



# **Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the IAI Work Plan II for Equitable Economic Development and Narrowing the Development Gap**

## **Volume 2 TECHNICAL ANNEXES**

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and Narrowing the Development Gap Division  
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# Technical Annex 1

## **Methodology and Approach**

### **For Conducting Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the IAI Work Plan II for Equitable Economic Development and Narrowing the Development Gap**

As stated in the Scope of Services, the goal of this mid-term review is for the IAI Work Plan to serve as a key strategic framework for Narrowing Development Gap (NDG) and Equitable Economic Development (EED), from now to 2015 and beyond. The Mekong Institute has been commissioned to stock-take and assess the state of implementation of the IAI Work Plan II; identify gaps in implementation and prioritization; and articulate clearly IAI Work Plan II future priorities and management arrangements to be implemented by the relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies/Working Groups and regional and national bodies.

As discussed and agreed with the task managers of ASEC IAI&NDG Division and AADCP II during the program inception meetings in Jakarta on 11-16 August 2013, this MTR produced three interrelated outputs:

First, this mid-term review took stock of progress in the implementation of the IAI Work Plan II, assessed the IAI Work Plan's potential impact in working towards NDG and EED and assessed current implementation approach and modalities as well as stakeholder involvement and coordination arrangements.

Second, the study made comparison and mapping of priority program areas between the IAI WP II key program areas and priorities against ASEAN Community Blueprints (including MPAC and other projects/programs implemented/coordinated by different divisions of ASEC), national strategic plans of CLMV countries and other sub-regional initiatives involving the CLMV countries. The MTR team then analyzed roles and interactions among various stakeholders in the implementation of the IAI WP II. Recently, many new regional and subregional development initiatives have emerged, especially in the Mekong countries such as Lower Mekong Initiatives led by the USA, Japan-Mekong Development Cooperation, Korea-Mekong Cooperation, and several Mekong Development Programmes of international development partners like ADB, FAO, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, New Zealand Aid Programme and AusAID. The MTR team, then mapped common areas and priorities of different IAI stakeholders.

Third, after thorough review, deliberations and analyses, the MTR team produced a set of recommendations on priority Strategic Objectives and Outcomes as well as management

arrangements and coordination mechanisms that would improve IAI Work Plan II design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation up to 2015 and beyond.

To generate the above outputs, this MTR employed triangular approach which comprised the following progressive steps:

1. Inception Meetings with Key Stakeholders. The MTR process was commenced with inception meetings between MTR team and key stakeholders of IAI Work Plan II. These included officials of relevant ASEC units, AADCP, ERIA, CLMV PRs, IAI Taskforce, Dialogue and External Partners. The objectives of these inception meetings were to:
  - a. Clarify and agree on the MTR mission with IAI and AADCP in regard to its objectives, deliverables, scope, timeframe, budget, processes and methodology.
  - b. Collect documents and reference materials
  - c. Obtain primary perceptions, comments and recommendations from key stakeholders on the implementation of IAI Work Plan II.
2. Desk Research. MTR team carried out secondary research as follows:
  - a. Conducted desk review and document progress and status of the implementation of the IAI Work Plan Actions by reviewing IAI progress reports. The results of this desk research are presented in **Annex 2**: List of project/programs which have been completed/being implemented under IAI Umbrella.
  - b. Reviewed related projects/programmes of ASEAN, e.g. MPAC, ASEAN SME WG, ASCC, APSC, etc. The results of this research are presented in **Annex 3**: Other ASEAN Initiatives and Development Assistance Under ASEAN Regional Integration Umbrella.
  - c. Conducted review and analysis of other regional, subregional and trilateral development projects and programs which focused on CLMV and may have implication on IAI WP II implementation and coordination. The results of this research are presented in **Annex 4** Other Subregional Initiatives, Projects/Programs in the Mekong Subregion.
  - d. Reviewed national socio-economic development plan and strategy of each CLMV country. Results of this study are presented in **Annex 5** CLMV National Development Strategies.
  - e. ASEAN's gender equality policies. To ensure that the conduct of this MTR was consistent with ASEAN's gender equality policies. The MTR team reviewed and assessed IAI WP II and other AC Blueprints against ASEAN's

Gender Mainstreaming policies including ACW Work Plan, ACWC Mandate and Functions, ASEAN Women Entrepreneurs' Network and Gender and social inclusive policies of each CLMV country. This was to assess whether gender perspectives have been incorporated into the program design, planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. Results of this secondary research are presented in Section D of Chapter I: THE FINDINGS and **Annex 6**: Gender strategy and framework of ASEAN Gender policies and practices.

- f. **Monitoring and Evaluation System for IAI Work Plan II.** The MTR team reviewed existing and made recommendation on M&E system for designing and developing new projects, keeping track of IAI implementation progresses, reporting on program/intervention results and documenting and sharing lessons learned and best practices. Suggested gender mainstreaming checklist for designing and monitoring gender responsive and social inclusive projects is presented in **Annex 7**.
3. **Resources and Intervention Mapping.** The MTR team attempted to map the IAI Work Plan's key program areas and priorities against other ASEAN projects/programs, country priorities and strategic plans, and other sub-regional/CLMV related initiatives in the Mekong subregion. The MTR team also mapped common areas and priorities of different IAI Stakeholders and analyzed the gaps in prioritization and implementation. The results of this mapping exercise are presented in **Chapter II, Section C: Mapping of IAI Related Projects and Programs.**
  4. **Online Survey.** Conducted an online survey to obtain preliminary information about the awareness and perceptions of the IAI and its relevance by ASEAN officials from all member states. Participants of this online survey included from the various Community pillars namely, SEOM, SOCA, and SOM, as well as ASEC Desk Officers, CPRs, Working Groups and Dialogue and External Partners. The objective of this survey is to examine perceptions of policy makers and implementers on the overall effectiveness of the IAI. The information collected was used as basis for to prepare for the regional consultations and to supplement the findings of the desk research and inception meetings.
  5. **Analytical Assessment.** The MTR team conducted analytical assessment of the implementation of IAI Work Plan II using REESI criteria<sup>1</sup> and identify the gaps in prioritization and implementation. This analytical assessment stage included:

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<sup>1</sup> Based on AusAID System for Rapid Review of Project Quality in Implementation

- a. Identifying common areas and priorities of the different stakeholders and analyze common priority program areas based on their importance and potential impact towards NDG and EED for CLMV.
- b. Recommending 5 Strategic Objectives with 13 corresponding Outcomes and suggested how these priorities intervention areas should be implemented.
- c. Identify the optimum arrangements for the effective implementation of the recommended priority areas and the over-all implementation of IAI, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation and strengthening IAI Secretariat.

The above steps were carried out during August to December 2013. The first draft of the MTR report was then submitted to the ASEC IAI&NDG Division and AADCP II on the 1<sup>st</sup> week of January 2014. The first draft of the MTR report will then be circulated, through ASEC, to the IAI Task Force members and relevant agencies in all AMS on the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of January for their comments and feedback.

6. Consultation Workshops. Three consultation meetings/workshops were organized in Jakarta on 20 and 21 of February 2014: a) with Senior Officials (SOM), Senior Economic Officials (SEOM), Senior Officials for the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (SOCA), IAI Task Force and their representatives; and staff members of the ASEAN Secretariat; b) with Dialogue Partners and External Partners; and c) with members of ACW, ACWC and concerned staff members of ASEAN Secretariat. The objectives of these workshops are to deliberate on the preliminary findings and recommendations of the MTR report and seek primary feedback, comments, and recommendations from key IAI stakeholders.
  7. Validation and Revision of MTR Report. Minutes of the meetings were sent out to all stakeholders who participated in the respective meetings to validate the comments and suggestions as well as seeking further recommendations. All feedback, comments, suggestions were then reviewed, analyzed and used as the basis for improving this final report.
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## Technical Annex 2

### ***List of Projects Implemented by Action Lines under the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Workplan II (WP II)***

The IAI Work Plan II (2009-2015) supports the three ASEAN Community Blueprints – ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint, ASEAN Socio-cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint, and the ASEAN Political Security Community (APSC) Blueprint. Along with four General Enabling Actions, the IAI Work Plan II is composed of 182 prescribed Actions that are directed towards helping ASEAN's new members (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam) accomplish their commitments under the framework of the ASEAN Community by 2015. Each of the 182 Actions corresponds to a key program of the 3 Blueprints.

Of these 182 prescribed Actions – 19 are studies, 78 require policy and implementation support, and 85 are training programs/apprenticeships/other capacity building initiatives.<sup>2</sup>

Table 1: IAI Projects Based on Progress of Implementation

Blueprints	Number of Total Actions	Number of Actions Addressed	Number of Total Projects	Completed Projects	Projects Under Implementation/ Ongoing/ In-Process/ In the pipeline
<b>AEC</b>	94	32	97	82	15
<b>ASCC</b>	78	18	83	74	9
<b>APSC</b>	6	4	8	6	2
<b>General Enabling</b>	4	4	57	54	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>29</b>

As shown here on Table 1, out of the total 182 action lines, there are 245 projects which respond to 58 action lines, meaning that 124 actions are still left to be implemented. Most of the projects which have been completed, 216 projects out of the 245 total, and only 29 projects are either under implementation, ongoing, in-process, or in the pipeline to be implemented.

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<sup>2</sup>Updated report on the status of implementation of the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (9 Sep 2013)

Table 2: IAI Projects Based on ASEAN Blueprints

Blueprints	Brunei Darussalam	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	ASEAN 6 & JICA	Japan	Other Donors (ADB, AADC P II, AECSP, ROK, UNDP)	Total
<b>AEC</b>	2	10	10	-	38	2	21	5	9	97
<b>ASCC</b>	14	2	3	4	41	1	15	2	1	83
<b>APSC</b>	-	2	1	-	3	-	2	-	-	8
<b>General Enabling</b>	2	1	4	-	44	-	2	3	1	57
<b>Total</b>	18	15	18	4	126	3	40	10	11	<b>245</b>

Table 2 shows the IAI projects by country providing funding support based on each ASEAN Blueprint. From the total number of 245 projects, most of these are implemented under the AEC and ASCC, having 97 and 83 projects respectively, followed by 57 General Enabling Actions projects, and 8 projects in the APSC. It can also be seen that Singapore has the most number of projects implemented, 126 projects which is slightly more than half the total. There are many of ASEAN-6 cooperation with JICA to assist the CLMV, numbering 40 projects, whereas Japan is also a major donor for the IAI workplan.

Table 3: IAI Progress of Implementation by Action Lines

Table 3 below shows the list of projects implemented by action lines which are drawn from the monitoring system of the ASEAN Secretariat. It composes mainly of two documents, one is a word document entitled "Updated report on the status of implementation of the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (9 Sep 2013)", annex 2 of the said document provides a preliminary list of projects. The other is an excel file containing a more complete list of projects, entitled "IAI WP Projects listed by Actions for MI". The numbers in the symbol [xx] at the end of each project name refers back to the number appearing in the two original files where they came from. **The Priority Program Areas-Component column is based on information contained in the periodic reports on the status of the IAI WP II projects up to early 2012 only and was no longer reported thereafter.**



	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
<b>AEC</b>	<b>A.1 FREE FLOW OF GOODS</b>									
<b>1</b>	i. Conduct a study by 2009 to analyze the state, in each of the CLMV countries, of each of the relevant priority sectors and how the sector would benefit from or be affected by more rapid regional integration within ASEAN, proposing measures to undertake adjustments to reap the benefits and mitigate the costs.	1	Impact of Accelerating the AEC to 2015 on CLMV [Excel 2]	-	110,000 Japan	0	0	Under Implementation	-	The project is supposed to have been completed by 2009 according to what is stated in the action line. Which year did the project start?
<b>2</b>	ii. Implement the agreed measures recommended by the above study.									
<b>3</b>	iii. Conduct a study by 2009 to identify obstacles encountered by CLMV exporters to or through ASEAN-6 countries and vice versa.									
<b>4</b>	iv. Conduct a review by 2010 with a view to implement effectively the ASEAN Integration System of Preferences.									
<b>5</b>	v. Conduct a study by 2009 of ways in which the ASEAN-6 can help strengthen the export competitiveness of the CLMV countries.	2	Malaysia-Sharing of Experience in Trade Promotion for CLMV Trade Promotion Organization Implementing Agency: MATRADE [36, Excel 3]	-	32,170	32,170 Malaysia	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Which year?
		3	Workshop on Trade and Investment Promotion for APEC Economies [161, Excel 3]	-	12,637	6,319 Singapore	6,318 JICA	Completed	REI-Investment	Why APEC Economies and not

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
			4]							ASEAN/CLMV? Which year?
6	vi. Implement the agreed recommendations of the study, completed in 2004, on managing the revenue losses and adjustment costs arising from CLMV participation in AFTA.									
7	vii. Assist CLMV in capacity building to ensure the implementation of National Single Window by 2012.	4	Trade Single Electronic Window Planning, Implementation and Operations (FY12) [223, Excel 5]	2012	65,085	65,085 Singapore	0	Completed	-	
8	viii. Conduct attachment programs and other methods of improving the familiarity of the customs and other agencies of the CLMV countries with the CEPT scheme and other integration measures and strengthening their capacity to implement them.									
9	ix. Conduct programs to familiarize the private sector in the CLMV countries with ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA) and other integration measures.									
10	x. Continue implementation of the IAI training and institution-building programs in customs administration and operations.	5	ASEAN Border Cooperation for Managers (FY11) [162, Excel 6]	2011	10,461	5,231 Singapore	5,231 JICA	Completed	General Coverage	Which countries?
		6	Workshop on Cross-Border Management: A Key to Efficient ASEAN Connectivity (2012) [188, Excel 7]	2012	34,116	34,116 Thailand	0	Completed	-	

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
11	xi. Continue implementation of additional programs on the basis of a coherent capacity building program adopted by the ASEAN customs authorities, including training in the application of rules of origin, risk assessment, and enforcement of agreements related to customs.									
12	xii. Provide assistance to those CLMV countries that need assistance in drafting or amending customs related legislation.									
13	xiii. Implement programs on customs-related information on transparency, appeal mechanism and access to information.									
14	xiv. Implement programs on customs automation.									
15	xv. Provide support for implementation of CLMV national master plans on standards and conformity assessment, including the improvement of technical infrastructure and equipment.	7	Workshop on Conformity Assessment Needs and Approaches for Cambodia [163, Excel 8]	-	17,032	8,516 Singapore	8,516 JICA	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	The workshop was focused on Cambodia only.
		8	Strengthening capacity of Measurement Standards Institutes of CLMV Countries towards ASEAN Integration (2013- 2015) [192, Excel 9]	2013-2015	351,000	117,000 Thailand	234,000 JICA	On-going	-	

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
16	xvi. Conduct capacity-building projects for the improvement of technical infrastructure, on-the-job training in laboratories, product certification, implementation of ISO directives, technical training for regulatory bodies, and accreditation and certification within the framework of a capacity-building program adopted by ACCSQ.									
17	xvii. Provide technical assistance in the establishment of national standards for those CLMV that needs it.	9	Workshop/Training on Enhancing Quality Assurance in CLMV Countries [Excel 10]	-	58,400 Japan	0	0	Under Implementation	-	Which year did the project start?
18	xviii. Provide technical assistance in the harmonization of standards and technical regulations primarily in the 12 priority sectors of the AEC.									
19	xix. Strengthen strategic alliance between agricultural cooperatives in CLMV through bilateral and regional cooperation and promote business linkages among the potential agricultural cooperatives within ASEAN.									
	AEC A.2 FREE FLOW OF SERVICES									
20	i. Conduct a study by 2009 to analyze the state and impact of free flow of services in each of the CLMV countries in the global and regional contexts, including	10	The GATS and Services Negotiations for IAI (FY11) [66, Excel 11]	2011	18,419	18,419 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	The project was supposed to be completed by 2009.

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
	the five priority sectors for the integration of trade in services.	11	Achieving Competitiveness in the Service Sector: Strategies and Lessons for APEC Economies Workshop [164, Excel 12]	-	13,859	7,043 Singapore	6,817 JICA	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Why APEC Economies and not ASEAN/CLMV? Which year?
21	ii. Implement the agreed measures recommended by the above study. (Conduct a study by 2009 to analyze the state and impact of free flow of services in each of the CLMV countries in the global and regional contexts, including the five priority sectors for the integration of trade in services.)									
22	iii. Provide technical assistance by 2012 in formulating services related policy measures in tourism sector including air transport services, liberalization of tourism services, and the use of tourism professionals.	12	Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries on Survey and Mapping, July – August 2009 (Participant: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam) [34, Excel 13]	2009	20,395	16,681 Indonesia	3,714 UNESCAP (UNDP)	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Myanmar was not included in the project.
		13	Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries on Survey and Mapping, July – August 2010 (Participant: Cambodia) [35, Excel 14]	2010	4,270	3,265 Indonesia	1,005 UNESCAP (UNDP)	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam were not included in the project.
		14	Survey for the CLMV Tourism Promotion [Excel 15]	-	448,464 Japan	0	0	Completed	-	Which year?
23	iv. Provide joint training by 2011 in tourism services sector to strengthen the capacity of government officials and private sectors in charge of services in CLMV countries.	15	Customized Training in Tourism Marketing for IAI (FY09) [67, Excel 16]	2009	37,877	37,877 Singapore	0	Completed	Tourism	
		16	Service Quality Management in the Hospitality and Tourism	2011	74,213 Missing	55,333 Singapore	0 Missing	Completed	Tourism	

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
			Industry for IAI (FY11) [68, Excel 17]		figures?		figures?			
		17	Specialized Training in Tourism Management and Destination Marketing for IAI (FY10) [69, Excel 18]	2010	58,114	58,114 Singapore	0	Completed	Tourism	
		18	Specialized Training in Tourism Development and Management for IAI (FY09) [70, Excel 19]	2009	40,175	40,175 Singapore	0	Completed	Tourism	
		19	Tourism Management and Destination Marketing Courses for IAI (FY11) [71, Excel 20]	2011	32,461	32,461 Singapore	0	Completed	Tourism	
		20	Training in Service Quality Management for IAI (FY09) [72, Excel 21]	2009	37,877	37,877 Singapore	0	Completed	Tourism	
		21	Urban Tourism Planning for IAI (FY11) [73, Excel 22]	2011	74,307 Missing figures?	56,920 Singapore	0 Missing figures?	Completed	Tourism	
		22	Tourism and Marketing Promotion for Lao PDR (FY11)[165, Excel 23]	2011	51,271	25,635 Singapore	25,635 JICA	Completed	Tourism	The project assisted only Lao PDR.
		23	Foundation Course on Tourism Development and Management for IAI (FY12) [199, Excel 24]	2012	35,057	35,057 Singapore	0	Completed	-	Timeline in action line was 2011.
		24	Intermediate Course on Strategic Tourism Development (FY12) [224,	2012	39,499	39,499 Singapore	0	Completed	-	Timeline in action line was 2011.

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
			Excel 25]							
	AEC A.3 FREE FLOW OF INVESTMENT									
24	i. Conduct a research study to identify the difficulties encountered by investors in their operations in CLMV countries.									
25	ii. Undertake a review on possible strategies to attract investment, improve the investment climate, build capacities and maximize the benefits of FDI for development.	25	Foundation Course on Investment Promotion Strategies for IAI (FY12) [210, Excel 26]	2012	62,212	62,212 Singapore	0	Completed	-	
		26	Outbound Investment Mission from ASEAN 6 to CLMV Countries [Excel 27]	-	65,556 Japan	0	0	Under Implementation	-	Which year did the project start?
		27	CLMV Regional Investment Promotion Seminar: Opportunities and Challenges of the Sub-Region as a Japanese Investment Destination [Excel 28]	-	57,487 Japan	0	0	Completed	-	Which year?
26	iii. Conduct capacity building programs to review, streamline and simplify procedures for investment applications and approvals.	28	Foreign Investment Regulation and Management for IAI (FY11) [74, Excel 29]	2011	59,621	59,621 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		29	Training in Foreign Investment Regulation and Management (FY09) [75, Excel 30]	2009	50,932	50,932 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		30	Training in International Law,	2009	38,437	38,437	0	Completed	-	

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
		31	Foreign Investment Regulation and Management (FY09) [76, Excel 31] Training in Investment for IAI (FY09) [77, Excel 32]	2009	55,200	Singapore 55,200 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		32	Training in Investment for IAI (FY10) [78, Excel 33]	2010	51,410	51,410 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		33	Intermediate Course on Private Sector Development and Foreign Direct Investments (FY12) [220, Excel 34]	2012	65,304	65,304 Singapore	0	Completed	-	
		34	Investment Facilitation and Technical Assistance to Newer ASEAN Members [Excel 35]	-	336,500 AUD AECSP	0	0	Under Implementation	-	Which year?
27	iv. Provide technical assistance in strengthening databases, such as on rules and regulations and incentives, for investments covering goods and services to facilitate policy formulation, and dissemination of investment information.	35	Investment Policy Review of CLMV: Myanmar [Excel 36]	-	143,119 AUD and 300,000 EUR AECSP	0	0	Under Implementation	-	For Myanmar only. Which year?
28	v. Conduct a study of the human resource requirements of the sectors to which the CLMV countries seek to draw investments, including reforms in the educational system and									



	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
	short-term vocational training.									
29	vi. Conduct programs to familiarize the private sector in the CLMV countries with ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement (ACIA) and other integration measures.									
	AEC A.4 FREER FLOW OF CAPITAL									
30	i. Conduct training programs in dealing with financial issues, including possible assistance in developing financial system in CLMV.	36	21 <sup>st</sup> SEACEN-FSI Regional Seminar on Basel III and Capital Management by Banks (20-23 Feb 2011) Implementing Agency: SEACEN [37, Excel 37]	2011	7,836	7,836 Malaysia	0	Completed	-	
		37	5 <sup>th</sup> SEACEN-OCC Course on Problem Bank Supervision (13 - 18 March 2011) Implementing Agency: SEACEN [38, Excel 38]	2011	7,836	7,836 Malaysia	0	Completed	-	
		38	SEACEN Course on Crisis Preparedness in Interconnected Markets (21 - 26 August 2011) Implementing Agency: SEACEN [39, Excel 39]	2011	7,836	7,836 Malaysia	0	Completed	-	
		39	SEACEN Toronto Centre-CGAP Course on Supervision of Deposit-Taking Microfinance (24 - 29 June 2012),	2012	6,667	6,667 Malaysia	0	Completed	-	

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
		40	Implementing Agency: SEACEN [40, Excel 40]  SEACEN Workshop on Best Practices in Learning Solution for Capacity Building (23 - 25 July 2012) Implementing Agency: SEACEN [41, Excel 41]	2012	6,667	6,667 Malaysia	0	Completed	-	
		41	Third Country Training Program on Strengthening Policy, Research & Statistics Capacity of the Economic & Public Finance Policy Department of Cambodia (2009-2010) [62, Excel 42]	2009-2010	90,265	10,391 Philippines	79,874 JICA	Completed	-	Only Cambodia
		42	Basic Financial Management for IAI (FY11) [79, Excel 43]	2011	44,272	44,272 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		43	Training in Basic Financial Management Skills for IAI (FY10) [80, Excel 44]	2010	50,403	50,403 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		44	Training in Financial Reforms in the Public Sector for IAI (FY09) [81, Excel 45]	2009	34,796	34,796 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
31	ii. Develop capacity building for CLMV in the areas of capital market with the aim to facilitate liberalization in the financial									

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
	sectors.									
32	iii. Enhance capacity building for Central Banks of CLMV in managing monetary policies, monitoring and supervision.	45	SEACEN-CeMCoA/BoJ Workshop on Financial Market Analysis and Surveillance ( 6 - 11 February 2011) Implementing Agency: SEACEN [42, Excel 46]	2011	7,836	7,836 Malaysia	0	Completed	-	
33	iv. Enhance competitiveness of commercial banks in CLMV in areas such as human resource development, modernization of banking technology and risk management, etc.	46	Compliance Activities for CLMV Countries (1 - 12 Nov 2010) Implementing Agency: MTA [43, Excel 47]	2010	19,847	19,847 Malaysia	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		47	Compliance Activities for CLMV Countries (20 Sept - 1 Oct 2009, 20 Participants) Implementing Agency: MTA [50, Excel 48]	2009	133,332	66,666 Malaysia	66,666 JICA	Under Implementation	REI-Trade and Investment	As the program was from 20Sept-1 Oct, 2009, why is its status still under implementation?
34	v. Provide on-the-job training to the personnel of CLMV in ASEAN-6 for an appropriate duration in relevant institutions in the areas of capital market developments, financial services liberalization and capital account liberalization.									
	AEC A.5 FREE FLOW OF SKILLED LABOR									
35	i. Conduct training by 2010 to assist CLMV in implementing the Mutual Recognition Agreements									
	AEC A.6 PRIORITY INTEGRATION SECTORS									

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
36	i. Assist CLMV to implement measures identified in the Roadmaps for Integration of Priority Sectors.									
37	ii. Develop capacity building programs for CLMV authorities involved in the implementation of the measures identified in the Roadmaps for Integration of the PIS.									
	AEC A.7 FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY									
38	i. Conduct capacity building for harmonization and inspection/sampling procedures.									
39	ii. Provide assistance to harmonize the Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) of commonly used pesticides for widely traded crop products in accordance with international standards/guides.									
40	iii. Conduct a study by 2011 on how to increase competitiveness of food, agriculture and forestry products/commodities including addressing gap among CLMV and other ASEAN Member States in relation to food, agriculture and forestry related issues.	48	Increasing the Competitiveness of the Agriculture, Food & Forestry Sectors to Close the Development Gap for the CLMV Economies (2011-2012) [Excel 49]	2011-2012	50,000 ADB	0	0	Under Implementation	-	The project was expected to be completed in 2011/ 2012 according to the data shown, but its status is still under implementation.

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
41	iv. Provide assistance to CLMV by 2011 in implementing Good Agriculture / Aquaculture Practices (GAP) for agricultural and food products and develop national GAP.									
42	v. Provide assistance to each CLMV country to harmonize Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) measures for agricultural, food and forestry products with significant trade / trade potential.									
43	vi. Conduct training by 2011 on Criteria and Indicators for Forest Certification for each CLMV country.									
44	vii. Develop collaborative research and technology transfer in food, agriculture and forestry products including training and extension programs for CLMV countries.	49	Apprenticeship Program for Asian and Pacific Farmers in Indonesia (Participant: 2 from Lao) [19, Excel 50]	-	26,515	26,515 Indonesia	0	In-process	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	No participants from Cambodia, Myanmar and Viet Nam. Which year?
		50	Apprenticeship Program for Asian and African Farmers 22 April -22 June 2009, Sukamandi, Kuningan, Garut and Lembang Participants: Cambodia, Myanmar [20, Excel 51]	2009	91,057	91,057 Indonesia	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	No participants from Lao PDR and Viet Nam.
		51	International Training Program on Fishing Technology and Navigation for Pacific Countries. 23 June - 4 July 2009, Semarang [21, Excel 52]	2009	81,268	81,268 Indonesia	0	Under Implementation	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	The project was expected to be completed in 2009 but its status is still under

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
		52	International Training Program on Intensive Shrimp Culture for Asian Countries" 26 May - 5 June 2009, Jepara, Central Java.Participants: Myanmar (1), Cambodia (1), Lao PDR (1) [22, Excel 53]	2009	53,331	53,331 Indonesia	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	implementation. No participant from Viet Nam?
		53	International Training Workshop on "The Women Empowerment on Information Technology" 23-27 March 2009, Jakarta Participants: Cambodia (1), Myanmar (1), Viet Nam (2) [23, Excel 54]	2009	63,315	63,315 Indonesia	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	No Participant from Lao PDR?
		54	Internship Program for 2 farmers from Myanmar in Indonesia, 2009 [24, Excel 55]	2009	6,000	6,000 Indonesia	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Only Myanmar
		55	Internship Program for 3 farmers from Myanmar in Indonesia, 2009 [25, Excel 56]	2009	9,000	9,000 Indonesia	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Only Myanmar
		56	TOT for Participatory Training Program on Agricultural Extension Methodology for CLMV (8-21/11, 2009) [32, Excel 57]	2009	30,000	30,000 Indonesia	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		57	Third Country Training Program on Water Buffalo and	2011	71,577	0 Philippines	71,577 JICA	Completed	-	Which countries?

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
		58	Management System (2011) (through the Philippine Carabao Center) [58, Excel 58]  Third Country Training Program on Food and Nutrition Planning for DOH, Ministry of Health, Myanmar (2009-2011) (through the University of the Philippines UP-Institute of Human Nutrition and Food) [59, Excel 59]	2009-2011	36,577	0 Philippines	36,577 JICA	Completed	-	Only Myanmar?
45	viii. Establish strategic alliances and joint approaches with the private sectors in promoting food safety, investment and joint venture opportunities, promotion of agricultural products and market access in each CLMV country.	59	Aid for Cambodia (10 rice milling unit), 2009 [26, Excel 60]	2009	100,000	100,000 Indonesia	0	Completed	General Coverage Project	Only Cambodia?
		60	Aid for Myanmar (15 power thresher, 15 hand tractor, 2 rice milling unit), 2009 [27, Excel 61]	2009	9,000	9,000 Indonesia	0	Completed	General Coverage Project	Only Myanmar?
46	ix. Conduct study to empower and enhance market access of agricultural products and to build a network mechanism linking agricultural cooperatives among CLMV and other ASEAN Member States.									
47	x. Organize workshops on strengthening efforts to combat illegal logging and its associated trade for the CLMV countries.									
48	xi. Organize training workshops on Good Manufacturing Practices/Good Hygiene Practices and Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures	61	Food Hygiene Management & Food-Borne Diseases [82, Excel 62]	-	119,743	119,743 Singapore	0	Completed	General Coverage Project	Which year?

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
	for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in relation to food, agriculture, aquaculture and forestry products.									
	AEC B.1 COMPETITION POLICY									
49	i. Conduct programs to strengthen rule of law in CLMV through capacity building, including the enforcement of contracts, competition policy, dispute settlement, and government policy reform.	62	Understanding and Drafting Procurement Contracts for Government Officials (FY11) [83, Excel 63]	2011	30,611	30,611 Singapore	0	Completed	General Coverage	
		63	Workshop on Competition Law and Impact on FDI for CLMV [166, Excel 64]	-	55,506	27,753 Singapore	27,753 JICA	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Which year?
50	ii. Provide support for CLMV in developing competition policy.									
	AEC B.2 CONSUMER PROTECTION									
51	i. Provide technical assistance by 2011 for CLMV countries on policy formulation, development and improvement of consumer protection guidelines and legal framework.	64	Client's Charter Workshop, 19 - 20 Oct 2010 [Excel 65]	2010	47,362	47,362 Brunei	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
52	ii. Implement capacity building programs by 2011 on consumer protection through organizing seminars, workshops, study visits and training courses.	65	Consumer Protection (FY11) [84, Excel 66]	2011	12,982	12,982 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		66	Consumer Protection for a more Competitive Economy for IAI (Sin-Thai TCTP) [85, Excel 67]	-	105,191	105,191 Singapore	0	Under Implementation	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	The project's status is still under implementation but it was



	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
		67	Training in Consumer Protection for IAI (FY10) [86, Excel 68]	2010	11,238	11,238 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	expected to be completed by 2011. The project implies a Thai component & if so, any details?
53	iii. Provide assistance to those CLMV countries that need assistance in drafting protection-related registration especially with regard to unfair and deceptive practices including false and deceptive advertising, abusive sales tactics, consumer fraud and other unfair business practices.									
	AEC B.3 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS									
54	i. Organize training and workshops by 2010 on implications of IPR in regional FTAs.									
55	ii. Provide necessary technical assistance to CLMV countries in the implementation of the ASEAN IPR Action Plan 2004 – 2010 and the Work Plan for ASEAN Cooperation on Copy Rights.									

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
56	iii. Assist CLMV countries to enhance their IPR systems.	68	Intellectual Property Systems, Governance & Management for IAI (FY11) [87, Excel 69]	2011	62,235 Missing figures?	43,275 Singapore	0 Missing figures?	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		69	Training in Intellectual Property for IAI (FY09) [88, Excel 70]	2009	30,176	30,176 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		70	Training in Intellectual Property for IAI (FY10) [89, Excel 71]	2010	40,502	40,502 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		71	Intellectual Property for CLMV (FY11) [167, Excel 72]	2011	40,205	20,103 Singapore	20,103 JICA	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		72	Workshop on Intellectual Property for CLMV [168, Excel 73]	-	50,051	25,025 Singapore	25,025 JICA	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Which year?
	AEC B.4 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT									
57	i. Continuation, intensification and expansion of training in multimodal transport.	73	Successful Operationalization of the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Multimodal Transport (2009) [189, Excel 74]	2009	109,143	109,143 Thailand	0	Completed	Infrastructure e-Transport	
58	ii. Provide training by 2011 in multimodal transport, logistics, and supply chain management.									

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
59	iii. Provide technical assistance and training for CLMV in establishing and operating their segments of the Singapore-Kunming Rail Link.									
60	iv. Conduct a feasibility study on the upgrading of secondary roads in each of the CLMV countries for connection to the ASEAN Highway Network.									
61	v. Undertake activities on the application of information and communications technology to transportation.									
62	vi. Conduct training projects for container transport, urban transport planning, traffic management, and transport engineering.	74	Training Course on Strategic Management of the Maritime Sector for Officials from CLMV (2011) Implementing Agency: MIMA [44, Excel 75]	2011	31,467	31,467 Malaysia	0	Completed	-	Which year?  Which countries?
		75	Training Course on Strategic Management of the Maritime Sector for Officials from CLMV Implementing Agency: MIMA [45, Excel 76]	-	40,448	40,448 Malaysia	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		76	Training on Urban Road Network Management in Asian Countries (2009) (through the University of the Philippines-National Center for Transportation Studies) [60, Excel 77]	2009	24,683	0 Philippines	24,683 JICA	Completed	-	
		77	Maritime Safety Management	2011	69,148	52,680	16,467	Completed	HRD-Public	

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
		78	(Singapore: 22-26 Aug 11; Japan: 29 Aug-2 Sep 11) (FY11) [169, Excel 78] Road Safety Engineering and Management (FY11) [170, Excel 79]	2011	51,368	Singapore 25,684 Singapore	JICA 25,684 JICA	Completed	Sector Capacity Building Infrastructure e-Transport	
		79	Workshop on Road Safety Engineering and Management [171, Excel 80]	-	38,131	22,386 Singapore	15,744 JICA	Completed	Infrastructure e-Transport	Which year?
63	vii. Conduct a capacity building project on traffic safety in inland waterways.									
64	viii. Consider implementation of Viet Nam's proposal to convert the Inland Waterways College in Ho Chi Minh City into a regional training center for inland waterways.									
65	ix. Provide support to amend the road transport law and road traffic law for CLMV by 2010 to comply with regional obligations.									
66	x. Provide training on railway operation for CLMV.									
67	xi. Implement projects to build CLMV capacity to participate in ASEAN energy schemes, primarily the ASEAN Power Grid.	80	Harmonization of Power Distribution System in ASEAN Countries [191, Excel 81]	-	66,276	43,079 Thailand	23,197 JICA	On-going	-	CLMV focus or ASEAN in general?
68	xii. Provide training by 2011 in high-voltage inter-connection and in power-systems planning.									

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
69	xiii. Provide training in fuel quality testing, fuel transport safety, power trading and negotiations on transboundary power tariffs.									
70	xiv. Develop a program of fuel conservation and renewable energy, with a training component by 2010.	81	Training in Climate Change for IAI (FY09) [90, Excel 82]	2009	52,997	52,997 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Better to put under climate change category, section D. 10 of ASCC? Which year?
		82	Climate Change and Energy Sustainability [172, Excel 83]	-	54,687	28,176 Singapore	26,510 JICA	Completed	Infrastructure e-Energy	
		83	Climate Change and Energy Sustainability (FY11) [173, Excel 84]	2011	60,938	30,469 Singapore	30,469 JICA	Completed	Infrastructure e-Energy	Timeline was 2010.
		84	Climate Change, Energy and Environment (FY12) [227, Excel 85]	2012	79,452	79,452 Singapore	0	Completed	-	Timeline was 2010.
71	xv. Provide support for formulation of national ICT master plans by 2010.									
72	xvi. Provide support for formulation of e-government master plans.	85	Technical Aspects of e-government for IAI (FY11) [91, Excel 86]	2011	88,508	88,508 Singapore	0	Completed	ICT	
73	xvii. Provide support for formulation of national action plans for human resource development in ICT.									

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
74	xviii. Provide support to review telecommunications regulations to support liberalization (and development) of the telecom sector with an integrated approach on regulation and policy reform (on competition policy, foreign investment, licensing, allocation of resources such as frequencies and access facilities).									
75	xix. Provide support to complete the GMS Information Superhighway to provide the telecom backbone network and connectivity to all parts of CLMV.									
76	xx. Conduct a study and implement measures to implement CLMV ICT manufacturing bases/clusters (and to be connected to other IT parks in ASEAN).									
77	xxi. Conduct training programs on the basis of a coherent program for the ICT focal points of CLMV.									
	AEC B.5 TAXATION									
78	i. Organize workshops and seminars on taxation matters.									
79	ii. Provide necessary assistance related to developing bilateral agreement on avoidance of double taxation to CLMV countries that need assistance.									

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
80	iii. Provide technical assistance on tax structure enhancement to CLMV for the eventual harmonization with other ASEAN Member Countries' tax systems.									
	AEC B.6 E-COMMERCE									
81	i. Provide support by 2010 to develop e-commerce friendly environment (to cover the areas of e-commerce law, digital signature, information security, etc).									
82	ii. Develop capacity building/training programs on the utilization of e-commerce.									
	AEC C.1 SME DEVELOPMENT									
83	i. Conduct a study by 2009 to determine how the rural areas of each of the CLMV countries could benefit from the integration of each of the 12 priority sectors.									
84	ii. Implement the agreed measures recommended by the above study.									
85	iii. Continue implementation of workshops on standardization and quality, and training programs on quality improvement for SME in the CLMV countries.	86	Quality Control Circle (QCC) Course, 23 - 26 Mar 2010 [1, Excel 87]	2010	66,885	66,885 Brunei	-	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Participants from CLMV?
86	iv. Conduct a series of projects to cultivate entrepreneurship in CLMV countries, taking in account the Entrepreneurship									

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
	Development Centers set up by India.									
87	v. Organize a series of seminars on sharing of experiences on access to financing for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.	87	Development Strategies for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) for IAI (FY11) [92, Excel 88]	2011	41,208 Missing figures?	32,049 Singapore	0 Missing figures?	Completed	REI-Trade in Goods & Services	
		88	Development Strategies for SMEs for IAI (Sin-Thai TCTP) [93, Excel 89]	-	74,798	74,798 Singapore	0	Under Implementation	REI-Trade in Goods & Services	Implies a Thai component and if so, any details.
		89	Workshop on Economic Development Experience of Singapore and Japan [174, Excel 90]	-	62,043	31,021 Singapore	31,021 JICA	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Were the topics and focus on SMEs?
88	vi. Develop capacity building/training programs for CLMV countries that need assistance in enhancing competitiveness of their SMEs.									
	AEC D.1 EXTERNAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS									
89	i. Conduct training programs for the CLMV countries in the application of the rules of origin of trade agreements concluded or being negotiated by ASEAN.	90	In-country trainings on AANZFTA Rules of Origin for Cambodia [Excel 91]	-	26,606 AUD AECSP	0	0	Completed	-	Only CLM, not Viet Nam? Which year?
		91	In-country trainings on AANZFTA Rules of Origin for Lao PDR [Excel 92]	-	41,774 AUD AECSP	0	0	Completed	-	
		92	In-country trainings on AANZFTA Rules of Origin for Myanmar [Excel 93]	-	88,650 AUD AECSP	0	0	Under Implementation	-	



	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
		93	Translation of AANZFTA Primer on ROO into the national languages of CLMV [Excel 94]	-	16,200 AUD AECSP	0	0	Under Implementation	-	Which year?
90	ii. Conduct capacity building programs to provide policy advice to CLMV governments in the negotiations of free trade agreements in accordance with their respective needs and interest.	94	Training in Capacity Building for Negotiating FTAs for IAI (FY10) [94, Excel 95]	2010	56,564	56,564 Singapore	0	Completed	REI-Trade in Goods & Services	
		95	Training in DOHA Round for IAI (FY09) [95, Excel 96]	2009	7,076	7,076 Singapore	0	Completed	REI-Trade in Goods & Services	
		96	Training in Trade Negotiations for IAI (FY09) [96, Excel 97]	2009	48,100	48,100 Singapore	0	Completed	REI-Trade in Goods & Services	
		97	Intermediate Course on Trade Liberalization through World Trade Organization and Agreements (FY12) [219, Excel 98]	2012	24,167	24,167 Singapore	0	Completed	-	
91	iii. Provide assistance to the CLMV governments in ensuring that their specific requirements are taken into account in the study on the investment elements of FTAs being negotiated between ASEAN and Dialogue Partners.									
	AEC D.2 ENHANCED PARTICIPATION IN GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS									
92	i. Provide training in the assessment of overseas markets.									

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
93	ii. Conduct studies of the major markets for actual or potential CLMV exports.									
94	iii. Support CLMV countries in conducting studies on impact of integration in agricultural sector.									
	ASCC A.1 ADVANCING AND PRIORITISING EDUCATION									
95	i. Conduct a program for training in the management of higher education for CLMV countries.	98	Educational Leadership and Management (ELM) For CLMV Implementing Agency: IAB [46, Excel 99]	-	32,992	32,992 Malaysia	0	Completed	-	Which year?
	ASCC A.2 INVESTING IN HRD									
96	i. Conduct a seminar by 2009 on strategic planning for skills development.	99	Third Country Training Program on 1993 System of National Accounts for Myanmar (2010-2012) (through the Philippines Statistical Research and Training Center) [63, Excel 100]	2010-2012	73,983	7,200 Philippines	66,783 JICA	Ongoing	-	The training program is still ongoing but according to the action/time lines, it should be completed already. The training program is for Myanmar only.
97	ii. Study the possibility of establishing vocational/university exchange programs or temporary training programs for certain skills sets that are needed for CLMV.	100	Capacity Development for Technical Education Training (TVET) for Cambodia (12 Sep - 21 Oct 2011) Implementing Agency: CIIAST [51, Excel 101]	2011	130,466	65,233 Malaysia	65,233 JICA	Completed	-	Only Cambodia. Project # 191 is also on TVET but classified in GEA section
		101	Singapore Scholarship Awards for CLMV (FY09) [97, Excel 102]	2009	1,808,000	1,808,000 Singapore	0	Under Implementation	HRD- Capacity Building	Why still under implementation?

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
		102	Singapore Scholarship Awards for CLMV (FY10) [98, Excel 103]	2010	1,586,200	1,586,200 Singapore	0	Under Implementation	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Why still under implementation?
		103	Singapore Scholarship Awards for CLMV (FY11) [99, Excel 104]	2011	939,131	939,131 Singapore	0	Under Implementation	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Why still under implementation?
		104	Thai International Post Graduate Program 2009 for IAI (2009 -2010) [190, Excel 105]	2009-2010	71,428	71,428 Thailand	0	Completed	HRD-Capacity Building	
	ASCC A.3 PROMOTION OF DECENT WORK									
98	i. Implement a program by 2010 to promote safety in the work place in CLMV countries.	105	Third Country Training Program on Capacity Strengthening Occupational Safety in Myanmar (2009-2011) (through the Philippines' Occupational Safety and Health Center (OSHC)) [61, Excel 106]	2009-2011	20,505	0 Philippines	20,505 JICA	Completed	-	The program was conducted in Myanmar only – not including Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam. Timeline was 2010.
		106	Occupational Health and Safety Management for the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (Machinery Safety Refresher and Noise Management Workshop) (FY11) [175, Excel 107]	2011	1,220	660 Singapore	660 JICA	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	The program was conducted in Myanmar only – not including Cambodia, Lao PDR & Viet Nam. Timeline was 2010.
		107	Workshop on Occupational Health and Safety	-	2,412	1,206 Singapore	1,206 JICA	Completed	HRD-Public Sector	The program was conducted in

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
			Management for Myanmar [176, Excel 108]						Capacity Building	Myanmar only – not including Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam. Which year?
99	ii. Provide advisory assistance to CLMV in the development of the informal sector, including policy measures and training programs.									
	ASCC A.4 PROMOTING ICT									
100	i. Provide expertise training in the management of large-scale ICT projects in CLMV countries.	108	IT Project Design and Management for IAI (FY10) [100, Excel 109]	2010	47,226	47,226 Singapore	0	Completed	ICT	
		109	Intermediate Course on Managing IT Security (FY12) [218, Excel 110]	2012	59,929	59,929 Singapore	0	Completed	-	
101	ii. Provide support in building up and developing a group of CEOs for ICT.									
102	iii. Provide support for CLMV countries in studying and building of structures and information standards serving e-government.									
103	iv. Develop a standard ICT infrastructure of CLMV for their people, especially women, youth, elderly and persons with disability, to easily access ICT.	110	Videoconferencing Facility for CLMV [Excel 111]	-	96,605 Japan	0	0	Completed	-	Which year?

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
104	v. Provide ICT training for people in each CLMV country including women, youth, elderly and persons with disability.	111	Free/Open Source Software Workshop (FLOSS) for Teachers, 3 - 5 March 2009 [2, Excel 112]	2009	29,167	29,167 Brunei	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		112	Java Programming, 4 - 8 January 2010 [3, Excel 113]	2010	69,508	69,508 Brunei	0	Completed	ICT	
		113	Managing with IT for non IT Managers for CLMV Countries, 25 Oct - 11 Nov 2010 [4, Excel 114]	2010	73,822	73,822 Brunei	0	Completed	ICT	
		114	Managing with IT for non IT Managers for CLMV Countries, 5 - 22 April 2010 [5, Excel 115]	2010	73,822	73,822 Brunei	0	Completed	ICT	
		115	Multimedia-Courseware Development, 5 - 8 January 2010 [6, Excel 116]	2010	70,167	70,167 Brunei	0	Completed	ICT	
		116	International Training Workshop on "Renewable Energy: Micro Hydro Energy End-Use Development for Asian, African and Pacific Countries" 2-8 June 2009, Bandung Participants: Cambodia(1), Myanmar (1),Lao PDR (1), Viet Nam (2) [28, Excel 117]	2009	69,139	69,139 Indonesia	0	Completed	Infrastructure-Energy	Seems an error in classification under ICT when it fits better under Energy.
		117	IT Train-the Trainers for IAI	2009	29,591	29,591	0	Completed	ICT	

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
		118	(FY09) [101, Excel 118] IT Train-the-Trainers for IAI (FY10) [102, Excel 119]	2010	40,043	Singapore 40,043 Singapore	0	Completed	ICT	
		119	Managing IT in Organizations for IAI (FY09) [103, Excel 120]	2009	63,019	63,019 Singapore	0	Completed	ICT	
		120	Managing IT Security for IAI (FY11) [104, Excel 121]	2011	57,053	57,053 Singapore	0	Completed	ICT	
		121	Training in IT Management for IAI (FY09) [105, Excel 122]	2009	36,493	36,493 Singapore	0	Completed	ICT	
		122	Training in Network Administration and IT Security for IAI (FY10) [106, Excel 123]	2010	45,764	45,764 Singapore	0	Completed	ICT	
		123	IT Security and Management for IAI (Sin-Thai TCTP) [Excel 124]	-	46,107	46,107 Singapore	0	Under Implementation	ICT	Which year? Also implies Thai component & if so any details?
		124	Training in Database Design and Implementation for IAI (FY10) [Excel 125]	-	39,907	39,907 Singapore	0	Completed	ICT	Which year?
105	vi. Provide support to implement capacity building programs to increase ICT literacy in ASEAN, including women, children, elderly and people with disabilities.	125	Intermediate Course on Microsoft Office for IAI (FY11) [193, Excel 126]	2011	70,019	70,019 Singapore	0	Completed	-	
		126	Foundation Course on Server Administration and Networking for IAI (FY12) [206, Excel 127]	2012	57,421	57,421 Singapore	0	Completed	-	
		127	Intermediate Course in Microsoft Office 2007 for IAI	2012	27,140	27,140 Singapore	0	Completed	-	

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
		128	(FY12) [207, Excel 128] Effective ICT Management for IAI (FY12) [208, Excel 129]	2012	52,044	52,044 Singapore	0	Completed	-	
	ASCC A.5 Facilitating Access to Applied Science and Technology									
106	i. Provide support to implement the ASEAN-Help-ASEAN program to address the S&T needs and strengthen the S&T infrastructure of CLMV.									
107	ii. Design activities to improve the capabilities of CLMV to undertake collaborative research and development in enabling technologies.									
108	iii. Provide assistance to CLMV to develop national S&T indicators that can serve as inputs in the development of human resource strategies by economic and industry players.									
	ASCC A.6 Strengthening Entrepreneurship Skills for Women, Youth, Elderly and Persons with Disabilities									
109	i. Establish an entrepreneurship forum by 2010 for entrepreneurs who are women, youth, elderly and persons with disability of ASEAN-6 to share their experiences and assist their CLMV partners in the way of doing business effectively, including the use of micro credit, access to seed capital and the	129	"Entrepreneurship and Gender Development Seminar for Myanmar and Lao PDR" 21-24 Feb, 27-29 Feb 2012 (through the Technical Cooperation Council of the Philippines) [54, Excel 130]	2012	17,414	17,414 Philippines	0	Completed	-	The seminar was focused on Myanmar and Lao PDR only – not including Cambodia and Viet Nam. Timeline was 2010.

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
	market.									
110	ii. Provide women, youth, elderly and persons with disability in CLMV with knowledge on international commerce by 2010.									
	ASCC A.7 Building Civil Service Capability									
111	i. Invest in infrastructure of civil service in CLMV with due attention to gender responsive aspects by 2010.									
112	ii. Strengthen the capability of ASEAN Resource Centers under the auspices of the ASEAN Conference on Civil Service Matters (ACCSM) to develop training for CLMV civil services by 2009.									
113	iii. Provide “Train the Trainers” session for CLMV officials in their respective countries to develop skills and capability in real working environment by 2012.									
114	iv. Develop and conduct a training program by 2009 for CLMV to promote effective and efficient civil service, public accountability and good governance.	130	6th Executive Development Program for Senior Government Officers-CLMV, 23 Feb - 18 April 2009 [7, Excel 131]	2009	55,713	55,713 Brunei	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		131	7th Executive Development Program for Senior Government Officers-CLMV 2010, 18 May - 18 June 2011 [8, Excel 132]	2011	81,775	81,775 Brunei	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Timeline was 2009.



	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
		132	Development Program for Government Middle Management Officers (DPGMMO) 2009/2010 [9, Excel 133] <i>Is this and project # 133 the same or not?</i>	2009/2010	43,333	43,333 Brunei	0	Under Implementation	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	<i>The action/time line expects the program to be conducted by 2009/2010. Is the program delayed?</i>
		133	Development Program for Government Middle Management Officers (DPGMMO) 2010 [10, Excel 134] <i>Is this and project # 132 the same or not?</i>	2010	43,333	43,333 Brunei	0	Under Implementation	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	<i>The program was expected to be completed by 2009.</i>
		134	Leadership for Manager Course, 23 - 24 Mar 2010 [11, Excel 135]	2010	46,135	46,135 Brunei	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	<i>The program was expected to be completed by 2009.</i>
		135	Presentation Skills Course, 15 - 17 June 2010 [12, Excel 136]	2010	53,052	53,052 Brunei	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	<i>The program was expected to be completed by 2009. Compare with Projects 145, 199, 209 &amp; 223 as to how best to be classified under?</i>
		136	Special Course for Junior Diplomats from CLMV Countries, 30 May - 10 June 2011 [13, Excel 137]	2011	70,417	70,417 Brunei	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	<i>The program was expected to be completed by 2009.</i>

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
		137	Strategic Management Workshop, 15 - 18 June 2010 [14, Excel 138]	2010	66,885	66,885 Brunei	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	The program was expected to be completed by 2009. See also project # 241 under GEA.
		138	Meeting of CLMV Diplomats for the Management and Implementation of Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Work Plan II - 23 November – 6 December 2008) [55, Excel 139]	2008	112,631	112,631 Philippines	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	How come this took place in 2008 when the starting year for IAI WP II is supposed to be 2009?
		139	Meeting of CLMV Diplomats for the Management and Implementation of Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Work Plan II - Health Sector Capacity Building (November 15 – 28, 2009) [56, Excel 140]	2009	84,781	84,781 Philippines	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		140	Meeting of CLMV Diplomats for the Management and Implementation of Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Work Plan II - Project Management (20 September – 2 October 2009) [57, Excel 141]	2009	105,784	105,784 Philippines	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		141	ASEAN Workshop on Civil Service Innovations: best	2009	57,579	7,777 Philippines	49,803 ROK	Completed	HRD-Public Sector	Participants from CLMV?

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
			Practices in Civil Service Delivery, Manila, 8-10 December 2009 [64, Excel 142]						Capacity Building	
		142	Practical Project Management Courses with funding from JICA and in cooperation with the Asian Institute of Management in Manila for CLMV countries (2011) [65, Excel 143]	2011	0	0 Philippines	332,288 JICA	Completed	-	The program was expected to be completed by 2009.
		143	Customized HRD Training for IAI (FY09) [107, Excel 144]	2009	33,910	33,910 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		144	Customized HRD Training for IAI (FY10) [108, Excel 145]	2010	38,884	38,884 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	The program was expected to be completed by 2009.
		145	Effective Writing, Listening and Presentation Skills for IAI (FY10) [109, Excel 146]	2010	19,343	19,343 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	The program was expected to be completed by 2009. Compare with Projects 135,199,209 & 223 as to how best to be classified under?
		146	Management and Leadership Skills Program for IAI (FY09) [110, Excel 147]	2009	38,899	38,899 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
		147	Management and Leadership Skills Program for IAI (FY10) [111, Excel 148]	2010	19,201	19,201 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	The program was expected to be completed by 2009.
		148	National Economic Planning and Management for IAI (FY11) [112, Excel 149]	2011	81,356 Missing figures?	62,707 Singapore	0 Missing figures?	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	The program was expected to be completed by 2009.
		149	Public Sector Reforms and Management for Senior Managers (FY11) [113, Excel 150]	2011	62,791	62,791 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	The program was expected to be completed by 2009.
		150	Specialized Training in Etiquette of Business and Service Knowledge for IAI (FY10) [114, Excel 151]	2010	19,240	19,240 Singapore	0	Completed	Tourism Correct category?	The program was expected to be completed by 2009.
		151	Training in National Economic Planning and Management for IAI (FY10) [115, Excel 152]	2010	50,978	50,978 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	The program was expected to be completed by 2009.
		152	Training in Note-Taking for IAI (FY10) [116, Excel 153]	2010	102,732	102,732 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	The program was expected to be completed by 2009. Compare with Projects 162, 192, 208 & 215. How should it best be classified under?

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
		153	Training in Public Sector Reform and Administration for Senior Managers for IAI (FY10) [117, Excel 154]	2010	186,798	186,798 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	The program was expected to be completed by 2009.
		154	Workshop on Public Governance for Viet Nam [177, Excel 155]	-	16,463	8,232 Singapore	8,232 JICA	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Which year? Only Viet Nam?
		155	Investment Promotion Strategies for IAI (FY11) [194, Excel 156]	2011	74,141	74,141 Singapore	0	Completed	-	The program was expected to be completed by 2009. Fit better under Investment
		156	Human Resource Management in the Public Sector for IAI (FY11) [195, Excel 157]	2011	74,313	74,313 Singapore	0	Completed	-	The program was expected to be completed by 2009.
		157	Management & Leadership Skills for IAI (FY11) [196, Excel 158]	2011	45,057	45,057 Singapore	0	Completed	-	The program was expected to be completed by 2009.
		158	ASEAN Economic Community for IAI (FY12) [198, Excel 159]	2012	72,118	72,118 Singapore	0	Completed	-	The program was expected to be completed by 2009. Also see Projects # 232 & 238. How should AEC projects be best classified?
		159	Foundation Course on Public Governance and Administration (FY12) [201,	2012	104,502	104,502 Singapore	0	Completed	-	The program was expected to be completed by

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
		160	Excel 160] Human Resource Management in the Public Sector for IAI (FY12) [202, Excel 161]	2012	71,739	71,739 Singapore	0	Completed	-	2009.  The program was expected to be completed by 2009.
		161	Management and Leadership Skills for the Public Sector for IAI (FY12) [203, Excel 162]	2012	36,220	36,220 Singapore	0	Completed	-	The program was expected to be completed by 2009.
		162	Basic Note-taking for IAI (FY12) [205, Excel 163]	2012	41,124	41,124 Singapore	0	Completed	-	The program was expected to be completed by 2009. Compare with Projects 152, 192, 208 & 215. How should it best be classified under?
		163	Foundation Course on Economic Development and Trade Facilitation for IAI (FY12) [209, Excel 164]	2012	76,851	76,851 Singapore	0	(In the pipeline, to be implemented in 2013)	-	The action line expects a completion by 2009. The status is still in the pipeline. Will it be achieved in 2013? Better placed under Trade/ Economic section?
		164	Course on Public	-	42,016	42,016	0	Completed	-	Which year?

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
		165	Administration for CLMV Implementing Agency: INTAN [213, Excel 165]  ASC/ASC/06/058 Capacity Development in Disability and Development for CLMV Government Officers (for the 3rd year) [Excel 166]	-	238,935 Japan	0	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Which year?
		166	Work Procedure Manual Workshop, 16 - 17 Nov 2010 [Excel 167]	2010	48,438	48,438 Brunei	0	Completed		The program was expected to be completed by 2009.
115	v. Develop and conduct e-learning programs by 2009 on specific areas of public management among ASEAN civil services.									
116	vi. Organize study tours by 2010 on activities of foreign news services to ASEAN-6 countries and ASEAN Dialogue Partners to learn experiences.									
117	vii. Conduct training/workshops by 2010 for CLMV on civil service performance (evaluation appraisal) system.									
118	viii. Conduct workshops by 2012 for CLMV middle level managers to share experience on governance and civil service management.									

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
	ASCC B.1 Poverty Alleviation									
119	i. Conduct workshops by 2010 for CLMV to review and assess the impact of numerous internationally funded poverty-reduction programs and to adopt best practices.									
120	ii. Implement projects related to poverty alleviation in CLMV with due attention to female households in rural areas.	167	Certificate in Co-operative Poverty Reduction Implementing Agency: MKM [214, Excel 168]	-	38,784	38,784 Malaysia	0	(In the pipeline, to be implemented in 2013)	-	Which year? Which countries?
121	iii. Conduct workshops on economic development at grassroots level and in rural areas.									
	ASCC B.2 Social safety Net and Protection from the Negative Impacts of Integration and Globalization									
122	i. Conduct a study by 2012 for CLMV to assess the formal and informal mechanisms for social security and social protection, and if necessary to modify those mechanisms with due attention to gender responsive aspects.									
123	ii. Conduct studies focusing on identifying the impact of labor emigration on various CLMV industries as well as on identifying the specific needs of those industries.									
	ASCC B.3 Enhancing Food Security and Safety									



	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
124	i. Conduct capacity building programs by 2011 on risk analysis including training for CLMV countries to support food safety measures.	168	Training Course on Small and Medium Ruminant's Production and Development (Batch II) for CLMV (21/6-4/7, 2009) [33, Excel 169]	2009	30,000	30,000 Indonesia	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		169	Quarantine, Inspection and Phytosanitary Measures for IAI (FY11) [118, Excel 170]	2011	16,714	16,714 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		170	Training in Quarantine, Inspection and Phytosanitary Measures for IAI (FY10) [119, Excel 171]	2010	14,824	14,824 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
	ASCC B.4 Access to Healthcare and Promotion of Healthy Lifestyle									
125	i. Enhance quality of herbal medicine and prevent illegal importation by 2011.									
126	ii. Develop and implement action plan under the new ASEAN-WHO Memorandum of Understanding (2009-2013) to include capacity building activities on Healthy Lifestyles for CLMV by 2013.									
	ASCC B.5 Improving Capability to Control Communicable Diseases									
127	i. Integrate responses to HIV epidemic under the Third ASEAN Work Program on HIV and AIDS, 2006-2013.									

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
128	ii. Employing existing mechanisms to control other Emerging Infectious Diseases (EID) including TB and Malaria.									
129	iii. Integrate HIV and AIDS impact assessment into the feasibility study phase for development projects with due attention to gender responsive aspects.									
	ASCC B.6 Ensuring a Drug-Free ASEAN									
130	i. Provide support by 2011 in exchange of experiences, best practices and technical assistance to develop patterns for drug-replacement crops/alternative crops as substitute in the areas previously used for illicit drug crops.									
131	ii. Enhance capabilities and provide technical assistance for the treatment and rehabilitation of addicted persons including synthetic drugs users.									
132	iii. Provide advisory assistance to create linkages between government, non-governmental organizations and civil society to establish comprehensive system which can provide treatment, rehabilitation and aftercare services.									
133	iv. Develop national public awareness strategy and implementation plan against the									

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
	threat of illicit drug.									
	ASCC B.7 Building Disaster-Resilient Nations and Safer Communities									
134	i. Organize training courses and workshops for CLMV countries to enhance capabilities in disaster responses, and search and rescue.									
135	ii. Provide support in terms of equipment and upgrading of infrastructure for search and rescue, and disaster responses by 2012.									
136	iii. Provide more capacity building in disaster management and emergency response.	171	International Disaster Management Course [178, Excel 172]	-	31,505	17,197 Singapore	14,308 JICA	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Which year?
		172	International Disaster Management Course (FY11) [179, Excel 173]	2011	41,559	20,779 Singapore	20,779 JICA	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
	ASCC C.1 Promotion and Protection of the Rights and Welfare of Women, Children, the Elderly , and Persons with Disabilities									
137	i. Develop and implement by 2011 capacity building activities (workshops, trainings and study tours) for CLMV on caring societies.									

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
138	ii. Conduct an ASEAN Workshop to promote understanding, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the rights of the child, based on the convention on the Rights of the Child.									
	ASCC C.2 Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers									
139	i. Provide advisory services to the CLMV countries for the purpose of developing their capacity to manage overseas employment programs.									
140	ii. Provide training/technical assistance/capacity building by 2011 towards the establishment of clear and easily accessible emigration/immigration procedures and documentation, with a view to aid safe and regular migration.									
	ASCC C.3 Promoting Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)									
141	i. Provide training on the concept of corporate social responsibility and its environment for effective implementation in national and international markets.	173	Corporate Governance for IAI (FY11) [120, Excel 174]	2011	12,863 Missing figures?	9,164 Singapore	0 Missing figures?	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
142	ii. Develop and implement a comprehensive program to build capacity of CLMV countries for effective implementation of international best practices on corporate social responsibility.									

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
143	iii. Conduct reviews on the implementation and continual support for strengthening the capacity of CLMV and promoting the conformity assessment activities, and addressing issues of particular concern to international market access.									
	ASCC D.1 Addressing Global Environmental Issues									
144	i. Develop and implement a comprehensive program to build capacity of CLMV for effective participation and negotiations in multilateral environmental agreements and implementation of their obligations to those agreements.									
	ASCC D.2 Managing and Preventing Transboundary Environmental Pollution									
145	i. Promote and share the experiences of ASEAN 6 in managing forest fires and transboundary haze pollution for CLMV through the Mekong Technical Working Group on Transboundary Haze Pollution.									
146	ii. Promote capacity building on the management of Hazardous Chemicals and Substances as well as Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).									
	ASCC D.3 Promoting Sustainable Development through Environmental									

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
	Education and Public Participation									
147	i. Provide additional support by 2012 to CLMV countries in the implementation of the ASEAN Environmental Education Action Plan (2008-2012), addressing issues of particular concern to CLMV.	174	Sustainable Development and Environmental Management for IAI (FY11) [121, Excel 175]	2011	33,117	33,117 Singapore	0	Completed	General Coverage	
	ASCC D.4 Promoting Environmentally Sound Technology (EST)									
148	i. Promote capacity building by 2012 on environment labeling and certification schemes, and use of alternate and renewable energies as well as Best Available Techniques and Best Environment Practices (BAT/BEP).									
149	ii. Enhance the capacity of CLMV countries in managing environmental pollution in handicraft villages.									
	ASCC D.5 Promoting Quality Living Standards in ASEAN Cities/Urban Areas									
150	i. Promote best practices through the ASEAN Environmentally Sustainable Cities (ESC) Award for urban centres in CLMV.									
	ASCC D.6 Harmonizing Environmental Policies and Databases									

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
151	i. Provide support to CLMV for producing state of the environment reports.									
152	ii. Provide assistance to harmonize key environmental parameters, including capacity building for monitoring and analyzing environmental pollutants.	175	Environmental Protection for CLMV Countries (19 - 30 October 2009, 26 Participants) Implementing Agency: INTAN [52, Excel 176]	2009	40,732	20,366 Malaysia	20,366 JICA	Completed	-	
	ASCC D.7 Promoting the Sustainable use of Coastal and Marine Environment									
153	i. Develop a program by 2010 to build capacity for the implementation of the ASEAN Marine Water Quality: Management Guidelines and Monitoring Manual.									
154	ii. Develop the model of community's participation in environmentally sustainable coastal zone economic development in CLMV.									
	ASCC D.8 Promoting Sustainable Management of Nature Conservation and Biodiversity									
155	i. Provide support to encourage more natural conservation areas, including listing in the ASEAN Heritage Parks Programs and World Heritage Sites.									

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
156	ii. The ASEAN Center for Biodiversity to provide additional support in all its activities to the CLMV countries with regard to sustainable management of biodiversity of the region.									
157	iii. Strengthen biodiversity conservation and natural resources protection through the establishment of transboundary protected areas among CLMV countries.									
	ASCC D.9 Promoting the Sustainability of Freshwater Resources									
158	i. Provide more assistance to CLMV countries in the implementation of the ASEAN Strategic Plan of Action on Water Resources Management.	176	Waste Water Treatment in Food Industry for CLMV Countries (9 - 20 November 2009, 16 Participants) Implementing Agency: EiMAS [53, Excel 177]	2009	37,068	18,534 Malaysia	18,534 JICA	Completed	-	
		177	Integrated Water Resources in Water Scarce Regions (FY11) [180, Excel 178]	2011	16,487	8,243 Singapore	8,243 JICA	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		178	Workshop on Integrated Water Resources and Environment Management Policy in Water Scarce Regions (Singapore: 30/8 - 3/9; Japan: 6/9 - 10/9) [181, Excel 179]	?	33,277	25,825 Singapore	7,452 JICA	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Which year?



	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
159	ii. Lend more support to the Mekong River Commission to enable comprehensive integrated water resources management of the region.									
	ASCC D.10 Responding to Climate Change and Addressing its Impacts									
160	i. Assess the impact of climate change on biodiversity, water resources, climate related disasters such as floods and fires, and draw up adaptation and mitigation plans by 2012.									
	ASCC D.11 Promoting Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)									
161	i. Promote capacity building and strengthen joint efforts to combat illegal logging and its associated trade, forest fires and its resultant effects.									
162	ii. Promote the development of eco-tourism through training activities and study tours.	179	Environmental Planning for Sustainable Tourism for CLMV (Singapore: 28 Nov-2 Dec 11; Japan: 5-9 Dec 11) (FY11) [182, Excel 180]	2011	30,392	25,846 Singapore	4,546 JICA	Completed	Tourism	
		180	Environmental Planning for Sustainable Tourism Workshop for CLMV [183, Excel 181]	-	88,745	44,373 Singapore	44,373 JICA	Completed	Tourism	Which year?
163	iii. Promote information sharing on rearing and breeding of Wild Fauna and Flora.									

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
164	iv. Promote exchange of experience and best practice on forest law enforcement and governance in the respective countries and strengthen activities to implement commitments to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN).									
165	v. Provide assistance to CLMV countries in implementing the ASEAN criteria and indicators for sustainable management of tropical forest.									
166	vi. Provide assistance to CLMV countries to implement the GMS Program on Re-forestation.									
	ASCC E.1 Promotion of ASEAN Awareness and a Sense of Community									
167	i. Provide assistance to CLMV countries in the writing, translation if necessary, production and distribution of textbooks on Southeast Asia and ASEAN for different educational levels and in developing courses on these subjects, and translation of ASEAN Documents.									

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
168	ii. Conduct cultural activities in order to promote cultural awareness among the young people by 2011.									
169	iii. Assist CLMV countries in the implementation of programs to promote public images and awareness of ASEAN.									
	ASCC E.2 Preservation and Promotion of ASEAN Cultural Heritage									
170	i. Organize workshops by 2012 on preservation and promotion of tangible and intangible cultural heritage.									
171	ii. Conduct workshops on dissemination and preservation of cultural heritage at risk.									
	ASCC E.3 Promotion of Cultural Creativity and Industry									
172	i. Organize study tour for people engaged in small and medium sized cultural enterprises from CLMV countries to other ASEAN member countries with good experience in cultural industry.									
APSC	APSC A Rules-Based Community of Shared Values and Norms (Political Cooperation)									
173	i. Develop capacity building programs to complement the existing CLMV countries' efforts in the areas of rule of law and judiciary systems and legal	181	Public Private Partnership in Development of Infrastructure Projects (FY12) [221, Excel 182]	2012	66,678	66,678 Singapore	0	Completed	-	Would appear to fit better under Infrastructure Development section.

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
	infrastructure, promotion and protection of human rights, political and social development, effective and efficient civil services, and good governance in the public and private sectors.	182	Public Administration Reforms for Senior Managers (FY12) [225, Excel 183]	2012	75,484	75,484 Singapore	0	Completed	-	Project title similar to Project # 153 and would seem to fit better under Civil Service section.
174	ii. Promote capacity building for CLMV countries in the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).	183	Capacity Building Training on Family Birth Planning and Reproduction health for Cambodia, (BKKBN, 7/7 – 5/8, 2010) [29, Excel 184]	2010	4,842	4,842 Indonesia	0	Under Implementation	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Lao PDR was not involved.
		184	Capacity Building Training on Family Birth Planning and Reproduction Health for CMV, (BKKBN, 13/10 – 11/11, 2009) [30, Excel 185]	2009	22,842	22,842 Indonesia	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
	APSC B A Cohesive, Peaceful and Resilient Region with Shared Responsibility for Comprehensive Security (Security Cooperation)									
175	i. Provide capacity building to CLMV countries to better participate in ASEAN programs related to combating transnational crimes and terrorism.									
176	ii. Develop capacity building program in the areas of conflict resolution and pacific settlement of dispute.	185	Leadership and Conflict Resolution Skills Program for IAI (FY09) [122, Excel 186]	2009	39,084	39,084 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		186	Community Policing Strategies Evolving from the Koban System of Japan and the NPC	2011	17,897	8,949 Singapore	8,949 JICA	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity	

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
		187	System of Singapore (FY11) [Excel 187]  Workshop on Community Policing Strategies Evolving from the Koban system of Japan and the NPC system of Singapore [Excel 188]	-	14,784	7,393 Singapore	7,393 JICA	Completed	Building  HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Which year?
	APSC C A Dynamic and Outward -Looking Region in an Increasingly Integrated and Interdependent World (External Relations)									
177	i. Provide capacity building to CLMV countries to better participate and engage in relevant multilateral initiatives.									
178	ii. Provide support to CLMV countries to reap the full benefit of ASEAN's engagement with external partners.	188	Specialized Course for Myanmar in Myanmar : In the preparation of the ASEAN Summit Implementing Agency: IDFR [211, Excel 189]	-	48,480	48,480 Malaysia	0	(In the pipeline, to be implemented in 2013)	-	The project is addressed to Myanmar only. Which year has the project started?
GEA	General Enabling Actions									
179	i. Conduct projects to raise English-language efficiency of government officials and people of the CLMV countries.	189	English for Effective Professional Communication for Officials from CLMV Countries, 30 May - 10 June 2011 [15, Excel 190]	2011	71,000	71,000 Brunei	0	Completed	-	
		190	English Language Course for Lao PDR (2011) Implementing Agency: IDFR [47, Excel 191]	2011	30,000	30,000 Malaysia	0	Completed	-	Lao PDR only

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
		191	TVET Training for Cambodia Implementing Agency: CIAST [48, Excel 192]	-	96,652	48,326 Malaysia	48,326 Which donor?	Completed	-	Project # 100 is also on TVET but classified in HRD section. Which year and Cambodia only? Compare with Projects 152, 162, 208 & 215. How should it best be classified under?
		192	Advanced Note-taking for IAI (FY11) [123, Excel 193]	2011	58,079 Missing some figures?	39,867 Singapore	0 Missing some figures?	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		193	Basic English language and Communication Skills for IAI (FY11) [124, Excel 194]	2011	57,000	57,000 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		194	Basic English Language for Provincial Officials for IAI (FY10) [125, Excel 195]	2010	41,420	41,420 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		195	Cross Cultural Communication for IAI (FY11) [126, Excel 196]	2011	33,237	33,237 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		196	Customized Legal English Training for IAI (FY10) [127, Excel 197]	2010	27,942	27,942 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		197	Customized Legal English Training for IAI (FY09) [128, Excel 198]	2009	38,243	38,243 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
		198	Customized Training in Basic English Language for IAI (FY09) [129, Excel 199]	2009	127,789	127,789 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		199	Effective Writing, Listening and Presentation Skills for IAI (FY09) [130, Excel 200]	2009	8,171	8,171 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Compare with Projects 135, 145, 209 & 223 as to how best to be classified under?
		200	English for Contract Drafting for IAI (FY09) [131, Excel 201]	2009	18,532	18,532 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		201	English for Contract Drafting for IAI (FY10) [132, Excel 202]	2010	26,050	26,050 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		202	English for Managers and Administrators for IAI (Sin-Thai TCTP) [133, Excel 203]	-	60,206	60,206 Singapore	0	Under Implementation	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Implies a Thai component and if so, any details?
		203	English Language Train-the-Trainers for IAI (FY09) [134, Excel 204]	2009	17,155	17,155 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		204	English Language Train-the-Trainers for IAI (FY10) [135, Excel 205]	2010	25,172	25,172 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
		205	Intensive Customized English Courses for IAI (FY10) [136, Excel 206]	2010	518,362	518,362 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		206	Intensive Customized English Language Training for IAI (FY11) [137, Excel 207]	2011	318,439	318,439 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		207	Intermediate Communication Skills for IAI (FY11) [138, Excel 208]	2011	60,443	60,443 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		208	Note-taking Level 1 for IAI (FY11) [139, Excel 209]	2011	40,048	40,048 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Compare with Projects 152, 162, 192 & 215. How should it best be classified under?
		209	Public Speaking and Presentation Skills for IAI (FY11) [140, Excel 210]	2011	35,208	35,208 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Compare with Projects 135, 145, 199 & 223 as to how best to be classified under?
		210	Teacher Training in Teaching English as a Foreign Language for IAI (FY11) [141, Excel 211]	2011	40,122	40,122 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		211	Training in Basic Business Communication Skills for IAI (FY10) [142, Excel 212]	2010	40,343	40,343 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	



	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
		212	Training in Basic English Language and Communication Skills for IAI (FY10) [143, Excel 213]	2010	45,682	45,682 Singapore	0	Completed	Building HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		213	Training in Intermediate English Communications Skills for IAI (FY09) [144, Excel 214]	2009	46,892	46,892 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		214	Training in Intermediate English Communications Skills for IAI (FY10) [145, Excel 215]	2010	56,069	56,069 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		215	Training in Note-Taking for IAI (FY09) [146, Excel 216]	2009	60,584	60,584 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Compare with Projects 152, 162, 192 & 208. How should it best be classified under?
		216	Training in Project Proposal Writing for IAI (FY09) [147, Excel 217]	2009	43,775	43,775 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	See also Projects 219,229, 235 & 240.
		217	Capacity Building for ASEAN Secretariat [184, Excel 218]	-	12,604	6,531 Singapore	6,073 JICA	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Why is ASEC included in this category for CLMV only?
		218	Capacity Building for ASEAN Secretariat (FY11) [185, Excel	2011	6,195	3,098 Singapore	3,098 JICA	Completed	HRD-Public Sector	Why is ASEC included in this

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
			219]						Capacity Building	category for CLMV only?
		219	Project Proposal Writing in ASEAN for IAI (FY12) [197, Excel 220]	2012	39,451	39,451 Singapore	0	Completed	-	See also Projects 216, 229,235 & 240.
		220	Basic English Language and Communication Skills for IAI (FY12) [204, Excel 221]	2012	77,850	77,850 Singapore	0	Completed	-	
		221	English Language for CLMV Officials [212, Excel 222]	-	32,320	32,320 Malaysia	0	(In the pipeline, to be implemented in 2013)	-	
		222	Intermediate English Language and Communication Skills (FY12) [215, Excel 223]	2012	65,445	65,445 Singapore	0	Completed	-	Compare with Projects 135, 145,199 & 209 as to how best to be classified under?
		223	Public Speaking and Effective Presentation Skills (FY12) [217, Excel 224]	2012	37,412	37,412 Singapore	0	Completed	-	
		224	Development Strategies for SMEs (FY12) [222, Excel 225]	2012	66,714	66,714 Singapore	0	Completed	-	
		225	Effective Negotiation Skills (FY12) [226, Excel 226]	2012	40,753	40,753 Singapore	0	Completed	-	Better under SME section?
180	ii. Provide further attachment to the ASEAN Secretariat of CLMV officials, from the ASEAN National Secretariat as well as	226	Attachment Program for Junior Diplomats of CLMV at ASEAN Secretariat – Batch 9-10 [Excel 227]	-	312,480 Japan	0	0	Completed	-	

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
	from key ministries involved in ASEAN affairs.	227	Attachment Program for Junior Diplomats of CLMV at ASEAN Secretariat – Batch 11 <sup>th</sup> (2010-2011) [Excel 228]	2010-2011	172,161 Japan	0	0	Completed	-	
		228	Attachment Program for Junior Diplomats of CLMV at ASEAN Secretariat – Batch 12 <sup>th</sup> (2012)[Excel 229]	2012	202,030 Japan	0	0	Under Implementation	-	Why is it still under implementation?
181	iii. Provide training, including training-for-trainers, in the formulation and management of projects.	229	Writing Project Proposals and Reports for the Officials from the CLMV Countries, 30 May - 10 June 2011 [16, Excel 230]	2011	70,917	70,917 Brunei	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	See also Projects 216, 219,235 & 240.
		230	Workshop on Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) for stakeholders in Indonesia, (21-22/2, 2010) [31, Excel 231]	2010	7,368	7,368 Indonesia	0	Completed	General Coverage Project	Which stakeholders?
		231	Project Formulation, Monitoring and Evaluation Implementing Agency: INTAN [49, Excel 232]	-	7,050	7,050 Malaysia	0	Completed	-	Which year?
		232	ASEAN Economic Community for IAI (FY11) [148, Excel 233]	2011	81,346 Missing figures?	64,491 Singapore	0 Missing figures?	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Also see Projects # 158 & 238. How should AEC projects be best classified?
		233	Effective Contractual Risk Management for IAI (FY11) [149, Excel 234]	2011	12,856 Missing figures?	9,247 Singapore	0 Missing figures?	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
		234	Logistics Management for Large Meetings for IAI (FY11) [150, Excel 235]	2011	18,101	13,716 Singapore	0	Completed	Tourism Correct category?	
		235	Project Proposal Writing in ASEAN for IAI (FY11) [151, Excel 236]	2011	81,369 Missing figures?	63,716 Singapore	0 Missing figures?	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	See also Projects 216, 219,229 & 240.
		236	Specialized Training in Logistics Management for Large Meetings, Conventions and Exhibitions for IAI (FY10) [152, Excel 237]	2010	49,087	49,087 Singapore	0	Completed	Tourism Correct category?	
		237	The Essentials of Business Writing for IAI (FY11) [153, Excel 238]	2011	54,283 Missing figures?	37,804 Singapore	0 Missing figures?	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	
		238	Training in ASEAN Economic Community for IAI (FY09) [154, Excel 239]	2009	38,437	38,437 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	Also see Projects # 158 & 232. How should AEC projects be best classified?
		239	Training in Event Risk Management for IAI (FY09) [155, Excel 240]	2009	37,877	37,877 Singapore	0	Completed	Tourism Correct category?	
		240	Proposal Writing for IAI (FY10) [156, Excel 241]	2010	51,344	51,344 Singapore	0	Completed	HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	See also Projects 216, 219,229 & 235.
		241	Training in Strategic	2010	51,457	51,457	0	Completed	HRD-Public	See also Project

	Elements & Action Lines	No.	Projects	Year	Total Budget (USD)	Country Contribution (USD)	Funding Secured from Donors (USD)	Status	Priority Program Areas – Component	Remarks
		242	Management for IAI (FY10) [157, Excel 242]  Training in Training Methodologies for IAI (FY10) [158, Excel 243]	2010	23,804	Singapore  23,804 Singapore	0	Completed	Sector Capacity Building  HRD-Public Sector Capacity Building	# 137 under Civil Service section..
		243	The Logistics and Planning of Meetings, Conventions and Exhibitions for IAI (FY12) [200, Excel 244]	2012	38,954	38,954 Singapore	0	Completed	-	
		244	The Essentials of Business Writing (FY12) [216, Excel 245]	2012	44,008	44,008 Singapore	0	Completed	-	
182	iv. Develop a set of indicators for measuring the progress of CLMV towards the narrowing the development gap.	245	Narrowing the Development Gap Book [Excel 246]	2013	410,000 AADCP II	0	0	Completed	-	

## Technical Annex 3

### **Other ASEAN schemes and initiatives of relevance to IAI WP II**

ASEAN has established quite a number of sectoral or programmatic initiatives or frameworks over the years which would have a bearing or implication on IAI/CLMV and the key ones include the following:-

1. AEC

Structure-wise, the IAI division in the ASEAN Secretariat comes under the purview of the AEC Department and IAI appears as a section under the Equitable Economic Development (EED) in the AEC blueprint and contains five action lines and according to the AEC scorecard showed 100% achievement in terms of implementation, i.e. all five actions have been addressed by one or more activities. However, the caveats, as indicated earlier, apply. There are also several references to CLMV focused actions in various sections of the AEC blueprint.

2. ASCC

Similar to the AEC blueprint, there is a Narrowing the Development Gap (NDG) section in the ASCC blueprint which contains 8 actions lines and based on the ASCC implementation-based monitoring system all have been addressed and thus again indicate 100% accomplishment but with the caveats as mentioned previously. Likewise, there are also a number of references to CLMV oriented actions in several sections of the ASCC blueprint.

3. APSC

While there is no specific section on IAI/NDG as such in the APSC blueprint, there is nevertheless a reference in one part of the said blueprint calls for supporting “poverty alleviation and narrowing the development gaps to contribute to promoting sustained peace and stability of the region”. Moreover, the IAI WP II does have a small but nevertheless distinct section with specific action lines pertaining to APSC.

4. MPAC

The Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC) came into existence in 2010 with the aim of promoting connectivity within the entire ASEAN region in the following three areas:- physical, institutional and people-to-people aspects. The idea is that enhancing such connectivity linkages among the ASEAN countries would help address the narrowing the development gaps issue which in turn contribute to the overall building of an integrated and

cohesive ASEAN Community. A comparison of the relevant MPAC strategies against those that are similar to that appearing in the IAI framework is shown in **Table 1**. A cursory examination would indicate quite a good degree of interfacing/overlap where a more conscientious effort of coordination would be required to foster synergies and reap the benefits of a win-win outcome for both schemes.

#### 5. AFEED

The ASEAN Framework on Equitable Economic Development (AFEED), which came into being in 2011, is yet another initiative of ASEAN trying to address the Equitable Economic Development (EED) pillar within the AEC blueprint by promoting more inclusive growth and sustainable development among its member countries. The latest key developments relating to AFEED can be summarized below:-

- The World Bank has developed a Concept Note on Technical Assistance for Facilitating Implementation of the ASEAN Framework for Equitable Economic Development (AFEED).
- The proposed technical assistance will help ASEAN to establish a monitoring tool to implement the AFEED, which will include a set of indicators to measure equality and vulnerability of ASEAN in achieving the AFEED objectives.
- The AFEED indicators will be based on three pillars: (i) inclusive and sustainable growth; (ii) narrowing the development gap; and (iii) eliminating extreme poverty and vulnerability.

The above would indicate quite a number of similar features with the objectives and priorities of IAI framework and as reflected in Table.... and thus calls for the need to collaborate more closely between the two initiatives.

#### 6. AMBDC

The ASEAN Mekong Basin Development Cooperation framework was established in 1996 between China and all ASEAN Member States to promote economic integration among the Member Countries, thus helping to build the ASEAN Economic Community by 2015. The cooperation framework has contributed to the development of infrastructure and human capital in the sub-region and enabled the sharing of the resource base between ASEAN Member States and Mekong riparian countries, and with China while promoting inclusive and equitable growth in the region. It has also led to the international recognition of the sub-region as a growth area. The emergence of growth areas such as the Mekong Basin has underscored the increasing interactions and linkages beyond national boundaries, injecting dynamism into the region.

ASEAN and China has expressed the importance of strengthening economic partnerships in the Cooperation to promote and sustain development of the Mekong Basin. There are several sub-regional and national projects under the cooperation that still required funding. Countries recognized that mobilizing financing for the activities remains a priority and challenge for all. They emphasized the importance of collaborating with development agencies and the private sector to finance the various in-country projects as well as the cross-border platforms. ASEAN countries underscored the importance of inviting Dialogue Partners support in the projects of the AMBDC where assistance can be rendered in the form of capacity building and training.

The Singapore-Kunming Rail Link (SKRL), the flagship project of the AMBDC, is expected to provide an alternative mode of land transportation connecting AMBDC's riparian and non-riparian states. The progress of the SKRL is related to measures under the Brunei Action Plan and the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity. Discussions on formulating a strategy for the seamless operation of the SKRL, ways to mobilize further financial resources for SKRL's completion, and the possibility of extending the SRKL to Surabaya, Indonesia are undertaken by the Special Work Group Meeting on the SKRL which meets annually. The completion of the Yuxi-Mengzi Railway which is part of the eastern line of the planned Pan-Asia Railway network, funded by the Ministry of Railways and the Yunnan government is expected to boost land transportation between China and ASEAN countries, as well as tie the economies closer.

The AMBDC is important as a framework to enhance and sustain growth of the Mekong Basin and as a policy dialogue for ASEAN and China to foster sub-regional economic development and poverty reduction cooperation. The Basic Framework of ASEAN- MBDC can be accessed at [click here](#).

Based on the above description<sup>3</sup>, there are obviously many things in common between the AMBDC and the IAI WP II as well as MPAC for instance which therefore accentuates the need for better coordination to ensure more effective implementation of the measures found in each framework.

#### 7. MDGs

Like the other ASEAN initiatives mentioned earlier, the ASEAN Roadmap for the Attainment of the MDGs also has certain features, priorities and activities which are similar to some of those stated in the IAI WP II as shown in **Table II**.

#### 8. RDPE

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<sup>3</sup> From ASEAN Secretariat website <http://www.asean.org/communities/asean-economic-community/category/overview-16>



Similar to the other ASEAN cooperation initiatives, the ASEAN Framework Action Plan on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication also share many things in common with the IAI WP II as indicated in **Table III**.

#### 9. SMEs

The ASEAN Strategic Plan for SME Development likewise contains a number of components which relate to those found under IAI WP II as reflected in **Table IV**.

The afore-mentioned analysis demonstrates a plethora of various inter-related cooperative frameworks of ASEAN which share a lot of things in common and perhaps duplication as well. Real effectiveness of outcomes and results can thus be called into question from such multiple and apparently uncoordinated arrangements – basically creating a lot of heat but not much light. Some serious thinking to streamline these initiatives may be necessary in order to better ensure that time, efforts and resources are well spent to achieve genuine impact especially for the intended beneficiaries – i.e. the ASEAN peoples.

#### **CLMV Priority Action Lists**

The original idea of having the CLMV Priority Action Lists is to highlight the areas which each of the CLMV countries consider as urgent and requires expeditious actions. However, looking at the list that has been developed for such, it is more or less a wish list of activities, some of which are duplicating what is being undertaken under other frameworks or perhaps fit better under other schemes. Again, there is a real need to rationalize some of these action lists in light of the substantial amount of overlap among the various initiatives that are underway.

#### **Cooperation frameworks undertaken by external parties with implication or bearing on IAI**

Some of the key external partners of ASEAN which had put some focus on IAI/Mekong/CLMV countries include Australia, New Zealand and the European Union and a cursory analysis of these cooperation activities are found in Tables.... The same story as already revealed earlier is replayed in the external relations side where there are lots of areas of commonality and not much communication and coordination among the concerned parties involved. Some kind of donor coordination efforts may need to be undertaken to ensure better streamlining and achieving of more effective results.

#### **Institutional & Cross-sectoral Coordination Issues**

It would seem that IAI, being structured in a cross-sectoral manner inclusive of all relevant sectors across all three pillars of the ASEAN Community blueprints, should step up its efforts to ensure better coordination to enhance more synergies and reduce duplications and overlaps and to promote better efficiencies and effectiveness in the multi-varied efforts from both ASEAN as well as its external partners focusing on countries in the CLMV/Mekong sub-region. In this connection it might be helpful to consider reviving the Senior Officials Meeting on Development Planning (SOMDP), a

body appearing in Annex 1 of the ASEAN Charter under the APSC, which met a few times in the latter half of the 2000s but then discontinued. The reason for proposing the consideration of such a body is because on matters of a cross-sectoral nature like IAI and focusing on narrowing the development gaps, it would seem that the planning agencies of the ASEAN member countries would be in the best position to provide the appropriate guidance and steering mechanism since they are normally geared towards producing the overall national development plans of each country.

One other observation is whether it might be better to mainstream IAI or CLMV into other existing ASEAN-led frameworks including the three ASEAN Community pillars, the MPAC, AFEED, SME, MDGs and RDPE frameworks since there are already bits and pieces of references to CLMV focus in some of the actions or priorities of many of the afore-mentioned schemes or even the various initiatives of the external parties. The positive side would be getting a special focus or attention appearing in all the main frameworks of ASEAN and perhaps also of the external donors which could ensure more buy-in and budgetary allocation. The downside could be the loss of a clearly identifiable CLMV/Mekong focused program if it is deemed politically necessary.

Another clear-cut observation based on the above analysis is simply the plethora of activities and frameworks touching on the CLMV/Mekong geographic footprint – whether bilateral, trilateral, multi-lateral or otherwise – and undertaken both by ASEAN countries individually or collectively in association with other partners and/or group of parties. It is obvious some form of rationalization and better coordination would seem beneficial to ensure better targeting of programs with cost-effective outcomes and outputs. It might therefore be useful to consider for IAI to take up a more information or knowledge hub role of gathering and pulling together the information of all these pertinent programs/projects implemented and planned by all concerned entities into one common data repository or platform from which all concerned or interested parties could tap into, perhaps on a service fee provision basis. It should become quite evident that it is in the interest of all concerned if such common comprehensive database with a CLMV/Mekong geographic coverage is available and that the information is updated regularly to ensure its validity and usefulness. To carry out such functions would require a transformation or restructuring of the IAI Division as elaborated in a separate section of this report.

One example of a transboundary CLMV/Mekong issue which has emerged in recent times concerns the management of water resources in the Mekong basin. In the ASCC blueprint, under the Harmonizing Environmental Policies and Databases section, there is a specific action to “Encourage regional cooperation on Strategic Environmental Assessment of large-scale projects and other activities which may cause significant environmental impacts in the region. In addition, under the said blueprint, there is a section on Promoting the Sustainability of Freshwater Resources with six action lines addressing the overall strategic objective to “Promote sustainability of water resources to ensure equitable accessibility and sufficient water quantity of acceptable quality to meet the needs of the people of ASEAN”. In the IAI WP II, there is an identical section with the same title/heading as the afore-mentioned and with two action lines as follows:-

- i. Provide more assistance to CLMV countries in the implementation of the ASEAN Strategic Plan of Action on Water Resources Management.
- ii. Lend more support to the Mekong River Commission to enable comprehensive integrated water resources management of the region

Interestingly, the Chairman's Statement issued by the Leaders of ASEAN following the conclusion of the 23<sup>rd</sup> ASEAN Summit made a specific stipulation as follows:-

*“We recognized the importance of preserving, managing and sustaining use of water resources, and call on ASEAN Member States to continue effectively implementing the ASEAN Strategic Action Plan on Water Resources Management, including assessing impacts that economic development has on the environment and people's livelihoods in major river basins including the Lower Mekong Basin”.*

In fact, ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC) has concluded an MOU with the Mekong River Commission Secretariat (MRCS) in 2010 with the objective to “provide a framework for developing and maintaining cooperation between ASEC and MRCs in the field of their common interests and to ensure close coordination, better utilization of resources so as to achieve effective outcomes on regional cooperation for the sustainable development of the Mekong River Basin”. The Head of the IAI and NDG Division of ASEC and the CEO of the MRCS have been designated as having overall responsibility for ensuring the objectives of this MOU are met.

Since China is an upper riparian member of the Mekong River Basin (the other five lower riparian members are all ASEAN Member States – i.e. Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam), it is also noteworthy that in the Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on ASEAN-China Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity (2011-2015), there is a specific section dealing with Mekong River Basin and Sub-regional Development Cooperation as follows:-

## 2.12 Mekong River Basin and Sub-regional Development Cooperation

2.12.1 Promote dialogue in the area of national development between national planning agency and think-tanks of both sides on regular basis with a view to enhancing capacity to sharing knowledge, expertise and best practices;

2.12.2 Continue to strengthen cooperation under the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) and ASEAN-Mekong Basin Development Cooperation (AMBDC) frameworks;

2.12.3 Actively consider building transport infrastructure such as road and railway, linking relevant ASEAN Member States and China as well as support the development of transportation programmes under the GMS framework;

2.12.4 Encourage China to continue the ongoing cooperation with Lower Mekong Countries to share information, experiences and best practices on basin planning and sustainable development to enhance prosperity in the sub-region;

2.12.5 Improve navigational safety on the Lancang-Mekong River in a sustainable manner through consultations among the riparian countries, while undertaking to preserve the environment and unique way of life of the people who live along the river, and develop international shipping and explore methods to simplify exit and entry procedures in waterway transportation as well as cooperate with each other to mitigate the negative impacts of the navigation to riparian countries;

2.12.6 Consider sharing information and experiences of the Environmental Impact Assessment of the Navigation Channel Improvement Project on the Mekong River;

2.12.7 Promote the GMS Business Forum to become a prominent feature in regional economic cooperation and strengthen cooperation and exchanges among Chambers of Commerce to promote private sector participation in regional cooperation;

2.12.8 Ratify GMS Cross-Border Transport Agreement (CBTA) at an earliest time and launch one-stop pilot check under the framework of CBTA to promote trade facilitation;

2.12.9 Work towards the establishment of a regional tourism corridor;

2.12.10 Support the development of economic corridors under the GMS framework;

2.12.11 Facilitate cooperation among sub-regional private-sector and promote sectoral exchanges and cooperation;

2.12.12 Formulate GMS Power Development Master Plan, taking into account the existing GMS Master Plan and the Master Plan for Power Inter-connection, continue to support orderly development of GMS power resource, improve GMS Regional Power Trade Cooperation Database/Website, carry out study and training on important issues of GMS power market, and enhance international exchanges on GMS electricity regulation;

2.12.13 Under the existing mechanism, enhance exchanges of information and strengthen cooperation on the sustainable usage and management of water resources in the Lancang-Mekong River, towards reasonable and equitable use of water and related resources and promoting capacity building in basin development and integrated water resources management including flood and drought management in riparian countries;

2.12.14 Promote GMS environmental cooperation, especially on bio-diversity conservation through poverty alleviation, capacity building and rural environmental management, and consistently improving the GMS Bio-diversity Corridor Initiative Project; and promote sustainable use, including the equitable access and benefit sharing of the sub-region's genetic resources as provided by the United Nations Convention on Biodiversity;

2.12.15 Work towards managing and monitoring water quality of Mekong River;

2.12.16 Promote forestation/forest rehabilitation and sustainable forest management among riparian countries through capacity building, policy dialogue, project demonstrations and information exchange, to bring soil erosion under control, improve the productive capacity and social-economic benefits of forest ecosystems;

2.12.17 Promote cooperative activities to address climate change;

2.12.18 Continue to implement GMS cross-border public health cooperation for the purpose of reducing cross-border transmission and outbreak of communicable diseases;

2.12.19 Support the Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA);

2.12.20 Implement the Framework for Economic Cooperation between BIMP-EAGA and China;

2.12.21 Strengthen cooperation in the priority sectors identified for BIMP-EAGA development, namely agriculture, transport, infrastructure, ICT, natural resources, tourism and SMEs;

2.12.22 Cooperate in resources development through direct investment, trade, project-contracting, and economic and technical cooperation; and

2.12.23 Provide technical and capital assistance for BIMP-EAGA programmes and projects through various channels.

Furthermore, another section of the said Plan touches on areas of environmental cooperation between ASEAN and China as follows:-

### 3.7 Environmental Cooperation

3.7.1 Implement the China-ASEAN Strategy on Environmental Protection Cooperation 2009-2015 and jointly develop the ASEAN-China Environmental Protection Action Plan at an appropriate time;

3.7.2 Support the work of the ASEAN-China Environmental Cooperation Centre to promote environmental cooperation as outlined in the ASEAN-China Strategy on Environmental Protection Cooperation 2009-2015;

3.7.3 Strengthen exchange and cooperation on environmentally sound industry, including cooperation on environmentally sound technologies, environmental labeling and cleaner production, to support ASEAN and China's endeavor in pursuing green and environmentally sustainable development;

3.7.4 Strengthen dialogue and exchanges in urban and rural environmental protection and implement demonstration projects on cooperation in urban and rural environment to improve living environmental quality in the region;

3.7.5 Enhance public environmental awareness and environmental education cooperation among capacity building organisations on environment through exchanges and cooperation, including gender perspectives, in the management and conservation of the environment as well as the ASEAN Environmental Education Action Plan 2008-2015 (AEEAP);

3.7.6 Carry out joint-training courses, joint researches, staff exchange programmes and post-graduate scholarship programmes to enhance capacity and raise the level of regional environmental management;

3.7.7 Carry out cooperation in co-beneficial areas such as study/research, capacity building and experience sharing in the field of air and water quality management, and health protection;

3.7.8 Promote cooperation on environmental protection with the objective of attaining environmental sustainability as contained in the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint; and

3.7.9 Establish the ASEAN-China Environmental Ministerial Meeting mechanism at an appropriate time.

Based on the above analysis, one critical consideration becomes how does ASEAN (and together with China where appropriate) intend to implement the provisions as stipulated in the above stated documents, many of which are connected to transboundary environmental matters including pertaining to integrated and sustainable management of the shared water resources such as the Mekong River Basin. Can IAI serve as the platform or perhaps AMBDC or maybe in conjunction with MRC and possibly the GMS program associated with ADB? How does addressing such issues feature in and/or link up with the schemes of the other cooperative frameworks like Mekong-Japan, Mekong-ROK and the US-Lower Mekong Initiative for instance? Can and should ASEAN take the lead or be in the driver's seat on a matter that is at the heart and therefore critical to the future and sustainable livelihoods of at least half of the ASEAN member countries, just like in the case of the South China Sea issue?

There are several opportunities to do so if it wishes to in 2014 as follows: –

1. At the various ASEAN and/or plus China fora under the overall chairmanship of Myanmar, a riparian member country. Interestingly, the current ASEAN coordinating country for ASEAN-China Dialogue Relations for the period (is Thailand, another riparian country.
2. At the Second MRC Summit scheduled for 5 April in Ho Chi Minh City (<http://www.mrcsummit.org/>), hosted by Viet Nam, another riparian member country.
3. At the 5<sup>th</sup> GMS Summit scheduled towards the end of the year in Thailand, also a riparian member country.

**Table I. Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity and IAI Workplan II**

IAI Workplan II		Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity		
Elements	Action Lines	Key Elements	Key Strategies	Key Actions
AEC B.4 Infrastructure development	iv. Conduct a feasibility study on the upgrading of secondary roads in each of the CLMV countries for connection to the ASEAN Highway Network.	<b>Physical Connectivity</b>	1. Complete the ASEAN Highway Network	<p>(i) Upgrade all “below Class III” sections of AHN into at least “Class III”, with highest priority to the “below Class III” sections of the Transit Transport Routes (TTR), by 2012.</p> <p>(ii) Install common road signs in all designated routes, with a specific priority on TTR by 2013.</p> <p>(iii) Upgrade “Class II or III” sections with high traffic volume to “Class I” by 2020.</p> <p>(iv) Conduct a feasibility study on bridging archipelagic countries and mainland ASEAN by 2015.</p> <p>(v) Upgrade the extension of AHN to China and India, particularly sections from Ha Noi via northern Lao PDR through Myanmar to the border with India, by 2015.</p>
AEC B.4 Infrastructure development	iii. Provide technical assistance and training for CLMV in establishing and operating their segments of the Singapore-Kunming Rail Link.		2. Complete the implementation of the Singapore Kunming Rail Link (SKRL) project	<p>(i) Construct the missing link sections.</p> <p>a) Thailand: Aranyaprathet – Klongluk (6km) by 2014;</p> <p>b) Cambodia: Poipet – Sisophon (48km) by 2013;</p> <p>c) Cambodia: Phnom Penh – LocNinh (254km) by 2015;</p> <p>d) Viet Nam: LocNinh – Ho Chi Minh (129km) by 2020;</p> <p>e) Viet Nam: Mu Gia – Tan Ap – VungAng (119km) by 2020;</p> <p>f) Lao PDR: Vientiane – Thakek – Mu Gia (466km) by 2020;</p> <p>g) Myanmar: Thanbyuzayat – Three Pagoda Pass (110km) by 2020; and</p> <p>h) Thailand: Three Pagoda Pass - Nam Tok (153km) by 2020.</p> <p>(ii) Formulate a strategy for a seamless operation of SKRL by 2013.</p>

				<p>(iii) Mobilise financial resources and technical assistance from external partners, either on a bilateral basis or with the coordination of ADB, to support the completion of SKRL in accordance with the agreed deadline.</p> <p>(iv) Study the possibility of extending the SKRL to Surabaya, Indonesia.</p>
AEC B.4 Infrastructure development	<p>vii. Conduct a capacity building project on traffic safety in inland waterways.</p> <p>viii. Consider implementation of Viet Nam's proposal to convert the Inland Waterways College in Ho Chi Minh City into a regional training center for inland waterways.</p>		3. Establish an efficient and integrated inland waterways network	(i) Formulate a regional plan for developing inland waterways in ASEAN by 2012 and begin implementation thereafter.
AEC B.4 Infrastructure development	i. Continuation, intensification and expansion of training in multimodal transport.		4. Accomplish an integrated, efficient and competitive maritime transport system	<p>(i) Enhance the performance and capacity of the 47 designated ports, with the priority set in the studies undertaken and being undertaken under Measures 6, 7 and 8 of the Roadmap Towards an Integrated and Competitive Maritime Transport in ASEAN by 2015. The enhancement of capacity can include the improvement in associated services like warehousing as well as dredging of the water channels where needed.</p> <p>a) Establish efficient and reliable shipping routes (including RoRo) connecting mainland and archipelagic Southeast Asia including the related sub-regional initiatives such as BIMP-EAGA and IMT-GT. The emerging and/or potentially important international routes: Satun/Trang – Penang – Belawan, Malacca – Dumai, Davao – Bitung, Zamboanga - Sandakan, Muara – nearby ports;</p> <p>b) Strengthen linkages with global and regional trunk routes and domestic shipping routes; and</p> <p>c) Conduct a feasibility study on the establishment of an ASEAN RoRo network.</p>
AEC B.4 Infrastructure development	i. Continuation, intensification and expansion of training in multimodal transport.		5. Establish integrated and seamless multimodal transport systems to make ASEAN the transport hub in the East Asia	(i) Conduct a study on potential multimodal transport corridors to empower parts of ASEAN to function as land bridges in global supply routes.



	<p>ii. Provide training by 2011 in multimodal transport, logistics, and supply chain management.</p>		<p>region</p>	<p>(ii) Complete the East West Economic Corridor (EWEC).  a) Construct the missing link in Myanmar; and  b) Develop/upgrade terminal ports: Yangon, Da Nang.</p> <p>(iii) Promote the Mekong-India Economic Corridor (MIEC) as a land bridge.  a) Construct the Mekong Bridge in NeakLoung (National road No.1 in Cambodia);  b) Develop the Dawei deep sea port (by 2020);  c) Build the highway between Kanchanaburi and Dawei (by 2020); and  d) Conduct a feasibility study and preliminary design for the railway spur line between Kanchanaburi and Dawei.</p> <p>(iv) Identify and develop a network of ASEAN dry ports in accordance with existing ASEAN initiatives such as the ASEAN Highway Network and the SKRL.</p>
<p>AEC B.4 Infrastructure development</p> <p>ASCC A.4 Promoting ICT</p>	<p>xv. Provide support for formulation of national ICT master plans by 2010.</p> <p>xx. Conduct a study and implement measures to implement CLMV ICT manufacturing bases/clusters (and to be connected to other IT parks in ASEAN).</p> <p>iv. Develop a standard ICT infrastructure of CLMV for their people, especially women, youth, elderly and persons with disability, to easily access ICT</p>		<p>6. Accelerate the development of ICT infrastructure and services in each of the ASEAN Member States</p>	<p>(i) Establish an ASEAN Broadband Corridor by identifying and developing locations in each ASEAN Member State to offer quality broadband connectivity. This will enable seamless usage of broadband services and applications across ASEAN to further connect and enhance the development of ICT and other sectors by 2014.</p> <p>(ii) Promote the diversity of international connectivity among ASEAN Member States by 2015.</p> <p>(iii) Establish an ASEAN Internet Exchange Network to facilitate peering amongst ASEAN internet access providers to reduce latency and increase speed as well as lower costs by 2013.</p> <p>(iv) Promote network integrity and information security, data protection and Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) cooperation by developing common frameworks and establishing common minimum standards where appropriate, to ensure a level of preparedness and integrity of networks across ASEAN by 2015.</p> <p>(v) Review Universal Service obligations and/or similar policies to ensure that infrastructure covered under these policies are broadband Internet capable by 2015.</p> <p>(vi) Prioritize and expedite roll-out of broadband Internet</p>

				capable infrastructure to schools by 2015.  (vii) Conduct feasibility study on developing after 2015 an ASEAN Single Telecommunications Market, in the context of free flow of products, services, investments and skilled human resources by 2015.
AEC B.4 Infrastructure development	<p>xi. Implement projects to build CLMV capacity to participate in ASEAN energy schemes, primarily the ASEAN Power Grid.</p> <p>xii. Provide training by 2011 in high-voltage inter-connection and in power-systems planning.</p> <p>xiii. Provide training in fuel quality testing, fuel transport safety, power trading and negotiations on transboundary power tariffs.</p> <p>xiv. Develop a program of fuel conservation and renewable energy, with a training component by 2010.</p>		7. Prioritize the processes to resolve institutional issues in ASEAN energy infrastructure projects	<p>TAGP</p> <p>(i) Form a model for ASEAN Joint-Venture gas pipeline company.</p> <p>(ii) Adopt common technical standards for design, construction and maintenance of infrastructure.</p> <p>(iii) Adopt business model for TAGP.</p> <p>(iv) Implement regional safety/security plan for TAGP infrastructure.</p> <p>(v) Optimize and operationalize TAGP.</p> <p>(vi) Study the feasibility of extending the TAGP to BIMP-EAGA.</p> <p>APG</p> <p>(i) Harmonize legal and regulatory framework for bilateral and cross-border power interconnection and trade (2008 – 2010).</p> <p>(ii) Harmonize common technical standards codes or guidelines of the ASEAN Interconnection projects: Planning and Design, System Operation, and Maintenance (2008 – 2012).</p> <p>(iii) Identify and recommend financing modalities for realizing the APG (2008 – 2011).</p> <p>(iv) Implement various bilateral/multilateral interconnection projects and reporting progress to Heads of ASEAN Power Utilities/Authorities (HAPUA) Council and ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Energy(SOME)/ASEAN Ministers on Energy Meeting (AMEM) (2008 – 2015).</p>
AEC A.1 Free Flow of goods	<p>vii. Assist CLMV in capacity building to ensure the implementation of National Single Window by 2012.</p> <p>ix. Conduct programs to familiarize the</p>	<b>Institutional Connectivity</b>	<p>1. Fully operationalize the three Framework Agreements on transport facilitation</p> <p>- <i>ASEAN Framework Agreement</i></p>	<p>(i) Expedite the ratification of the Agreements so as to enable their operationalization in the region.</p> <p>(ii) Expedite the finalization of Protocol 2 (Frontier Posts) and Protocol 7 (Customs Transit) under AFAFGIT for</p>

AEC B.4 Infrastructure Development	<p>private sector in the CLMV countries with ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA) and other integration measures.</p> <p>i. Continuation, intensification and expansion of training in multimodal transport.</p> <p>vi. Conduct training projects for container transport, urban transport planning, traffic management, and transport engineering.</p>		<p><i>on the Facilitation of Goods in Transit (AFAFGIT)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>ASEAN Framework Agreement on the Facilitation of Inter-State Transport (AFAFIST)</i></li> <li>- <i>ASEAN Framework Agreement on Multimodal Transport (AFAMT)</i></li> </ul>	<p>eventual signing by ASEAN Member States by 2011.</p> <p>(iii) Accelerate the conclusion of Protocol 6 (Railway borders and interchange stations) under AFAFGIT for eventual signing by ASEAN Member States by 2011.</p> <p>(iv) Closely monitor the progress of implementation of AFAFGIT, AFAFIST and AFAMT in order to ensure that the three Agreements would be implemented by the ASEAN Member States by 2014-2015.</p>
AEC B.4 Infrastructure Development	<p>i. Continuation, intensification and expansion of training in multimodal transport.</p> <p>ix. Provide support to amend the road transport law and road traffic law for CLMV by 2010 to comply with regional obligations.</p>		2. Implement initiatives to facilitate inter-state passenger land transportation	<p>i) Expedite the implementation of the existing bilateral and sub-regional arrangements on facilitation of inter-state passenger land transportation in the region by 2013.</p> <p>(ii) Develop a regional ASEAN arrangement on facilitation of inter-state passenger land transportation, based on the assessment of the implementation of the bilateral and sub-regional arrangements by 2015.</p>
AEC B.4 Infrastructure Development	<p>i. Continuation, intensification and expansion of training in multimodal transport.</p>		3. Develop the ASEAN Single Aviation Market (ASAM)	<p>(i) Ratify and implement the Multilateral Agreement on the Full Liberalization of Air Freight Services (MAFLAFS) and its Protocols 1 and 2 as soon as possible, in support of the establishment of the AEC by 2015, noting that the implementation timelines of the MAFLAFS and its Protocols 1 and 2 as agreed by ASEAN Transport Ministers are 31 December 2008.</p> <p>(ii) Ratify and implement the Multilateral Agreement on Air Services (MAAS) and its Protocols 1 to 6 as soon as possible, in support of the establishment of the AEC by 2015, noting that the implementation timelines of the MAAS as agreed by ASEAN Transport Ministers are 31 December 2008 for Protocol 5 and 31 December 2010 for Protocol 6.</p> <p>(iii) Sign the ASEAN Multilateral Agreement on the Full Liberalization of Passenger Air Services (MAFLPAS) by 2010 and ratify and implement MAFLPAS and its Protocols as soon as possible, in support of the establishment of the AEC by 2015, noting that the implementation timelines of Protocols 1 and 2 are 30 June 2010 and 30 June 2013 respectively.</p> <p>(iv) Conclude the Air Transport Agreement (ATA) with</p>

				<p>China by 2010, India and ROK, and possibly other regional partners, not later than 2015, and thereafter consider the possible expansion to other partners.</p> <p>(v) Formulate an ASEAN Single Aviation Market (ASAM) Roadmap and implementation strategy by 2011 and develop an ASAM by 2015.</p>
AEC B.4 Infrastructure Development	i. Continuation, intensification and expansion of training in multimodal transport.		4. Develop an ASEAN Single Shipping Market	(i) Finalize the development of strategies by 2012 for an ASEAN Single Shipping Market and develop the relevant framework for its implementation no later than 2015.
<p>AEC A.1 Free Flow of goods</p> <p>AEC B.5 Taxation</p>	<p>i. Conduct a study by 2009 to analyze the state, in each of the CLMV countries, of each of the relevant priority sectors and how the sector would benefit from or be affected by more rapid regional integration within ASEAN, proposing measures to undertake adjustments to reap the benefits and mitigate the costs.</p> <p>vii. Assist CLMV in capacity building to ensure the implementation of National Single Window by 2012.</p> <p>xv. Provide support for implementation of CLMV national master plans on standards and conformity assessment, including the improvement of technical infrastructure and equipment.</p> <p>xvii. Provide technical assistance in the establishment of national standards for those CLMV that needs it.</p> <p>xviii. Provide technical assistance in the harmonization of standards and technical regulations primarily in the 12 priority sectors of the AEC.</p> <p>iii. Provide technical assistance on tax structure enhancement to CLMV for the eventual harmonization with other ASEAN Member Countries' tax systems.</p>		5. Accelerate the free flow of goods within ASEAN region by eliminating barriers to merchandise trade within the region	<p>(i) Rationalize and minimize non-tariff measures of ASEAN Member States.</p> <p>a) Undertake a complete and up-to-date inventory of non-tariff measures of ASEAN Member State using the most updated international classification of non-tariff measures by 2015.</p> <p>b) Expedite the operationalization of the ASEAN Trade Repository (ATR) by 2015 so as to promote transparency and foster voluntary compliance while providing more certainty and predictability to business and industries.</p> <p>c) Develop a set of guidelines for import licensing procedures, prohibitions and quantitative restrictions in a step by step basis with a view to eliminate the non-tariff barriers (NTB) component of these measures by 2014.</p> <p>d) Eliminate non-tariff barriers and minimize the trade barrier effect of allowable non-tariff measures by 2015.</p> <p>e) Strengthen the capability of the ASEAN Secretariat to monitor effectively the implementation of the above-mentioned mandates by 2012.</p> <p>(ii) harmonize and develop regional standards and strengthen conformity assessment capability in the region, which may include the following:</p> <p>a) Set common rules for standards and conformity assessment procedures.</p> <p>b) Apply the ASEAN Conformity Mark by 2015.</p> <p>c) Specify the industries and products where national standards are to be set to international standard within the region, which industries and products where regional standards are to be established, and which industries and products will have essentially national</p>

				<p>standards by 2015.</p> <p>d) Set out a timetable, and implement accordingly, the implementation of the alignment of national standards to international standards as well as the establishment of regional standards which will become national standards by 2015.</p> <p>e) Accelerate operationalization of MRAs in priority and selected industries and products in the region by 2015.</p> <p>(iii) Enhance the rules of origin (ROO) continuously, including the introduction of facilitative processes such as the electronic processing of certificate of origin (COO) by 2012 and harmonization or alignment of national procedures to the extent possible by 2015.</p> <p>(iv) Determine areas for further alignment of ROOs of Dialogue Partners to the ATIGA ROOs, in order to strengthen production processes in the region and expedite the movement of goods within ASEAN and between ASEAN and Dialogue Partners by 2015.</p>
AEC B.4 Infrastructure development	<p>ii. Provide training by 2011 in multimodal transport, logistics, and supply chain management.</p> <p>xviii. Provide support to review telecommunications regulations to support liberalization (and development) of the telecom sector with an integrated approach on regulation and policy reform (on competition policy, foreign investment, licensing, allocation of resources such as frequencies and access facilities).</p>		6. Accelerate the development of an efficient and competitive logistics sector, in particular transport, telecommunications and other connectivity-related services in the region	<p>(i) Remove substantially all restrictions on trade in services for logistics services by 2013.</p> <p>(ii) Expedite the liberalization of the telecommunications services as soon as possible noting that the deadline in the AEC Blueprint is 2010.</p>
AEC A.1 Free Flow of Goods	<p>vii. Assist CLMV in capacity building to ensure the implementation of National Single Window by 2012.</p> <p>x. Continue implementation of the IAI training and institution-building programs in customs administration and operations.</p> <p>xi. Continue implementation of additional programs on the basis of a coherent</p>		7. Substantially improve trade facilitation in the region	<p>(i) Accelerate the full implementation of the National Single Windows (NSWs) for ASEAN-6 as soon as possible, noting that the deadline for the establishment of NSWs in ASEAN-6 was 2008 and for CLMV in 2012.</p> <p>(ii) Activate and operate the ASEAN Single Window in selected ports as early as possible for Member States who are ready to implement it, and for all ASEAN Member States, by 2015.</p>

	<p>capacity building program adopted by the ASEAN customs authorities, including training in the application of rules of origin, risk assessment, and enforcement of agreements related to customs.</p> <p>xii. Provide assistance to those CLMV countries that need assistance in drafting or amending customs related legislation.</p> <p>xiii. Implement programs on customs-related information on transparency, appeal mechanism and access to information.</p> <p>xiv. Implement programs on customs automation.</p>			<p>(iii) Simplify customs procedures, formalities and practices of all Member States with priority on those serving to a single market and single production base (such as design and operation of outward processing, inward processing, temporary admission) by 2013 with the target of reducing processing costs by 20 percent by 2013 and by 50 percent by 2015.</p> <p>(iv) Develop a comprehensive and compatible regulatory framework on customs procedures and border management operations by 2014.</p> <p>(v) Promote partnership and active engagement of businesses and industries into the process of policy making in fostering its speedy and smooth implementation.</p> <p>(vi) Develop the human resources necessary to complement the above actions by 2013.</p>
AEC A.1 Free Flow of Goods	<p>x. Continue implementation of the IAI training and institution-building programs in customs administration and operations.</p>		8. Enhance border management capabilities	<p>(i) Develop procedures of border management (Customs, Immigration, Quarantine, or CIQ) in managing cross-border movement of passengers and goods by 2013.</p> <p>(ii) Synchronize procedures, formalities and practices in border management and its harmonization to the extent possible by 2013.</p> <p>(iii) Promote joint border management in pursuing “One Single Inspection and Processing Point” by 2013.</p>
AEC A.3 Free Flow of Investment	<p>i. Conduct a research study to identify the difficulties encountered by investors in their operations in CLMV countries.</p> <p>ii. Undertake a review on possible strategies to attract investment, improve the investment climate, build capacities and maximize the benefits of FDI for development.</p> <p>iii. Conduct capacity building programs to review, streamline and simplify procedures for investment applications and approvals.</p> <p>iv. Provide technical assistance in</p>		9. Accelerate further opening up of ASEAN Member States to investments from within and beyond the region under fair investment rules	<p>(i) Establish a modality for the phased reduction/elimination of investment restrictions and impediments, in order to achieve a free and open investment regime with minimal investment restrictions within ASEAN by 2015. The reduction and elimination of investment restrictions and impediments is preferentially accelerated in the ASEAN priority integration sectors.</p> <p>(ii) Establish a review process at the level of Ministers to ensure effective implementation of the phased reduction of the investment restrictions and impediments in each ASEAN Member State by 2015.</p>

	strengthening databases, such as on rules and regulations and incentives, for investments covering goods and services to facilitate policy formulation, and dissemination of investment information.			
AEC A.1 Free Flow of Goods	<p>xv. Provide support for implementation of CLMV national master plans on standards and conformity assessment, including the improvement of technical infrastructure and equipment.</p> <p>xvii. Provide technical assistance in the establishment of national standards for those CLMV that needs it.</p> <p>xviii. Provide technical assistance in the harmonization of standards and technical regulations primarily in the 12 priority sectors of the AEC.</p>		10. Strengthen institutional capacity in lagging areas in the region and improve regional-subregional coordination of policies, programmes and projects	<p>(i) Facilitate the flow of technical assistance, including from the donor community, to CLMV countries and sub-regional groupings for capacity building needed to effectively undertake the initiatives under this Master Plan by 2012.</p> <p>(ii) Set up a coordinating mechanism and structure between the ASEAN Secretariat on the one hand and the respective secretariats of the sub-regional initiatives and the ADB on the other hand, so as to ensure the consistency and complementarities of the policies, programmes and projects of the sub-regional initiatives with the policies, programmes and projects of ASEAN by 2011.</p>
AEC A.2 Free Flow of Services	iii. Provide technical assistance by 2012 in formulating services related policy measures in tourism sector including air transport services, liberalization of tourism services, and the use of tourism professionals.			(iii) Strengthen the capability and resources of the ASEAN Secretariat and the secretariats of the sub-regional initiatives in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the above-mentioned mandates by 2011.
AEC A.3 Free Flow of Investment	iv. Provide technical assistance in strengthening databases, such as on rules and regulations and incentives, for investments covering goods and services to facilitate policy formulation, and dissemination of investment information.			
AEC A.4 Free Flow of Capital	i. Conduct training programs in dealing with financial issues, including possible assistance in developing financial system in CLMV.			
ASCC E.1 Promotion of ASEAN Awareness and a Sense of Community	i. Provide assistance to CLMV countries in the writing, translation if necessary, production and distribution of textbooks on Southeast Asia and ASEAN for different educational levels and in developing courses on these subjects, and translation of ASEAN Documents.	<b>People-to-People Connectivity</b>	1. Promote deeper intra-ASEAN social and cultural understanding	<p>(i) Establish coordinated but distributed Virtual Learning Resource Centres on the People, Culture, History, Places of interest, and Economy of each ASEAN Member State by 2012.</p> <p>(ii) Encourage the establishment of curricular offerings or education modules on ASEAN and on the ASEAN countries by 2012, where appropriate.</p>

ii. Conduct cultural activities in order to promote cultural awareness among the young people by 2011.

iii. Assist CLMV countries in the implementation of programs to promote public images and awareness of ASEAN.

(iii) Encourage the development of ASEAN-related content in school curricula at all educational levels and instructional materials of ASEAN Member States. The concerted approach to develop a common curriculum framework should also be supported to promote greater awareness of ASEAN and strengthen the ASEAN regional identity among children and youth in the region.

(iv) Encourage the study of languages of ASEAN countries as the third language, after the native language and English.

(v) Education institutions would be supported to develop common content on ASEAN for schools as a reference for teacher training and teaching; and be a good platform to create ASEAN awareness, cultural understanding and greater awareness of each other's culture in order to create deeper mutual understanding and forge a sense of commonality for students of all ages and levels.

(vi) Encourage the development of ASEAN-related content in school curricular to enhance learning opportunities. In this light, educational cooperation in developing a common curriculum framework of ASEAN, containing the wide-area aspects of ASEAN such as geography, demographics, history, culture and society should be promoted as a crucial element for cultivating regional identity, related to social justice and equity, diversity, and sustainable development and to enhance collaboration and cooperation across the ASEAN region and internationally.

(vii) Establish a major concerted ASEAN Community Building Programme, to be jointly but proportionately funded principally by ASEAN Member States by 2013.

(viii) Promote awareness of ASEAN through active implementation of the Communication Plans of all three ASEAN Communities.

(ix) Promote understanding of common cultures and history of ASEAN through regular cultural events.

(x) Optimize the use of ICT as a tool to promote ASEAN people engagement and empowerment in the context of ASEAN Community building and identity by 2015.



AEC A.2 FREE FLOW OF SERVICES	<p>iii. Provide technical assistance by 2012 in formulating services related policy measures in tourism sector including air transport services, liberalization of tourism services, and the use of tourism professionals.</p> <p>iv. Provide joint training by 2011 in tourism services sector to strengthen the capacity of government officials and private sectors in charge of services in CLMV countries.</p>		2. Encourage greater intra-ASEAN people mobility	<p>(i) Undertake a study on the possibility of progressively liberalizing visa restrictions towards full implementation of a visa exemption regime for intra-ASEAN travel by ASEAN nationals within ASEAN by 2012.</p> <p>(ii) Explore the possibility of establishing ASEAN Immigration Lanes for ASEAN nationals in major international ports of entry in ASEAN by 2011.</p> <p>(iii) Carry out a study on the possibility of implementing progressive visa relaxation for foreign tourists visiting ASEAN by 2015.</p> <p>(iv) Further encourage intra-ASEAN tourism through the concerted development of tourism products (e.g. heritage sites, cruise, home stay, health/medical tourism, eco-tourism), easier access to tourism areas, affordable packages, and assurance of consistent quality by 2012.</p> <p>(v) Enhancing stakeholders' involvement on skills development by sharing best practices among ASEAN Member States through instructors training, raising skill standards, skills competitions, development of vocational training modules and curricular in ASEAN, and teaching technologies for workforce potential development. Furthermore, ASEAN Member States will facilitate several channels of people-to-people connectivity in order to achieve the stated key actions.</p> <p>(vi) Encourage more intra-ASEAN movement of skilled labour through the development of further MRAs by 2012 and the full implementation of all completed MRAs by 2015.</p> <p>(vii) Develop MRA for skills certification to ensure quality of ICT talents and facilitate movement of ICT human resource within ASEAN by end 2015.</p> <p>(viii) Undertake a study of a pilot project in establishing an ASEAN regional mobility pool for ASEAN skilled labour by 2015.</p> <p>(ix) Strengthen the social services network and the Consortium of social welfare practitioners, educators and schools of social work to improve social welfare for the peoples of ASEAN.</p>
ASCC C.2 Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers	<p>i. Provide advisory services to the CLMV countries for the purpose of developing their capacity to manage overseas employment programs.</p> <p>ii. Provide training/technical assistance/capacity building by 2011 towards the establishment of clear and easily accessible emigration/immigration procedures and documentation, with a view to aid safe and regular migration.</p>			
ASCC D.11 Promoting Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)	<p>ii. Promote the development of eco-tourism through training activities and study tours.</p>			
ASCC E.2 Preservation and Promotion of ASEAN Cultural Heritage	<p>i. Organize workshops by 2012 on preservation and promotion of tangible and intangible cultural heritage.</p>			

(x) Implement the 2007 ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers.

**Table II. ASEAN Roadmap for the Attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and IAI Workplan II**

IAI			ASEAN Roadmap for the Attainment of the Millennium Development Goals	
Elements	Action Lines		Elements	Key Factors
APSC C A Dynamic and Outward - Looking Region in an Increasingly Integrated and Interdependent World (External Relations)	i. Provide capacity building to CLMV countries to better participate and engage in relevant multilateral initiatives.		A. Advocacy and Linkages	<b>A.1. Integration of the MGDs Regionally</b> A.1.1. Determine and appoint appropriate MDGs focal points in each ASEAN Member State A.1.2. Determine an appropriate forum for operationalizing the MDG Roadmap and sharing MDG progress within ASEAN A.1.3. Synergize the implementation of the ASEAN Roadmap for the Attainment of the MDGs and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint
APSC A A Rules-Based Community of Shared Values and Norms (Political Cooperation)	ii. Promote capacity building for CLMV countries in the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).			<b>A.2. Integration of the MDGs Nationally</b> A.2.1. Facilitate mainstreaming and localization of the MDGs in ASEAN Member States A.2.2. Facilitate heightened mainstreaming of gender in ASEAN Member States
-	-			<b>A.3. Promote active involvement of relevant stakeholders</b> A.3.1. Increase the involvement of civil society in actions to achieve the MDGs A.3.2. Develop and implement an advocacy plan for the MDG achievement
General Enabling	iv. Develop a set of indicators for measuring		B. Knowledge	B.1. Information Sharing on the MDGs

IAI		ASEAN Roadmap for the Attainment of the Millennium Development Goals	
Elements	Action Lines	Elements	Key Factors
Actions	the progress of CLMV towards the narrowing the development gap.		B.1.1. Share existing MDG knowledge and information amongst ASEAN Member States
-	-		<b>B.2. Sharing of Best Practices</b> B.2.1. Develop practical manuals on best practices for MDG achievement from within ASEAN B.2.2. Provide links to best practice examples outside ASEAN
A.1 Free Flow of Goods  AEC A.3 Free Flow of Investment	iii. Conduct a study by 2009 to identify obstacles encountered by CLMV exporters to or through ASEAN-6 countries and vice versa. i. Conduct a research study to identify the difficulties encountered by investors in their operations in CLMV countries.		<b>B.3. Promotion of Researches</b> B.3.1. Facilitate research into the potential impact of economic integration on vulnerable communities in ASEAN Member States
-	-	<b>C. Resources</b>	<b>C.1. Funding</b> C.1.1. Ensure the implementation of this ASEAN Roadmap for the Attainment of the MDGs is well resourced C.1.2. Use MDG-8 as an entry point to foster development partnerships amongst ASEAN Member States
ASCC A.2 Investing in HRD	i. Conduct a seminar by 2009 on strategic planning for skills development.		<b>C.2. Human Resources</b> C.2.1. Foster South-South cooperation, including strengthening databases of ASEAN technical expertise
-	-	<b>D. Expertise</b>	<b>D.1. Institutional Strengthening</b> D.1.1. Facilitate the strengthening of institutions involved in the MDG achievement in ASEAN Member States
-	-		<b>D.2. Provision of Expertise to Ensure Effective Monitoring of the MDGs</b>

IAI		ASEAN Roadmap for the Attainment of the Millennium Development Goals	
Elements	Action Lines	Elements	Key Factors
			D.2.1. Promote quality of data collection and analysis D.2.2. Promote the disaggregation of data as widely as possible D.2.3. Harmonize indicators for the MDGs D.2.4. Include a qualitative dimension in indicators for the MDG targets
-	-		<b>D.3. Reducing Disparities</b> D.3.1. Facilitate the provision of expertise to bring the MDGs back on track D.3.2. Facilitate provision of expertise to reduce disparities
ASCC D.10 Responding to Climate Change and Addressing its Impacts	i. Assess the impact of climate change on biodiversity, water resources, climate related disasters such as floods and fires, and draw up adaptation and mitigation plans by 2012.		<b>E. Regional cooperation and regional public goods</b> E.1. Integration of ASEAN's Agenda on the MDGs Regionally and Globally E.1.1. Collaboration with Asia-Pacific regional and sub-regional initiatives E.1.2. Lobby for support from global initiatives on climate change and other public goods for the ASEAN region E.1.3. Initiate programmes for a limited number of issues that cut across the MDGs and impact several ASEAN Member States

**Table III. ASEAN Framework Action Plan on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication and IAI Workplan II**

IAI WP II		ASEAN Framework Action Plan on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication		
Elements	Action Lines	Components	Strategic Thrusts	Program of Action
AEC A.7 Food, Agriculture and Forestry	vii. Develop collaborative research and technology transfer in food, agriculture and forestry products including training and extension programs for CLMV countries.	<b>1. Sustainable Rural Development and Rural Economic Growth</b>	1. Promotion of redistributive reforms in the ownership, access, control and management of the productive natural resources by the poor for food production and the efficient delivery of needed support services	1.1 Convene a regional forum of information sharing on the existing rural household's ownership, access, control and management of natural (forest and coastal)resources, bio-fuel promotion and support services  1.2 Conduct an ASEAN Regional Expo on Community Products (e.g. agricultural products, handicrafts, etc.)
AEC A.7 Food, Agriculture and Forestry	iii. Conduct a study by 2011 on how to increase competitiveness of food, agriculture and forestry products/commodities including addressing gap among CLMV and other ASEAN Member States in relation to food, agriculture and forestry related issues.		2. Cooperation on alternative financing for family farming and small-holder agriculture competitiveness, including the livestock and fisheries sectors	2.1 Promote social entrepreneurship/franchise products in collaboration with the relevant ASEAN Sectorial Bodies, such as those handling women and youth (e.g. the ASEAN Women Entrepreneurs' Network which is being established by the ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW))  2.2 Work towards establishing a regional network of microcredit/microfinance institutions and farmers'banks.
AEC A.7 Food, Agriculture and Forestry	iii. Conduct a study by 2011 on how to increase competitiveness of food, agriculture and forestry products/commodities including addressing gap among CLMV and other ASEAN Member States in relation to food, agriculture and forestry related issues.  iv. Provide assistance to CLMV by 2011 in implementing Good Agriculture/Aquaculture Practices (GAP) for agricultural and food products and develop national GAP.	<b>2. Food Security and Food Sovereignty amidst Climate Change</b>	3. Cooperation on food crop cultivation diversification strategies in agricultural production systems that help build resiliency against rice deficits, soaring food prices and disasters and malnutrition	3.1 Undertake a regional studyto document the existingclimate change risk reductionand adaptation strategies inagriculture in ASEAN MemberStates aiming at piloting foodcrop cultivation diversification strategies.  3.2 Undertake a regional studyto take stock and reviewresponsive policies/ strategiesaiming at strengthening socialprotection floor to safeguardpoor people/farmers from therisk of rice price spike whichis potentially increasing dueto climate change and naturaldisasters. The study will lookinto strategies to lower risks offood crisis and price spike. Thestudy will analyze the linkagesof the issues of hunger, foodinsecurity, and increasingvulnerability of the poor as arisk of rice price spike in future. • The study result can be discussed in a

IAI WP II		ASEAN Framework Action Plan on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication		
Elements	Action Lines	Components	Strategic Thrusts	Program of Action
				<p>regional forumbringing together relevantASEAN sectorial bodies,international organizations,and other stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The study result will be published for information sharing</li> </ul>
<p>AEC A.7 Food, Agriculture and Forestry</p> <p>ASCC D.10 Responding to Climate Change and Addressing its Impacts</p>	<p>iii. Conduct a study by 2011 on how to increase competitiveness of food, agriculture and forestry products/commodities including addressing gap among CLMV and other ASEAN Member States in relation to food, agriculture and forestry related issues.</p> <p>xi. Organize training workshops on Good Manufacturing Practices/Good Hygiene Practices and Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in relation to food, agriculture, aquaculture and forestry products.</p> <p>i. Assess the impact of climate change on biodiversity, water resources, climate related disasters suchas floods and fires, and draw up adaptation and mitigation plans by 2012.</p>		<p>4. Improvement of knowledge, skills and competence of stakeholders in climate change adaptation</p>	<p>4.1 Promote, in collaboration with the ministries of education and environment, studies and strengthen curricula on climate change, food security and agriculture in universities / faculties of agriculture.</p> <p>4.2 Encourage the participation of ASEAN Member States in the existing trainings within and outside the region aimed at improving knowledge, skills and competence of stakeholders, especially rural women, on climate change adaptation strategies in agriculture and food security.</p>

IAI WP II		ASEAN Framework Action Plan on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication		
Elements	Action Lines	Components	Strategic Thrusts	Program of Action
ASCC B.2 Social safety Net and Protection from the Negative Impacts of Integration and Globalization  ASCC C.2 Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers	<p>i. Conduct a study by 2012 for CLMV to assess the formal and informal mechanisms for social security and social protection, and if necessary to modify those mechanisms with due attention to gender responsive aspects.</p> <p>ii. Conduct studies focusing on identifying the impact of labor emigration on various CLMV industries as well as on identifying the specific needs of those industries.</p> <p>i. Provide advisory services to the CLMV countries for the purpose of developing their capacity to manage overseas employment programs.</p>	<b>3. Social Protection and Safety Nets</b>	5. Promotion of effective policies and programmes to improve social safety/ protection measures for agricultural workers including livestock workers and fishers, rural migrant workers and informal sectors	<p>5.1 Undertake a regional study on different models of crops insurance aiming at identifying best practices, challenges (e.g. scale, ability to pay fees, monitoring mechanism), alternative agricultural and crops insurance, strategies to attract insurance companies to invest more on crops insurance, and strategies to leverage community-based funds to sustain crops insurance programmes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The study is to be combined with a multi-stakeholder forum on this topic which will bring together government officials, insurance companies, and farmers groups.</li> </ul> <p>5.2 Conduct a capacity building programme to strengthen local governments' accountability in delivering social safety net / social protection programmes for rural communities that are responsive to local priorities and implemented through a participatory approach and inter-ministerial cooperation (e.g. PNPM Mandiri of Indonesia, KALAH I of the Philippines).</p>
ASCC A.4 Promoting ICT	iv. Develop a standard ICT infrastructure of CLMV for their people, especially women, youth, elderly and persons with disability, to easily access ICT.	<b>4. Development of Infrastructure and Human Resources</b>	6. Optimum use of various forms of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) as an important tool for rural development and poverty eradication	6.1 Convene a regional workshop aiming at sharing strategies to improve the content of broadcast media, radio or other suitable forms of ICT, especially in the CLMV countries, as an effective means of meeting the needs of local small-scale farmers, fishers, and their families in rural communities.
ASCC A.6 Strengthening Entrepreneurship Skills for Women, Youth, Elderly and Persons with Disabilities	ii. Provide women, youth, elderly and persons with disability in CLMV with knowledge on international commerce by 2010.		7. Capacity building of the village leaders, rural youth and women towards more active participation in developing livelihood and income generating activities in the communities	7.1 Convene forums for sharing of best practices and knowledge, policy discussion; trainings; and exchange visits aiming at promoting informal sector, SMEs, entrepreneurship, micro credit schemes, micro equity, alternative schemes to micro finance schemes and agricultural loans, assets reform.
AEC B.4 Infrastructure	i. Continuation, intensification and expansion of training in multimodal transport.		8. Promotion of effective policies and strategies on infrastructure development	8.1 Convene a regional forum with development agencies to discuss strategies to

IAI WP II		ASEAN Framework Action Plan on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication		
Elements	Action Lines	Components	Strategic Thrusts	Program of Action
Development	iv. Conduct a feasibility study on the upgrading of secondary roads in each of the CLMV countries for connection to the ASEAN Highway Network.		contributing to livelihood of small farmers and people living in remote areas	promote constructions of infrastructures that give impacts to small farmers and people living in remote areas, and its sustainability plan.
-	-	<b>5. Constituency Building for Rural Development and Poverty Eradication</b>	9. Development of an ASEAN Rural Development and Poverty Eradication Leadership Awards as a regular feature of AMRDPE	9.1 Create an ASEAN RDPE Leadership Awards to recognize the contribution of NGOs to poverty eradication and rural development as a regular event of the AMRDPE starting from the 8th AMRDPE in 2013 in Indonesia.
ASCC B.1 Poverty Alleviation	i. Conduct workshops by 2010 for CLMV to review and assess the impact of numerous internationally funded poverty-reduction programs and to adopt best practices.		10. Promotion of volunteer movement in ASEAN focusing on sharing good practices on rural development and poverty eradication based on indigenous knowledge and cultures	10.1 Develop an ASEAN volunteer exchange programme in rural development and poverty eradication
ASCC B.1 Poverty Alleviation	i. Conduct workshops by 2010 for CLMV to review and assess the impact of numerous internationally funded poverty-reduction programs and to adopt best practices.		11. Promotion of mechanisms for institutionalized participation of small-scale farmers and fishers, private sector and CSOs in ASEAN RDPE processes	11.1 Convene an ASEAN GO-NGO Forum as a platform for dialogue and sharing information among governments and NGOs towards closer relations and cooperation on shared RDPE agenda. The Forum will be convened annually back-to-back with the regular meetings of the SOMRDPE starting from 2012 back-to-back with the 9 <sup>th</sup> SOMRDPE in Viet Nam.
ASCC C.3 Promoting Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)	i. Provide training on the concept of corporate social responsibility and its environment for effective implementation in national and international markets.		12. Promotion of private sector's investment and social responsibility and philanthropists in rural areas which will reinforce the implementation of Component 1	12.1 Convene a regional forum of dialogue between government officials and private sector on the promotion of social responsibility of the private sector in poverty reduction and rural development within countries and beyond borders.
General Enabling Actions	iii. Provide training, including training-for-trainers, in the formulation and management of projects.	<b>6. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Poverty Reduction in the Region</b>	13. Work towards the establishment of an ASEAN Statistics on Poverty	13.1 Convene a regional workshop to discuss the development of regional statistics on poverty in collaboration with ACSS and UNDP by taking into account the UNDP's multidimensional measures of poverty.  13.2 Publish a qualitative assessment report of MDG attainment in ASEAN Member States based on the data in the biennial ASEAN MDG



IAI WP II		ASEAN Framework Action Plan on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication		
Elements	Action Lines	Components	Strategic Thrusts	Program of Action
	* I am not quite sure about this item. I decided to link no.6 with GEA as there's a project named 'Project Formulation, Monitoring and Evaluation' put under this action line, so I think this strategic thrust might be able to fit under the GEA too.			Statistical Report led by ACSS.

**Table IV. ASEAN Strategic Action Plan for SME Development and IAI Workplan II**

IAI WP II		ASEN Strategic Action Plan for SME Development	
Elements	Action Lines	Goals	Strategic Plan
<p>AEC A.4 Freer Flow of Capital</p> <p>AEC C.1 SME Development</p>	<p>i. Conduct training programs in dealing with financial issues, including possible assistance in developing financial system in CLMV.</p> <p>ii. Develop capacity building for CLMV in the areas of capital market with the aim to facilitate liberalization in the financial sectors.</p> <p>iii. Continue implementation of workshops on standardization and quality, and training programs on quality improvement for SME in the CLMV countries.</p> <p>v. Organize a series of seminars on sharing of experiences on access to financing for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.</p>	<b>A. Access to Finance</b>	<p>Establish of SME Financial Facility in each ASEAN Member States [Brunei Darussalam and Indonesia]</p> <p>Establishment of Financial Infrastructure Feasibility study of SME credit systems for enhancing SME access to bank lending and loan guarantee in ASEAN [Indonesia]</p> <p>Establishment of a Regional SME Development Fund [Thailand]</p> <p>Financial Inclusion Forum [Indonesia]</p>
AEC D.1 External Economic Relations	<p>ii. Conduct capacity building programs to provide policy advice to CLMV governments in the negotiations of free trade agreements in accordance with their respective needs and interest.</p> <p>iii. Provide assistance to the CLMV governments in ensuring that their specific requirements are taken into account in the study on the investment elements of FTAs being negotiated between ASEAN and Dialogue Partners.</p>	<b>B. Access to Market and Internationalization</b>	<p>Promoting SMEs to the international markets</p> <p>Wider dissemination of information on SMEs trade fairs and festivals in each AMSs, and facilitating SMEs to participate in these events</p> <p>One-Village-One-Product (OVOP) Programme [Indonesia]</p> <p>Development of Benchmark in the Priority Integration Sectors [the Philippines]</p>



IAI WP II		ASEN Strategic Action Plan for SME Development	
Elements	Action Lines	Goals	Strategic Plan
Economic Relations	<p>to provide policy advice to CLMV governments in the negotiations of free trade agreements in accordance with their respective needs and interest.</p> <p>iii. Provide assistance to the CLMV governments in ensuring that their specific requirements are taken into account in the study on the investment elements of FTAs being negotiated between ASEAN and Dialogue Partners.</p>		<p>regional and sub-regional linkages in AMSs [Thailand]</p> <p>Collection of SME Data and Statistics</p> <p>Dissemination of information on regional and international opportunities in trade and investment to SMEs, including FTA-related information on the liberalization of trade and investment within ASEAN (e.g., AFTA-CEPT/ATIGA, priority integration sectors, ACIA etc.) and outside ASEAN(e.g., FTAs with Australia and New Zealand, China, Japan, and Republic of Korea, and other emerging market)</p>
<p>ASCC A.4 Promoting ICT</p> <p>ASCC A.5 Facilitating Access to Applied Science and Technology</p>	<p>i. Provide expertise training in the management of large-scale ICT projects in CLMV countries.</p> <p>iv. Develop a standard ICT infrastructure of CLMV for their people, especially women, youth, elderly and persons with disability, to easily access ICT.</p> <p>ii. Design activities to improve the capabilities of CLMV to undertake collaborative research and development in enabling technologies.</p>	<b>E. Access to Technology and Innovation</b>	<p>Sharing of information on technology availability for SMEs in AMSs</p> <p>Development of technology incubators so as to nurture and support (through low-cost training programs for continuous upgrading and improvement) of techno-entrepreneurs from infancy to take off and commercialization stages</p> <p>Promotion of New Technology and ICT</p>
AEC C.1 SME Development	v. Organize a series of seminars on sharing of experiences on access to financing for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.	<b>F. Other Activities – In collaboration with Dialogue, Development Partners and Private Sector Bodies</b>	<p>ASEAN SME Policy Index[ERIA]</p> <p>ASEAN Business Award (ABA)[ASEAN Business Advisory Council – ASEAN-BAC]</p>



## Technical Annex 4

### Other Subregional Initiatives, Projects/Programs in the Mekong Subregion of relevance to IAI WP II

There have been/are several development initiatives, projects and programmes at regional, subregional and trilateral levels which contribute to, and have direct implication on IAI Work Plan implementation, coordination and reporting. They will have major influence on shaping the future direction of IAI Work Plan II. For instance, in 2010, ASEAN also came up with the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity, which identified strategies and specific actions to speed up regional connectivity in three areas: physical connectivity, institutional connectivity and people-to-people connectivity that is intended to help in bringing about a smoother flow of trade in goods, services, investment and people in the region. The subregional programs, like the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS), the Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle (IMT-GT) and the Brunei Darussalam–Indonesia–Malaysia–The Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA), aim to strengthen economic linkages between member countries. They also promote the economic integration of the region; assist in the construction of physical linkages among countries; and promote the fairer utilization of limited resources in the subregion. (Badu Dias, et al, 2013)

Presented below are not exhaustive but are considered big players in the Mekong subregion.

#### B.1 The Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Economic Cooperation (EC)

The GMS EC Programme started in 1992 when the five ASEAN countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam) and China entered into a programme of sub-regional economic cooperation with the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The programme was designed to enhance economic relations among the countries with a vision towards a more integrated, prosperous and equitable growth GMS. Consistent with the vision, the GMS countries are gradually shifting from subsistence farming to more diversified economies, and to more open, and market-based systems. In parallel with this trend are the growing commercial relations among the six Mekong countries, particularly in terms of cross-border trade, investment, and labor mobility. The Programme has contributed significantly to the development of infrastructure to enable the development and sharing of the resource base, and promote the free flow of goods, services and people in the Subregion. It has also led to the international recognition of the GMS as a dynamic growth area in South East Asia.

The Flagship Programmes of GMS EC are:

- The North-South Economic Corridor,
- The East-West Economic Corridor,
- The Southern Economic Corridor,
- The telecommunications backbone,
- Regional power interconnection and trading arrangements,
- Facilitating cross-border trade and investment,
- Enhancing private sector participation and competitiveness,
- Developing human resources and skills competencies,
- A strategic environment framework
- Flood control and water resource management, and
- GMS tourism development.

B.2 GMS Business Forum (GMS BF)

Related to the facilitation of trade and development, strong private sector participation has always been a GMS priority. The GMS-BF is a multi-country, independent, non-government organization and is a joint initiative of the National Chambers of Commerce of six Mekong Sub-region countries namely Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and Yunnan and Guangxi Zhuang Province of China. The GMS-BF is committed to building a common community among GMS countries focusing on concrete projects, initiatives and activities in which all GMS countries can benefit. GMS-BF focuses on promoting regional cooperation and integration in all areas of trade and investment especially along the GMS Economic Corridors. Recently the GMS-BF has been increasingly active in policy and regulatory reforms and reports directly to the heads of state at the GMS Summits. The GMS-BF has for instance created a GMS Freight Transport Association (FRETA) to accelerate the establishment of an operational customs transit system and the implementation of the CBTA (GMS-BF, 2010). It has also been actively promoting greater participation of SMEs in the development of the GMS economic corridors in particular by facilitating financing of SMEs exports (Verbiest, 2013.)

### B.3 Mekong Institute

The Mekong Institute (MI), an intergovernmental organization of the GMS countries based in Khon Kaen, Thailand, has played a major role in HRD in the Mekong region since 1996. The mission of the MI is to “contribute through human resource development and capacity building to the acceleration of sustainable economic development and poverty alleviation in the Greater Mekong sub-region and promote regional cooperation and integration” (MI, 2012). Founded by New Zealand and Thailand in 1996 as development assistance project for Mekong subregion, the institute has grown to become an inter-governmental organization owned by and serves GMS countries. It is the only institute of this kind in the GMS and is supported by a number of development partners including New Zealand, Thailand, China, Japan, Switzerland and the ADB. Under its Strategic Framework 2011-2015, the MI focuses on three core thematic areas through research, learning programmes and policy consultations:

- a. Rural Development: Provide capacity development programme to help rural farmers and local producers from subsistence to commercial farming and integrate into regional value chains.
- b. Trade and Investment Facilitation: Promote SME Cluster Development and Export Consortia and Regional and Global Value Chain Integration
- c. Labor Migration Management: Promote freer and safer cross-border migration and mutual skill recognition arrangement.

With over 4,400 alumni, the MI is playing a major role in the development of the Mekong region by helping to address the Mekong development divide. With its international status and strategic location, the MI could develop as a major resource for regional cooperation and integration, not only in the Mekong region but also in the wider context of ASEAN. Current Programmes and Projects of MI that contribute directly to IAI Work Plan II are: a) Capacity Development for Integrating CLMV Economies into AEC 2011 – 2014, funded by New Zealand Aid Programme, b) Capacity Development for a More Inclusive and Equitable Growth, GMS, funded by Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), and c) Enhancing Capacity of Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Promoting Trade and Investment along the GMS Economic Corridors funded by PR China.

### B.4 GMS Environment Operations Center

The economic interdependencies of the GMS countries highlight the importance of natural resources management and transboundary environmental issues. A Core Environment Programme and Biodiversity Corridors Initiative (CEP-BCI) has been developed to improve land use management in rural communities and mainstream environmental issues into national planning processes. The GMS environment programme has a multi-donor financed Environment Operations Center (EOC) based in Bangkok which acts a secretariat to the programme. It focuses on different environmental hotspots along the GMS economic corridors.



### B.5 Mekong River Commission

The Mekong River Commission can be considered the earliest Mekong regional cooperation initiative as it was established in 1957 as the Mekong Committee (MC) and its membership included Cambodia, Laos PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam. The MRC is the main regional cooperation programme dealing with water issues, and given the vital importance of the Mekong River in the development of the region, the MRC is a key regional institution. The vision of MRC is “Economic Prosperous, Socially Just and Environmentally Sound Mekong River Basin” (MRC, 2011). Under the present strategic framework, MRC Work Programmes include:

- Integrated Water Resource Management
- Sustainable Hydropower
- Navigation
- Environment
- Fisheries
- Basin Development Plan
- Integrated Capacity Building
- Irrigated Agriculture

### B.6 The Mekong-Japan Cooperation Programme

The Mekong – Japan Cooperation Programme was set up in 2012 at the Fourth Mekong-Japan Summit in Tokyo. The Mekong – Japan Development Strategy anchors on 3 pillars.

- a. Pillar 1 deals with “Enhancing Mekong Connectivity” and includes improvements in physical connectivity (road, ports and airports), support for cross border transport agreements, and trade facilitation and customs modernization to ensure a “seamless flow of goods” within the Mekong region. The upgrading and extensions of the West-East and South-South corridors are prioritized as well as realization of a “Asia Cargo Highway (ACH)” by 2020 (Verbiest, 2013).
- b. Pillar 2 “Developing Together” targets support in a wide ranging number of areas. Power development and Mekong power grid interconnection are important areas Japan will support in coordination with other stakeholders, both in the public and private sector, including the ADB. Urban development including transport and water supply is another area of support. The development of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is given high priority, including for the first time in Myanmar –the Thilawa SEZ, South of Yangon-. Strong support for reforms and investment in Myanmar are included for the first time in Japan’s assistance programme to the Mekong region.

- c. Pillar 3 “Ensuring Human Security and Environmental Sustainability” deals with disaster management, environmental and climate change issues, human security, health, food security and safety, and social protection

Under this Mekong – Japan Cooperation Programme, Japan works closely with Thailand to provide financial and technical support to CLMV countries. Japan earmarked 600 billion Japanese Yen over a three year implementation programme. Thailand also committed the equivalent of 883 million Yen to implement some projects under the programme (Verbiest, 2013).

#### B.7 Mekong - ROK Cooperation

Korea committed to double its overseas development assistance to ASEAN between 2008 and 2015 and to mainly direct it at the Mekong region covering Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam. Korea has strong economic and trade links with Mekong countries. Annual trade between Korea and the Mekong region tops US\$25 billion. Korea is the largest investor in Viet Nam. In the context of its closer partnership with ASEAN, Korea considers the development of the Mekong region as essential to accelerate ASEAN integration and the realization of the AEC. Thus, in October 2011, Korea proposed the “Mekong-Republic of Korea Comprehensive Partnership for Mutual Prosperity”, also known as the “Han River Declaration” (MOFAT Korea, 2011). The programme’s priority areas are: (i) ASEAN connectivity through infrastructure and ICT; (ii) Sustainable Development through green growth and water resources management; and (iii) People-oriented Development through agriculture and rural development, and human resources development. The partnership intends to complement the Mekong-Japan cooperation and the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI) and will coordinate its activities with other regional programmes such as GMS, ACMECS and MRC.

In July 2013, at the Mekong ROK Ministers’ Meeting, it has been agreed to set up Mekong-ROK Cooperation Fund to be managed by the Mekong Institute to benefit the five Mekong Countries.

In addition to Mekong – ROK Cooperation Framework, Korean International Development Cooperation Agency (KOICA) has been providing bilateral technical assistance to CLMV countries in the past 20 years. One of its flagship program is “Water Resources Management for Sustainable Development in ASEAN”. It provide a series of trainings and technical assistance to CLMV countries by introducing Korea’s water management policies and technologies for sustainable development and helping CLMV to find their own management method regarding water management through lectures, study visits, practical group activities, etc. (KOICA, 2013)

#### B.8 Lower Mekong Initiative

The United States in 2009 launched the multinational Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI) “to foster sub-regional cooperation and capacity building among Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Viet Nam, in areas of education, health, environment, and connectivity” (US Department of State, 2012). Myanmar joined LMI in July 2012. The LMI 2020 as the programme is known signals the re-engagement of the US with the Lower Mekong region. The LMI is a multinational effort and thus seeks to create synergies with other regional programmes. The programme covers six pillars: Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Education, Connectivity, Environment and Water, and Energy Security. On July 1, 2013, the Foreign Ministers of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam, and the U.S. Secretary of State and the Secretary-General of ASEAN met in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam for the 6th Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI) Ministerial Meeting. Ministers endorsed LMI as a forum through which to address complex, transnational development and policy challenges. They agreed that the action plans for each of the six pillars will enable LMI members to advance regional priorities most effectively, and endorsed the role of the LMI Coordination Hub in providing information to LMI stakeholders through the upgraded LMI website (LMI website visited 29 Aug 13.)

#### B.9. Australia Assistance in CLMV

Australia has long supported the region, particularly in the area of connectivity. Australia financed for instance two major bridges over the Mekong River, the First Friendship bridge between Lao PDR and Thailand as early as 1994 and the My Thuan bridge in Viet Nam’s Mekong delta in 2000. In August 2010, Australia started an “Aid for Trade” programme of a value of \$170 million to strengthen regional integration and increase connectivity between CLMV, and to reduce poverty through increased trade and economic growth (AUSAID, 2010). The programme supports 6 transport projects, including road improvements in all the countries and, together with the ADB, railway rehabilitation in Cambodia. In separate programmes, Australia also supports projects on HIV transmission and infrastructure and trade and transport facilitation reform in the Mekong region, in particular the implementation of Cross-Border Transport Agreement (CBTA). Most of these programmes are undertaken jointly with either the ADB or the World Bank (Verbiest, 2013). The Mekong subregion remains the priority for Australia and each year Australia provide around \$400 million to CLMV development projects bilaterally and subregionally.

Simultaneously with the above national and subregional programmes, Australia also supports the ASEAN through its large ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Programme(AADCP) which is currently in its phase II. Fully operational since July 2009, the AADCP II is partnership programme between Australia and ASEAN to help ASEAN establish the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by 2015. The programme is helping to build the skills and capacity of the ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC), supporting research and policy advice and helping integrate various

economic sectors. AADCP II works in partnership with ASEAN's different Sectoral Bodies in planning and implementing activities (AUSAID Report on CLMV as of 15 July 2013).

## B. 10 Swiss Development Cooperation in the Mekong Region

The Government of Switzerland pursues the goal to invest, by 2015, 0.5% of the country's GDP to combat poverty and promote economic development in poor countries. Two federal offices coordinate international development cooperation on behalf of the Swiss Confederation: the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), and the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO). The support provided by Swiss Development Cooperation facilitates poverty reduction, regional and global socio-economic integration, gender equality and good governance.

SDC has been active in the Mekong Region since the late 1960s. The region has been a priority area of Swiss Development Cooperation since 1995. Currently, SDC is funding a supra-national Mekong program and country programs in Laos, Vietnam and Myanmar. A development program in Cambodia is at planning stage and will start activities in 2013. SECO is mainly active in Vietnam, with smaller programs also in Laos and Cambodia. The overall volume of Swiss Development Cooperation in the Mekong region, including the contribution to Swiss NGOs, is planned to increase from 64 million Swiss Francs in 2012 to approximately 115 million Swiss Francs in 2016.

Swiss Development Cooperation focuses on 4 main challenges in the Mekong region:

1. Local Governance and Citizen Participation
2. Agriculture and Food Security
3. Employment and Skills
4. Economic Development and Trade

SDC is supporting the integration of the "CLMV countries" (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam) into the ASEAN Community, foreseen for 2015. The program is currently under development, with focus on Local Governance and Citizen Participation, Agriculture and Food Security, and Employment and Skills Development. The volume of SDC's Mekong regional program is planned to increase from 3 million Swiss Francs in 2012 to 7.5 million Swiss Francs in 2016.

The SDC Regional Local Governance and Citizen Participation program helps riparian countries of the Mekong to more sustainably manage the river basin's natural resources and to strengthen the capacities to manage flood and drought risks. In the future, farmers, enterprises and regulators will be supported to exploit economic opportunities offered by the East West

Economic Corridor and thereby to contribute to inclusive and equitable local economic development.

The SDC Regional Agriculture and Food Security program currently supports awareness raising, capacity building and knowledge exchange on social forestry. In the future, it will also support farmers, especially those belonging to ethnic minorities, for secure and equitable access to and control over land and forests, and for climate resilient and market oriented agricultural production.

The SDC Regional Employment and Skills Development program supports migrant working women in securing their rights, it aims at contributing to more transparency in the ASEAN Community open labor market and at helping to have the different national professional skill certificates harmonized and recognized in the entire ASEAN Community.

### **C. South-South Cooperation**

The economic crises in the western countries have had some unavoidable impacts on the economies of ASEAN countries. We have already witnessed the drastic reduction of FDI and ODA from western countries to ASEAN countries. On another hand, the FDI and ODA from countries in Asia and Pacific, especially from China, Japan, Korea, and Australia, to ASEAN countries have increased significantly. In CLMV, the leading investors and donors are no longer the western nations but China, Korea, Thailand and Japan. The political commitments of ASEAN leaders to building AEC and to further promoting economic growth through economic integration, inter and intra trade and investment between and among member countries and with dialogue partners, thus, are vital to the realization of “Ten Nations, One Identity” and “Our People, Our Future Together.” Some of the major programmes are:

#### **i. Ayeyawaddy-Chaopraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy (ACMECS)**

In 2003, Thailand initiated an Economic Cooperation Strategy with its neighbors The Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, intended to narrow the development gap among them, enhance their comparative advantages, and capture benefits from trade with each other. Later, with the participation of Vietnam, the initiative became the ACMECS. Individual countries took responsibility for coordinating cooperation in specific sectors. ACMECS emphasizes initiatives to accelerate economic growth in poorer border areas of the 5 countries - for instance through the development of contract farming, sister cities development and Thailand one-way 0 tariff for

agricultural commodities from neighboring countries through pilot ACMECS recognized borders. The sectors covered by ACMECS are trade and investment, agriculture and industry, transport linkages, tourism, human resources development and public health. There were master plans for bilateral cooperation between Thailand and each of the four countries.

Although this was supplementing the IAI, ACMECS was pursued more systematically in the longer-term perspective. Under this strategy, the Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA) was tasked to provide technical assistance to the CLMV countries, while the Neighboring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (NEDA) was tasked to provide soft loans to the CLMV (30% grant and 1.5% interest rate).

ii. Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII)

Indian Government provides technical assistance to CLMV through the setting up of National Entrepreneurship Development Institute in each of the CLMV countries. Working through EDII, Indian government provides training facilities and Indian technical advisors and train local trainers to gradually takeover the operations. Each national EDI provides vocational training and entrepreneurship courses to young entrepreneurs.

iii. Thailand's Official Development Assistance (ODA) consists of grants and concessionary loans provided by the Royal Thai Government to CLMV countries. The main donors of Thailand's ODA are:

- 1) Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- 2) Export-Import Bank of Thailand (EXIM Thailand);
- 3) Neighbouring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (Public Organization) (NEDA) based in the Ministry of Finance.

Under the Five-Year Plan (2009-2013), development cooperation is focused on agriculture, public health, labour skills, education and human resource development

North-South Partnerships for Third Countries Programmes like Thailand – New Zealand Partnerships, Thailand – JICA, Thailand – Singapore, and Singapore – JICA. Working with traditional donors, Thailand utilizes the partnership programme through the transfer of knowledge and experience – particularly in the sectors where Thailand has capacity - which are applicable to the partner countries' local conditions and absorptive capacity. TICA has encouraged many traditional donors and international organizations to adjust their cooperation approach by turning their traditional role to be partner with Thailand.

Thailand also started partnership with other donor like Singapore, Japan, Germany, France and USA under “Triangular Approach” and Third Country Training Programme” and also partner with multilateral programs like UNDP, FAO.

iv. Malaysia Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP)

As shown in the Official Portal of Malaysia MOFA (visited Nov 4, 2013) the MTCP focuses on the development of human resources through the provision of training in various areas which are essential for a country’s development including public administration, good governance, health services, education, sustainable development, agriculture, poverty alleviation, investment promotion, ICT and banking. Various short-term specialised courses are offered by MTCP training institutions. Since its launching, more than 20,000 participants from 138 countries, including CLMV) have benefited from the various programmes offered under the MTCP.

v. Indonesia South-South Technical Cooperation

Since the 1980s, Indonesia has been organizing technical cooperation programs in various areas under the framework of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) and Third Country Technical Cooperation (TCTP) utilizing an annually allocated budget and support from development partners. Since the 1980s, Indonesia has been organizing technical cooperation programs in various areas under the framework of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) and Third Country Technical Cooperation (TCTP) utilizing an annually allocated budget and co-finance with development partners. This technical cooperation provides capacity building programs on: Capital Market Development, Agricultural Productivity (e.g. Artificial insemination for cattle), Good Governance and Disaster Risk Management.

vi. Singapore Cooperation Programme (SCP) of Singapore Technical Cooperation Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Singapore has been providing assistance to CLMV since 1960 via Bilateral Programmes and Third Country Training Programmes (TCTP) - focusing on human capacity building and core areas where Singapore has expertise. SCP's key areas of training are :

- 1.Civil Aviation
- 2.Economic Development, Trade and Tourism
- 3.Education
- 4.Environment and Urban Development
- 5.Healthcare, Disaster Response and Emergency

6.Information and Communication

7.Land Transport and Port Management

8.Public Administration, Governance and Law

Over last 8 years, 16,052 out of 27,447 officials who participated in SCP were trained at the IAI training centres in CLMV (Singapore MOFA, 2010)

vii. Development Triangle Areas in the GMS

There are five triangle areas in the GMS and member provinces of each triangle have continued the dialogue to develop economic cooperation. Among them, the scheme of the CLV-DTA is the only official one. A ministerial-level meeting of the CLV is held at least once a year and a prime minister-level meeting is held once every two years. In 1999 CLV prime ministers held the first unofficial summit and agreed to build a “Development Triangle.” The CLV-DTA is composed of 10 provinces: Mondol Kiri, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng of Cambodia, Attapeu, Saravane and Sekong of Laos and Dak lak, Dak Nong, Gia Lai and Kon Tom of Vietnam. The objectives of the CLV-DTA are:

1. Coordination for infrastructure development
2. Exploitation of agriculture, forestry and tourism potential
3. Building human resources for agriculture, tourism, related industries and small and handicraft industries.
4. Facilitation of cross-border flows of goods, people and investment capital

Japan Government is the main supporter of CLV-DTA works under the framework of Japan’s Initiative for the Mekong Development. Projects included support for education, irrigation, and infrastructure development. Out of 40 \$ million to CLMV countries, USD 20 million of JAIF was allocated for the CLV – DTA while another USD 20 million was allocated to support the EWEC and Southern Economic Corridors.

#### **D. Triangular Cooperation**

Triangular cooperation is a partnership in development cooperation between a traditional OECD-DAC donor, a provider of South-South Cooperation, and a beneficiary(s). It is defined as a cooperation project that is jointly planned, financed and implemented by the three partners. In recent years, the emerging economies in Southeast Asia, i.e. Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Singapore, has partnered with various traditional donors to establish triangular cooperation to compliment on-going South-South Cooperation. In the past 10 years, there have been many triangular cooperation projects in CLMV countries and beyond. Some prominent ones are:



- i. Myanmar-Indonesia-Germany Triangular Cooperation on Technical Teacher Training
- j. Burma-Thailand-USA Cross-border Partnership: Triangular Cooperation for Health
- k. Triangular Cooperation by Japan and Thailand for Asia Pacific and CLMV Countries on Metrology
- l. Singapore – JICA Triangular Cooperation
- m. New Zealand – Thailand Partnership for CLMV Countries on Agriculture Value Chains, GAP and Postharvest Practices

#### **E. Support for ASEAN Integration from International Donors**

In the last 10 years, international donors, mainly the EU, USA, Australia, Germany and Japan, have invested millions of USD in support of all areas in regional economic integration. The European Commission alone provided some EUR 100 million between 1997 and 2007 (Particip, 2009). These include technical assistance and capacity-building initiatives made available through the various facilities, e.g., ASEAN Australia Development Cooperation Programme, ASEAN Regional Integration Support from the EU, ASEAN Development Vision to Advance National Cooperation and Economic Integration from the US, Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund and Germany Support to the IAI within the framework of the ASEAN Single Market. In fact, annual external support for the ASEAN's community building process is on average approximately four times higher than the total contributions of the AMS (Dosch, 2013).

Germany for example, has rolled out seven regional projects which are directly support regional integration<sup>4</sup> - with total funding of EU 40.85 million.

##### **Projects by Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)**

- 1) Competition Policy and Law in ASEAN (CPL) - 3 M. EUR, 2011-2014
- 2) Support to the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) within the framework of the ASEAN Single Market - 6 M. EUR, 2014-2016
- 3) Standards in the South East Asian Food Trade (Food Standards) - 2.5 M. EUR, 2014-2016
- 4) ASEAN Sustainable Agrifood Systems (ASEAN Biocontrol) - 9.7 M. EUR, 2011-2017
- 5) Capacity Building for the ASEAN Secretariat (CB ASEC) - 11.25 M. EUR, 2008-2015
- 6) Regional Integration of Laos into ASEAN, Trade and Entrepreneurship Development (RELATED) - 6,4 M EUR, 2014-2017

##### **Project by Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB)**

- 1) Improving the Quality Infrastructure in ASEAN - 3 M. EUR, 2009-2018

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<sup>4</sup> Information provided by Germany in February 2014.

## Technical Annex 5

### **CLMV National Development Plan and Strategies**

#### **I. Cambodia:**

Cambodia Government has been implementing National Strategic Development Plan 2009 – 2013 “Rectangular Strategy –Phase II”. With Good Governance as a cross-cutting issue, the Rectangular Strategy emphasizes the country development in four areas:

- a. Enhancement of Agriculture Sector
  - i. Improve agriculture productivity and diversification
  - ii. Land reform and clearing of mines
  - iii. Fisheries reform
  - iv. Forestry reform
- b. Further Rehabilitation and Construction of Physical Infrastructure
  - i. Further rehabilitation and construction of transport infrastructure
  - ii. Management of water resources and irrigation
  - iii. Development of energy sector
  - iv. Development of ICT
- c. Private Sector Development and Employment Generation
  - i. Strengthening private sector and attracting investment
  - ii. Creation of jobs and ensuring improved working conditions
  - iii. Creation of social safety nets
  - iv. Promoting SMEs
- d. Capacity Building and Human Resource Development
  - i. Strengthening the quality of education
  - ii. Implementation of gender policy
  - iii. Enhancing health services
  - iv. Implementation of population policy

To prepare for ASEAN Community, the Royal Government of Cambodia has issues several strategies, plans, decrees and sub-decrees in setting standards, legal framework and harmonizing countries rules and regulations with other AMS. Some of the policies to be reviewed under this MTR include (but not limited to)

- Enhancing Development Cooperation Effectiveness to Implement National Strategic Development Plan
- The three-year Public Investment Programme (PIP) 2011 – 2013
- Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition in Cambodia 2008-2012 (SFFSN)
- Royal Kram 21 June 2000: The Promulgation the Law on the Management of Quality and Safety of Products and Services
- Sub Decree on Phytosanitary Inspection, March 2003
- Proclamation No.099 MAFF, 10/03/2010 on the Issuing of Good Agricultural Practice in Production of Fresh Fruit and Vegetable
- Sub Decree on Contract Farming
- Inter-Ministerial Prakas on The Implementation and Institutional Arrangements of Food Safety Based on the Farm to Table Approach

Through MI Coordinating Agency in Cambodia, MI will request to have access to more policies, strategies, plans and pronouncements that are related to national planning, development, reform and integration to ASEAN Community.

## **II. Lao PDR.**

The Seventh Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plan (2011-2015) is a continuation of the Sixth Five-Year Plan is regarded as a measure for achieving socio-economic development, industrialization and modernization towards the year 2020. It is also expected to create new changes by taking firm steps to graduate from Least Developed Country (LDC) status by 2020, and widen and deepen regional and international integration. The Seventh Plan is characterized by a continuation of the dynamic plan —Boukthalu Plan (Break through Strategy) which consists of the following four dynamic objectives: (1) mind set; (2) human resource development; (3) mechanism, regime, administrative rules, and; (4) poverty reduction by mobilizing resources and implementing special policies, and constructing strategic basic infrastructure (Ministry of Planning and Investment Vientiane, October 7, 2011)

The 7<sup>th</sup> National Social and Economic Development Plan (NSEDV) is an ambitious plan including 6 points: a) Rapid growth, stability and sustainability; b) Comprehensive basic infrastructure, especially in the rural area, connecting to the region and global; c) Improving governance efficiency, transparency, and solving all obstacles; d) Achieving MDGs with a quality; e) International integration; and f) Openness trade (Siisouphanthong, 2011)

The NSEDV VII aims to achieve the following goals:

1. Ensure continuation of national economic growth with security, peace and stability, and ensure GDP growth rate of at least 8% annually and GDP per capita to be at least USD 1,700.
2. Achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, and adopt appropriate technology and skills, and create favorable conditions for graduating the country from LDC by 2020.
3. Ensure sustainability of development by emphasizing economic development with, cultural and social progress, preserving natural resources and protecting the environment.
4. Ensure political stability, peace and an orderly society.

Other papers to be reviewed include (but not limited to):

- Agricultural Investment Plan 2011 to 2015, MAFF
- Strategy for Agriculture Development 2011 – 2020
- Agriculture Master Plan
- Special Economic Zone Development

Through MI Coordinating Agency in Lao PDR, MI will request to have access to more policies, strategies, plans and pronouncements that are related to national planning, development, reform and integration to ASEAN Community.

### **III. Myanmar**

Since President U Thein Sein assumed power in March 2011, the Myanmar government has inaugurated wide-ranging reforms in both economic and political areas. The government has improved monetary and fiscal management, facilitated trade and foreign direct investment and has started to build physical, legal and institutional infrastructure.

In the newly approved five-year National Development Plan (NDP) 2012 - 2016, the government projected a 7.7-percent annual average growth of gross domestic product (GDP) based on 2010-11 market prices, a decrease of the agricultural sector ratio in GDP from 36.4 percent to 29.2 percent, an increase of the industrial sector ratio in GDP from 26 percent to 32.1 percent and of the services sector ratio from 37.6 percent to 38.7 percent, respectively. Despite a projected 1.7-fold per capita GDP increase in 2015-16, the government's aspired goal is a triple increase in growth which calls for doubling financial investment. To realize the aspired triple growth, he stressed the need for increased domestic and foreign investment and obtaining of increased foreign grant aid and loan under limited state budget.

The National Development Plan also calls for stopping budget deficit, trimming down uneconomical and redundant enterprises and cut expenses, while shrinking the state-owned

business sector and encouraging privatization. To operationalize the NDP Myanmar's Planning Commission, chaired by the President has approved a 10-point basic framework for economic and social reforms (Xinhua Dec. 28).

The basic framework covers finance and taxation reform, monetary sector reform, relaxation of regulations on trade and investment, undertakings for private sector development, health and education reforms, plan for food sufficiency and agricultural sectors development, plan for upgrading of mobile communication services and internet system, infrastructural development programmes and programmes for emergence of effective and efficient governing system and transparency. (New Light of Myanmar Dec 28).

Through MI Coordinating Agency in Myanmar, MI will request to have access to more policies, strategies, plans, and pronouncement that are related to national planning, development, reform and integration to ASEAN Community.

#### **IV. Viet Nam**

The Vietnamese National Assembly (NA) on Nov. 8 2011 adopted a resolution on the Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) for the period 2011–2015 with 10 economic, eight social and two environmental targets. Under the plan, the NA set the following targets:

1. For GDP growth of 6.5-7 percent while ensuring that social investment represents around 33.5-35 percent of GDP.
2. By 2015, the trade deficit should be less than 10 percent of export value; with the State budget deficit below 4.5 percent and public debt no more than 65 percent of the country's GDP.
3. The plan sets targets of providing jobs for 8 million people and reducing the unemployment rate in urban areas to less than 4 percent.
4. It also aims to reduce the poverty rate by 2 percent every year.

The NA approved nine orientations and solutions for socio-economic development in the 2011-2015 period. They include restructuring investment – focusing on public investment – the commercial banking system and financial organizations and economic groups and State corporations.

In addition, inflation control and the stabilization of the macro-economy and the currency will be maintained through synchronous and persistent implementation of financial policy and control of the trade deficit.

Signs of a radical shift in Viet Nam economic strategy became more evident when the new administration came into power in July 2011. Several workshops and focus group discussions were held to facilitate policy dialogues regarding the restructuring of Vietnam's economy to

improve efficiency and competitiveness. From this process, consensus was reached on Vietnam's strategic development priorities, identifying major areas for reform in the coming years. This consensus argues for radical transformation in three areas: state-owned enterprises (SOEs), the financial sector and public investment. The need for reform was also officially documented SEDP 2011–2015.

The adoption of the SEDP indicates that Vietnam has achieved consensus on accelerating market-based reforms in 'difficult' reform areas, namely SOEs, the financial sector and public investment. The recent release of an ambitious proposal for SOE reform through to 2020, developed by the National Steering Committee for Enterprise Reform and Development provides further evidence of this consensus. According to the proposal, about 44 per cent of the remaining 1300 full SOEs will be equitized in the next four years.

In this context, 2012 will be a very challenging year for Vietnam. The country still has to deal with an overheating economy, and inflationary pressures remain a genuine threat to the country's economic stability. The banking sector is vulnerable, with a rising share of non-performing loans resulting from a long period of extraordinary credit growth. Challenges also lie in transforming the SEDP's vision into specific actions. The plan calls for a fundamental restructuring of the economy, and while many agree on the vision of the reform, the formulation of a feasible action plan will take time, owing to the likelihood of resistance from economically strong interest groups.

During the secondary research, more specific Viet Nam national plans, policies, pronouncements, documents, and/or initiatives that are/were geared towards supporting the country's better integration to ASEAN will be reviewed and analyzed.

## Technical Annex 6

### Gender Strategy and Framework of ASEAN Gender Policies and Practices

The IAI includes 182 actions, only 58 of which have been or are being addressed by 245 projects. An examination of the IAI Work Plan will show that there are ten actions and one objective under the two pillars of ASCC and APSC that give reference to gender and inclusiveness of different marginalized groups. These are:

#### IAI WP II ACTIONS / OBJECTIVE WITH REFERENCE TO GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSIVENESS

##### ASCC

#### A4 PROMOTING INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

*Iv* Develop a standard ICT infrastructure of CMLV for their people, especially women, youth, elderly and persons with disability, to easily access ICT

*V* Provide ICT training for people in each CLMV including women, youth, elderly and persons with disability

*Vi* Provide support to implement capacity building programs to increase ICT literacy in ASEAN, including women, children, elderly and persons with disabilities

#### A6 Strengthening Entrepreneurship Skills for Women, Youth, Elderly and Persons with Disabilities

*I* Establish an entrepreneurship forum by 2010 for entrepreneurs, who are women, youth, elderly and persons with disability of ASEAN 6 to share their experiences and assist their CLMV partners in the way of doing business effectively, including in the use of micro credit, access to seed capital and the market.

*Ii* Provide women, youth and the elderly and persons with disabilities in CLMV with knowledge on international commerce by 2010

#### A7 BUILDING CIVIL SERVICE CAPABILITY

*i.* Invest in infrastructure of civil service in CLMV with due attention to gender responsive aspects by 2010

#### B1 POVERTY ALLEVIATION

*Ii* Implement projects related to poverty alleviation with due attention to female households in rural areas

#### B2 SOCIAL SAFETY NET AND PROTECTION FROM THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF INTEGRATION AND GLOBALIZATION

*i.* Conduct a study by 2012 for CMLV to assess the formal and informal mechanisms for social security and social protection and if necessary to modify those mechanisms with due attention to gender responsive aspects

**B5 IMPROVING CAPABILITY TO CONTROL COMMUNICABLE DISEASES**

- Integrate HIV and AIDS impact assessment into the feasibility study phase for development projects with due attention to gender responsive aspects*
- iii.

**C1 *Promotion and Protection of the Rights and Welfare of Women, Children, the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities***

**APSC**

**A A RULES-BASED COMMUNITY OF SHARED VALUES AND NORMS (Political Cooperation )**

- ii *Promote capacity building in CEDAW*

Unfortunately, most of these actions were hardly addressed or translated into projects. Based on the titles of IAI projects implemented or are being implemented, only 2 out of 245 projects suggest some focus on gender, one under AEC<sup>5</sup> and the other under ASCC<sup>6</sup>. An additional 2 projects under APSC<sup>7</sup> are also assumed to have a gender component based on the explicit mention of CEDAW in the statement of the action that they address, bringing the total number of projects with a gender perspective to four. Even if these projects are assumed to have undergone gender analysis in their development process, they would still constitute a very small proportion of IAI projects / actions with a gender perspective.

In fact, the total cost of these four projects, **USD 108,413**, represents a very small **.6%** of the overall budget of **USD 18,654,215** during the IAI WP II's first half of its implementation period.

This minimal level of effort also did not benefit CLMV evenly, with Lao PDR involved in only one of the said projects.

This situation, no doubt needs to be rectified by being proactive in the second half of the IAI WP II's implementation period. In doing so, ASEC must be guided by ASEAN's existing policies and plans related to gender and social inclusiveness as well as work in close coordination with other ASEAN bodies with mandates directly related to achieving such targets, like the ASEAN Committee on Women and others (which will be discussed below). And in the interest of staying relevant and responsive to the needs

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<sup>5</sup> **AEC:** International Training Workshop on "The Women Empowerment on Information Technology" 23-27 March 2009, Jakarta Participants: Cambodia (1), Myanmar (1), Viet Nam (2), 2009. (Budget: USD \$63,315)

<sup>6</sup> **ASCC:** "Entrepreneurship and Gender Development Seminar for Myanmar and Lao PDR" 21-24 Feb, 27-29 Feb 2012 (through the Technical Cooperation Council of the Philippines). Participants: Myanmar and Laos, 2012. (Budget: USD \$17,414)

<sup>7</sup> **APSC:** Capacity Building Training on Family Birth Planning and Reproductive Health for Cambodia, (BKKBN, 7/7 – 5/8, 2010), 2010. (Budget: USD \$4,842)

**APSC:** Capacity Building Training on Family Birth Planning and Reproductive Health for CMV, (BKKBN, 13/10 – 11/11, 2009), 2009. Budget: USD \$22,842



and priorities of constituents in CLMV, these efforts must simultaneously take into account their expressed objectives and targets in terms of gender and social inclusiveness.

ASEAN has long recognized the importance women's rights and gender equality as evidenced by its policy commitments and organizational agreements. The IAI situation described above therefore illustrates a serious gap between practice (the IAI WP II attention to gender) and policy.

ASEAN has two key declarations to show its commitment to gender equality. These are:

- *1988 Declaration of the Advancement of Women in the ASEAN Region*
- *2004 ASEAN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women in the ASEAN Region*

The 1988 Declaration “recognizes the importance of active participation and integration of women in the region in sharing the future development and progress of ASEAN and the necessity of meeting the needs and aspirations of women in the ASEAN Member Countries”. The second Declaration acknowledges, “violence against women is an obstacle to the achievement of equality, development and peace.”

The situation of women and children in relation to specific issues or sectors are also widely acknowledged and recognized in several other instruments such as:

- ASEAN Declaration Against Trafficking in Persons Particularly Women and Children, 2004
- ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (with references to gender equality and women's rights), 2007
- Hanoi Declaration on the Enhancement of the Welfare and Development of ASEAN Women and Children, 2010

The two main instruments above are both anchored on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)<sup>8</sup> and the Beijing Platform of Action (BPoA).<sup>9</sup> They have guided the work on gender in the ASEAN, as they were initially operationalized through two work plans (2005-2010):

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<sup>8</sup> The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is a human rights treaty adopted by the United Nations in 1979 and took effect on Sept 4, 1981. As of June 2013, it had 187 state parties that have signed the convention agreed to implement the provisions of the treaty, including Cambodia (1992), Vietnam (1982), Lao PDR (1981) and Myanmar (1997) and all members of the ASEAN 6. ([http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=IV&chapter=4&lang=en](http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV&chapter=4&lang=en))

<sup>9</sup> The Beijing Platform of Action (BPoA) is the resulting document of the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China in 1995 and adopted in consensus by the United Nations. It represents the international community's commitment towards the promotion of women's welfare and the promotion of gender mainstreaming as a strategy to ensure that a gender perspective is reflected in all policies and programs at the national, regional and international levels.

- The Work Plan to Operationalize the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women in ASEAN (DEVAW Work Plan) and
- The Work Plan on Women's Advancement and Gender Equality (WAGE)

With the timeframe of the plans completed, the gains, achievements and remaining targets were subsequently carried through its current version, the Work Plan 2011-2015, which is now being implemented by the ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW).<sup>10</sup>

With this new Work Plan (2011-2015), the ACW intended as its overall objective “to influence the various pillars of the ASEAN Community Blueprints, especially the ASCC's and the AMS so that there will be visible, credible and strong gender mainstreaming inputs to government, inter-government policies, programs and processes.” The plan therefore is structured in such a way that it is aligned with relevant action lines under the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint (ASCC). It includes items that correspond to actions in all of the 6 priority areas in the Blueprint.

#### THE ASCC BLUEPRINT AND THE ACW WORKPLAN

Priority Areas in the ASCC Blueprint	ACW Work Plan Objectives with reference to ASCC Blueprint Objectives
<b>Human Development</b>	<b>A.1.11</b> <i>vi. Supporting the development of more holistic and strengthened gender-sensitive curricula that are relevant to enabling boys and girls and young women and men respond to persistent and new forms of gender-based discrimination in an era of globalization and economic integration</i>
	<b>A.6.16</b> <i>ii. Strengthening economic development among women through linking micro-enterprise development and management with the delivery of services, access to market, social protection and decent work</i>
<b>Social Welfare and Protection</b>	<b>B.1.19</b> <i>i. Contributing a gender agenda to the development of an ASEAN Roadmap towards realizing a set of expanded targets around MDGs Plus leading to the 2015 global review</i>

<sup>10</sup> The ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW) which serves as the primary coordinating and monitoring body on key regional priorities and cooperation in women's issues and concerns. It started out in 1976, first as the *ASEAN Sub-Committee on Women (ASW)*, then it was renamed the *ASEAN Women's Program (AWP)* in 1981, until it finally evolved in 2002 to what it is today.

	<p><b>B.1.19</b>  <i>vi. Strengthening ASEAN cooperation in microfinance including networking between microfinance institutions aimed at addressing feminized poverty at the grassroots level</i></p>
<b>Narrowing the Development Gap</b>	<p><b>(F.47.vii)</b>  Both sub areas above will contribute as well to the assisting the governments of CLMV countries to build and strengthen capacities to develop social policies</p>
<b>Social Justice and Rights</b>	<p><b>C.1.27</b>  <i>ii. Sustained work on commitments to the DEVAW Work Plan will be undertaken</i></p> <p><i>x. Continue improving the quality and availability of sex disaggregated data</i>  <i>xi. Promoting and enhancing the percentage of women's participation in political decision-making</i>  <i>xii. Incorporating gender perspective in national and regional policies, programmes, and plans through strengthened gender analysis</i></p>
<b>Ensuring Environmental Sustainability</b>	<p><b>D.1.31</b>  <i>iii. Promote a gender perspective as an input to the development of an ASEAN common understanding and positions on relevant MEAS especially in light of the upcoming Rio Plus 20 Review Meeting in 2012. Encouraging an ASEAN common understanding on climate change issues including natural disasters will also be focused on.</i></p>
<b>Building the ASEAN Identity</b>	<p><b>E.1.43</b>  <i>xxvii. Focus on including art work and studies on women's contribution to ASEAN arts and culture will be carried out</i></p>

Though formulated and closely coordinated with the ASCC Blueprint, the ACW WP and the IAI WP II only intersect in one item, that is ASCC BP A6.16.11 (see above) where the IAI Work Plan states

*“Establish an entrepreneurship forum by 2010 for entrepreneurs who are women, youth and elderly and persons with disability of ASEAN 6 to share their experiences and assist their CLMV partners in the way of doing business effectively, including use of microcredit, access to seed capital and the market.”*

These plans should be carefully reviewed for common priorities as possible opportunities for synergy and increased efficiency. They should also provide guidance and clarity in terms of the direction to the gender component of the IAI WP II within the overall context of ASEAN.

In addition to the ACW whose mandate and plans have already been discussed above, there are other ASEAN entities with mandates related to gender and therefore can be tapped in project development, funds mobilization, implementation and monitoring projects.

### **ASEAN Commission on the Protection of Women and Children (ACWC)**

The ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC) was established in 2009 as an integral part of the ASEAN organizational structure. It is composed of two representatives from each AMS, one specializing on women's rights and another on children's rights. The ACWC can help in facilitating the identification and development of gender projects that address various actions in the IAI WP II, because of their broad mandate and functions, which are as follows:

- a. To promote the implementation of international instruments, ASEAN instruments and other instruments related to the rights of women and children.
- b. To develop policies, programs and innovative strategies to promote and protect the rights of women and children to complement the building of the ASEAN Community.
- c. To promote public awareness and education of the rights of women and children in ASEAN.
- d. To advocate on behalf of women and children, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised, and encourage ASEAN Member States to improve their situation.
- e. To build capacities of relevant stakeholders at all levels, e.g. administrative, legislative, judicial, civil society, community leaders, women and children machineries, through the provision of technical assistance, training and workshops, towards the realisation of the rights of women and children.
- f. To assist, upon request by ASEAN Member States, in preparing for CEDAW and CRC Periodic Reports, the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and reports for other Treaty Bodies, with specific reference to the rights of women and children in ASEAN.
- g. To assist, upon request by ASEAN Member States, in implementing the Concluding Observations of CEDAW and CRC and other Treaty Bodies related to the rights of women and children.
- h. To encourage ASEAN Member States on the collection and analysis of disaggregated data by sex, age, etc., related to the promotion and protection of the rights of women and children.
- i. To promote studies and research related to the situation and wellbeing of women and children with the view to fostering effective implementation of the rights of women and children in the region.
- j. To encourage ASEAN Member States to undertake periodic reviews of national legislations, regulations, policies, and practices related to the rights of women and children.
- k. To facilitate sharing of experiences and good practices, including thematic issues, between and among ASEAN Member States related to the situation and well-being of women and children and to enhance the effective implementation of CEDAW and CRC through, among others, exchange of visits, seminars and conferences.
- l. To propose and promote appropriate measures, mechanisms and strategies for the prevention and elimination of all forms of violation of the rights of women and children, including the protection of victims.
- m. To encourage ASEAN Member States to consider acceding to, and ratifying, international human rights instruments related to women and children.
- n. To support the participation of ASEAN women and children in dialogue and consultation processes in ASEAN related to the promotion and protection of their rights.

- o. To provide advisory services on matters pertaining to the promotion and protection of the rights of women and children to ASEAN sectoral bodies upon request.
- p. To perform any other tasks related to the rights of women and children, as may be delegated by the ASEAN Leaders and Foreign Ministers.

### **ASEAN Women Entrepreneurs' Network**

The ASEAN Women Entrepreneurs' Network is a regional network of national women entrepreneurs' associations and/or micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, associations, clubs and/or other economic entities owned or managed by women in all economic sectors in the ASEAN region. As such, they can play a possible role in identifying the specific needs of women and other marginalized groups in the economic sector and under the AEC pillar.

It was established on October 2012 in order to improve the capacity of ASEAN women entrepreneurs and boost ASEAN women entrepreneurs' development and networking through the Network's activities (Vision). The purposes of the network are as follows:

- a. To create a regional forum for ASEAN women entrepreneurs to share information, knowledge and experience on policies, business environment, investment, and socio – political issues and their impacts on business opportunities;
  - b. To assist ASEAN women entrepreneurs to improve their business management and skills, such as in communications, leadership and problem solving;
  - c. To support ASEAN women entrepreneurs' better access to financial institutions for women in micro, small and medium sized enterprises, science and technology, trainings, market and business opportunities within ASEAN and beyond, and social protection services;
  - d. To support ASEAN women entrepreneurs who are starting their businesses;
  - e. To link within other international and regional networks/ organizations of women entrepreneurs.
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## Technical Annex 7

### **Proposed Checklist in Mainstreaming Gender and Social inclusiveness in IAI WP**

Proposed Checklist in Mainstreaming Gender and Social inclusiveness in IAI WP Women and men have different social roles and responsibilities and access to resources and services. These differences should be examined and understood to ensure that the project benefits and assists all segments of the target group. Projects should analyze and take into account the needs and priorities of these groups so that appropriate responses are formulated to address them. For this to happen, it is recommended that the IAI secretariat come up with a project development and appraisal framework to help guarantee that projects positively impact poor women, men and other marginalized groups among the target population more equitably. The purpose of this framework is to ensure that the projects to be developed during the remaining implementation period of the IAI WP II will be more gender sensitive and socially inclusive.

Although gender, women and children are only mentioned mostly in proposed actions that fall under the ASCC and a few in the AEC, this proposed approach should also help ensure that all projects under the three ASEAN pillars and the enabling component routinely consider the development needs of specific segments of the target population especially poor women, cultural minorities and other marginalized groups.

Gender analysis should be a central part of this framework by incorporating its processes in all stages of the project cycle: the needs assessment; design of activities; and outcomes. The gender-focused checklist below<sup>11</sup> (INSERT FOOTNOTE) can be used and adapted in developing more sector-specific versions for the IAI WP. It consists of nine pointers to be given attention and carried out in the different stages of the project cycle

#### **I. NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

Gender Analysis (In conducting this, data on other marginalized groups like cultural minorities, the disabled and the elderly should also be collected)

1. Information is gathered about:
  - Demographic composition by sex, age, ethnicity, health status, etc. of target group;
  - Gendered division of labour and power distribution (and other social factors that may affect this) ;

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<sup>11</sup> This framework is largely based on and adapted from the UN Inter-agency Standing Committee, Gender Handbook in Humanitarian Action, December 2006

- Social organizational structures and cultural practices, including possible obstacles to participation in decision-making by adult and young women and men, the elderly, the disabled, etc. in the respective sector;
- Local justice and community governance structures and their possible differential impact on adult and young women and men, the elderly, the disabled, cultural minorities, etc.; and
- The skills, capacities and needs of adult and young women and men, the elderly, the disabled, cultural minorities, etc.

2. The gender analysis is reflected in planning documents and situation reports.

#### **Gender Analysis (The first step in the framework)**

- Examine the relationships between females and males
- Examine their roles, their access to and control of resources and the constraints they face relative to each other.
- Show who in the population is affected by a problem and how; what they need; and how these can be addressed
- Should be integrated in the needs assessment of the sector being addressed by the project
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#### **Main Points**

1. Always ask about the differences between women's and men's experiences (All needs assessments have included gender issues in the information gathering and analysis phases)
2. Undertake participatory assessment with representatives of women and men and other socially marginalized groups focusing on their respective concerns, needs, priorities, opinions and solutions to the issue being addressed by the proposed project
3. Use the information to guide programmes

## **II. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES**

1. Adult and young women and men and other marginalized social groups are given the opportunity to meaningfully participate in project activities.
2. Adult and young women and men and other marginalized social groups are consulted and participate in the development of policies related to the project.

3. Representatives of adult and young women and men and other marginalized social groups are given the opportunity share their views and opinions on project implementation.
4. The views and knowledge of the adult and young women and men and other marginalized social groups consulted are reflected in project design.

### III. ACCESS and CONTROL

1. Information and awareness-raising about the project and its activities and services are provided equally to adult and young women and men and other marginalized social groups
2. Adult and young women and men and other marginalized social groups equally access project activities, services and other resources
3. Obstacles to equal access are promptly addressed.

### IV. PARTICIPATION

1. There is equitable representation of adult and young women and men and other marginalized social groups present in the target area and population in project decision-making processes
2. Adult and young women and men and other marginalized social groups are fully engaged in the management and other decision-making processes of the project.

### V. TRAINING / CAPACITY BUILDING (for training projects or for projects with a training component)

1. Equal numbers of adult and young women and men and other marginalized social groups within the target group receive the relevant training, including participatory assessments with the affected population.

### VI. TARGETED ACTIONS BASED ON GENDER AND OTHER SOCIAL FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE MARGINALIZATION OF SOME GROUPS

1. Appropriate arrangements are in place to address the needs of marginalized groups, including women, girls, the disabled, single heads of households, elderly women and men, etc.
2. Support is provided to women and adolescent girls and boys to strengthen their leadership capacities and facilitate their meaningful participation in the project, as necessary.



## VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION BASED ON SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA

1. Project leaders and implementers routinely collect, analyze and report on data by age, sex, ethnicity, health status and other relevant social factors present in the target group / area to monitor and ensure that women and other marginalized groups are benefiting project activities and services.
2. The disaggregated monitoring data are utilized and used as a basis to address any gaps or inequalities

After carefully reviewing and adapting these suggested pointers to the IAI WP context, the Secretariat IAI WP II should support future project proponents in the use of this framework so that all projects routinely ensure that all segments of target population, especially women, have equal access to the resources / services.

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## Technical Annex 8

### Modular Learning Program

The Modular Learning Program uses competencies-based approach. For each program, a training service provider has to employ a competency-based modular learning cycle which comprises three progressive phases:

1. Learn to Do phase: For each output, selected participants from local partnering institutions will start the capacity- building cycle by learning new and innovative concepts and tools and observe successful experiences from subject experts in a workshop setting. They will then be exposed directly to good practices in the subject area through a Structured Learning Visit (SLV) to different field sites, e.g. rice seed breeding farms, rice seed centers, GAP processing facilities, production clusters and export consortia. Each SLV will be carefully planned following three progressive steps (i) studying the site/business profile and success/failure factors (ii) understanding all key processes at the real field site – facilitated by experienced field facilitators and (iii) synthesis and deliberation on learning experiences and their applicability.

Thailand and other advanced ASEAN nations will serve as different development innovation hubs to identify, test and transfer agriculture technologies, good practices and development models to the pilot sites.

2. Do to Learn (Use of Outputs) phase: The most important condition for a local partner to be selected for this project is that the organization/group must commit to transfer/put in practice newly acquired knowledge and skills within six months after completing the Learn to do phase. To ensure that the newly acquired knowledge and skills are trickled down to field practitioners and producers back home, each participant/group of participants will be required to develop a plan of action at the end of each program. The plan of action will illustrate how each participant/group will apply acquired knowledge and good practices in their works (use of output). During this transfer phase, the project team, assigned MI trainers and commissioned subject experts will provide on-going support to and monitor the progress of each participant action plan through field visits, on-site TA and backstopping. The project will also make funding available for the local partners to localize training materials and conduct trainings/workshop with their members.

3. Share to Learn (Synthesis and Evaluation) phase. After the transfer period, and before the commencement of another training course/capacity development intervention, a synthesis and evaluation session will be conducted. The aims of this workshop are to provide the participants an opportunity to share their lessons learned, and to discuss good (and bad) practices, and share new innovations and ideas that each participant might have uncovered during the “Do to Learn” phase. Trainers and subject experts should facilitate this reflection process and complement them with more in-depth knowledge and tools on the subject matters.

#### How to apply a modular training approach to IAI Capacity Development Program?

This modular training approach is very suitable for promoting cooperation between regional initiatives/programs with national or sub-regional projects of the same nature. To illustrate:

##### ASEAN GAP Implementation

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- a. Learn to Do phase: ASEAN GAP is a regional framework agreement which need to be applied and practiced uniformly across ten member states. Therefore, a series of training on GAP (GAP, GAHP, GAqP) should be done at regional level to bring GAP trainers and practitioners from 10 AMS together and learn the same concepts, tools, procedures and standards. Because it is a series of training, participants from 10 AMS getting to know each other and naturally would start their formal and informal networks and community of practices.
  - b. Do to Learn phase. Unlike trainers and practitioners from ASEAN – 6, the CLMV trainers & practitioners would require extra technical and financial support at national level to promote GAP, to put necessary infrastructure in place (e.g. laboratory and testing equipment, packing house, demonstration plots, etc.). Therefore, national projects like Laos Pilot Program of JICA and Smallholder Farmers Program of ADB should come in and provide necessary assistance - to fill the gaps on the ground.
  - c. Share to Learn phase. Before commencing another training cycle, a synthesis and evaluation workshop should be conducted where funding agencies, implementing agencies at regional level (e.g. AADCP) and national level (e.g. JICA and ADB) as well as the national trainers/practitioners from 10 AMS can share their learning experiences and best practices. This will ensure that what have been agreed at regional level are implementable at national level.
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