysia	10.2	13.7	10.2	13.7
Myanmar	4.9	10	N/A	N/A
Philippines	9.3	12.7	9.3	12.7
Singapore	11.5	16.3	11.65	16.1
Thailand	7.6	14.3	7.6	14.3
Viet Nam	8.1	12.7	8.49	11.45
Average	7.86	12.96	8.2	13.2

Table 8. Expected Years of Total Schooling, Average Years of Total Schooling, Ages 25 and Above, by AMS.
Source: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/indicators/69706#> and AMS Report

Universal Health Coverage

The ASEAN Community is striving toward full coverage of essential health services for every household. According to the WHO, universal health coverage (UHC) ensures that all people and communities receive essential health services, without experiencing financial hardship. UHC is central to the health-related targets of the SDGs.

Access to essential services is a means to progress toward UHC, and is measured by the UHC Service Coverage Index (SCI). The UHC SCI covers four essential health service areas: reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health; infectious diseases; non-communicable diseases; and service capacity and access among the general and most disadvantaged populations [SDG 3.8.1].

KPI 6d: Increased coverage of essential health services, regardless of household income, expenditure, wealth, place of residence, or gender.

Target: Eighty percent UHC service coverage index for individual AMS populations.

Baseline

AMS	SCI
	Baseline 2017
Brunei Darussalam	81
Cambodia	60
Indonesia	57
Lao PDR	51
Malaysia	73
Myanmar	61
Philippines	61
Singapore	86
Thailand	80
Viet Nam	75

Table 9. UHC Service Coverage Index (SCI) for Essential Health Services, on a Scale of 0 to 100, by AMS.
Source: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.UHC.SRVS.CV.XD>

Baseline: 3 AMS [30%] scored 80 or above in UHC SCI.

People Living in Slums

Spatial inequalities are generally expressed as the segregation of certain population groups, and can take the form of poverty as well as inadequate life conditions. Moreover, rapid urbanisation, if not well managed, leads to an increased incidence of informal settlements and poverty. Therefore, to improve policies, it is necessary to identify and quantify the slums of a city. A prosperous and inclusive city can reduce spatial inequalities (SDG 11, UNStats).

The proportion of a population living in slums, informal settlements, inadequate housing, or danger zones is comprised of people living in households lacking at least one of five conditions: access to improved water, access to improved sanitation facilities, sufficient living area (e.g, not overcrowded), durable housing, and security of tenure (SDG 11 metadata, UNStats).

KPI 6e: Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements, inadequate housing, or danger zones, as defined by national laws, policies, or regulations.

Target: Decreased proportion as compared to the baseline, for each AMS.

Baseline

AMS	Source: https://www.sdg.org/datasets/indicator-11-1-1-proportion-of-urban-population-living-in-slums-percent-6/data?orderBy=sources	
	2016 (Baseline)	2016 (Baseline)
Brunei Darussalam	N/A	N/A
Cambodia	47.7	1.60
Indonesia	30.9	21.8 (2014)
Lao PDR	20.8	31.4 (2014)
Malaysia	N/A	N/A
Myanmar	56.6	41 (2014)
Philippines	43.5	38.3 (2014)
Singapore	N/A	N/A
Thailand	24.6	25 (2014)
Viet Nam	14.4	N/A
Average	34.1	N/A

Table 10. Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums, Informal Settlements, or Inadequate Housing, by AMS.

Source: <https://www.sdg.org/datasets/indicator-11-1-1-proportion-of-urban-population-living-in-slums-percent-6/data?orderBy=sources> and Source: AMS Reports on KPI Category 1

2.2.3. Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

Rights of Migrant Workers

The ASEAN Committee on the Implementation of the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (ACMW) has been working to implement the ASEAN Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers. This requires that AMS develop an action plan aligned with the Consensus and to work to implement the Consensus from 2018 to 2025. Progress on the action plan will be regularly reported at ACMW Meetings.

KPI 7: Increased number of regional policies, strategies, or programmes mainstreaming the promotion and protection of Human Rights for identified target groups in AMS.

KPI 7a: Development and implementation of an action plan to implement the ASEAN Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers.

Target: All activities in action plan to be completed by 2025.

Baseline

	2016 (Baseline)	2017	2018	2019
Number/(percent) of projects* implemented or completed under action plans for ASEAN Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of The Rights of Migrant Workers	(0%)	0 (0%)	3 (8%)	5 (13%)
Ongoing/regularly implemented projects*	0	0	10 (26%)	15 (40%)
Planned projects	0	0	25 (66%)	18 (47%)
Total projects from action plan at year end	0	0	38 (100%)	38 (100%)
*Using standard ASEAN definitions, projects or activities are counted as 'ongoing' once, in the year in which they began, once each year they were ongoing, and once as 'completed' in the year they were completed.				

Table 11. Completed Projects Under Action Plan, as % of Total Planned.
Source: LCSD Records.

2.3. Sustainable

A sustainable community that promotes social development and environmental protection through effective mechanisms to meet the people's current and future needs.

2.3.1. Conservation and Sustainable Management of Biodiversity and Natural Resources

Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and Natural Resources

AMS have been well endowed with a unique biodiversity and natural resources base, which, if managed in a sustainable manner, can drive sustainable development in the region. If conserved and used wisely, natural resources and biodiversity can boost economic and tourism development, aid research and technological advancement, and protect against the impact of climate change. Sustainable development can be supported by strengthening regional cooperation; boosting capacity building to promote sustainable terrestrial, marine, and coastal ecosystem management; and preventing and controlling forest and land fires resulting in transboundary haze pollution.

Over the years, there has been a considerable increase in the number of initiatives, resources, and support dedicated to conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources in AMS.

KPI 8: Increased number of regional initiatives regarding conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources in AMS.

Target: Increased number of regional initiatives regarding conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources in AMS.

ASEAN Activities* on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and Natural Resources in AMS	2016 (Baseline)	2017	2018	2019
Ongoing	7	8	10	20
Completed	11	11	8	10

*Using standard ASEAN definitions, projects or activities are counted as 'ongoing' once, in the year in which they began, once each year they were ongoing, and once as 'completed' in the year they were completed.

Table 12. Ongoing and Completed ASEAN Activities on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and Natural Resources in AMS.

Source: Environment Division Records.

ASEAN's work under KPI 8 (Table 12) can be measured by counting ASEAN regional initiatives on conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity

and natural resources in AMS, including regional initiatives, policies to address marine pollution and plastic debris at the source, and indicators under the Roadmap on ASEAN Cooperation Toward Transboundary Haze Pollution Control with Means of Implementation.

2.3.2. Environmentally Sustainable Cities

The population of ASEAN in 2016 reached 634.5 million people, 48.2% of who reside in urban areas. This trend may continue to increase, following growth in the rates of development for new cities, rural-urban migration, rising affluence, and the expectations of the people.² Against this backdrop—and taking into account the changing environment, e.g. climate change, pollution, et.al.—cities in ASEAN are facing numerous challenges to stay environmentally sustainable and livable.

Various programs have been implemented by ASEAN cities to tackle those challenges and improve environmental performance. The ASCC Blueprint 2025 outlined ASEAN’s commitments to ensure that cities and urban areas are environmentally sustainable while meeting people’s social and economic needs. Currently, ASEAN’s Environmentally Sustainable Cities (ESC) Indicators focus on clean land, clean water, clean air, and soon, green space.

KPI 9: Increased number of regional initiatives to promote or achieve environmentally sustainable cities in AMS.

Target: Increased number of regional initiatives.

ASEAN Projects* on Environmentally Sustainable Cities	2016 (Baseline)	2017	2018	2019
Ongoing	1	0	1	1
Completed	2	5	1	2

*Using standard ASEAN definitions, projects or activities are counted as 'ongoing' once, in the year in which they began, once each year they were ongoing, and once as 'completed' in the year they were completed.

Table 13. Ongoing and Completed ASEAN Projects on Environmentally Sustainable Cities.
Source: Environment Division Records.

2 <https://environment.asean.org/awgesc/>

2.3.3. Sustainable Climate

Nationally Determined Contributions to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are commitments by the Parties to the Paris Agreement, including the governments of AMS, to reduce national greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. Under the Paris Agreement, Parties are requested to communicate or update their NDCs by 2020.

The action plans of relevant ASEAN working groups or Sectoral bodies served as an action blueprint for addressing the impact of climate change in ASEAN, ensuring effective cooperation between AMS, and providing information on projects and activities related to:

- Adaptation and Resilience.
- Mitigation.
- Technology Transfer.
- Climate Finance.
- Cross-Sectoral Coordination and Global Partnerships.

ASEAN cooperation on climate change has expanded since the baseline in 2016, as indicated in Table 14. An increase and expansion of the number and type of activities covered by ASEAN's regional climate actions have been noted.

KPI 10: Enhanced capacity of each AMS to achieve its individual Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

Target: Each AMS achieves significant results against its individual target, set as an NDC.

ASEAN climate-change related projects or activities* to achieve individual NDCs, as implemented by AMS.	2016 (Baseline)	2017	2018	2019
Ongoing	1	0	0	5
Completed	3	4	4	9

*Using standard ASEAN definitions, projects or activities are counted as 'ongoing' once, in the year in which they began, once each year they were ongoing, and once as 'completed' in the year they were completed.

Table 14. Ongoing and Completed ASEAN Climate-Change Related Projects/Activities to Achieve NDCs as Implemented by AMS.
Source: Records Environment Division.

Sustainable Consumption and Production

Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) covers the use of services and related products that responds to basic needs and creates a better quality of life. SCP minimises the use of natural resources, toxic materials, waste emissions, and pollutants over the lifecycle of a service or product, so as not to jeopardise the needs of further generations. Integrating sustainable consumption, production strategies, and best practices into national and regional policies– through public-private partnerships and CSR activities, among other things–will promote the adoption of environmentally sound technologies.

Policies that can be counted under this indicator, KPI 11 (Table 15), include the principles or course of actions implemented by AMS or ASEAN (e.g., laws, regulations, guidelines, directives, strategies, et. al.) to promote sustainable consumption and production practices. Institutional arrangements include formal or informal organisational setups (e.g., multi-sectoral, multi-agency body, national/regional network, etc.) that facilitate effective coordination and the implementation of policies.

As the issue of SCP is closely connected with the emerging priority of promoting circular economies, there has been increased interest and support in implementing SCP-related projects and activities. While activities in 2016 were limited to capacity building and preliminary research on waste management, initiatives toward the end of the implementation period of the ASCC Blueprint 2016-2020 will increase in number and variety.

KPI 11: Establish policies and institutional arrangements that incorporate Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) initiatives, including green jobs, in AMS.

Target: Increased number of ASEAN-level activities and programs supporting AMS in building SCP policies and institutional arrangements.

Baseline

	2016 (Baseline)	2017	2018	2019
ASEAN-level activities supporting AMS in building SCP policies and institutional arrangements	3	4	3	7
*Using standard ASEAN definitions, projects or activities are counted as 'ongoing' once, in the year in which they began, once each year they were ongoing, and once as 'completed' in the year they were completed.				

Table 15. ASEAN-Level Activities Supporting AMS in Building SCP Policies and Institutional Arrangements.

2.4. Resilient

A resilient community with enhanced capacity and capability to adapt and respond to social and economic vulnerabilities, disasters, and climate change as well as emerging threats and challenges

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

Environmental Risk and Vulnerability

The ASEAN region, largely due to geographical factors, has a history of frequent natural disasters that have caused tremendous economic and human losses. From earthquakes and tsunamis in Indonesia, to floods in the Mekong delta, to droughts and typhoons, the region has been disaster prone. Since disasters often have regional impacts, adequate levels of preparedness and prevention are required at the regional and sub-regional level. ASEAN has achieved this through the ASEAN Agreement for Disaster Management Emergency Response (AADMER), a legally binding regional agreement that commits AMS to promoting regional cooperation and collaboration to reduce disaster losses and strengthen joint emergency responses to disasters in the region.

Fostering and monitoring progress toward risk and vulnerability reduction starts with the existence of action plans designed to increase capacity and promote implementation aligned with the ASEAN Risk and Vulnerability Guidelines (RVA) at the ASEAN and national levels. AMS are at various levels of implementation for such action plans (KPI 12, Table 16).

KPI 12: Regional and National Action Plans designed to increase capacity and promote implementation that are aligned with the ASEAN Risk and Vulnerability Guidelines (RVA).

Target: For every AMS, RVAs have been deployed—at least at Level 2 for all AMS—to help officials create risk-reduction strategies that identify vulnerabilities, devise mitigation strategies, and ultimately reduce disaster losses.

Baseline

AMS	RVA Level of Achievement (Data collected by DMHA through AMS self-assessments)
Brunei Darussalam	2016: National action plan in place to increase capacity and promote implementation aligned with three RVAs: National Standard Operating Procedure (NASOP) 2012, Brunei Darussalam Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (SNAP) 2012- 2025, and Development of Disaster Management Strategic Policy Framework (DMSPF) 2018.
Cambodia	Sectoral Body Climate Change Adaptation Plan covers RVA issue.
Indonesia	N/A
Lao PDR	N/A
Malaysia	2020: Malaysia developed a National Risk Register for Natural Hazards to inventory historical disasters and project future hazards.
Myanmar	2019: Adopted Management Plans and a National Earthquake Preparedness and Response Plan. 2017: Adopted Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction.
Philippines	N/A
Singapore	Whole-of-Government Integrated Risk Management (WOG-IRM) framework adopted in 2004
Thailand	2015: The National Disaster Risk Management Plan on DRR, put in place by the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation and Ministry of Interior, addressed the RVA issue.
Viet Nam	N/A

Table 16. Level of Implementation and Alignment with Risk Vulnerability Assessments, by AMS.
Source: National Midterm Review Reports.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR)

A multi-faceted, multi-disciplinary, multi-sectoral approach is essential for addressing disaster risk reduction, preparedness, and early response for disasters, and for setting the basis for establishing coordination mechanisms to achieve a substantial reduction in disaster losses in the region. ASEAN activity can be measured by monitoring the number of resolutions resulting from cross-Sectoral platform consultations. Resolutions include joint-declarations, statements, and substantial decisions evolving from cross-Sectoral discussions, meetings, forums, and workshops. Similarly, a good proxy indicator would be counting the number of cross-Sectoral consultation platforms that aim to synergise DRR and HADR efforts in AMS (KPI 13, Table 17).

KPI 13: Increased number of resolutions as a result of cross-Sectoral consultations to synergize Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) in AMS, aligned with the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER).

Target: Maintained or increased number of cross-Sectoral consultation platforms compared to the baseline.

Baseline

	2016 (Baseline)	2017	2018	2019
Resolutions in cross-Sectoral consultation meeting reports, by year	1 (Declaration on One ASEAN One Response)	1 (Endorsement of Work Plan on Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on DRR-CCA)	1 (Establishment of the ACSCC on ASSI)	1 (Plan of Action of the ASEAN DRFI Phase 2 Project).
Cross-Sectoral consultation platforms synergizing Disaster Risk Reduction and Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief in AMS	3 (TWG on CIMIC, JTF on HADR and ACSCC on DRFI)	3 (TWG on CIMIC, JTF on HADR and ACSCC on DRFI)	4 (TWG on CIMIC, JTF on HADR, ACSCC on DRFI and ACSCC on ASSI)	4 (TWG on CIMIC, JTF on HADR, ACSCC on DRFI, and CCCC on ASSI)

Table 17: Resolutions and Consultations on DRR and HADR in AMS.

Source: Records DMHA.

Abbreviations:

ACSCC: ASEAN Cross Sectoral Coordination Committee

DRFI: Disaster Risk and Financing Insurance

ASSI: ASEAN Safe School Initiative

TWG: Technical Working Group

CIMIC: Civil-Military Coordination

2.4.2. A Safer ASEAN that is able to Respond to all Health-related Hazards including Biological, Chemical, and Radiological-nuclear, and Emerging Threats

Strengthening the resilience of ASEAN means ensuring preparations at different levels. The Health Sector should be prepared to deal with shocks and disasters, including by fostering a capability for early warnings, surveillance, response, preparedness, mitigation, and other core capacities. The quality of health systems is imperative for a well-functioning ASEAN economy and socio-cultural community. To this end, the WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) has been a voluntary, collaborative, and multi-Sectoral process to assess a country's capacity to prevent, detect, and rapidly respond to public health risks, whether natural, deliberate, or accidental. The JEE helps countries

identify the most critical gaps in their human and animal health systems to prioritise opportunities for enhanced preparedness and response.

Thirteen core capacities have been assessed: (1) national legislation, policy and financing; (2) coordination and national focal point communications; (3) surveillance; (4) response; (5) preparedness; (6) risk communication; (7) human resources; (8) laboratory capability; (9) points of entry; (10) zoonotic events; (11) food safety; (12) chemical events; and (13) radio/nuclear emergencies.

Background information for interpreting the scores is available in the JEE reports for each AMS, which also supplied source data for the baseline scores in Table 14.

KPI 14: Improved national core capacities in line with the International Health Regulations (IHR) Framework, in response to health-related hazards.

Target: Each AMS meets at least Level 4 of the IHR core capacities.

Baseline

Scores: 1=No Capacity, 2=Limited Capacity, 3=Developed Capacity, 4=Demonstrated Capacity, 5=Sustainable Capacity.

	BN	KH	ID	LA	MY	MM	PH	SG	TH	VN
Baseline	N/A	2016	2017	2017	N/A	2017	2018	2018	2017	2016
National Legislation, Policy, and Financing										
Legislation, laws, regulations, administrative requirements, policies, or other government instruments are sufficient for IHR implementation (2005)	N/A	3	3	3	N/A	2	2	5	5	3
State can show domestic legislation, policies, or administrative arrangements that are adjusted and aligned in compliance with IHR (2005)	N/A	3	3	4	N/A	2	2	5	4	3
IHR Coordination, National Focal Point Communications, and Advocacy										
Functional mechanism for coordination/integration of relevant sectors in IHR implementation (2005)	N/A	4	3	4	N/A	2	2	5	4	4
Real Time Surveillance										
Indicator- and event-based surveillance systems	N/A	4	3	4	N/A	4	3	5	4	4
Interoperable, interconnected, electronic real-time reporting system	N/A	3	3	3	N/A	2	3	4	4	3
Integration and analysis of surveillance data	N/A	3	2	4	N/A	3	4	5	4	3
Syndromic surveillance systems	N/A	4	4	4	N/A	3	3	4	4	3

KPI 14: Improved national core capacities in line with the International Health Regulations (IHR) Framework, in response to health-related hazards.

Target: Each AMS meets at least Level 4 of the IHR core capacities.

Scores: 1=No Capacity, 2=Limited Capacity, 3=Developed Capacity, 4=Demonstrated Capacity, 5=Sustainable Capacity.

	BN	KH	ID	LA	MY	MM	PH	SG	TH	VN
Baseline	N/A	2016	2017	2017	N/A	2017	2018	2018	2017	2016
Emergency Response Operations										
Capacity to activate emergency operations	N/A	2	3	2	N/A	2	3	4	3	2
EOC operating procedures and plans	N/A	1	2	1	N/A	1	3	4	3	3
Emergency operations program	N/A	1	3	3	N/A	2	3	5	3	3
Case management procedures implemented for IHR relevant hazards	N/A	1	3	2	N/A	2	N/A	4	3	3
Preparedness										
Developed and implemented national multi-hazard public health emergency preparedness and response plan	N/A	1	3	2	N/A	1	3	5	4	2
Priority public health risks and resources mapped and utilized	N/A	1	2	2	N/A	1	2	4	2	2
Risk Communication										
Risk communication systems (plans, mechanisms, etc...)	N/A	2	3	2	N/A	1	3	5	4	3
Internal and partner communications and coordination	N/A	3	3	3	N/A	3	2	4	4	3
Public communications	N/A	3	4	3	N/A	3	3	5	4	3
Communication engagement with affected communities	N/A	3	4	3	N/A	2	3	4	4	2
Dynamic listening and rumor management	N/A	3	4	2	N/A	2	2	5	4	3
Workforce Development										
Human resources available to implement IHR core capacity requirements	N/A	2	3	3	N/A	3	2	5	4	3
FETP or other applied epidemiology training program in place	N/A	3	4	3	N/A	3	5	5	5	4
Workforce strategy	N/A	2	3	2	N/A	3	2	5	3	3
In-service trainings available (only for Philippines)	2									
National Laboratory System										
Laboratory testing for detection of priority diseases	N/A	4	4	4	N/A	3	4	5	4	3
Specimen referral and transport system	N/A	2	4	3	N/A	3	3	5	4	3
Effective modern point-of-care and laboratory-based diagnostics	N/A	2	3	3	N/A	2	3	5	4	3
Laboratory quality system	N/A	2	3	2	N/A	3	3	5	3	3

KPI 14: Improved national core capacities in line with the International Health Regulations (IHR) Framework, in response to health-related hazards.

Target: Each AMS meets at least Level 4 of the IHR core capacities.

Scores: 1=No Capacity, 2=Limited Capacity, 3=Developed Capacity, 4=Demonstrated Capacity, 5=Sustainable Capacity.

	BN	KH	ID	LA	MY	MM	PH	SG	TH	VN
Baseline	N/A	2016	2017	2017	N/A	2017	2018	2018	2017	2016
Points of Entry										
Routine capacities established at points of entry	N/A	3	4	3	N/A	2	4	5	4	3
Effective public health response at points of entry	N/A	2	4	2	N/A	2	3	4	3	2
Zoonotic Diseases										
Surveillance systems in place for priority zoonotic diseases/pathogens	N/A	2	3	3	N/A	3	3	5	4	4
Veterinary or animal health workforce	N/A	3	3	3	N/A	3	3	5	4	4
Established and functional mechanisms for responding to infectious and potential zoonotic diseases	N/A	3	2	3	N/A	2	2	5	4	3
Food Safety										
Established mechanisms for multi-Sectoral collaboration ensuring rapid response to food safety emergencies and foodborne disease outbreaks	N/A	2	3	2	N/A	2	2	5	3	3
Chemical Events										
Established and functioning mechanisms for detecting and responding to chemical events/emergencies	N/A	2	2	1	N/A	1	3	4	4	2
Enabling environment for management of chemical events	N/A	1	3	1	N/A	1	2	5	4	2
Radiological/Nuclear Emergencies										
Established and functioning mechanisms for detecting and responding to radiological/nuclear emergencies	N/A	2	3	1	N/A	1	2	3	4	3
Enabling environment for managing radiation emergencies	N/A	2	3	1	N/A	1	2	3	4	2

Table 18.: National Core Capacities in Line with IHR Framework, for All Health-Related Hazards.

Source

<https://www.who.int/ihr/procedures/mission-reports-south-east-asia/en/>
<https://www.who.int/ihr/procedures/mission-reports-western-pacific/en/>
<https://www.who.int/ihr/publications/WHO-WHE-CPI-REP-2018.25/en/>

2.4.3. A Climate-Adaptive ASEAN with Enhanced Institutional and Human Capacities to Adapt to the Impacts of Climate Change

National Adaptation Plans for Climate Change Adaptation

The impact of climate change increasingly threatens the ASEAN Community and other countries around the world. National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) allow countries to identify their climate change adaptation needs. The NAP process was established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF) and enables Parties to the UNFCCC to formulate and implement NAPs as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and to develop and implement strategies and programs to address those needs. It is a continuous, progressive, and iterative process that follows a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory, and fully transparent approach.

KPI 15a under the Blueprint builds a bridge between the SDGs and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). An increasing number of national governments are adopting and implementing national and local DRR strategies, which the Sendai Framework calls for, and this will contribute to sustainable development from an economic, environmental, and social perspective.

KPI 15a: Enhanced capacity of AMS to implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) for climate change that are aligned with the UNFCCC and that are country driven, gender sensitive, participatory, and transparent.

Target: All AMS adopt and implement NAPs for climate change that are aligned with the UNFCCC and that are country driven, gender sensitive, participatory, and transparent.

Baseline

	BN	KH	ID	LA	MY	MM	PH	SG	TH	VN
NAP adopted by government		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y		
Year adopted		2006	2018			2012	2011	2016		
Draft ongoing (yes/no)	N	-		Y		-	-	-	Y	Y
NAP under active implementation (Yes/No)	N	Y	Y	N		Y	Y	Y	N	N
NAP implementation complete (yes/no)										
Score progress markers (scoring done by Environment Division, based on NAP achievements under UNFCCC):										
Score	Definition									
5	Comprehensive achievement attained, with a commitment and capacity to sustain effort at all levels									
4	Substantial achievement attained, with some deficiencies in commitment, financial resources, or operational capacities									
3	Some institutional commitment and capacities for achieving NAP goals, but progress is neither comprehensive nor substantial									
2	Achievements are incomplete, and while improvements are planned, commitment and capacities are limited									
1	Minor achievements with few signs of planning or forward action to adopt and implement a NAP									
AMS	BN	KH	ID	LA	MY	MM	PH	SG	TH	VN
Score										

Table 19. AMS Capacity to Implement National Adaptation Plans for Climate Change Adaptation Aligned With UNFCCC.

Source: Environment Division/AMS.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is a tangible endeavor that functions as a bridge between the development and humanitarian communities in ASEAN. Many stakeholders, including civil society and the Private Sector, are increasingly aware and taking measures to reduce disaster risks and climate change.

KPI 15b: Proportion of local governments adopting and implementing local climate change adaptation and disaster risk-reduction strategies that are country driven, gender sensitive, participatory, and transparent.

Target: DRR implementation progress in individual AMS is regularly monitored against seven global targets and 38 global indicators of the Sendai Framework on DRR.

Baseline

Brunei Darussalam	National government adopted local climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies that were country driven, gender sensitive, participatory, and transparent.
Cambodia	N/A
Indonesia	N/A
Lao PDR	N/A
Malaysia	Malaysia is developing climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies to be adopted by federal and local governments. While the National Policy and Resilient Strategies for Disaster Risk Reduction are not finalized, several states have produced local strategies.
Myanmar	SOMRPE Myanmar is implementing a Resilient Community Development Project, including key activities such as developing climate and disaster resilient community infrastructure, developing resilient livelihood activities for poor men and women, and boosting the institutional and organizational capacity of communities and local governments. The National Disaster Management Committee under the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief, and Resettlement developed the Myanmar Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2017. The Myanmar Climate Change Master Plan (2018-2030) was formulated and adopted to mainstream prioritized Sectoral short-, medium- and long-term actions identified in the Myanmar Climate Change Policy and Strategy by the Environmental Conservation Department under Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation. The plan calls for Myanmar to achieve climate resilience and pursue a low-carbon growth pathway to support inclusive and sustainable development by 2030.
Philippines	N/A
Singapore	N/A
Thailand	Thailand's National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan—a framework for disaster risk reduction—has been deployed at the sub-national level and integrated with provincial and local government plans.
Viet Nam	N/A

Table 20. Local Governments that Adopted and Implemented Local Climate Change Adaptation or Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies.
Source: National Midterm Review Reports.

KPI 15b builds a bridge between the SDGs and the Sendai Framework for DRR to achieve SDG Indicator 13.1.2. An increasing number of national governments have been adopting and implementing national and local DRR strategies, according to the Sendai Framework. DRR will contribute

significantly to sustainable development from an economic, environmental, and social perspectives.

The baseline for progress for KPI 15b was measured by monitoring relevant AMS activity under Target E of the Sendai Framework, which recorded the number of countries with regional and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020. Ideally, AMS should continue to adopt monitor the adoption and implementation of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies at the sub-national level until 2025.

2.4.4. 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.

Adaptive Social Protection

Adaptive Social Protection is a new integrated approach that can help address the challenges of adaptation and climate-risk management. Adaptive Social Protection programs are flexible and intended to protect poor households from climate and other shocks before they occur, through predictable transfers, building community assets, and other programs that cope and scale up in response to extreme events. Adaptive Social Protection systems include programs that support vulnerable households and communities in building resilience to climate-related and other shocks and that aim to reduce adverse environmental impacts. It integrates social protections, disaster risk management, and climate change adaptation.

ASEAN will establish platforms to address Adaptive Social Protections for target groups living in at-risk areas and encourage the compilation of risk and vulnerability assessments to strengthen social protections in AMS.

KPI 16: Increased number/percentage of Member States implementing adaptive Social Protection to reduce vulnerabilities in times of climate-change related crises, disasters, and other environmental changes.

Target: By 2025, increased number/percentage of interagency partnerships and/or dialogues among partners [in AMS] to implement adaptive Social Protection to reduce vulnerabilities in times of climate change related crises, disasters, and other environmental changes.

Baseline

	2017 (Baseline)	2018	2019
Countries approving Adaptive Social Protection policies	N/A	N/A	N/A
Countries with approved Adaptive Social Protection budget allocations	N/A	N/A	N/A
ASEAN-level activities* supporting AMS implementation of Adaptive Social Protection (weak proxy)	1	3	N/A
*Using standard ASEAN definitions, projects or activities are counted as 'ongoing' once, in the year in which they began, once each year they were ongoing, and once as 'completed' in the year they were completed.			

Table 21. Countries Approving Adaptive Social Protection Policies and Budget Allocations, by Year.
Source: DMHA Records, preferably DMHA, will need to collect data from AMS.

No official record is available on the number of countries that have already approved Adaptive Social Protection policies or associated budget allocations. However, the ASEC has initiated regional- and country-level activities to strengthen the links between social protection and disaster risk management, including through developing the ASEAN Guidelines on Disaster Responsive Social Protection (DRSP) since 2017 (jointly with SOMSWD and SOMHD).

2.4.5. 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

Social Protection

Social protection is key to the realisation of SDG 1, ending poverty in all its forms everywhere, via implementation of universal and national social protection programmes to ensure that no one is left behind. AMS have endorsed the ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection. ASEAN supports this process through promoting cross-Sectoral/cross-Pillar coordination and by optimising financing mechanisms, to help ensure the continuation of programs that provide food, water, energy, and other social safety nets in

times of crises across the region. Progress on this indicator, KPI 17, can be measured by a count of the number of initiatives led by ASEAN Divisions in the region and by AMS to enhance and optimise financing systems for food, water, energy, and social safety nets in times of crises.

KPI 17: Increased number of regional initiatives to enhance and optimize financing systems, food, water, energy, and social safety nets in times of crises that are aligned with the principles and indicators in the Regional Framework and Action Plan to implement the ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection.

Target: By 2025, inclusion of budget in AMS funding to coordinate food, water, energy, and social safety nets in times of crises that are aligned with the Regional Framework and Action Plan to implement the ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection.

Baseline

2016 (Baseline)	2017	2018	2019
1 (ADRFI)	1 (ADRFI)	2 (ADRFI and study on SGBV in disasters)	3 (ASEAN DRFI and development of Disaster Responsive Social Protection Guidelines, and project on 'Scaling-up FbF/EWEA and Disaster Responsive Social Protection with innovative use of climate risk information for disaster resilience in ASEAN')

Table 22. Regional Initiatives to Enhance and Optimize Financing Systems, Food, Water, Energy, and Social Safety Nets in Times of Crises, by Year.

Source: Records DMHA, and www.socialprotection.org.

Abbreviations: DRFI (Disaster Risk and Financing Insurance), SGBV (Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, FbF/EWEA (Forecast-based Financing/Early Warning Early Action).

2.4.6. Endeavour towards a “Drug-Free” ASEAN

Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking

Drug abuse and drug trafficking pose a threat to the security and stability of the ASEAN region. Eliminating or reducing illicit drugs in ASEAN requires a well-coordinated approach and should address issues such as promoting public awareness, strengthening law enforcement and international cooperation to address illicit production and trafficking, and engaging communities to eliminate illicit drug crop production.

Working collaboratively across ASEAN’s Pillars on policy formulation and the development and implementation of prevention programs will contribute to the enhancement of community awareness and social responsibility on the

ill effects of dangerous drugs. This includes prevention and surveillance in schools and educational institutions. In the Health Sector, drug use should be adequately regulated in the context of treatment and in formulating and implementing prevention programs that are limited to clinical settings and health promotion.

KPI 18: Increased number of jointly coordinated cross-Pillar dialogues or forums on drug use and rehabilitation in AMS.

Target: By 2025, increased number of projects or activities on drug use and rehabilitation, to sustain a multi-dimensional or holistic approach that builds on lessons learned from past plans, and that is aligned with the current ASEAN Health Sector Work Program and the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025, in coordination with ASOD.

Baseline

	2016 (Baseline)	2017	2018	2019
Projects/activities* on drug use and rehabilitation in AMS jointly coordinated by the Health and Security Cooperation Divisions	3 projects/ activities on mental health	3	3	3
Project/activities* contributing to Health Sector priorities on mental health and HIV/ AIDS supporting a drug-free ASEAN	2 projects/ activities on HIV/ AIDS	2	2	2
*Using standard ASEAN definitions, projects or activities are counted as 'ongoing' once, in the year in which they began, once each year they were ongoing, and once as 'completed' in the year they were completed.				

Table 23. Jointly Coordinated Cross-Pillar Dialogues or Forums on Drug Use and Rehabilitation in AMS.
Source: Health Division Records.

2.5. Dynamic

A dynamic and harmonious community that is aware and proud of its identity, culture, and heritage with the strengthened ability to innovate and proactively contribute to the global community

ASEAN Communications Strategy

The ASEAN Communication Master Plan 2018-2025 (ACMP II) is one of ASEAN's communication strategies. It provides a framework for communicating to key audiences messages about the organisation, development, and vision of ASEAN and the ASEAN Community. It is intended to aid local development and implement detailed communication strategies by the ASEAN Community Pillars and AMS.

Strengthened communications have the purpose of increasing involvement from institutions and people at the national level. An additional purpose is to engender a collective sense of pride in ASEAN heritage and achievement and to demonstrate the range of opportunities and benefits offered by the ASEAN Community.

KPI 19a: Increased number of information and communication platforms, programs, and audiences to support ASEAN integration with target groups based on the ASEAN Communication Master Plan (ACMP), Phase II, across Pillars.

Target: Improvement on results from similar 2012 and 2016 surveys, against multiple criteria measuring communication and information access across ASEAN and tracking changes in awareness of and familiarity with the ASEAN Community.

Baseline

		2016	2017	2018	2019
Information and communication platforms supporting ASEAN integration with target groups based on ACMP, Phase II, across Pillars		N/A	N/A	7	6
Programs supporting ASEAN integration with target groups based on ACMP, Phase II, across Pillars. Measured by Indicator 4: No. of programs, news items, or stories promoting ASEAN identity produced and disseminated per year	Programs	2	2	2	2
	TV programs	855	731	-	275
	Infotainment programs	7	7	8	8
	TV advertorial Plugs	-	-	50	-
Size of audience supporting ASEAN integration with target groups, based on ACMP, Phase II, across Pillars Measured by Indicators 23a and b: A. No. of visitors seeking information on the ASEAN website (including, if available, repeat visitors, and page views) B. Traffic from ASEAN social media to promote and disseminate information on ASEAN and its activities		6,048,981 FB: 618K IG: 6.7K TW: 65K Li: N/A	10,291,765 FB: 681k IG: 25K TW: 90K LI: N/A	8,349,654 FB: 727K IG: 72K TW: 72K LI: 25K	9,714,373 FB: 769K IG: 100.5K TW: 118K Li: 41K

Table 24. Information and Communication Platforms, Programs, and Audiences Supporting ASEAN Integration with Target Groups.

Source: CID Records.

Abbreviations: FB=Facebook; IG=Instagram; TW=Twitter; LI=LinkedIn.

Online Platforms

ASEAN is experiencing a digital revolution. A clear rise in connectivity and computing power is apparent in the region. This development is at the heart of social, economic, and cultural innovation and development. The digital transformation has opened a range of opportunities for ASEAN's peoples, as well as for micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs, see KPI 31). Access to online platforms can encourage product and service innovation, improve market intelligence, ease access to talent, facilitate access to financing, and ultimately enhance competitiveness in local and global markets.

In parallel, ASEAN is witnessing a trend of youths leaving rural areas and traditional activities, such as agriculture, to live in urban centers. Targeting rural MSMEs as part of efforts to enhance adoption of digital tools (e.g., the Internet of Things), might increase productivity in many different sectors, and might also attract more individuals and new firms to move to small towns or regions, thus creating a more appealing ecosystem for young people, while addressing (youth) migration.

Currently, ASEAN's social media platforms that are most popular among youth are its website and its channels on Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, and YouTube. To contribute to youth-specific challenges, ASEAN will monitor and increase its presence on online platforms to promote the ASEAN Community to ASEAN youth.

KPI 19b: Increased number of online platforms to promote ASEAN Community to ASEAN youth (SOMY KPI).

Target: Increased number of active online platforms compared to baseline year.

Baseline

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Online platforms promoting ASEAN Community to ASEAN Youth.	N/A	N/A	7	8

Table 25. Online Platforms to Promote ASEAN Community to ASEAN Youth.

Source: EYSD Records.

Digital Natives

Building an open and adaptive ASEAN with a common identity and identifiers requires strengthened communications using media such as print, broadcast, multimedia and online platforms, and a particular focus on youth, who are digital natives.

KPI 19c: Digital natives—the percent of people aged 15 to 24 with five or more years of online experience.

Target: Increase in average ASEAN figure compared to baseline year.

Baseline

ASEAN Digital Natives as Percent of Population, 2013	
Brunei Darussalam	9.1 - 14.0
Cambodia	0.1 - 3.0
Indonesia	0.1 - 3.0
Lao PDR	0.1 - 3.0
Malaysia	9.1 - 14.0
Myanmar	0.1 - 3.0
Philippines	0.1 - 3.0
Singapore	9.1 - 14.0
Thailand	6.1 - 9.0
Viet Nam	6.1 - 9.0

0.1 - 3.0%
3.1 - 6.0%
6.1 - 9.0%
9.1 - 14.0%

Table 26. Digital Natives as Percent of Population, by AMS, as of 2013.

Source: ITU, https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/publications/mis2013/MIS2013_without_Annex_4.pdf, page 142.

Media Platforms

An increased number of media platforms assumes that outreach to the peoples of ASEAN will increase and raise awareness of ASEAN. A media platform is a service, site, or method that delivers media to an audience. Its functions are to deliver, but also sometimes to allow for feedback, discussion, or sharing. Various media types include TV, radio, print, and the internet.

Potential reach indicates the number of potential viewers that have been exposed to ASEAN's media coverage.

KPI 20: Increased number of media platforms that have raised ASEAN awareness in ASEAN and AMS.

Target: Increased awareness of ASEAN integration by 2025, demonstrated by improved results identified by the Poll on ASEAN Awareness.

Baseline

		2016 (Baseline)	2017	2018	2019
Number of media platforms raising ASEAN Awareness in ASEAN and AMS	Media exposure (in thousands)	110.1	151.6	100.2	78.1
	Potential reach (in billions)	20.6-58.6	3.5-39.9	2-15.7	6.4-49.3

Table 27. Media Platforms Raising ASEAN Awareness in ASEAN and AMS.

Source: CID indicated during consultations it would define media platforms in more detail. Data to be received from CID.

KPI 21: Increased number of programs, news items, or stories promoting ASEAN identity produced and disseminated per year.

Target: Increased awareness of ASEAN integration by 2025, demonstrated by improved results identified by the Poll of ASEAN Awareness.

Baseline

Media Type	2016 (Baseline)	2017	2018	2019
Programs	2	2	2	2
TV programs	855	731	-	275
Infotainment programs	7	7	8	8
TV advertorial plugs	-	-	50	-

Table 28. Programs, News Items, or Stories Promoting ASEAN Identity Produced and Disseminated, per Year.

Source: CID Records.

Awareness and Perceptions of ASEAN

It is important to monitor awareness and perceptions of ASEAN to understand its relevance and quality of service delivery. SOMRI has been conducting the Poll on ASEAN Awareness, comprised of components that have been formulated to:

1. Track changes in awareness of and familiarity with the ASEAN Community.
2. Gather views of ASEAN's peoples on current regional issues.
3. Generate reliable data on perceptions of ASEAN's peoples across Sectors.
4. Set a benchmark for future ASEAN perception and awareness surveys.
5. Provide input to develop ASEAN's future communications or outreach initiatives, as well as to collect people's feedback on some of ASEAN's selected priorities.

KPI 22: Increased ASEAN awareness based on the results of the Poll on ASEAN Awareness.

Target (KPI 22): Increased understanding or knowledge of ASEAN integration by 2025, demonstrated by improved results identified by the Poll on ASEAN Awareness.

Target (KPI 24): Increased visibility and benefits of ASEAN integration by 2025, demonstrated by improved results identified by the Poll on ASEAN Awareness.

Baseline

Regional Level Indicator 2018	Business	Civil Society Organisations	General Public (All Age Groups)
I have heard of ASEAN	100%	100%	96%
I know what ASEAN is in general, and when and why it was established	69%	72%	40%
I know about the ASEAN Community and its three Pillars	22%	38%	23%
I know the policies and the impacts that ASEAN has brought to my business/country in the past 2 years	39%	39%	40%
I know how ASEAN plans to build a stronger region in the future	46%	49%	47%

Table 29. Level of Understanding or Knowledge of ASEAN Integration.

Source: Poll on ASEAN Awareness.

Baseline (2018)	Very Negative	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Very Positive
Business	0%	1%	42%	51%	6%
Civil Society	1%	1%	44%	50%	4%
General Public	0%	1%	16%	51%	32%

Table 30. General Perceptions of ASEAN, as per Poll on ASEAN Awareness.

Source: Poll on ASEAN Awareness.

2.5.1. Towards a Creative, Innovative and Responsive ASEAN

Visitors Seeking Information on ASEAN

As ASEAN becomes more innovative, responsive, and competitive, more people will seek information from its website, perceive the benefits of ASEAN integration, utilise more intra-ASEAN networks, and support research and development to further innovation in AMS. KPI 23b, in Table 32, offers

a baseline measure of the number of visitors seeking information on the ASEAN website, as documented by ASEC’s Community Relations Division.

While KPI 19a (Table 24) measures a baseline for the total number of visitors, KPI 23b measures the reach of ASEAN’s social media (i.e., Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, and Twitter) campaigns to promote ASEAN activities and programs and disseminate information about ASEAN as documented by ASEC’s Community Relations Division. While citizens of ASEAN countries use a wide variety of social media platforms, Facebook remains ASEAN’s platform with the largest number of monthly active users.

KPI 23b: Increased traffic from ASEAN website and social media promoting ASEAN activities and disseminating information on ASEAN.

Target: Ten percent increase by 2025 over 2018-2019 baseline in number of followers on ASEAN social media platform.

Baseline

Regional Level Indicator	2016-2017 (Baseline)	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Traffic from ASEAN social media promoting or disseminating information on ASEAN and its activities	FB: 618K IG: 6.7K TW: 65K LI: N/A	FB: 681k IG: 25K TW: 90K LI: N/A	FB: 727K IG: 72K TW: 102K LI: 25K	FB: 769K IG: 100.5K TW: 118K LI: 41K

Table 32. Followers on ASEAN Social Media Platforms.

Source: CRD Records.

Abbreviations: FB=Facebook, IG=Instagram, TW=Twitter, LI=LinkedIn.

ASEAN Research and Development

Research and development are strategic measures stipulated in the ASCC Blueprint 2025 in order to achieve a creative, innovative, and responsive ASEAN. Research and development are strong drivers for sustainable development in the region. Across the board, research conducted by academic institutions, or research institutes funded by the government or private sector leads to new knowledge that contributes to finding solutions to the challenges experienced in the ASEAN region. R&D strengthens knowledge, education, competitiveness, skills, technology, human resources, communities, entrepreneurship, and much more.

ASEC is well placed to encourage research, innovation, and development to support sustainable development, particularly for ASEAN-wide challenges,

such as climate change, COVID-19, or other transboundary challenges. KPI 25 (Table 33) tracks collaborative research and innovation programs, assuming that an increase in their number will stimulate sustainable development of the ASEAN region with tremendous benefits.

KPI 25: Maintained or increased number of ASEAN-wide collaborative R&D activities on research, innovation, and development to create an innovative and responsive ASEAN.

Target: Relative increase compared to baseline (2016).

Baseline

	2016	2017	2018 (Baseline)	2019
Collaborative R&D activities* on research, innovation, and development conducted by ASEAN			HD Directorate: 56 projects Sustainable Development Directorate: 49 projects	
*Using standard ASEAN definitions, projects or activities are counted as 'ongoing' once, in the year in which they began, once each year they were ongoing, and once as 'completed' in the year they were completed.				

Table 33. Collaborative Activities on Research, Innovation, and Development Conducted by ASEAN.
Source: ASCC Analysis Division, Lists of Research Projects in the Sustainable Development and Human Development Directorates.

ASEAN Global Competitiveness

The growth of ASEAN as an economic, political, social, and cultural block offers the promise of its emergence as an important contributor to the global economy. The ASEAN region has grown stronger at a time when the global economy is experiencing a digital transformation, with technological advancements redefining the way we work and live, and with environmental and environmental health threats on the rise. In this context, the World Economic Forum releases its Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) annually.

The GCI, used by this Study to provide a baseline for KPI 26a (Table 34), reflects the institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of an economy, which in turn influences the level of prosperity that an economy can achieve. It assesses the enabling environment (institutions, infrastructure, ICT, macroeconomic stability), human capital (health, skills), markets (product market, labour market, financial systems, market size), and innovation ecosystem (business dynamism, innovation capability).

Monitoring ASEAN's competitiveness in comparison with the rest of the world provides important insights into the quality of the ASEAN block as a

whole, as well as into the opportunities for interaction with other blocks and countries around the world.

KPI 26a: Increased competitiveness as measured by the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI).

Target: Narrowed gap between AMS on the GCI.

Baseline

Competitiveness (Measured by GCI)	2016	2017	2018	2019
Brunei Darussalam	58	46	62	56
Cambodia	89	94	110	106
Indonesia	41	26	45	50
Lao PDR	93	98	112	113
Malaysia	25	23	25	27
Myanmar	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Philippines	57	56	56	64
Singapore	2	3	2	1
Thailand	34	32	38	40
Viet Nam	60	55	77	67

Table 34. Global Competitiveness Index Rankings for AMS.

Source:

http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GCR2016-2017/05FullReport/TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2016-2017_FINAL.pdf

<https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-global-competitiveness-report-2017-2018>

<https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-global-competitiveness-report-2018>

http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf

Creative Industries

ASEAN+3 and the European Union dominated the export of creative goods during the 2002-2015 period. It is clear that an expanded creative industry in ASEAN will increase the chance of the industry receiving assistance and expanding potential markets.

The creative industries—which include advertising, architecture, arts and crafts, design, fashion, film, video, photography, music, performing arts, publishing, research & development, software, computer games, electronic publishing, and TV/radio—are the lifeblood of the creative economy. They are also considered an important source of commercial and cultural value.

ASEAN uses UNCTAD statistical data that analyses the trade in creative goods and services using the Harmonised System (HS) and BPM6 (Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual).

KPI 27: Increased number of intra-ASEAN networks and activities supporting creative industries.

KPI 28: Increased number of participants in networks.

KPI 29: Increased number of activities or participants related to creative industries.

Target: Increased numbers compared to previous measurement periods.

Baseline

	2016 (Baseline)	2017	2018	2019
Indicator 27: Intra-ASEAN networks and activities* supporting creative industries	1	0	1	0
Indicator 28: Participants in intra-ASEAN networks and activities supporting creative industries	X	X	X	X
Indicator 29: Activities/ participants related to creative industries	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
*Using standard ASEAN definitions, projects or activities are counted as 'ongoing' once, in the year in which they began, once each year they were ongoing, and once as 'completed' in the year they were completed.				

Table 35. Intra-ASEAN Networks and Activities, Participants in Networks, and Activities/Participants Related to Creative Industries.

Source: CID Data.

Award-Winning ASEAN Films

The film industry plays an important role in fostering the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. Films, which include audiovisual images as well as animation, are an effective mechanism for translating the ASEAN Community's message in a meaningful and reflective way while appealing to the emotions of the viewer. Film mirrors the cultural lives of people and reflects their heritage, values, and traditions. With advancements in technology, the film industry has expanded into different platforms and formats, and is no longer confined to cinema or theatres. Film is accessible through personal and portable internet devices, TV, cable TV, and DVDs. Outreach to the ASEAN population through these media is an excellent pathway to raise awareness of ASEAN. The awards given by prominent film festivals to ASEAN filmmakers (KPI 30, Table 36) can serve as a proxy when measuring the degree of strengthened support for creative industries that raise awareness of ASEAN.

KPI 30: Increased recognition for ASEAN films at the international level.

Target: Increased numbers in comparison to the baseline (2016).

Baseline

	2016 (Baseline)	2017	2018	2019	2020
Busan Film Festival	1	1	0	1	0
Berlin Film Festival	1	0	0	0	1
Cannes Film Festival	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	1	0	1	1

Table 36. Number of ASEAN Films Receiving Awards at Major Festivals, by Year.

Source: <https://www.biff.kr/eng/html/archive/>, <https://berlinale.de/en/archive>, <https://festival-cannes.com/en/69-editions>

2.5.2. Engender a Culture of Entrepreneurship in ASEAN

ASEAN is working to establish a stronger environment, supported by legislation and financing, to enable a culture of entrepreneurship, focused on youths, persons with disabilities, women, and vulnerable and marginalised groups. This will help to create a more inclusive society that is dynamic and contributes to the social and economic and development of ASEAN communities (KPI 31A, Table 37). Strengthened implementation of national legislation, policies, and programs demonstrates the improved engagement of entrepreneurship in AMS (KPI 32, Table 37).

Micro-, Small-, and Medium-Enterprises (MSMEs)

Micro-, small-, and medium-enterprises (MSMEs) are key contributors to the economic and social development of AMS. MSMEs play an important role in job creation and income generation, particularly for low-income populations and the most vulnerable, such as youths, persons with disabilities, women, and other marginalised groups. MSMEs contribute to fostering economic growth, social stability, and developing a more dynamic Private Sector.

Many MSMEs are family-run businesses with one to three employees. The majority of MSMEs operate in the informal sector, which limits access to finance from formal financial institutions, such as banks—a factor that restricts economic growth. As a result, MSMEs often rely on personal savings and informal sources of finance to start or expand their businesses.

To establish a baseline for the ASCC Blueprint for KPIs 311 and 32, data has been taken from the “2015 ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Scorecard: Main Report”.

KPI 31: Increased access to finance, skill training, markets, and technology for MSMEs disaggregated by youth, persons with disabilities, women, and vulnerable and marginalised groups, and as demonstrated by:

KPI 31a: Availability and implementation of legislation, policies or programs for the promotion of entrepreneurship skills for women, youth, elderly/older persons, and persons with disabilities.

and

KPI 32: Implementation of national legislation, policies, or programs in AMS dedicated to supporting entrepreneurship among youth, persons with disabilities, women, and vulnerable and marginalised groups.

Target:

KPI 31a: AMS can demonstrate, by 2020, increased access to finance and training for MSMEs, disaggregated by gender, youths, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable and marginalised groups, using the ASEAN Institutional Framework on Access to Finance for MSMEs.

KPI 32: AMS can demonstrate, by 2025, increased access to finance and training for MSMEs, using the ASEAN Institutional Framework on Access to finance for MSMEs.

Baseline

	Women	Youth	Elderly/ Older Persons	People with Disabilities
Brunei Darussalam	✓		✓	✓
Cambodia				✓
Indonesia	✓		✓	✓
Lao PDR	✓		✓	✓
Malaysia	✓	✓	✓	✓
Myanmar	✓	✓	✓	✓
Philippines	✓	✓		✓
Singapore	✓	✓	✓	✓
Thailand	✓	✓	✓	✓
Viet Nam	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 37. Availability of Legislation, Policies, or Programs Promoting Entrepreneurship Skills for Women, Youth, Elderly/Older Persons, and Persons With Disabilities.

Source: 2015 ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Scorecard: Main Report

Participation of Youth and Adults in Formal & Non-Formal Education and Training

A key driver for development in the ASEAN region is the participation of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training. Formal education and training is defined as education provided by systems of schools, colleges, universities, and other formal educational institutions that comprise a continuous ladder of full-time education, beginning at the ages of 5 to 7 and continuing to 20 or 25 years old. In some countries, the upper parts of this ladder are organised programs of joint part-time employment and part-time participation in the regular school and university system.

Non-formal education and training is defined as organised and sustained learning activities that do not correspond exactly to the above definition of formal education. Non-formal education may take place both within and outside educational institutions and cater to people of all ages. Depending on the national context, it may cover educational programs to impart adult literacy, life skills, work skills, and general culture.

KPI 31b: Participation of youth and adults (including those with disabilities) in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by gender.

Target: Increased participation of youth and adults (including those with disabilities) in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months by gender, as per baseline year.

Baseline

	Year	Baseline
Brunei Darussalam	2014	Both gender average: 1.53 No data for females in UIS database. However, if 1.53 is average and the male average is 1.48, then the female average should be 1.58 and male: 1.48
Cambodia	-	N/A
Indonesia	2014	Both genders average: 0.76 Female: 0.68 Male: 0.84
Lao PDR	2017	Both genders average: 0.7 Female: 0.68 Male: 0.72
Malaysia	-	N/A
Myanmar	2015, 2017	Both genders average: 2.13 (2015), 0.35 (2017) Female: 2.14 (2015), 0.32 (2017) Male: 2.12 (2015), 0.39 (2017)
Philippines	-	N/A
Singapore	2015	Both genders average: 56.62 Female: 52.92 Male: 60.38
Thailand	2016	Both genders average: 0.46 Female: 0.50 Male: 0.41
Viet Nam	2015	Both genders average: 0.17 Female: 0.13 Male: 0.20

Table 38. Participation of Youth and Adults (Including Those with Disabilities) in Formal and Non-Formal Education and Training in Last 12 Months, by Gender.

Source: UNESCO

<http://tcg.uis.unesco.org/4-3-1-participation-rate-of-youth-and-adults-in-formal-and-non-formal-education-and-training-in-the-previous-12-months-by-sex/>
<http://data.uis.unesco.org/index.aspx?queryid=3441>

Youth Not in Education, Employment or Training

The share of youth not in employment, education or training (youth NEET rate) serves as a broader measure of potential youth labour market entrants than the youth unemployment rate. It includes discouraged youth workers as well as those who are outside the labour force due to disability and engagement in household chores, among other reasons.

The NET rate is associated with the potential to address a broad range of vulnerabilities among youth. It touches on unemployment, early school leaving/drop out, and labour market discouragement. These are all issues that warrant important attention by AMS, as young people are adversely impacted by economic crises. The NEET rate is an important measure contributing to SDG 8, promoting sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

KPI 31c: Proportion of youth (aged 15-34 years), including those with disabilities, who are not in education, employment or training (NEET).

Target (Proposed by Baseline Team): Lower share of NEET youth as compared to the baseline.

Baseline

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Brunei Darussalam	17.1963	N/A	N/A	19.9661	20.7159	20.0919
Cambodia	0.0626	N/A	N/A	6.0904	N/A	N/A
Indonesia	22.3542	22.9189	22.4792	21.4487	21.7076	20.4927
Lao PDR	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.0752	N/A	N/A
Malaysia	12.7700	N/A	11.6899	11.8000	12.4700	N/A
Myanmar	N/A	18.6198	N/A	17.3830	13.6012	14.9269
Philippines	23.3483	22.8426	22.2227	21.6986	19.8901	18.7626
Singapore	3.5999	3.5999	4.0999	4.5	4.3000	3.5999
Thailand	13.3243	13.5911	14.9658	15.5852	14.7818	14.8799
Viet Nam	9.7268	9.8840	9.4699	9.7019	8.3052	14.5800

Table 39. Proportion of Youth (Aged 15-34 Years), Including Those With Disabilities, Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET).
Source: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/sl.uem.neet.zs>

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