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LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND IN OUR COMMUNITY

Promoting Complementarities
between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025
and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Progress Report
August 2018

ASEAN-Thailand

PROGRESS REPORT

PROMOTING COMPLEMENTARITIES BETWEEN THE ASEAN COMMUNITY VISION 2025 AND THE UN 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

AUGUST 2018

ASEAN-THAILAND

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Progress Report

- Appendix 1: Chart on Platforms for ASEAN Cooperation on Sustainable Development
- Appendix 2: Co-Chairs' Summary of the High-Level Brainstorming Dialogue on Enhancing Complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Appendix 3: Presentation by the UN ESCAP on the Complementarities Report
- Appendix 4: Summary of the Seminar on Promoting Economic Empowerment of Women in ASEAN
- Appendix 5: Co-Chairs' Summary of the 2nd High-Level Brainstorming Dialogue on Enhancing Complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Appendix 6: Presentation by Thailand on ASEAN Centre for Sustainable Development Studies and Dialogue
- Appendix 7: Presentation by the UNDP on Regional Urban Climate Resilience Initiative (RUCRI)
- Appendix 8: Presentation by the UNDP on SDGs Implementation at National and Local Level in ASEAN
- Appendix 9: Presentation by the UN ESCAP on ASEAN Study on Drought
- Appendix 10: Presentation by UNOSSC on the Mapping of South-South Cooperation Projects in ASEAN, Draft Concept Note and Outline of the Publication
- Appendix 11: Presentation by UN Women on Economic Empowerment of Women
- Appendix 12: Presentation by the World Bank on Investing in Nutrition for Growth and Productivity
- Appendix 13: Co-Chairs' Press Statement of the Inaugural High-Level ASEAN-EU Dialogue on Sustainable Development
- Appendix 14: Concept Paper by the Asia Foundation on the Publication "ASEAN as a Catalyst for Addressing Regional Development Challenges"

PROGRESS REPORT
PROMOTING COMPLEMENTARITIES
BETWEEN THE ASEAN COMMUNITY VISION 2025 AND
THE UN 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

I. INTRODUCTION

Since the first *Progress Report on Promoting Complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*¹ that was issued and circulated at the 50th ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Manila last August, Thailand, as the ASEAN Coordinator on Sustainable Development Cooperation, has continued to promote “the Complementarities Initiative” in ASEAN. The objective remains to promote an ASEAN Community that is inclusive, people-centred, and leaves no one behind, while simultaneously assisting ASEAN Member States to achieve their international commitments to attaining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). During the past year, the priority has been to develop regional catalysts that would help the region attain multiple SDGs simultaneously, through concrete projects.

To this end, since 2017, Thailand and the UN ESCAP, with the support from the ASEAN Secretariat, have organised the annual *High-Level Brainstorming Dialogue on Enhancing Complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (HLBD)*. The Dialogue was designed to serve as a primary platform for ASEAN to exchange ideas on how ASEAN can promote sustainable development in an effective and comprehensive manner and to consider concrete projects that would enhance the Complementarities Initiative and sustainable development cooperation in ASEAN. A number of projects and activities on sustainable development have been implemented since the first HLBD.

This second edition of the Progress Report aims to take stock of the past achievements especially concrete projects and activities on sustainable development cooperation that have been initiated or implemented since August 2017. The Report also suggests ASEAN's future steps on the Complementarities Initiative. The past year has shown progress in sustainable development cooperation in ASEAN. With the support from ASEAN Member States and the ASEAN Secretariat, many activities were carried out successfully. Sustainable development has become more crystalised and mainstreamed into a growing number of areas of ASEAN cooperation including those with external partners. A summary of platforms for ASEAN cooperation with partners appears in Appendix 1.

¹ Electronic version of the *Progress Report on Promoting Complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* can be accessed through <http://www.mfa.go.th/asean/contents/files/articles-20180116-171328-793574.pdf>

II. FOLLOW-UP OF PROPOSED PROJECTS FROM THE FIRST HIGH-LEVEL BRAINSTORMING DIALOGUE ON ENHANCING COMPLEMENTARITIES BETWEEN THE ASEAN COMMUNITY VISION 2025 AND THE UNITED NATIONS 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (HLBD)

The first HLBD was co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Don Pramudwinai, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, and Dr. Shamshad Akhtar, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, in Bangkok on 31 March 2017. A number of projects and activities have been carried out as a follow up of the meeting. The Co-Chairs' Summary of the first HLBD appears in [Appendix 2](#).

a. REPORT ON COMPLEMENTARITIES BETWEEN THE ASEAN COMMUNITY VISION 2025 AND THE UNITED NATIONS 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Building on five cross-cutting priority areas as identified at the first HLBD to help take the Complementarities Initiative forward, Thailand, the ASEAN Secretariat and the UN ESCAP developed the *Report on Complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*². The Report was later submitted to ASEAN Leaders and the Secretary-General of the UN for notation at the 9th ASEAN-UN Summit on 14 November 2017 in Manila.

The Report analyses how the five priority areas namely (1) Poverty Eradication (2) Infrastructure and Connectivity (3) Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (4) Sustainable Consumption and Production and (5) Resilience can help promote sustainable development in ASEAN as regional cross-cutting development catalysts. These priority areas are interlinked and cross-cutting in nature. Therefore, addressing one of them would potentially lead to the attainment of several SDGs. The Report also proposes seven flagship initiatives that correspond to each of the five priority areas and two overarching regional institutional arrangement and programme that will promote cooperation on sustainable development in ASEAN. These flagship initiatives are as follows:

- (1) Improving Nutrition and Reducing Stunting in ASEAN
- (2) ASEAN Council for Sustainable Infrastructure
- (3) ASEAN Resources Panel
- (4) Greening Small and Medium Enterprises in ASEAN
- (5) ASEAN Risk Transfer Mechanism
- (6) ASEAN Centre for Sustainable Development Studies and Dialogue
- (7) ASEAN Programme for Knowledge and Outreach on Complementarities.

The Report was later officially launched by Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, Under Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of the UN ESCAP, as well as Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for Socio-Cultural Community on 30 March 2018 in Bangkok during the 2nd HLBD. The launch attracted media attention and helped promote ASEAN's role on sustainable development to the general public. The presentation by the UN ESCAP on the Report appears in [Appendix 3](#).

Thailand, as ASEAN Coordinator on Sustainable Development Cooperation, is taking forward one of the seven flagship initiatives to establish *the ASEAN Centre for Sustainable Development Studies and Dialogue* to provide institutional support to sustainable

² Electronic version of the Report can be accessed through <http://www.mfa.go.th/asean/contents/files/asean-media-center-20180213-164208-619213.pdf>

development cooperation in ASEAN. The details will be outlined in the next section of this Progress Report.

b. ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN ASEAN

Gender equality and women empowerment have long been highlighted in ASEAN. As women are instrumental in a sustained economic growth and play a vital role in sustainable development as agents of change, promoting economic empowerment of women was identified at the first HLBD as a fast-tracked regional catalyst to drive the Complementarities Initiative and promote sustainable development in ASEAN. More importantly, economic empowerment of women was seen as critical to ensuring that no one is left behind in the ASEAN Community-building process.

In this regard, on 22 September 2017, Thailand and UN Women, with the support from the ASEAN Secretariat, co-hosted a *Seminar on Promoting Economic Empowerment of Women in ASEAN* at the sideline of the 72nd session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in New York. The Seminar discussed how ASEAN, as one of the world's fastest growing markets, can play an active role in building an enabling environment for women's economic empowerment. Participants at the Seminar also exchanged views on issues such as policies, laws, and partnerships that could help promote economic empowerment of women. The Seminar also discussed how cooperation in ASEAN such as the ASEAN Women Entrepreneur Network (AWEN) could support and promote an inclusive, balanced and sustainable growth of an economy for women in the region. The Seminar recommended that ASEAN, in partnership with UN Women and relevant stakeholders, consider exploring the development of a regional roadmap on activities to support ASEAN Member States to become Champions of the Women Economic Empowerment and promoting further dialogue among ASEAN and with related stakeholders such as UN Women to enhance economic empowerment of women in ASEAN. This is in line with *Action Agenda on Mainstreaming Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) in ASEAN*, which was adopted by the ASEAN Leaders at the 31st ASEAN Summit on 13 November 2017 in Manila. As Thailand is the Chair of AWEN from 2018-2020, this issue will continue to be promoted in the AWEN context. The summary of the Seminar appears in Appendix 4.

c. ASEAN MY WORLD SURVEY

After the first HLBD which endorsed the ASEAN My World Survey as one of the fast-tracked projects to promote the Complementarities Initiative in ASEAN, Thailand had worked closely with the UNDP and its SDGs Action Campaign in designing the survey questionnaire and its distribution channels. Subsequently, on 23 September 2017 at the sideline of the 72nd session of the UNGA in New York, ASEAN Foreign Ministers together with Mr. Achim Steiner, UNDP Administrator, officially launched the *ASEAN My World Survey*. The launch helped publicise the survey among ASEAN Member States and international media and promote awareness on sustainable development. Following the launch, Thailand, with support from ASEAN Member States and the ASEAN Secretariat, also disseminated the Survey through many channels.

The objective of the Survey is to gather information directly from ASEAN peoples on their interests and priorities on sustainable development. Data from the Survey will be useful for ASEAN to initiate regional policy on sustainable development and make sustainable development a truly people-centred agenda. The Survey is available in all ASEAN Member States languages and can be accessed through <https://asean.myworld2030.org/>. The result of the Survey is expected to be completed in 2018.

III. FOLLOW-UP FROM THE 2ND HLBD

As a successful platform for dialogue on sustainable development cooperation in 2017, the HLBD was again organised by Thailand and the UN ESCAP on 30 March 2018 in Bangkok. The 2nd HLBD reviewed the progress of project proposals from the first Brainstorming Dialogue and explored new project ideas to enhance the Complementarities Initiative. ASEAN's partners, such as UN agencies and the World Bank, presented progress made and proposed new project ideas that would address priority areas or flagship initiatives identified in the Report on Complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Co-Chairs' Summary of the 2nd HLBD appears in [Appendix 5](#).

a. ASEAN CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STUDIES AND DIALOGUE (ACSDSD)

While there are a number of existing programmes and institutions that deal with promoting sustainable development in ASEAN Member States, what is still lacking is support facilities that would focus on promoting sustainable development cooperation at the regional level for ASEAN as a whole. Such regional support facilities would aim to help facilitate, promote, and coordinate ASEAN efforts on sustainable development cooperation, cutting across all three pillars. Such efforts would be anchored on the "Complementarities Initiative" that seeks to find synergies between ASEAN Community-building and the attainment of the SDGs. They would focus on reinforcing regional catalysts that enable States to better achieve multiple SDGs simultaneously. They would advance cooperation through specific sustainable development projects with external partners of ASEAN including, for example, the ASEAN-EU Dialogue on Sustainable Development.

The ACSDSD is envisaged for this purpose. Such a Centre would act as a regional catalyst to (1) promote research on specific issues on sustainable development and (2) support dialogue within ASEAN and between ASEAN and external partners on sustainable development cooperation. The Centre would seek to promote sustainable development cooperation using a cross-cutting approach and complement the work of existing centres within ASEAN that deal with sustainable development such as the ASEAN Institute for Green Economy in Myanmar and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, and develop networks of cooperation with these centres.

Thailand, as ASEAN Coordinator on Sustainable Development Cooperation, is in the process of establishing the ACSDSD in 2019. The Centre will be financially supported by the Royal Thai Government and will be situated at the existing Centre for Research on Sustainable Leadership at Mahidol University in Bangkok. Constructive comments have been received from ASEAN Member States and have been incorporated into the development of the Centre which is planned to be launched in 2019. The presentation by Thailand on the Centre appears in [Appendix 6](#).

b. REGIONAL URBAN CLIMATE RESILIENCE INITIATIVE (RUCRI) AND OPEN PLATFORM FOR PRIVATE SECTOR AND CITIES

ASEAN has given a great importance to resilience, especially as *Resilient and Innovative* is the theme for Singapore's Chairmanship of ASEAN this year. Since each city in ASEAN faces different urban challenges while local community might not have enough

resources, knowledge, or capacity to address such challenges, the UNDP sees the opportunity to bring in private sector as a part of solution for the local community in building a climate-resilient city.

In this regard, the UNDP presented the *Regional Urban Climate Resilience Initiative* to the 2nd HLBD. The objective of the project is to identify urban challenges and provide urban solution by involving the private sector, as well as the local community. The pilot project is now being implemented in Penang, Malaysia. The UNDP has expressed the interest to scale up such initiative to other ASEAN cities as it can be complementary to the ASEAN Smart Cities Network (ASCN). The presentation by the UNDP on the project appears in [Appendix 7](#).

c. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FOR SDGs IN ASEAN

As 60 percent of SDGs targets need implementation at the local level, bottoms-up approach from local government and community is necessary to realise the SDGs. The UNDP proposed ideas on how to localise SDGs and enhance public-private partnerships for SDGs in ASEAN. The presentation by the UNDP on the SDGs localisation project appears in [Appendix 8](#).

d. DROUGHT STUDY IN ASEAN

As more than 80 percent of drought impacts are absorbed by agricultural sector which employ about 60 percent of workforce in some ASEAN Member States, drought has negative impact on poverty. In addition, effect of droughts also widens income inequality and disproportionately affects the poor. As ASEAN is a disaster-prone region which highly associates with droughts, the UN ESCAP has estimated that by 2030, drought risk will increase substantially. In this regard, the UN ESCAP recommended ASEAN to (1) strengthen drought risk assessment and early warning system by scaling up Regional Drought Mechanism and developing capacity for ASEAN Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (2) develop drought risk financing markets and regional pooling of risk and financing and (3) enhance the adaptive capacity to drought. The presentation by the UN ESCAP appears in [Appendix 9](#).

e. THE MAPPING OF SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION PROJECTS IN ASEAN

South-South and triangular cooperation have become an integral part of development cooperation especially in poverty eradication, enhancing technological capabilities and promoting inclusive and green growth. South-South cooperation continues to be an important vehicle in contributing to the achievement of the SDGs and will assume greater importance in the future.

In this regard, the UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) presented a proposal to develop a publication entitled *Mapping of South-South Cooperation Projects in ASEAN* in cooperation with Thailand and the ASEAN Secretariat. The main objective of the publication is to take stock of South-South cooperation (SSC) initiatives and arrangements in ASEAN Member States designed to attain sustainable development within the context of regional integration, while assisting Member States to strengthen knowledge sharing, capacity building and technical assistance among themselves and with other development partners. Knowledge exchanges on South-South initiatives in the region will enhance the current institutional arrangements for SSC and promote the South-South agenda at the regional and global level. The ASEAN mapping exercise could also generate knowledge and lessons learnt for other regional organisations.

South-South cooperation initiatives in ASEAN will be showcased in the publication through 5 topics i.e. (1) Regional Integration (2) Trade and Investment (3) Capacity Building (4) The Green Economy and (5) Resilience. Thailand has sent out a letter requesting ASEAN Member States' assistance in providing necessary information to ensure a meaningful outcome. It is expected to launch the Report during the 73rd session of the UNGA in September 2018 in New York. The presentation by UNOSSC on the publication, as well as the draft concept note and outline of the publication appear in [Appendix 10](#).

f. PROMOTING ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN ASEAN

Despite progress in education system in ASEAN, gender gap in ASEAN labour force has not been narrowed down. UN Women briefed the 2nd HLBD on current situation of gender inequality, women's poor job quality, and women's entrepreneurship in ASEAN and proposed ways to enhance women economic empowerment in ASEAN as a catalyst for achieving SDGs. Key drivers for women economic empowerment and Women's Empowerment Principles were also suggested as a strategy to improve the current status of women in ASEAN. These include establishing high-level corporate leadership for gender equality and treating all women and men fairly at work, for example. The presentation by UN Women appears in [Appendix 11](#).

g. NUTRITION FOR GROWTH AND PRODUCTIVITY

Early nutrition programmes and reduction of stunting are important in building human capital and contributing to the economy. During the 2nd HLBD, the World Bank provided information on their on-going nutrition projects in some ASEAN Member States, as well as in East Asia and the Pacific. Multi-sectoral approach and policy based on evidence-based analysis to reduce malnutrition and stunting were emphasised. In this regard, the World Bank proposed areas for collaboration such as co-financing with the World Bank on nutrition projects, promoting ASEAN policy taxation of unhealthy foods and beverages, and developing ASEAN Initiative for Financial Support to address malnutrition in ASEAN. The presentation of the World Bank's proposal appears in [Appendix 12](#).

IV. EMERGING PARTNERSHIP ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

a. THE INAUGURAL HIGH-LEVEL ASEAN-EU DIALOGUE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.

On 17 November 2017, H.E. Mr. Don Pramudwinai, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, as Country Coordinator for ASEAN-EU Dialogue Relations and ASEAN Coordinator on Sustainable Development Cooperation, and H.E. Mr. Neven Mimica, European Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development of the EU, co-chaired the Inaugural High-Level ASEAN-EU Dialogue on Sustainable Development in Bangkok. The Dialogue was a follow up to the outcome of the 21st ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting held in October 2016 in Bangkok to serve as a platform to promote policy dialogue and strengthen cooperation on the effective implementation of SDGs and the Paris Agreement between ASEAN and the EU. It was the first policy dialogue between ASEAN and the EU on the important issue of sustainable development cooperation.

Participants from ASEAN and the EU exchanged views on how regional organisations and community-building process could help promote sustainable development and discussed regional initiatives that help achieve the SDGs. The Dialogue also identified

important cross-cutting development catalysts such as gender equality, green growth, addressing climate change, and sustainable production and consumption that would help advance the implementation of the SDGs. The Dialogue agreed to develop a roadmap on ASEAN-EU Sustainable Development Cooperation to be endorsed at the next High-Level ASEAN-EU Dialogue on Sustainable Development in 2019. The Co-Chairs' Press Statement of the Dialogue appears in [Appendix 13](#).

b. ASEAN-CHINA-UNDP RESEARCH AND SYMPOSIUM ON FINANCING FOR SDGs' IMPLEMENTATION IN ASEAN

The ASEAN Secretariat, led by Mr. Vongthep Arthakaivalvatee, Deputy Secretary-General for the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community, China and the UNDP, in cooperation with the Mae Fah Luang Foundation of Thailand, co-hosted the ASEAN-China-UNDP Symposium on Financing the Implementation of the SDGs in ASEAN on 21-22 August 2017 in Chiang Rai, Thailand, in order to enhance sustainable development in ASEAN. In addition, ASEAN, China and the UNDP developed a publication entitled "*Financing the Sustainable Development Goals in ASEAN: Strengthening integrated national financing frameworks to deliver the 2030 Agenda*"³ which was launched on 17 November 2017 at the ASEAN Secretariat in Jakarta.

Furthermore, as part of the efforts on SDGs implementation in ASEAN, the ASEAN Secretariat, China and the UNDP will organise the "ASEAN-China-UNDP Symposium on Localising the SDGs and Realising Poverty Eradication" on 20-21 August 2018 in Siem Reap, Cambodia.

c. POTENTIAL COOPERATION WITH ASEAN SECTORAL DIALOGUE PARTNERS AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNER: NORWAY, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY

Thailand has been in close consultation with Norway, Switzerland and Germany, in their capacities as ASEAN Sectoral Dialogue Partners and ASEAN Development Partner, on sustainable development cooperation with ASEAN. They were invited to the 2nd HLBD as guests of the Co-Chairs and shared ideas on how to enhance their cooperation on sustainable development with ASEAN.

- **Norway** expressed the interest to promote cooperation with ASEAN on sustainable use of marine resources, addressing marine plastic debris and managing marine waste through innovation.
- **Switzerland** stressed the important role of the private sector in achieving sustainable development, especially in sustainable consumption and production.
- **Germany** stressed the importance of the ASEAN-EU partnership and, as the only Development Partner of ASEAN, reaffirmed their development cooperation with ASEAN and was open to new areas of cooperation such as climate change mitigation in urban settings, marine plastic pollution and sustainable energy.

d. PUBLICATION: ASEAN AS A CATALYST FOR ADDRESSING REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

While ASEAN is playing a crucial role in promoting peace and security in the region, its role in development matters is still less recognised despite various projects and

³ Electronic version of the publication can be accessed through <http://asean.org/storage/2012/05/Report-on-Financing-SDGs-in-ASEAN1.pdf>

activities. In this regard, the Asia Foundation plans to develop a research publication entitled “*ASEAN as a Catalyst for Addressing Regional Development Challenges*”. The publication aims to provide insights and recommendations on how ASEAN can play a more catalytic role in addressing regional development challenges. The research is expected to be completed in late August 2018. The concept paper on the publication appears in [Appendix 14](#).

V. NEXT STEPS AND RECOMMENDATION

a. COMPLEMENTARITIES ROADMAP

During the 2nd HLBD, the meeting welcomed the proposal to develop an indicative complementarities roadmap covering the next several years. Such a roadmap could help plan, implement and follow up programmes and activities to address the five cross-cutting priorities areas with tentative timeline and expected outcome. With the support from the ASEAN Centre for Sustainable Development Studies and Dialogue, the roadmap will steer sustainable development cooperation in one direction, minimise overlaps of activities and promote synergies across the priority areas of the Complementarities Initiative.

Thailand, as ASEAN Coordinator on Sustainable Development Cooperation, will prepare a draft complementarities roadmap for ASEAN Member States’ consideration in due course.

b. RECOMMENDATIONS

In the immediate term, ASEAN could focus on several key action lines:

- Encourage ASEAN Member States to continue to cooperate with the UNDP in the dissemination of the ASEAN My World Survey.
- Encourage ASEAN Member States to cooperate with UNOSSC’s research consultant on the development of the publication of “*Mapping of South-South Cooperation Projects in ASEAN*” and invite all ASEAN Member States to participate in the launching of the publication in September 2018 in New York. Details of the launch will be circulated to Member States at the earliest opportunity.

In the medium term, to prepare for the launching of the *ASEAN Centre for Sustainable Development Studies and Dialogue (ACSDSD)* in 2019, ASEAN Member States are encouraged to share their ideas and inputs on concrete projects and activities that the Centre could implement to promote sustainable development in ASEAN. In addition, there will also be more direct engagement between various partners and specific ASEAN sectoral bodies, in order to ensure that there is broader support of Complementarities Initiative amongst various stakeholders in ASEAN.

In the long term, discussions may also have to focus on how to enhance coordination amongst ASEAN sectoral bodies in the various priority areas under the Complementarities Initiative and other tracks of cooperation with other partners on specific sustainable development issues. Similar efforts would also need to be undertaken with regards to coordination of efforts across all three pillars of the ASEAN Community. At an appropriate time, a review process will be undertaken to visit these issues, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of promoting ASEAN cooperation in sustainable development.

Appendix 1:
Chart on Platforms for ASEAN Cooperation
on Sustainable Development

Chart on Platforms for ASEAN Cooperation on Sustainable Development



**Appendix 2:
Co-Chairs' Summary
of the High-Level Brainstorming Dialogue
on Enhancing Complementarities between
the ASEAN Community Vision 2025
and the United Nations 2030 Agenda
for Sustainable Development**

Co-Chairs' Summary
of the High-Level Brainstorming Dialogue on Enhancing Complementarities
between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and
the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
31 March 2017, Bangkok

1. The High-Level Brainstorming Dialogue on Enhancing Complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was convened at the United Nations Conference Centre in Bangkok, the Kingdom of Thailand, on Friday, 31 March 2017. The Dialogue was co-chaired by His Excellency Mr. Don Pramudwinai, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, as ASEAN's coordinator on sustainable development, and Her Excellency Dr. Shamsad Akhtar, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. Ms. Victoria Kwakwa, Vice President for East Asia and the Pacific of the World Bank and Mr. Vongthep Arthakaivalvatee, Deputy Secretary-General of the ASEAN Secretariat participated in the Dialogue as did high level development experts of ASEAN Member States, high level representatives of UNDP, and UN Women. Representatives of Germany, which is ASEAN's Development Partner, were also present as guests of the Co-Chairs.

2. The Dialogue was a concrete follow-up to the Special Session of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting focusing on sustainable development which was convened in New York on 24 September 2016. It is part of the ongoing efforts to develop priority cross-cutting areas for the region that would help ASEAN and its Member States to undertake the Community's Vision 2025 while helping attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

3. The meeting had wide ranging and in depth discussions on how to concretely advance the shared goals of enhancing complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It reaffirmed the commitment to enhance such complementarities and to transform this vision into reality through concrete projects.

4. The main outcome of this meeting was the endorsement of the proposal to undertake a joint report by UN ESCAP, Thailand and the ASEAN Secretariat on how to concretize such complementarities. The report would be jointly submitted to the ASEAN-UN Summit in November this year in Manila by UN ESCAP, Thailand and the ASEAN Secretariat. The report aims to help ASEAN Member States to develop strategies and policies that will leverage the complementarities between the ASEAN Community 2025 Vision and Blueprints and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable

Development through the identification of priority cross-cutting areas that are embedded in both agendas and which provide the opportunity for implementing both agendas effectively. The report would also identify and propose specific implementation actions. The report aims to catalyse action that would simultaneously promote ASEAN Community-building and the SDGs.

5. The Meeting strongly supported the priority areas identified and it was agreed that the report would focus on these issues: resilience, infrastructure and connectivity, poverty eradication, sustainable production and consumption, and sustainable management of natural resources. At the same time, issues such as inequality, trade and productivity, gender, micro, small and medium enterprises, agriculture and finance would be addressed through the priority areas identified.

6. The Meeting also appreciated the efforts of UNDP, UN Women and the World Bank in submitting concrete project proposals that would help serve as a catalyst to enhancing complementarities between ASEAN Community-building and attaining the SDGs. In this connection, the Meeting welcomed fast tracking a number of these project proposals and ideas including the UNDP's MY World 2030 Survey: MY ASEAN Edition, UN Women's proposal to hold a workshop/conference to promote the economic empowerment of women, and the World Bank's proposal on addressing malnutrition and stunting, within the broader objective of achieving prosperity for all. The meeting agreed that the projects would be aligned with the priority areas of complementarity identified.

7. The Meeting looked forward to continuing dialogue and discussions between the relevant organizations and ASEAN, as well as to the ASEAN Secretariat's continuing efforts to help coordinate this matter with the relevant ASEAN sectoral bodies, including the latter's views with regard to Thailand's Revised Information Paper/Matrix: Compilation of Possible Complementarities between the ASEAN Community Blueprints 2025 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as instructed by the ASEAN Coordinating Council in September 2016.

8. The Meeting reaffirmed the importance of ensuring that no one is left behind in sustainable development efforts that would remain people-centred. The participants expressed their appreciation to the Royal Thai Government and UN ESCAP for hosting this High-Level Brainstorming Dialogue.

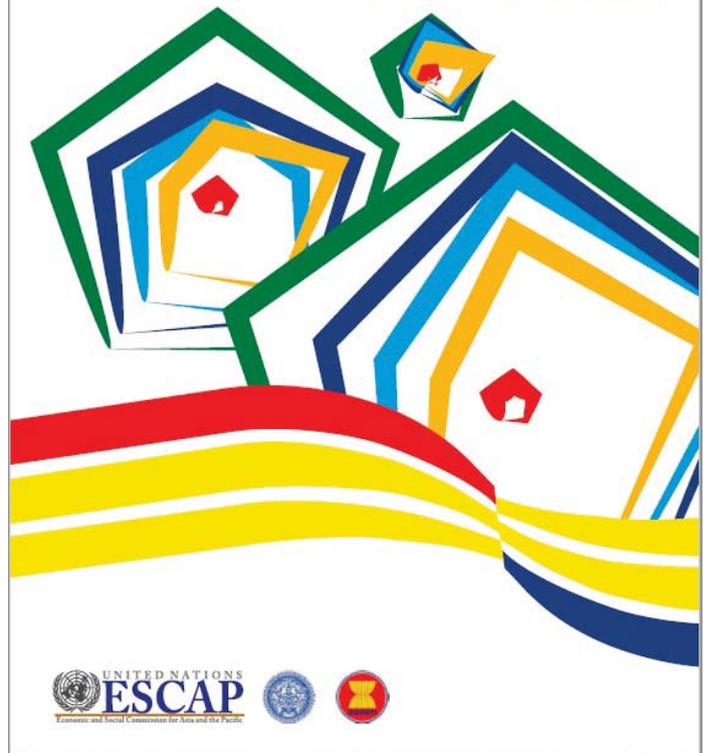
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**Appendix 3:
Presentation by the UN ESCAP
on the Complementarities Report**

The ASEAN Complementarities report

Complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:

A Framework for Action



Purpose and content of the report



Leverage synergy between the ASEAN Vision 2025 and the 2030 Agenda



Framework

Study complementarities based on goals and objectives, values and principles, operational elements and implementation mechanisms



Analysis

Select a number of cross-cutting areas and then review the status of ASEAN in these areas and provide an overview of progress that needs to be made



Flagships

Propose flagship initiatives to support ASEAN countries to simultaneously translate the two Agendas from political aspiration to practical implementation

A framework for Complementarities

Goals and objectives

- ⑩ “ASEAN’s experiences, aspirations and destiny will be closely intertwined and influenced by global developments”
- ⑩ SDGs require a global partnership, based on a spirit of global solidarity and the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people

Values and principles

- People-centred
- Inclusive
- Sustainable
- Resilient
- Dynamic and innovative
- Built around peace, stability and justice
- Partnership Based

Operational elements

- Commonalities
- Non-conflicting
- No new goals
- Streamline
- Synergetic
- Uniting

State and progress in priority areas



Poverty eradication. Successful reduction of absolute poverty. Need to focus efforts to completely reduce undernourishment and ensure a sustainable future for all in ASEAN.



Infrastructure and connectivity. Major improvements will need to occur over the coming decades. The existing trend points in the right direction but even doubling current efforts could leave a gap.



Sustainable management of natural resources. Natural resource use, waste and emissions growing rapidly partly supporting industrialization and urbanization, rising incomes and a growing material standard of living.

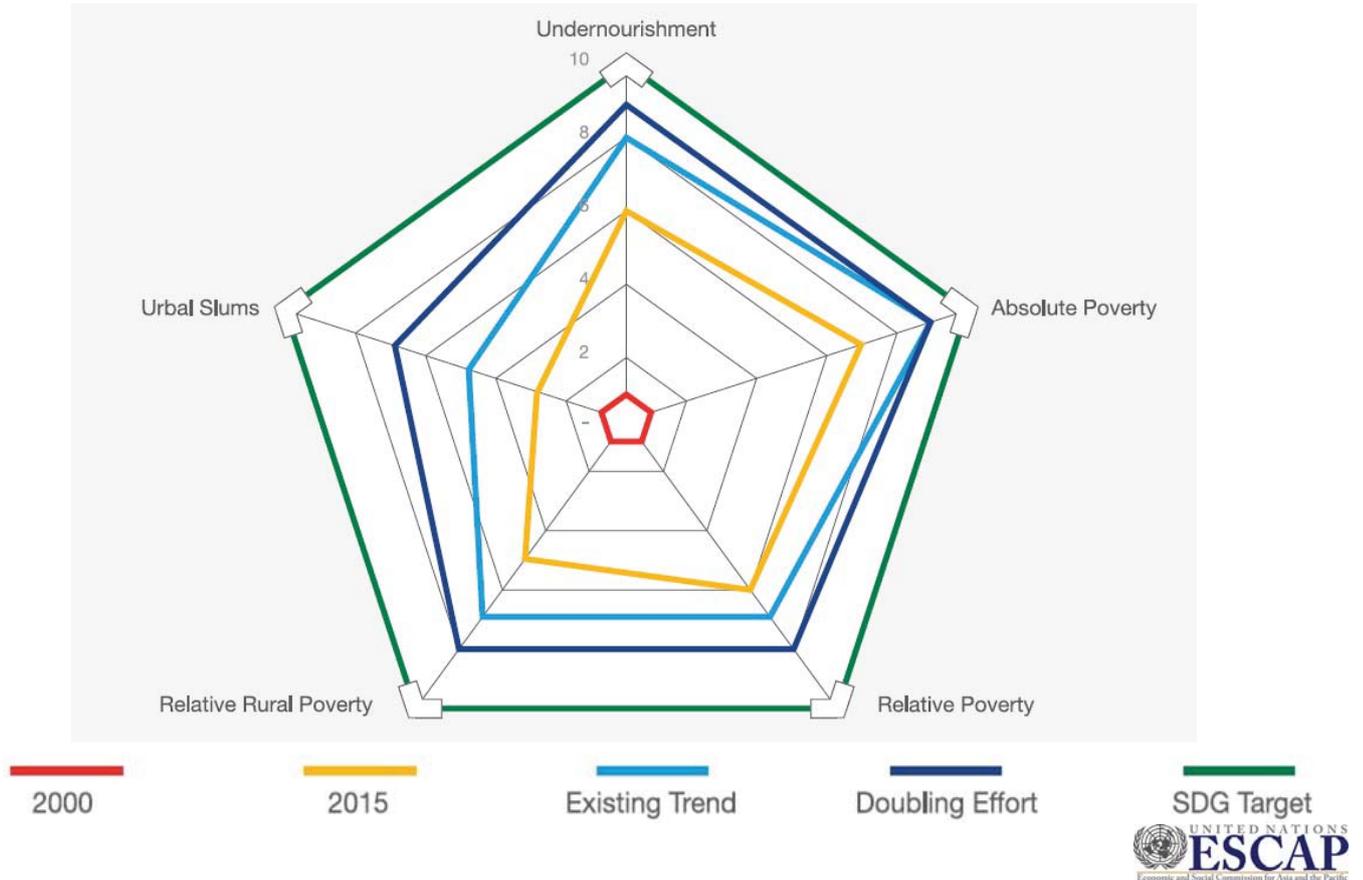


Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP). Strong increase in all aspects of consumption. Opportunities on making resource productivity and decoupling of economic activity from environmental pressure an overall policy objective.

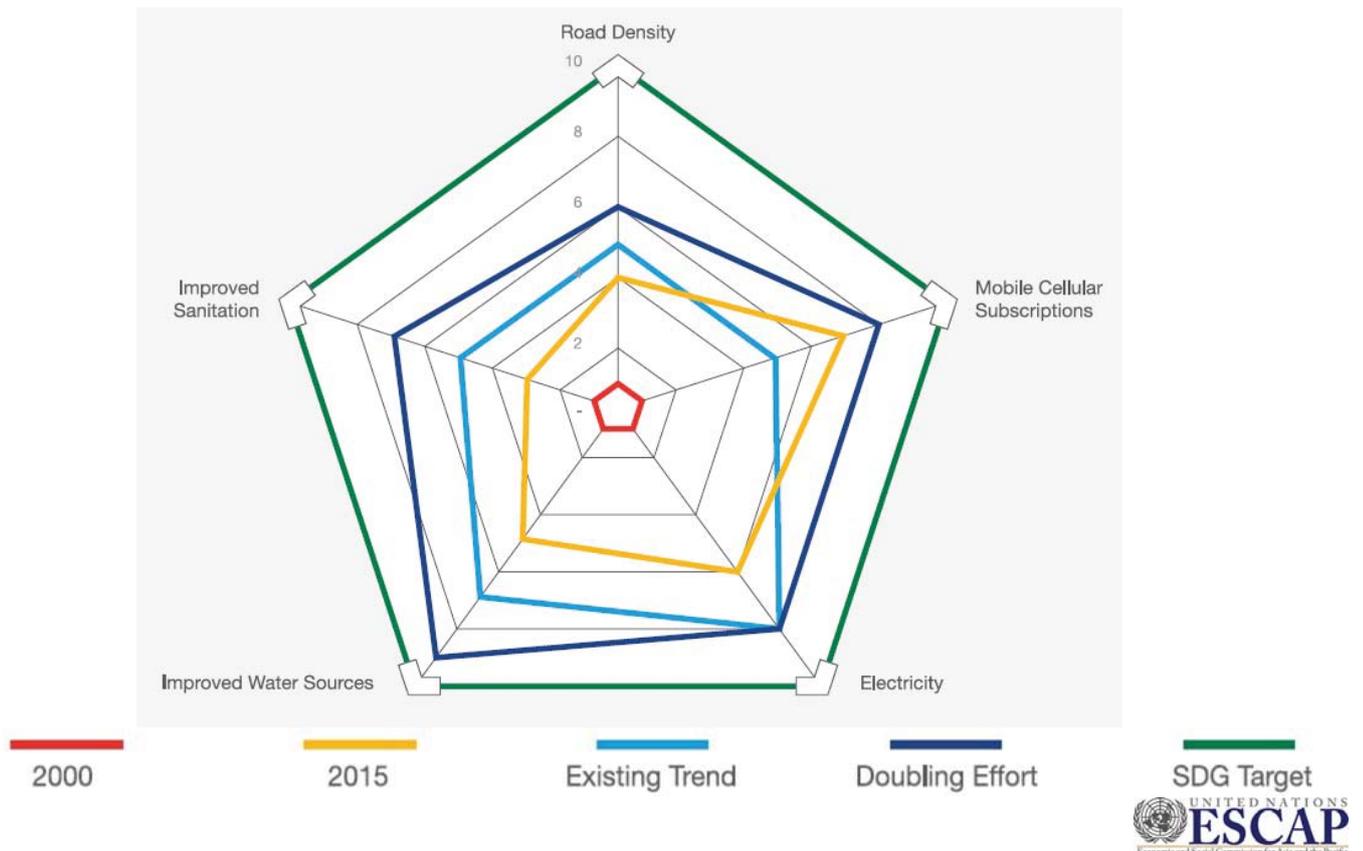


Resilience. Considerable gaps in four key capacities to improve resilience of a national economy and society, namely, adaptive, anticipatory, absorptive and transformative capacities.

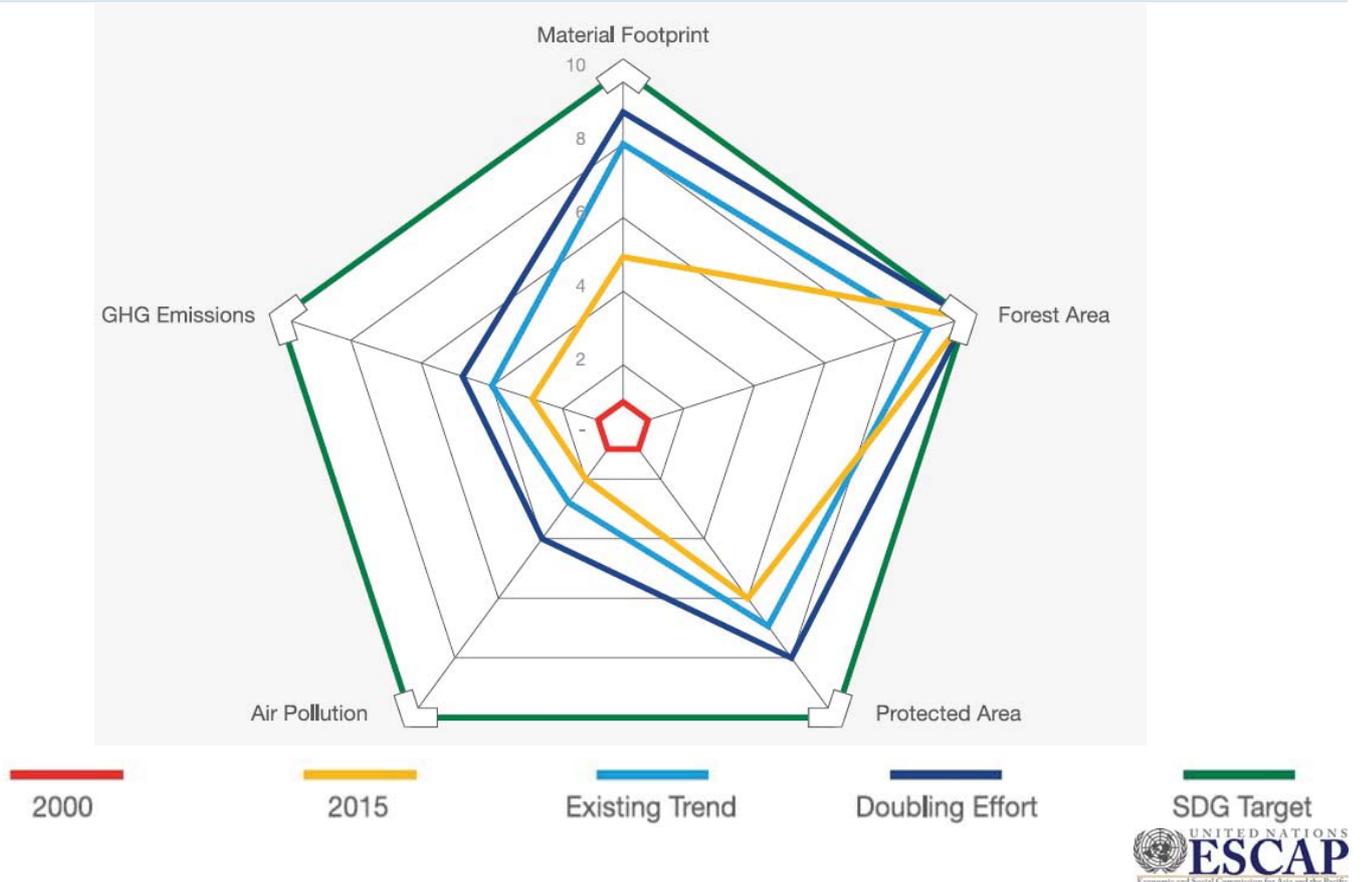
Future scenarios in priority areas: Poverty



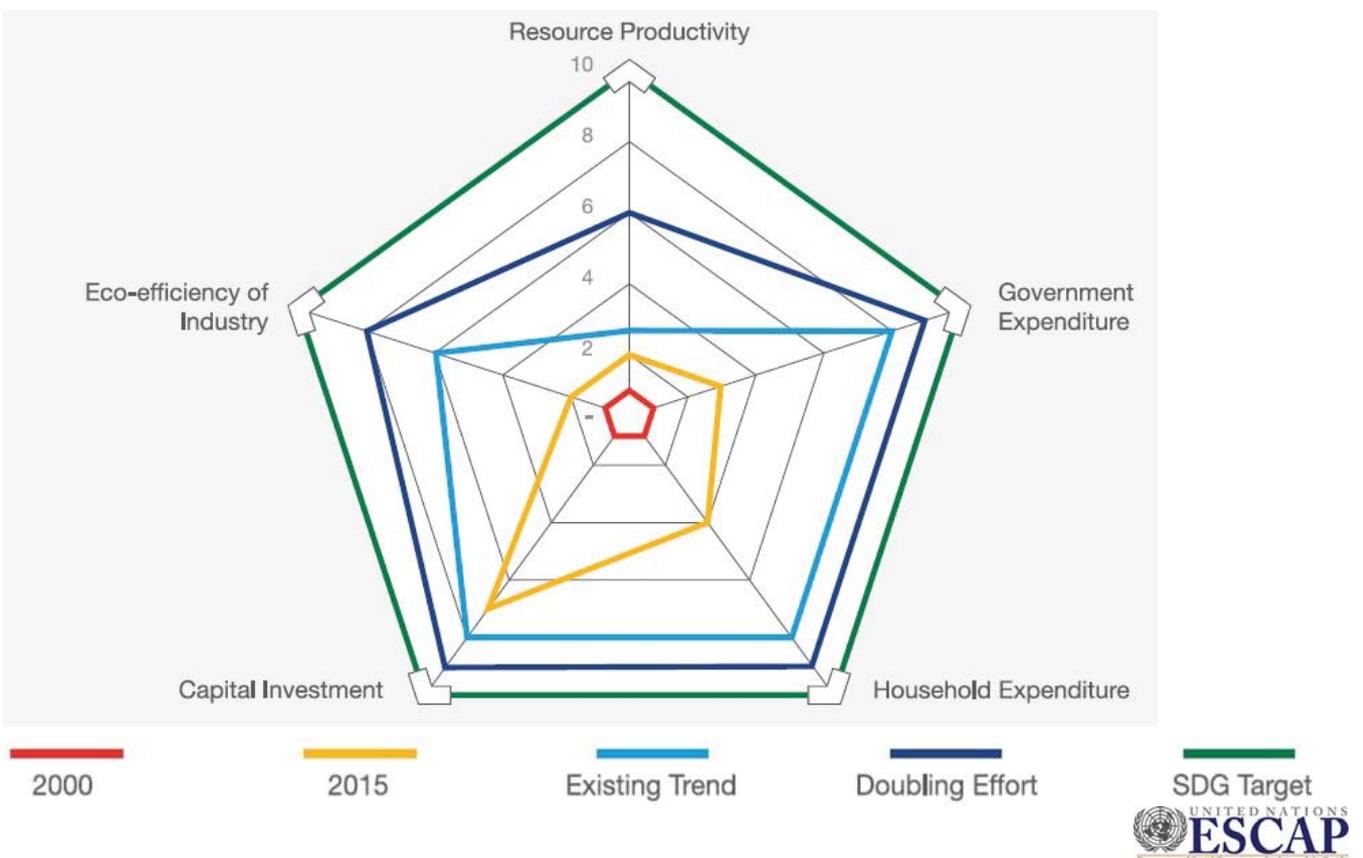
Future scenarios in priority areas: Infrastructure & connectivity



Future scenarios in priority areas: Natural Resources



Future scenarios in priority areas: Sustainable Consumption and Production



Future scenarios in priority areas: Resilience



Taking Action: Flagship initiatives



Improving Nutrition and Reducing Stunting



ASEAN Council for Sustainable Infrastructure



ASEAN Resources Panel



Greening Small and Medium Enterprises



ASEAN Risk Transfer Mechanism



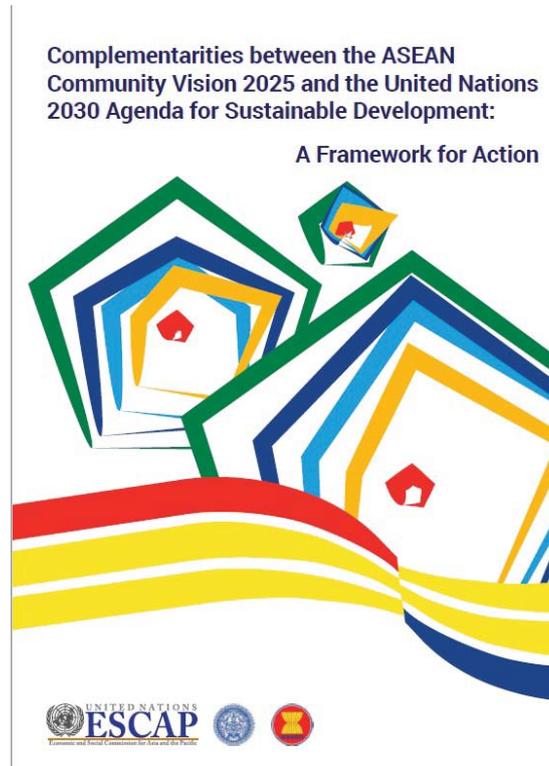
ASEAN Centre for Sustainable Development Studies and Dialogue



Programme for Knowledge and Outreach on Complementarities

Thank you!

<http://www.unescap.org/publications>



Appendix 4:
Summary of the Seminar
on Promoting Economic Empowerment
of Women in ASEAN

Summary of the Seminar on Promoting Economic Empowerment of Women in ASEAN
Co-hosted by ASEAN – Thailand and UN Women
Friday 22 September 2017, Conference Room 11, UNHQ, New York

On Friday 22 September 2017, Thailand and UN Women, with the support of the ASEAN Secretariat, co-hosted a Seminar on “Promoting Economic Empowerment of Women in ASEAN” as a side event of the UNGA72. Promoting economic empowerment of women was one of the thematic priority areas under the initiative of promoting complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This event was one of projects that ASEAN agreed to fast track as a regional catalyst to help drive sustainable development cooperation in the region.

This side event was presided by H.E. Mrs. Busaya Mathelin, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, with H.E. Hirubalan V P, Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN, and Dr. A.H. Monjurul Kabir, Senior Programme Adviser and Chief of Section of Asia-Pacific, UN Women participating. Panelists at this side event included experts in the area of women economic empowerment at the regional and global level. They included Ms. Marianne Olesen, Coordinator and Officer-in-Charge, Secretariat of the UN Secretary-General’s High-Level Panel on Women’s Economic Empowerment, and Ms. Linda Wattanawekin, Director, CEO of Group of Companies in Thailand, Deputy Secretary of the Federation of Business and Professional Women’s Association of Thailand, and member of ASEAN Women Entrepreneur Network (AWEN).

Gist of discussions at the Seminar is as follows:

1. ASEAN was seen as one of the world’s fastest growing markets. Women involvement in the economy was seen as essential to help sustain such growth. It was therefore important to promote greater gender equality and gender corporate contributions to economic development. The High-Level Panel on Women’s Economic Empowerment was established to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and with the focus on building a stronger and more inclusive economies. This HLP aims to create opportunities for women’s economic empowerment. HLP produced two reports, identifying 7 drivers of women’s economic empowerment and 4 main working areas (informal work, formal sector employees, agriculture, and women-owned enterprises). In order to drive this, it is essential to build an enabling environment for women’s economic empowerment. These include policies, laws and partnerships. UN Women also encouraged ASEAN Member States to join the Champions for Women’s economic empowerment awareness campaign to take forward this issue globally, regionally, and nationally.

2. It was recognized that gender equality has been a priority with ASEAN since 30 years ago when the Declaration of the Advancement of Women in the ASEAN Region was adopted in Bangkok on 5 July 1988. This Declaration contained ASEAN action points for women, and how women empowerment would serve as a regional catalyst for all three pillars of the ASEAN Community. Gender mainstreaming and promotion of economic empowerment of women were reflected in key ASEAN policies, in particular the ASEAN

Community Vision 2025 and the ASCC Blueprints. Most importantly, economic empowerment of women was seen as critical to ensuring that no one is left behind in the ASEAN community-building process.

3. The ASEAN Women Entrepreneur Network (AWEN) is one important ASEAN forum for businesswomen and wide range of stakeholders to support and promote an inclusive, balanced, and sustainable growth of an economy for women in the region. Three important sub themes to be focused on are women and inclusive business, women in the international markets and women and sustainable development.

4. There was recognition that the following ideas could be developed further to promote economic empowerment of women:

4.1. Consider the development of additional supportive policies to help promote economic empowerment of women within ASEAN, based on ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the ASCC Blueprints, and through enhanced cooperation with stakeholders.

4.2. Explore how various UN and UN Women programmes could be utilized to support ASEAN's efforts in promoting economic empowerment of women.

4.3. Develop concrete ideas on how to enhance economic empowerment of women within ASEAN, including through further elaboration of this cross-cutting theme in follow-up work on the "Report on Promoting Complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" which is envisaged to be submitted to the ASEAN-UN Summit in November 2017.

4.4. Promote modalities of enhanced cooperation between relevant bodies within ASEAN dealing with gender issues, in tandem with closer partnership with global and regional stakeholders, including UN Women.

Possible Next Steps

1. Explore the development of a regional roadmap on activities to promote ASEAN Member States to become Champions of the Women Economic Empowerment.

2. Promote further dialogues among ASEAN sectoral bodies and ASEAN external partners, UN Women, and other related stakeholders on collaborations to promote and enhance women economic empowerment in the ASEAN economy especially under the Action Agenda of Mainstreaming Women's Economic Empowerment in ASEAN.

.....

**Appendix 5:
Co-Chairs' Summary
of the 2nd High-Level Brainstorming Dialogue
on Enhancing Complementarities between the ASEAN
Community Vision 2025 and the United Nations 2030
Agenda for Sustainable Development**

Co-Chairs' Summary
of the 2nd High-Level Brainstorming Dialogue on Enhancing Complementarities
between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and
the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

30 March 2018, Bangkok

1. Thailand and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) organised the 2nd High-Level Brainstorming Dialogue on Enhancing Complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (HLBD) at the United Nations Conference Centre in Bangkok, on Friday 30 March 2018, following the success of the first HLBD held in Bangkok last year. The Meeting aimed to discuss how ASEAN could enhance cooperation to achieve both the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the SDGs by reviewing the progress of implemented projects and considering new proposals that will help enhance ASEAN's Complementarities Initiative.

2. The Dialogue was co-chaired by His Excellency Mr. Don Pramudwinai, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, as ASEAN Coordinator on Sustainable Development Cooperation, and Her Excellency Dr. Shamsad Akhtar, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. H.E. Mr. Vongthep Arthakaivalvatee, Deputy Secretary-General of the ASEAN Secretariat participated in the Dialogue as did high-level development experts of ASEAN Member States, high-level representatives of UNDP, UN Women, UN Office of South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), and the World Bank. Representatives of Germany, as ASEAN's Development Partner, and Switzerland and Norway, as ASEAN's Sectoral Dialogue Partner, were also present as guests of the Co-Chairs.

3. The Meeting had wide ranging and in depth discussions on how to concretely advance the shared goals of enhancing complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Meeting also reaffirmed the commitment to enhance such complementarities and to transform this vision into reality through concrete projects that would benefit the people of the region.

4. The report entitled "Complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: A Framework for Action" was launched during the meeting. The report demonstrated a practical approach to complementarities by identifying concrete ideas and recommendations for action that could help drive both Agendas forward.

5. The Meeting had fruitful discussion on how to enhance such complementarities through the five priority cross-cutting areas¹ of the Report, which have been identified during the first HLBD. The meeting recalled that the report has been presented in the ASEAN-UN Summit in Manila in November 2017 who has “*welcomed*” it and “*looked forward to the **implementation** of the recommended areas and projects in the report*”.

6. During their interventions, ASEAN Member States and invited ASEAN’s Development Partner and Sectoral Dialogue Partners congratulated Thailand, ESCAP and the ASEAN Secretariat for the quality of the Complementarities report and highlighted that the proposed flagships and activities in the report should serve as the main reference point to guide further ASEAN and UN joint work on implementing the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the 2030 Agenda.

7. The Meeting welcomed the idea of developing an indicative Complementarities Roadmap covering the next several years that would further define the flagship initiatives and identify operational arrangements for their implementation, align and link the proposed flagships and outputs to the work of the ASEAN Secretariat and relevant ASEAN’s sectoral bodies, and identify implementation modalities and funding opportunities for the implementation of the proposed actions as appropriate.

8. The Meeting also commended Thailand in following up one of the recommendations of the Complementarities Report which is to develop an ASEAN Centre for Sustainable Development Studies and Dialogue which would be situated in Bangkok. Such a Centre would link activities in the Complementarities Roadmap and recommended flagship initiatives to the work of ASEAN Secretariat and relevant ASEAN bodies and platforms, facilitate policy dialogue among policymakers on sustainable development in ASEAN, encourage cooperation between ASEAN and ASEAN’s external partners and UN agencies, develop networks of cooperation with other centres in the region such as the ASEAN Institute for Green Economy in Myanmar, and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network in Indonesia and Malaysia. The Centre would also promote and support research on sustainable development, promote capacity building and awareness through training and workshops, as appropriate.

9. The meeting appreciated the efforts of ESCAP to coordinate among the UN system work on complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and

¹ Priority cross-cutting areas identified by the first HLBD are 1) poverty eradication 2) infrastructure and connectivity 3) sustainable management of natural resources 4) sustainable production and consumption and 5) resilience.

the 2030 Agenda and also on taking specific steps on following up with implementation of specific activities under the priority areas of the Complementarities report.

10. The Meeting also appreciated the efforts of UNDP, UN Women, UNOSSC and the World Bank in updating progress of last year's proposals such as *ASEAN My World Survey* and Seminar on Promoting Economic Empowerment of Women in ASEAN and submitting concrete project proposals that would help serve as a catalyst to enhancing complementarities between ASEAN Community-building and attaining the SDGs. In the context of supporting and complementing the implementation of the five priority areas under the Complementarities Initiative, the Meeting welcomed a number of these project proposals and ideas including *the UNDP's Regional Urban Climate Resilience Initiative (RUCRI)* and Platform for Private Sector, UNOSSC's proposal to develop "*The Mapping of South-South Cooperation Projects in ASEAN*" publication together with Thailand as ASEAN's coordinator on sustainable development cooperation and the ASEAN Secretariat and the World Bank's proposal on addressing malnutrition and stunting. The meeting further suggested to UN partners to move forward with the initiatives presented in a way that aligns them with the 5 priority areas and 7 flagships of the Complementarities Report.

11. The Meeting reaffirmed the importance of ensuring that no one is left behind in sustainable development efforts that would remain people-centred and looked forward to continuing dialogue and discussions between the relevant organizations and ASEAN, as well as to the ASEAN Secretariat's continuing efforts to help coordinate this matter with the relevant ASEAN sectoral bodies

12. The participants expressed their appreciation to the Royal Thai Government and UN ESCAP for hosting this High-Level Brainstorming Dialogue.

* * * * *

Appendix 6:
Presentation by Thailand
on ASEAN Centre for Sustainable Development
Studies and Dialogue

ASEAN Centre for Sustainable Development Studies and Dialogue

BACKGROUND

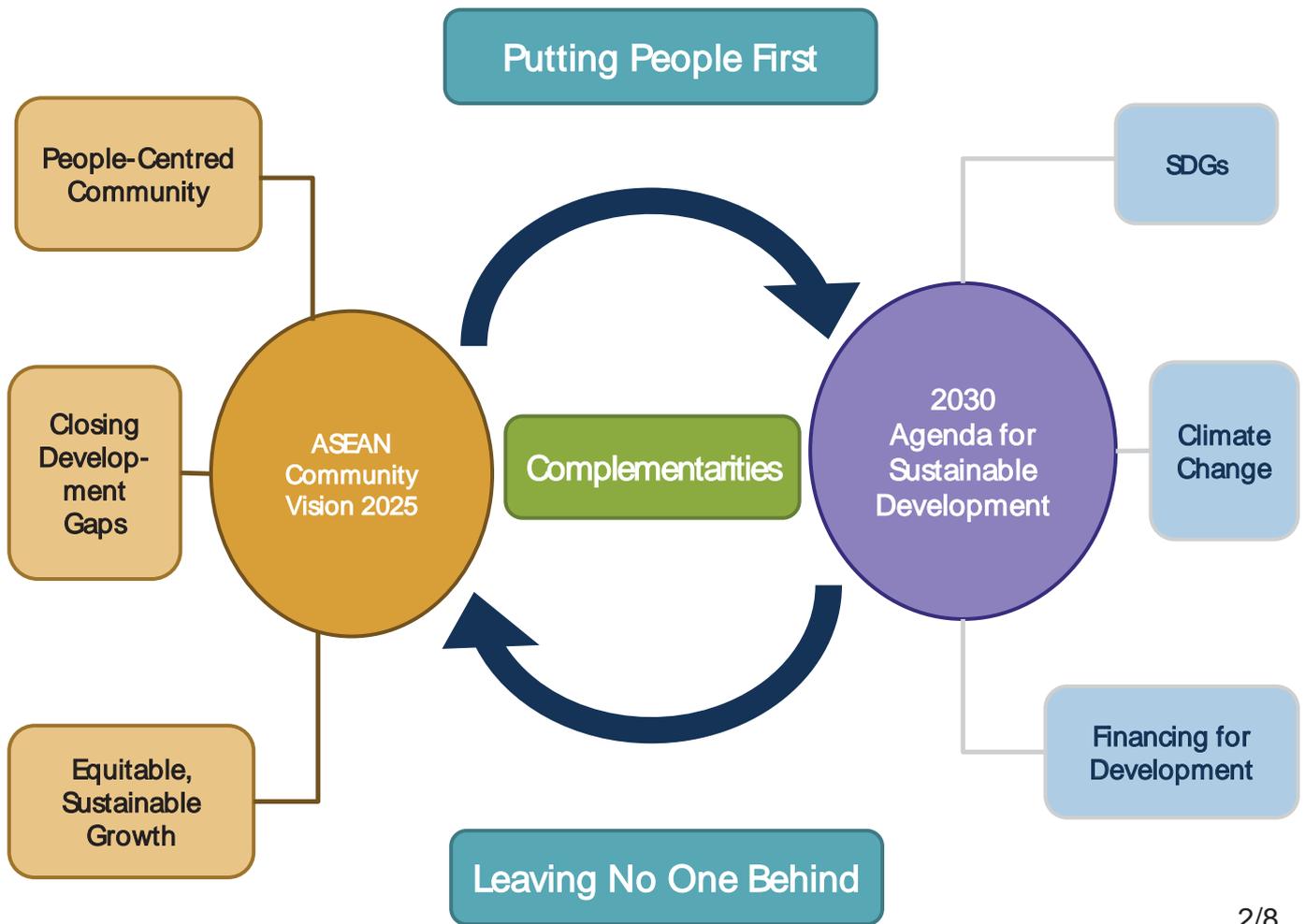
Complementarities Initiative



Complementarities Report



- ASEAN-UN Summit
- Chairman's Statement of the 31st ASEAN Summit (13 Nov 2017)



2/8

BACKGROUND

Complementarities Report

“...We therefore recommend the establishment of an ASEAN Centre for Sustainable Development Studies and Dialogue. The Centre would:

- Link recommended flagship initiatives and corresponding outputs in this report to the work of ESCAP, the ASEAN Secretariat and relevant ASEAN bodies and platforms ...
- Assess and respond to capacity needs of ASEAN institutions ...
- Organize consultations and dialogues among Community stakeholders..
- Develop networks of cooperation with other centres in the region ...
- Enhance data collection, dissemination, and analysis ...”

3/8

BACKGROUND

ASEAN-UN Summit

“We lauded ASEAN-UN collaboration, through Thailand’s coordinatorship, on promoting complementarities and welcomed the Report by Thailand, UN ESCAP, and the ASEAN Secretariat on the Complementarities We look forward to the implementation of the recommended areas and projects in the report.”

Chairman’s Statement of the 31st ASEAN Summit

“We noted with satisfaction ASEAN’s efforts in promoting complementarities We noted the Report by Thailand, UN ESCAP and the ASEAN Secretariat on Complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development...”

4/8

SCOPE OF WORK

ASEAN Centre for Sustainable Development Studies and Dialogue

Studies

- Promote and support research on sustainable development (Ph.D. students, researchers in ASEAN)
- Capacity building (training, workshop)
- Awareness building

Dialogue

- Facilitate policy dialogue among policymakers on sustainable development in ASEAN
- Convene (with support from MFA + NESDB) annual meetings on sustainable development in ASEAN
- Encourage initiatives from ASEAN Member States
- Encourage cooperation between ASEAN, EU and other partners

5/8

ORGANIZATIONAL SETUP

**ASEAN Centre for Sustainable Development
Studies and Dialogue**
operating within the Center for Research on
Sustainable Leadership, Mahidol University (CMMU)

Governing Council

- ASEAN Member States (Thailand to Chair as ASEAN Coordinator on Sustainable Development Cooperation or ASEAN Chair to Chair)

Advisory Board

- ASEAN Member States
+
• Partners (UNESCAP, UN agencies, World Bank, ASEAN's External Partners)

6/8

FUNDING AND PARTNERSHIP

- Royal Thai Government support for funding

Potential Partners include:

- Norway
- Switzerland
- Germany
- EU
- UNESCAP
- UN agencies
- World Bank

Potential areas include:

- climate change
- marine pollution
- disaster risk reduction
- sustainable consumption and production
- marine economy
- sustainable urbanisation
- addressing malnutrition

7/8

SUGGESTED TIMELINE

2018

- March → • Propose a concept idea
- Mid 2018 → • Circulate concept paper
- November → • Concept for the Centre endorsed

2019

- Chair's Vision Statement
- Launch of the Centre

**Appendix 7:
Presentation by the UNDP
on Regional Urban Climate Resilience Initiative
(RUCRI)**



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

REGIONAL URBAN CLIMATE RESILIENCE INITIATIVE & PLATFORM FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND CITIES

United Nations Development Programme – Bangkok Regional Hub

Photo: Flickr/Somchai Thavornvattananayong
"Bangkok at dawn"

Urban Development Team, UNDP
March 2018

01

AREAS OF WORK (Integrated urban offer) UNDP BANGKOK REGIONAL HUB



Governance



Disaster Risk
Reduction



Inclusive Growth
Sustainable Dev.



Climate/Energy/
Environment



Gender



Enabler #1
Innovation



Enabler #2
Private Sector



URBAN OFFER



Enabler #3
Thought
Leadership



Enabler #4
South-South
City-City Coop.

02

RUCRI

Regional Urban Climate Resilience Initiative

2-4 years

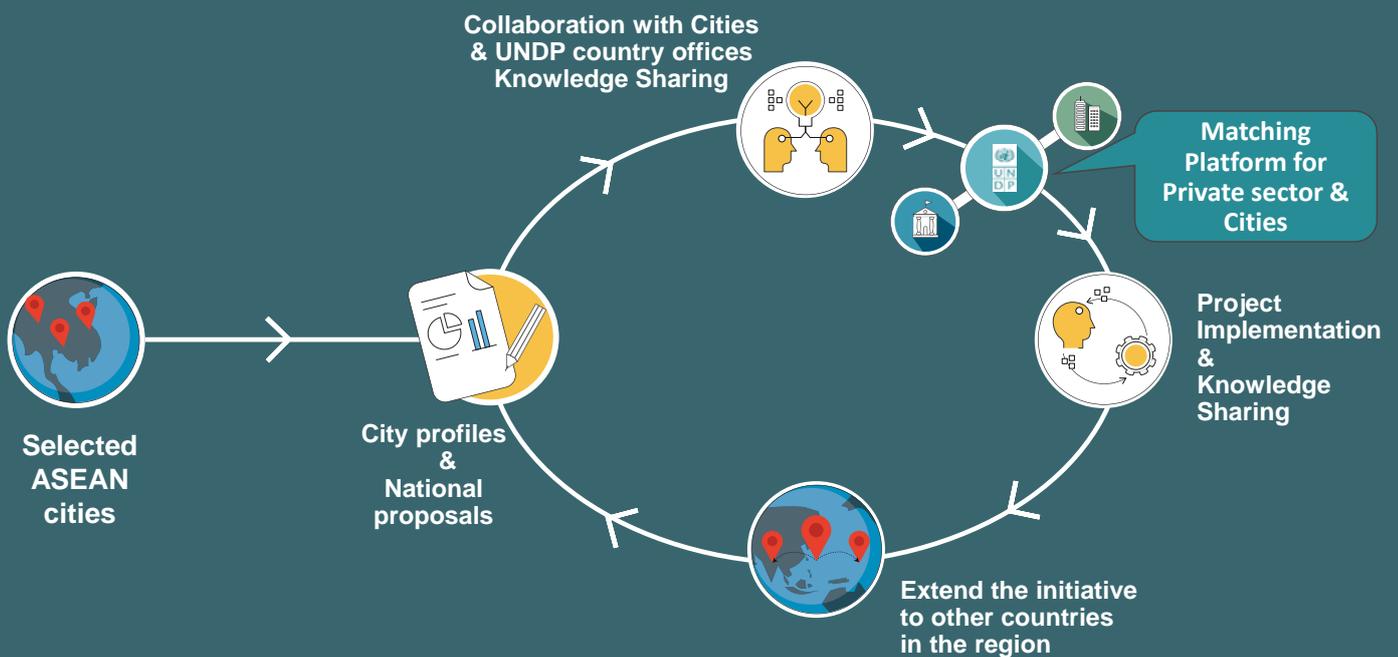


Time period	5 years	Covered area	ASEAN Countries	Goals	Sustainable and Climate Resilient ASEAN Cities	
Focus areas	1. Exchanging knowledge	2. Building Capacities	3. Fostering Public & Stakeholder Engagement	4. Assisting municipalities to access to Finance	5. Resilient Financial Scheme	

03

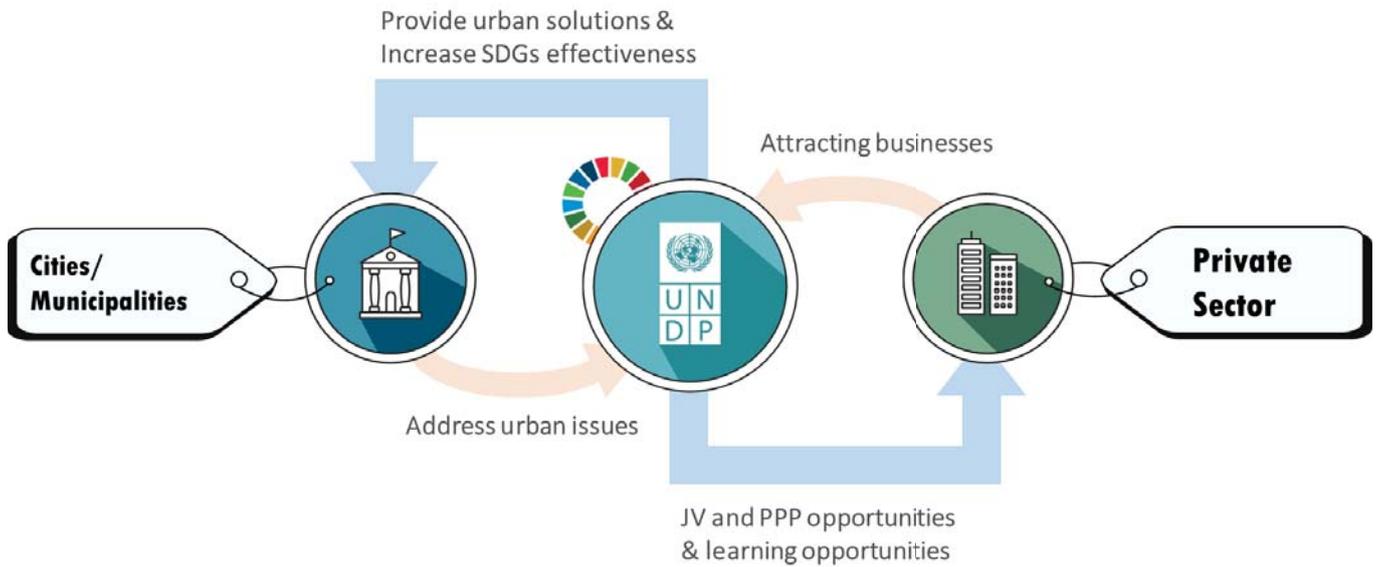
UNDP'S REGIONAL URBAN INITIATIVE - PROCESS

UNDP'S REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
United Nations Development Programme - Bangkok Regional Hub



04

MATCHING PLATFORM FOR CITIES AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR



05

MATCHING PLATFORM FOR CITIES AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR – PILOT (Penang, Malaysia)



< Malaysia Penang State >
(Penang Island + Seberang Perai on the Malay Peninsula)

The population of Penang province is over 1.7 million people (2017).
The population of Penang Island is over 700,000 people, of which over 530,000 people are concentrated in Northeast district that includes Georgetown, the capital city of Penang.
Penang Island is called "Oriental Pearl" and is still one of Malaysia's leading tourist destinations.
About 1 hour by airplane from the capital city, Kuala Lumpur.
About 1.5 hours by airplane from Singapore

Sourced from:
Wonderful Malaysia (2018), Travel Guide to Malaysia: <http://www.wonderfulmalaysia.com/penang-island-malaysia.htm>
Penang Institute (2017), 2017 Q2 statistics



Mayor of Penang Island



Traffic congestion and air pollution

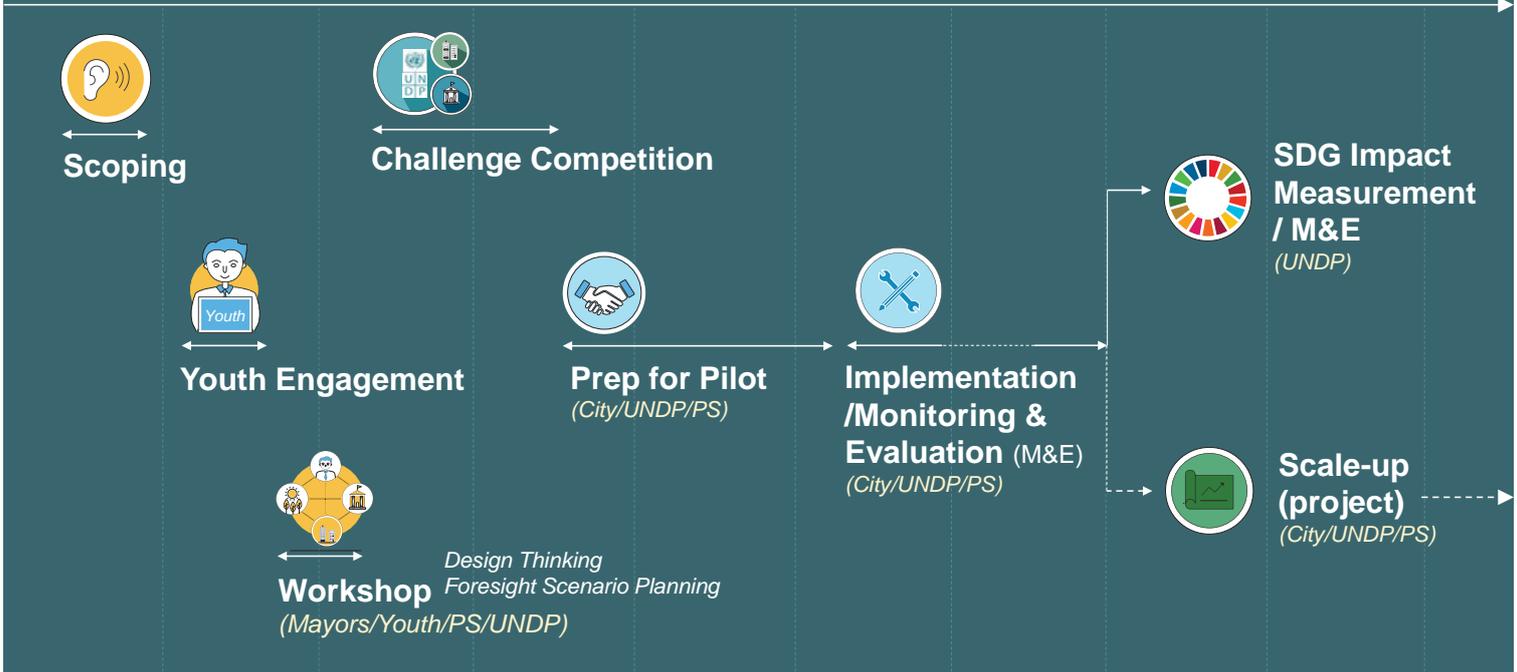


Increasing natural disaster risk (floods)



Lack of early warning system

*The above key issues will be narrowed down during the scoping mission in Apr 2018.

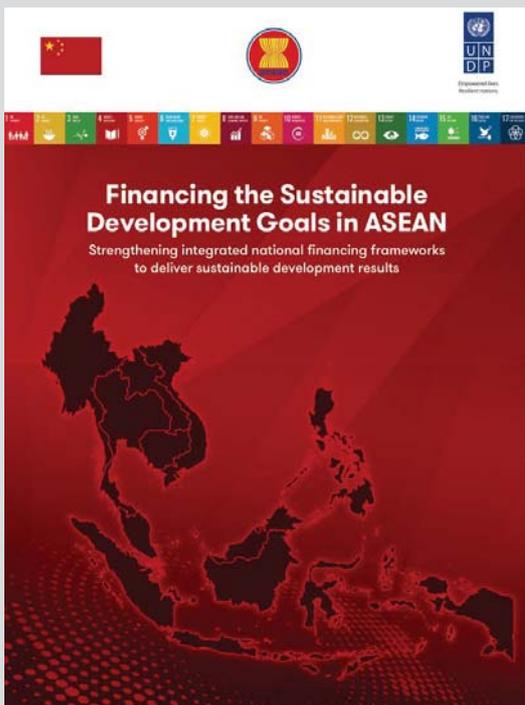


**Appendix 8:
Presentation by the UNDP
on SDGs Implementation
at National and Local Level in ASEAN**



Enhancing Complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

UNDP's integrated approach for SDGs at national and local level in ASEAN



ASEAN - UNDP 2017 Cooperation: Regional report & Symposium

Analysis mapping changing scale and mix of financing across flows.

Cross-country lessons in financing policies.

Country specific recommendations for long-term, holistic financing strategies across flows & national level multi-stakeholder roundtables on financing.

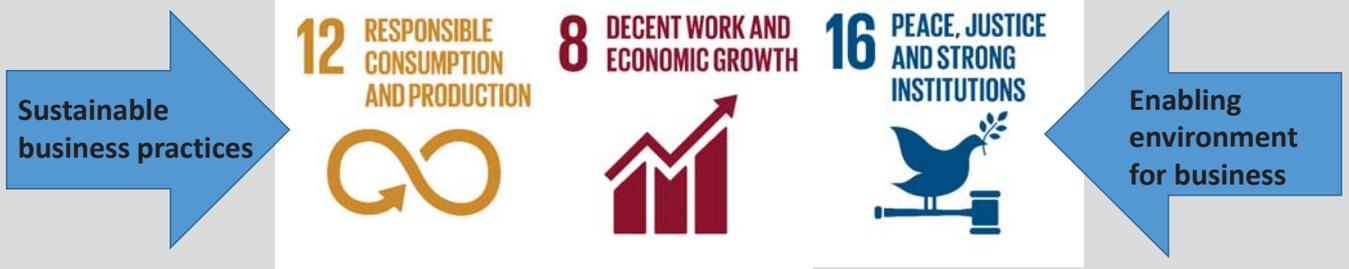
Public Private Engagement for SDGs New Flagship project (2018-21)

Public-Private Sector Engagement is a priority of the ASEAN Economic Community / crucial for financing and localizing the SDGs.

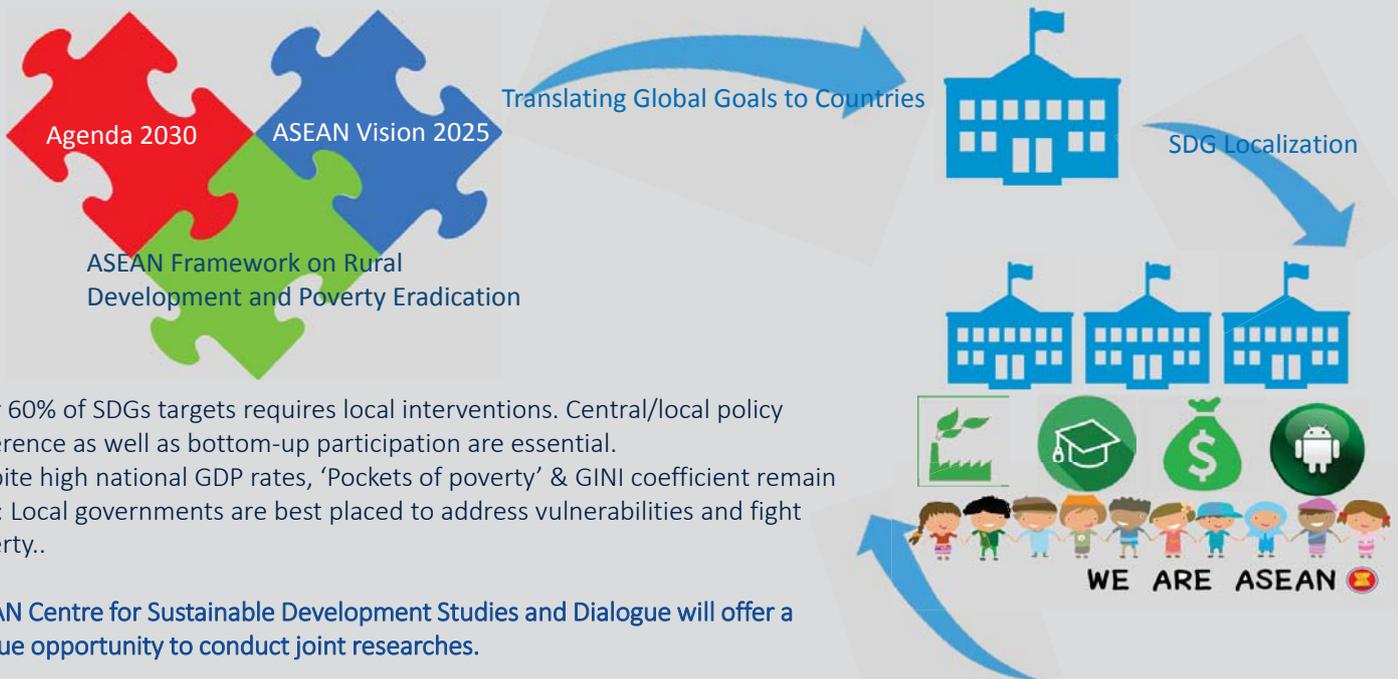
ASEAN Declaration on Culture of Prevention.

Flagship Project on Public Private Partnerships for SDGs in ASEAN
Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Flagship project: Localizing the SDGs in ASEAN: Connecting the Global Goals with Local & Urban Communities



Regional Initiative to Localize the SDGs

3 Priorities:



Use Innovation, System / Design thinking and Knowledge sharing

3 Guiding principles:



'Leave no-one behind' and poverty eradication (MPI, HDI, MICS indicators)



Enhance central/local policy coherence



UN Country Team support

4 Local areas of support:



Forge multi-stakeholder partnerships to plan, finance and deliver the SDGs



Use data for evidence based planning, budgeting and tracking



Strengthen capacities of local and municipal governments



Mobilize local and urban communities for the SDGs

August: ASEAN-China-UNDP Symposium on SDG Localization Siem-Reap, Cambodia

Sep: Launch of the Regional Initiative to Localize the SDGs

From Oct: UN Country Team support for implementation

ASEAN MY WORLD



MY WORLD.
THE UNITED NATIONS
GLOBAL SURVEY
FOR A BETTER WORLD.

The ASEAN MY World survey was launched at the high-level ASEAN ministers meeting during the UN General Assembly in New York on September 23, 2017.

The results will:

- Inform ASEAN Member States people's aspirations towards the ASEAN Community Vision and the SDGs
- Help shape policy recommendations and plans of action for ASEAN Member States to achieve the 2030 agenda and vision 2025.



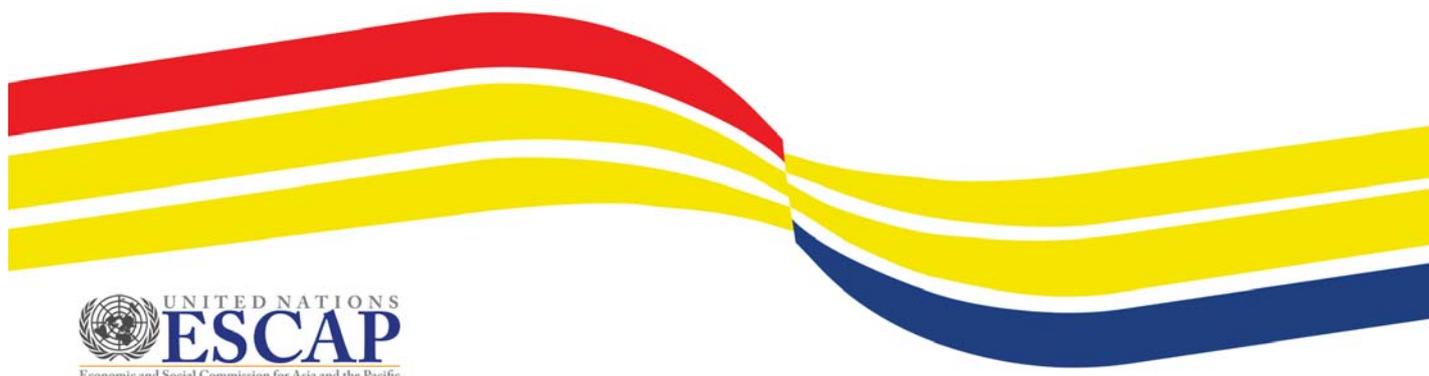
Appendix 9:
Presentation by the UN ESCAP
on ASEAN Study on Drought

ESCAP – ASEAN Study on Drought: Trends and Poverty Alleviation Implications

Tiziana Bonapace

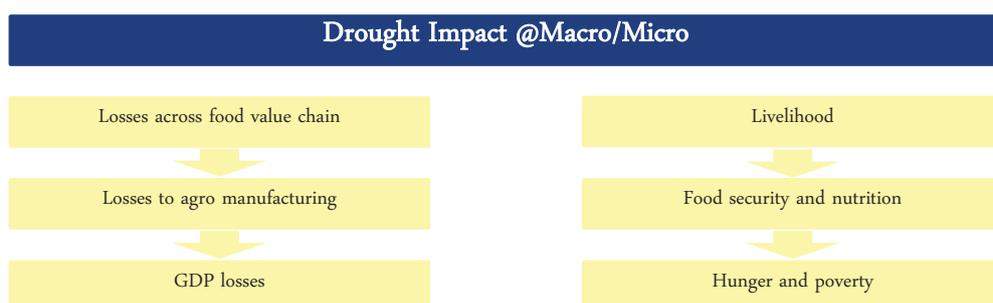
Director

Information and Communications Technology and Disaster Risk Reduction Division ESCAP



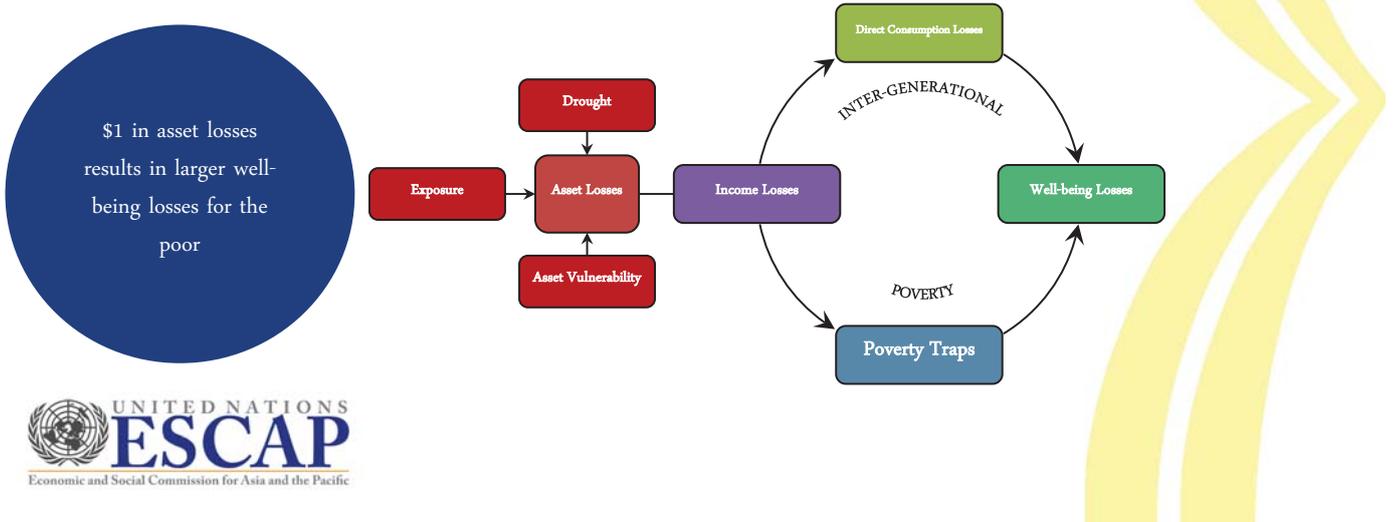
#1 - There is a close nexus between drought and poverty

- More than 80 percent of drought impacts are absorbed by agriculture sector and 60 per cent of the workforce is in agriculture in some ASEAN countries
- Drought has cascading negative effects across productive and social sectors in predominantly agrarian economies,
- A 1 per cent drop in agricultural production can lead to the production declines of 0.52 percentage points in industrial and 0.24 per cent points in service sectors of GDP.



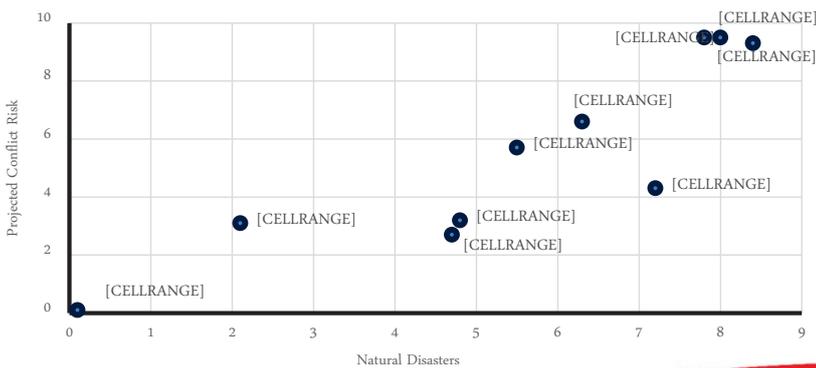
#2 - Drought disproportionately affects the poor

- Drought results in a loss in relative share of the wealth that is two to three times higher for the poor, as compared to the non-poor.
- In Asia-Pacific, disasters including droughts, are estimated to widen existing income inequality by 0.13 percentage points.
- Widening inequality transmits poverty intergenerationally



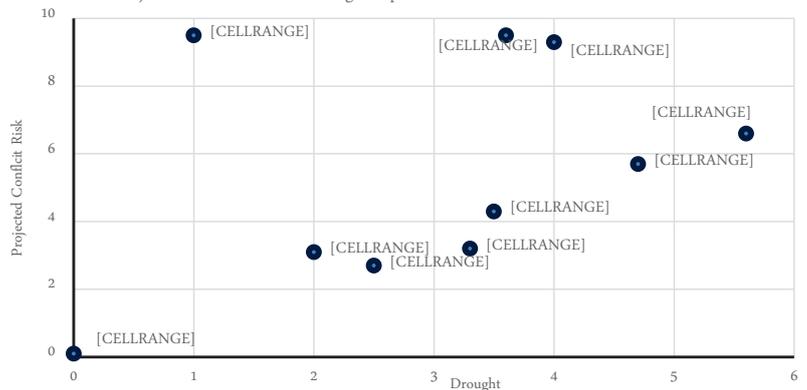
#3 - Drought contributes to the disaster-conflict nexus

Projected Conflict Risk and Natural Disasters, INFORM 2018



High correlation (88%) between projected conflict risk and natural disasters in the ASEAN

Projected Conflict Risk and Drought Exposure, INFORM 2018



Moderate correlation between projected conflict risk and drought exposure in the ASEAN

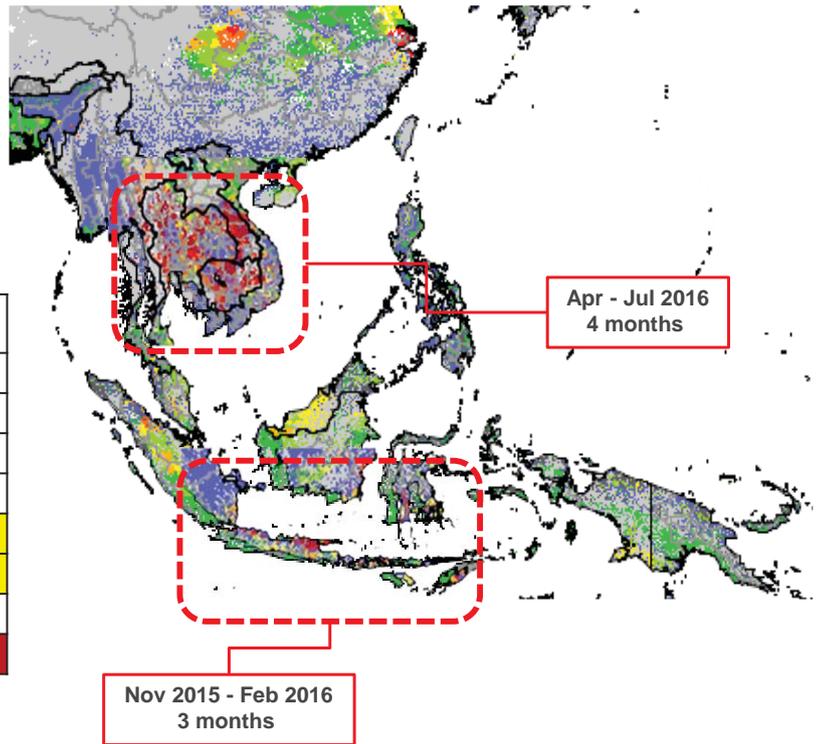
#4 - Widespread drought can trigger complex disasters

- ASEAN – highly exposed to El Niño related wide-spread drought
- Complex and large scale disasters with bigger impacts on agriculture
- 2015/2016 El Niño impacts in ASEAN

Country	Flood & Landslide	Drought	Tropical Cyclone
Cambodia			
Indonesia			
Lao PDR			
Malaysia			
Myanmar			
Philippines			
Thailand			
Viet Nam			



Agriculture stress index



Source: Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2017

#5 - Drought is intensifying and shifting geography

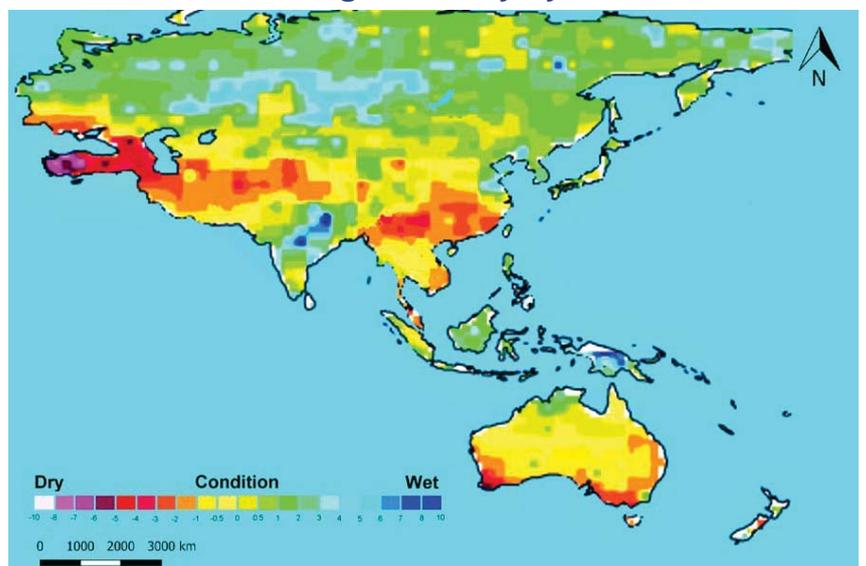
By 2030, drought risk will increase substantially and there will be significant shifts in its geography in ASEAN sub-region with a possibility of further intensification eastwards

Drought risk will intensify substantially and there will be significant shifts in its geography.

The shift in geography of drought in South Asia will be towards the west, while in South East Asia, it will be towards the east.

The new geography of drought will cause deep uncertainties in managing risk.

Drought severity by 2030



Source: Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2017

Building resilience to drought complements the following:

ASEAN Declaration on Culture of Prevention

ASEAN Vision 2025 on Disaster Management

ASEAN-UN Joint Strategic Partnership on Disaster Management

ASEAN Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance (ADRFI)



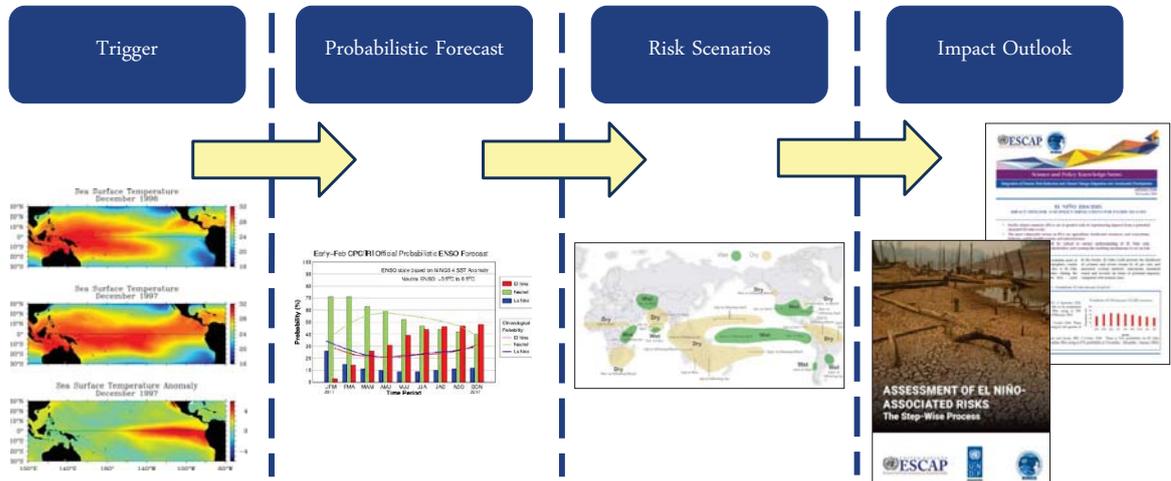
Enhancing complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Three evidence based policy interventions

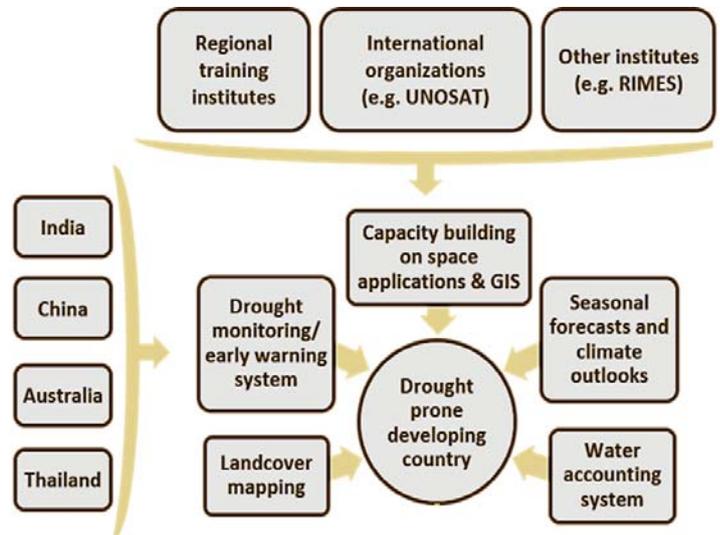


#1 - Recommendation

Strengthening drought risk assessment, impact based forecasting and early warning



ESCAP key initiatives:

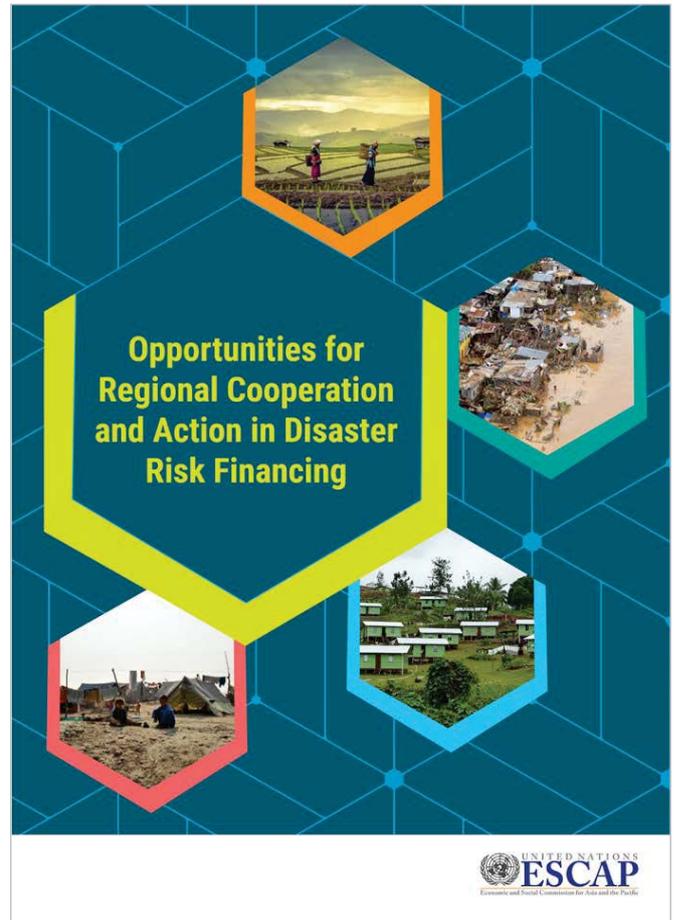


- Scaling up Regional Drought Mechanism
- ASEAN Dynamic Risk Assessment Guidelines and Experiences (ADGES)
- Capacity development for ASEAN Risk and Vulnerability Assessment



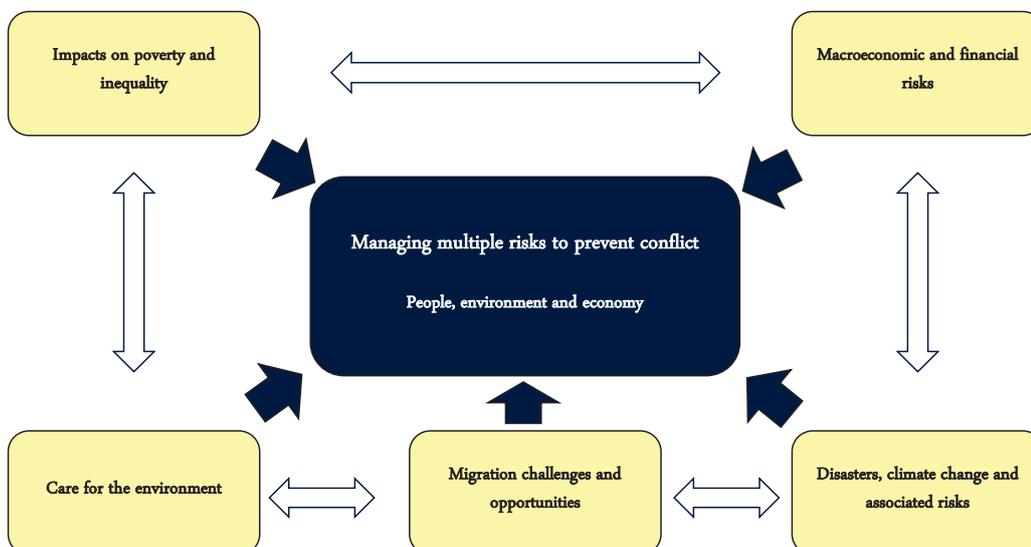
#2 - Recommendation

- Fostering the development of drought risk financing markets, especially through index-based insurance
- Regional pooling of risk and financing



#3 - Recommendation

Promote a culture of prevention by enhancing the adaptive capacity to drought



Thank You



Appendix 10:
Presentation by UNOSSC
on the Mapping of South-South Cooperation
Projects in ASEAN, Draft Concept Note
and Outline of the Publication



United Nations

Office for South-South Cooperation

“The Mapping of South-South Cooperation in ASEAN”

*The 2nd High-Level Brainstorming Dialogue on Enhancing
Complementarities between ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the
United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
30 March 2018, Bangkok*

by
Denis Nkala
UNOSSC Regional Representative for Asia-Pacific

Content of Presentation

- UNOSSC Areas of Work
- Relevancy of South-South Cooperation
- Framework for South-South Mapping in ASEAN
- Expected Impact of the Mapping Exercise

UNOSSC Focus Areas

In order to prioritize its efforts to be more responsive to the requests of Member States and the United Nations system, UNOSSC works in three areas moving forward:

Advocacy

Knowledge-
building

Innovative
Programming

Member States have emphasized the role of South-South cooperation in the context of:

- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
- Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development
- Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- South-South Cooperation for Poverty Eradication



South-South Cooperation and the SDGs



“South-South cooperation is a powerful tool as we advance, together, towards the Sustainable Development Goals and fulfill the promise to leave no one behind”

Launch of the India-UN Development Partnership Fund, New York, June 2017

António Guterres
Secretary-General of the United Nations

What is the Case for South-South Cooperation?

- 1 **Alternative approaches to development, e.g. Infrastructure driven development.**
- 2 **Diversity of Approach: no one hat fits all, each country to find its desired approach, and the rest to support. Development resources primarily national.**
- 3 **Adapting and not reinventing the wheel, not replicating either.**
- 4 **Peer exchange of knowledge and emphasis on global public goods.**

*“South-South cooperation in ASEAN
as a tool to support
complementarities efforts”*



Take stock of South-South cooperation among ASEAN Member States and their institutions in forging sustainable development

Assist ASEAN Member States in leveraging South-South cooperation to strengthen knowledge sharing, capacity building and technical assistance among them and with development partners

Objectives of Mapping of South-South Cooperation in ASEAN

Provide other governments, development partners and interested stakeholders information on ASEAN South-South cooperation and development structures

Share with other developing countries the foundations of ASEAN on-going and successful development undertakings and a recognized opportunities for collaboration

Modality of the mapping of South-South Cooperation Cases

Development challenge addressed

Main stakeholders / how were brought together

Require resources

Results achieved, impact, with voices of target beneficiaries

Lesson learned / why it worked & scalability in the future

Suggested South-South Cooperation Cases



Regional integration



Trade and investment / infrastructure



Capacity development / human resources development



Sustainable consumption and production



Resilience



United Nations
Office for South-South Cooperation

www.asia-pacific.unsouthsouth.org

Concept Note
The Mapping of South-South Cooperation Projects in ASEAN
by Thailand ASEAN Secretariat and UNOSSC

Background

This Concept Note provides further thinking to the discussion on the Royal Thai Government collaboration with the UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) based on the discussion between the Director-General of Department of ASEAN Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand and the Regional Coordinator, UNOSSC Asia-Pacific Regional Office on various occasions. UNOSSC was requested to consider exploring the compilation or mapping of South-South cooperation projects) in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) with the intention to serve as a tool for ASEAN Community to assess what the Member States have done with each other in forging development in the context of regional integration. The initiative is in line with various on-going platforms to compliment national efforts on sustainable development by ASEAN Member States and those at the global level, particularly the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Context

South-South and triangular cooperation have become an integral part of development cooperation. Their roles are increasingly critical to bolstering the capacities of developing countries towards positive impacts on development performance and prospects in the Global South in poverty eradication, trade and financial flows, technological capabilities and economic growth. South-South Cooperation has emerged as an important vehicle in contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and will assume greater importance in the future. One important aspect of SSC contribution is the fostering of a spirit of inclusive development with global partnerships involving Governments, civil society, academia, international financial institutions, foundations and the private sector.

Within this context, the United Nations system works to intensify its cooperation and improve its support to partners, including regional and sub-regional organizations, to enable their Member States to build more partnerships and cross-border frameworks, with a view to promoting and scaling up best practices in South-South and triangular cooperation with the potential to benefit many other developing countries. This includes knowledge-sharing in the areas where South-South cooperation has proven effective, including policy coordination, regional integration, interregional linkages, infrastructure interconnectivity and the development of national productive capacities.

ASEAN is one of the most dynamic and fast-growing regions with a comprehensive forward-looking agenda towards regional integration. As it looks to realize an ASEAN Community with the ASEAN 2025 Vision, it also strives to collectively complement each Member State's national efforts to achieve the SDGs. This area of cooperation and effort at national, regional and global level is well highlighted in the context of the ASEAN-UN Comprehensive Partnership.

This wider context is an enabler for UNOSSC and ASEAN to consider operationalizing a mapping exercise on South-South projects in ASEAN that support ASEAN's efforts to promote sustainable development at the regional level while realizing an ASEAN Community that is inclusive and leaves no one behind. ASEAN thrives to generate regional projects that are catalytic in generating cross-cutting cooperation to help achieve multiple SDGs. UNOSSC as the facilitator of the United Nations system on SSC has no specific sectoral mandates but concentrates on pulling together all stakeholders to promote SSC.

The main objective of the exercise is to take stock of SSC initiatives and arrangements in ASEAN Member States designed to attain sustainable development within the context of regional

integration, while assisting Member States to strengthen knowledge sharing, capacity building and technical assistance among themselves and with other development partners. The exercise is also timely in that the international community is preparing for the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA). The commemorative meeting will take place in Buenos Aires in 2019. Knowledge exchanges on South-South initiatives in the region will enhance the current institutional arrangements for SSC and promote the South-South agenda at the regional and global level. The ASEAN mapping exercise could also generate knowledge and lessons learnt for other regional organizations.

Proposed activity

The intended compilation and mapping of SSC in ASEAN will be done as a publication entitled “**The Mapping of South-South Cooperation Projects in ASEAN**” The publication is designed to capture case studies in the context of South-South collaboration between ASEAN Member States, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs and the private sector in various spheres of cooperation.

Objectives

The publication will be compiled to meet the following objectives:

1. Take stock of SSC among ASEAN Member States and their institutions in forging sustainable development in the process of regional integration, trade and investment, natural disaster risk reduction and green economy.
2. Assist Member States of ASEAN in leveraging SSC to strengthen knowledge sharing, capacity building and technical assistance among them and with other development partners,
3. Provide other governments, development partners and any other interested stakeholder information on ASEAN’s SSC and development structures,
4. Share with other developing countries the foundations of ASEAN on-going and successful development undertakings which in turn will be a window for development partners to see and recognize opportunities for collaboration with ASEAN.

Suggested outline of the publication (each case study)

- Development challenge addressed
- Main stakeholders / how they were brought together
- Required resources
- Results achieved, impact, with voices of target beneficiaries
- Lessons learnt / why it worked
- Scalability in the future

Chapter I: Regional Integration

1. Case study integrating the CMLV countries
2. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Chapter 2: Trade and Investment

1. Thailand’s Neighboring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (NEDA) programme
2. The growth of intra-ASEAN investment
3. ASEAN Connectivity
4. Regional Economic Zones
5. Removal of tariffs in intra-regional trade

Chapter 3: Capacity Development/Human Resources Development

1. The Mekong Institute
2. Other similar institutes/bodies

Chapter 4: The Green Economy

1. ASEAN Smart Cities
2. Science, Technology and Math initiatives

Chapter 5: Disaster Risk Reduction and Mitigation

1. Database of experts
2. Disaster monitoring technology

Summary: Recommendations

Modality

1. The publication will be compiled by a consultant that will be responsible for the substantive accuracy and veracity of the content and will be guided by UNOSSC (Asia-Pacific), with the support from Thailand and ASEAN Secretariat.

2. UNOSSC will engage the consultant based on the recruitment processes of the UN.

3. UNOSSC will be responsible for financial support for consultant. The cost of the design and printing will be borne by Thailand.

4. The document will be launched at the 73rd session of the UN General Assembly (in New York) and distributed. UNOSSC will also support web hosting and outreach activities to be jointly conducted with other stakeholders.

5. The publication will be about 80 pages and will include at least 20 photos.

* * * * *

Suggested outline of the publication
“The Mapping of South-South Cooperation Projects in ASEAN”

The main objective of the publication is to take stock of South-South Cooperation (SSC) initiatives and arrangements in ASEAN Member States designed to attain sustainable development within the context of regional integration, while assisting Member States to strengthen knowledge sharing, capacity building and technical assistance among themselves and with other development partners. Knowledge exchanges on South-South initiatives in the region will enhance the current institutional arrangements for SSC and promote the South-South agenda at the regional and global level. The ASEAN mapping exercise could also generate knowledge and lessons learnt for other regional organizations.

South-South Cooperation initiatives in ASEAN will be showcased through 5 topics i.e. (1) Regional Integration (2) Trade and Investment (3) Capacity Building (4) The Green Economy and (5) Resilience. For each chapter, the topic will be addressed covering from how the cooperation addressed development challenges to the success and lesson learnt. The tentative outline of each chapter is as follows:

- Development challenges addressed
- Main stakeholders/how they were brought together
- Requires resources
- Results achieved, impact, with voices of target beneficiaries
- Lessons learnt/why it worked
- Scalability in the future

For each chapter, a number of case studies will be included to showcase how south-south cooperation in ASEAN helps ASEAN and ASEAN Member States to attain sustainable development. Examples of selected case studies are listed below. UNOSSC seeks kind assistance from ASEAN Member States in indicating additional relevant case studies, if wish, and if so, in kindly sharing a short summary of the case study for UNOSSC’s further research. UNOSSC’s consultant, Ms. Banashri Sinha, may contact the focal point of key ASEAN Member States of each case study for more information especially on experiences, challenges, and success of the initiative.

Chapter 1: Regional Integration

A. ASEAN Connectivity

Case study: Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC) 2025
 Key AMS(s): All AMSs

B. Bridging development gaps

Case study: Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Work Plan III
 Key AMS(s): Cambodia, Laos PDR, Viet Nam, Myanmar, Singapore

C. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Case study: Complementarities Initiative
 Key AMS(s): Thailand

Chapter 2: Trade and Investment

A. Removal of tariffs in intra-regional trade

Case study: ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (AFTA)
 Key AMS(s): All AMSs

B. The growth of intra-ASEAN investment

Case study: ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement

Key AMS(s): All AMSs

C. MSMEs as an opportunity for the growing economy

Case study: 50 Success Stories (2-3 case studies to be selected)

Key AMS(s): Brunei, Indonesia, the Philippines

D. Special Economic Zone (SEZ)

Case study: ASEAN Guidelines on SEZ

Key AMS(s): Laos PDR, Philippines, Viet Nam

E. Development Cooperation Agency

Case study: Thailand's Neighbouring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (NEDA)

Key AMS(s): Thailand. *All AMSs are encouraged to share experiences of their development cooperation agency such as Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA) and Myanmar International Cooperation Agency (MICA)*

Chapter 3: Capacity Building

Case study: ASEAN University Network (with at least one university from each AMS)

Key AMS(s): All AMSs. *All AMSs are requested to indicate at least one university of their preference (if any).*

Case study: Mekong Institute

Key AMS(s): Thailand

Chapter 4: The Green Economy

A. Smart Cities

Case study: ASEAN Smart Cities Network

Key AMS(s): Singapore

Case study: Digital Economy

Key AMS(s): Singapore

B. Science, Technology and Innovation

Case study: From GEGG to ASEAN Institute for Green Economy

Key AMS(s): Myanmar

Case study: STEM

Key AMS(s): Malaysia

Chapter 5: Resilience

Case Study: AHA Center
Key AMS(s): ASEAN Secretariat

Case study: ASEAN-Emergency Rapid Assessment Team (ERAT) and its work in Nargis and others
Key AMS(s): Myanmar; ASEAN Secretariat. *Other AMSs are encouraged to share their experience with ASEAN-ERAT*

* * * * *

**Appendix 11:
Presentation by UN Women
on Economic Empowerment of Women**

Promoting Economic Empowerment for Women in ASEAN

Anna-Karin Jatfors

UN Women Deputy Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific

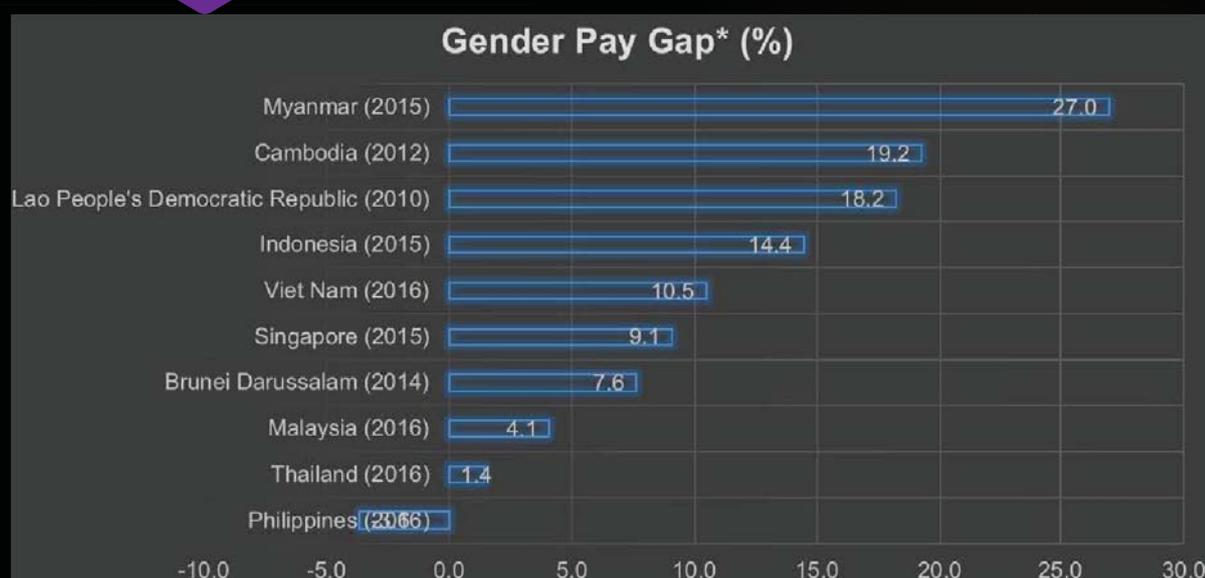
WEE in ASEAN: Current Status

- Growth in ASEAN has **been robust**, but not inclusive and equitable.
- Progress in education has **not translated to closing the gender gap** in labour force participation.
- Women in their job search are often more **likely to be unemployed** than men.
- Disproportional burden of **unpaid care and domestic work on women and girls**.

WEE in ASEAN: Gender and Decent Work

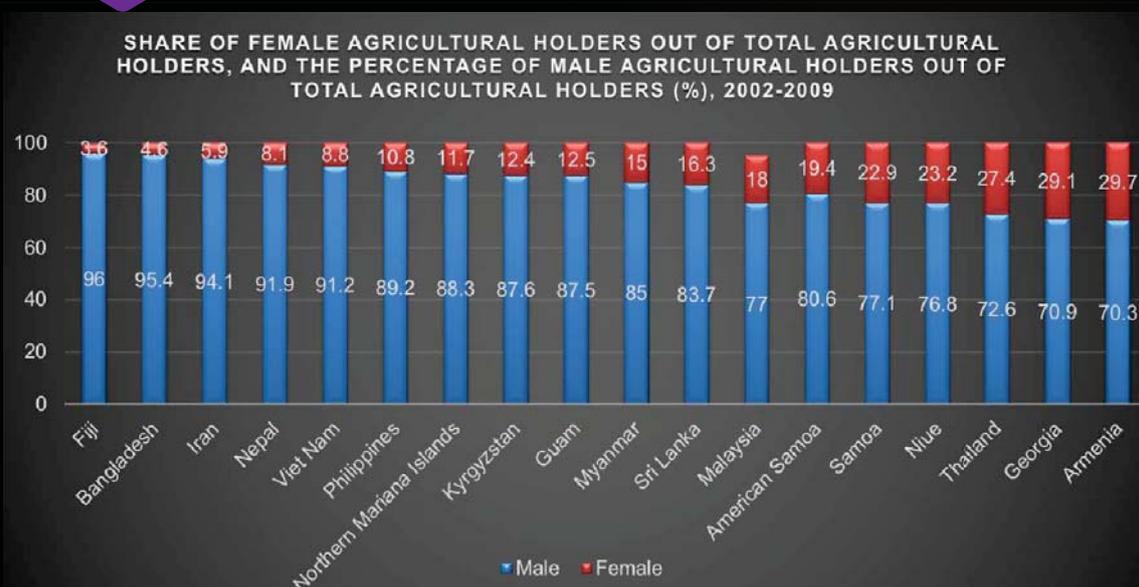
- Gender segregation is **persistent with women** concentrated in lower paid jobs.
- Women are also **under pressure to 'choose' occupations** that offer more flexibility.
- A **lack of decent work** pushes women into informal work, increasing their economic insecurity.
- **Poor job quality** linked to social protection gaps.

WEE in ASEAN: Gender Pay Gap



Note: SDG Indicator 8.5.1. Source: ILO: Global Wage Database: ILO: Wages in Asia and the Pacific: Dynamic but uneven progress (Bangkok, 2014); ILO/STAT

WEE in ASEAN: Rights & access to land, assets and finance



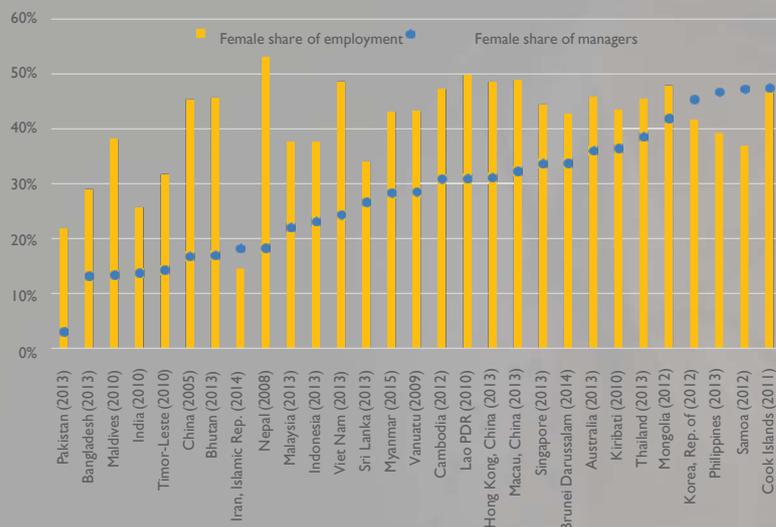
Source: ADB and UN Women, Gender Equality and the Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific (Forthcoming)

WEE in ASEAN: Women's Entrepreneurship

- Women have a growing role in **entrepreneurism**.
- When women own businesses, they tend to be a micro-enterprise or a small business.
- **Financial access** is increasing, but women – especially poor women – continue to struggle.
- Women's concerns about being subject to **violence and harassment** in public places also deter them from traveling alone for work.

WEE in ASEAN: Women in Managerial Positions

PORTION OF WOMEN IN EMPLOYMENT AND IN MANAGERIAL POSITIONS, LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR (%)



Despite progress, women's representation in decision-making and leadership roles remains limited. This exacerbates gender inequality in workplace **decision-making, representation and voice**

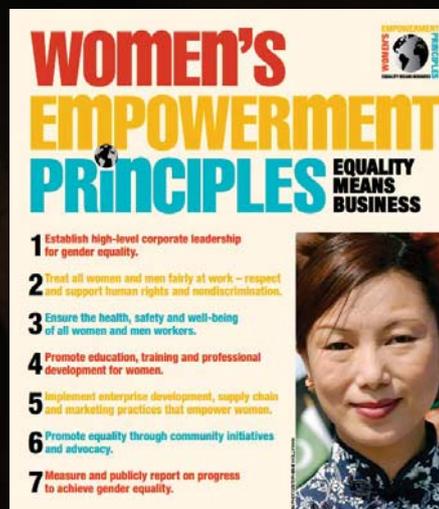
Note: SDG 5.5.2. Ages 15+.
Source: National statistical offices; ILO: Key Indicators of the Labour Market, 9th edition.

WEE in ASEAN: WEE - Catalyst for achieving SDGs



1 NO POVERTY 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	5 GENDER EQUALITY
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	

Key drivers for WEE



WEE in ASEAN: Moving Forward: A Strategy for Change

More women lead, participate and inform ASEAN's sustainable and inclusive economic growth both in terms of engagement with cross-regional and national legislation, and their access to business opportunities and leadership within the private sector

If women's networks, public institutions and the private sector share expertise and knowledge to advance an enabling business environment for women's economic empowerment

If more private sector companies implement the Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPEs), including gender-sensitive business culture and practices

If women-led business and entrepreneurs have increased capacity to engage with governments and private sector companies in policies and dialogues for advancement of women's economic empowerment.

Then more women will be able to participate and take up new economic opportunities



UN
WOMEN



@AKUNWomen

THANK YOU

Anna-Karin Jafors

UN Women Deputy Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific

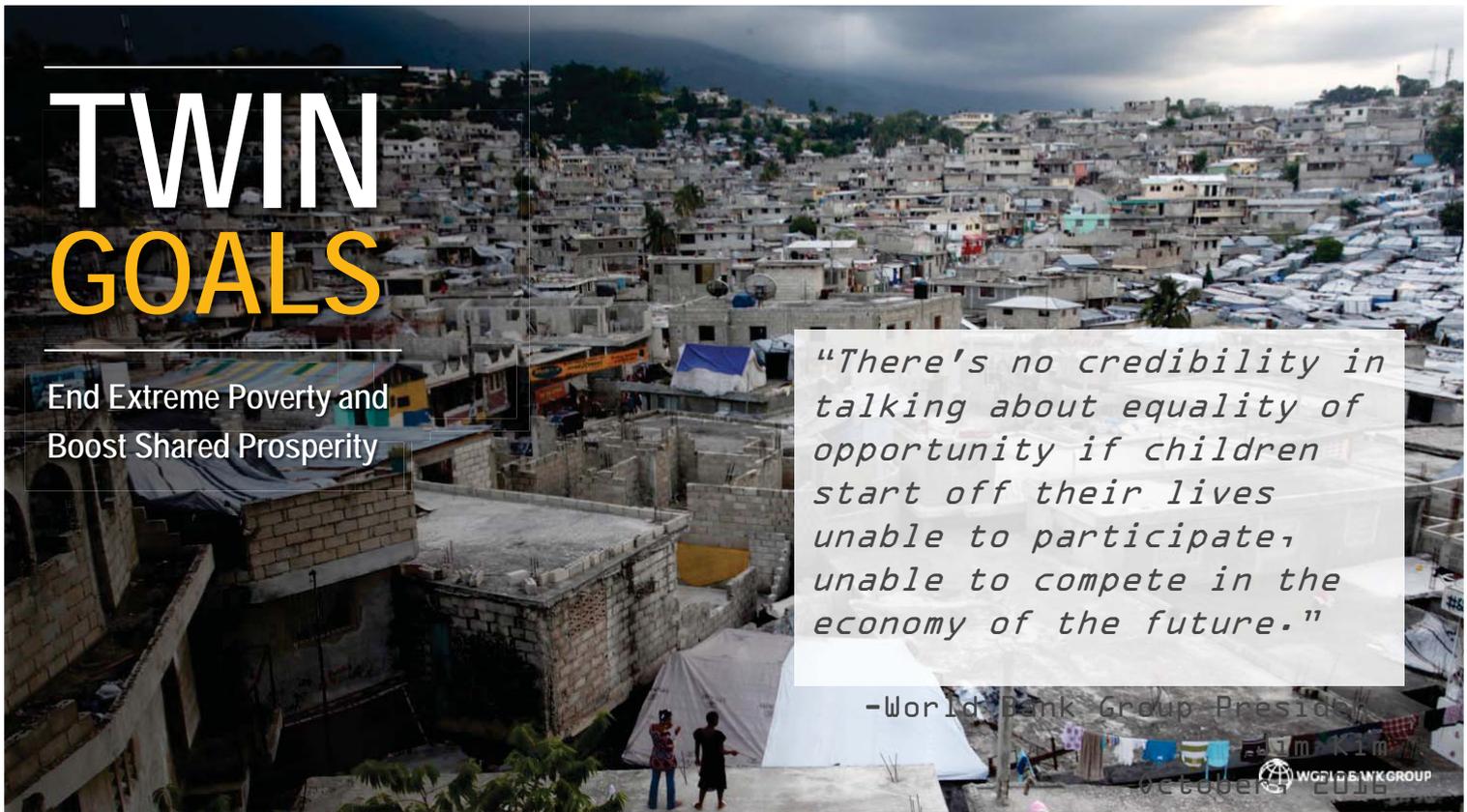
Web: <http://asiapacific.unwomen.org>
FaceBook | Twitter @UNWomenAsia

DESIGNED BY PAIRACH HONTONG
UNWOMEN REGIONAL COMMUNICATIONS UNIT

Appendix 12:
Presentation by the World Bank
on Investing in Nutrition for Growth and Productivity



The WORLD BANK'S
INVESTING IN
NUTRITION
FOR GROWTH &
PRODUCTIVITY

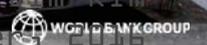


TWIN GOALS

End Extreme Poverty and
Boost Shared Prosperity

"There's no credibility in talking about equality of opportunity if children start off their lives unable to participate, unable to compete in the economy of the future."

-World Bank Group President



October 2016

INVESTMENTS IN NUTRITION BUILD HUMAN CAPITAL AND BOOST SHARED PROSPERITY



SCHOOLING

Early nutrition programs can increase school completion by one year



EARNINGS

Early nutrition programs can raise adult wages by 5-50%



POVERTY

Children who escape stunting are 33% more likely to escape poverty as adults



ECONOMY

Reductions in stunting can increase GDP by 4-11% in Asia & Africa

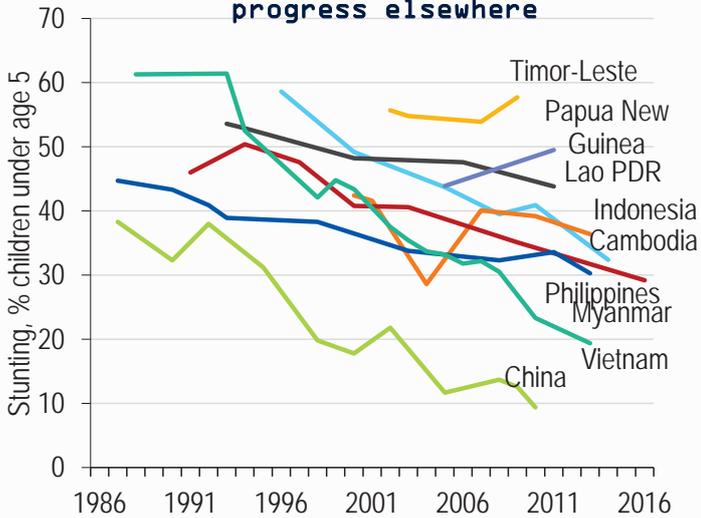


WB
NUTRITION
WORK IN
EAP

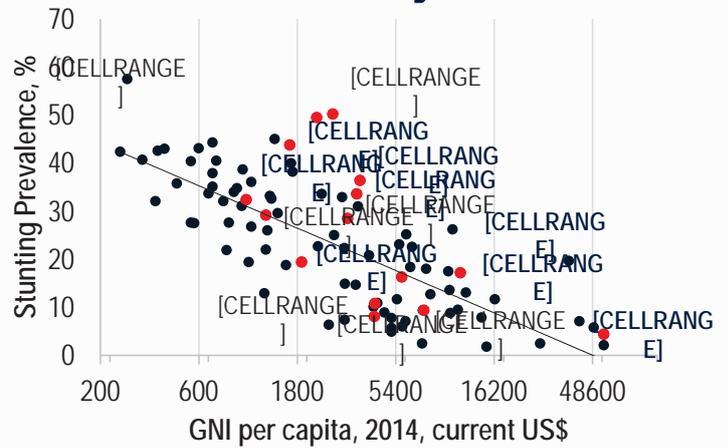


Unequal progress on stunting in EAP countries, where levels remain unacceptably high in light of strong economic growth

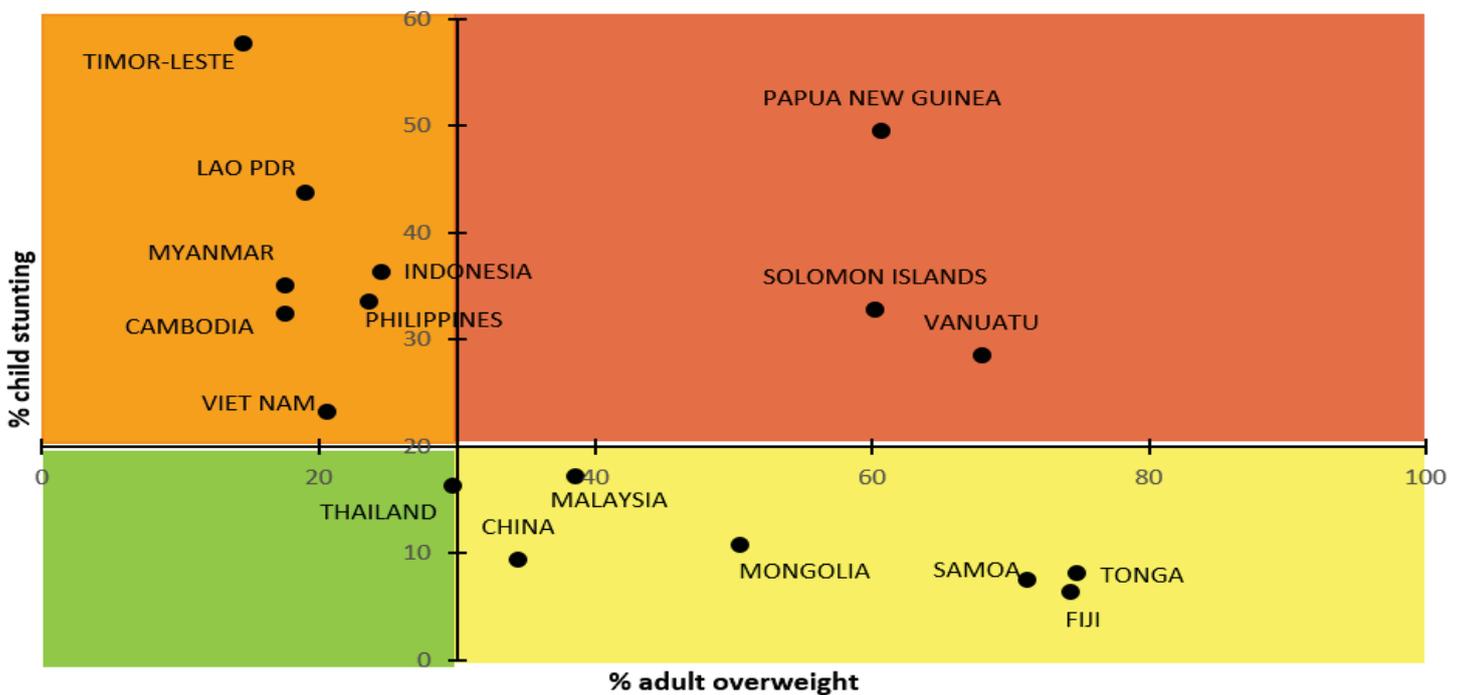
Regional improvements in stunting have been largely driven by China, slower progress elsewhere



Several countries have 'high' stunting prevalence according to WHO (>30%) and higher than expected based upon macroeconomic growth



SIMULTANEOUS NUTRITION TRANSITION IS LEADING TO CHANGES IN DIET, AND OVERWEIGHT/OBESITY IS ON THE RISE.



Strong Efforts to Scaling Up Nutrition Engagement in EAP

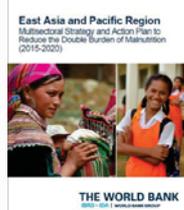
FY14

HNP ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

Focus on unfinished MDGs, including nutrition

FY15-
FY16

DFAT-FINANCED NUTRITION EFO



Multisectoral Engagement Strategy & Action Plan for the Double Burden of Malnutrition (prioritizes 7+1 countries)

FY17

EAP NUTRITION TASK FORCE



Led by Regional Vice President; Country Directors committed to building the nutrition sensitivity of portfolio, focused on stunting

FY18

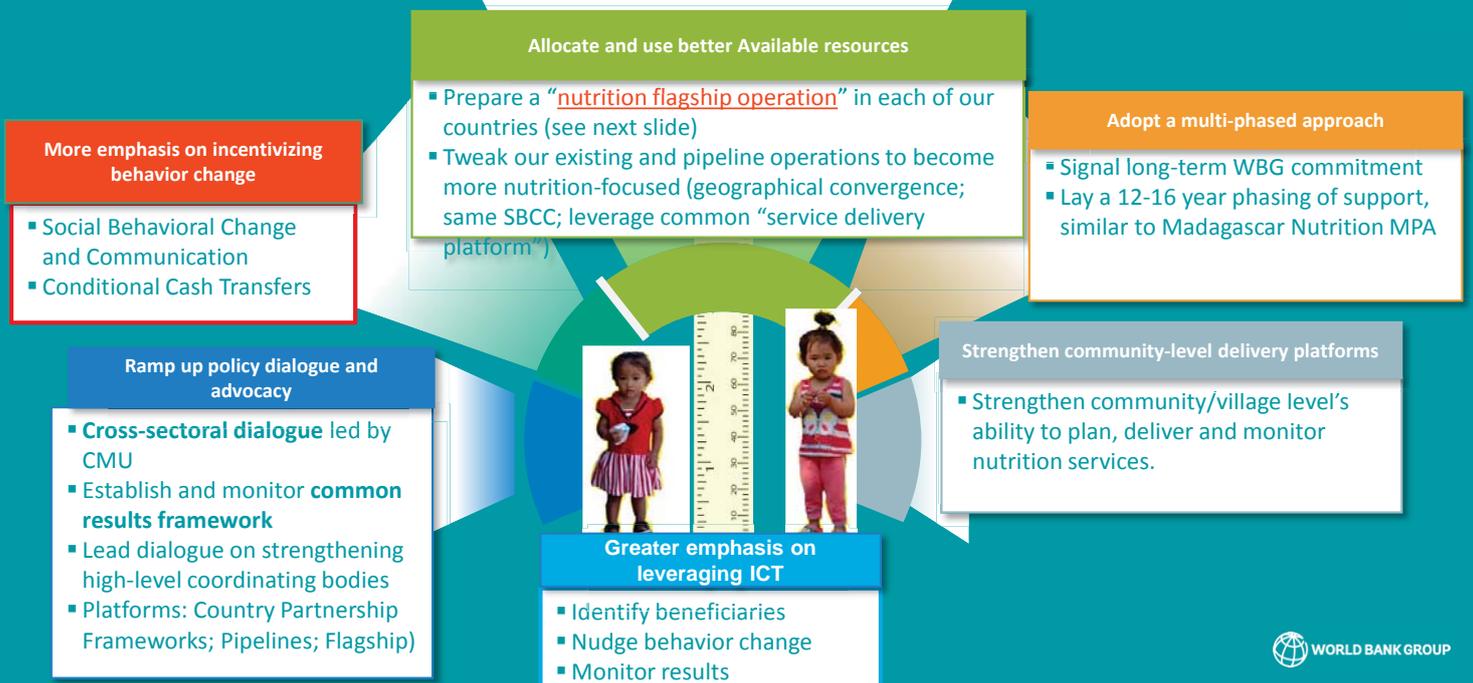
ENHANCED WBG NUTRITION



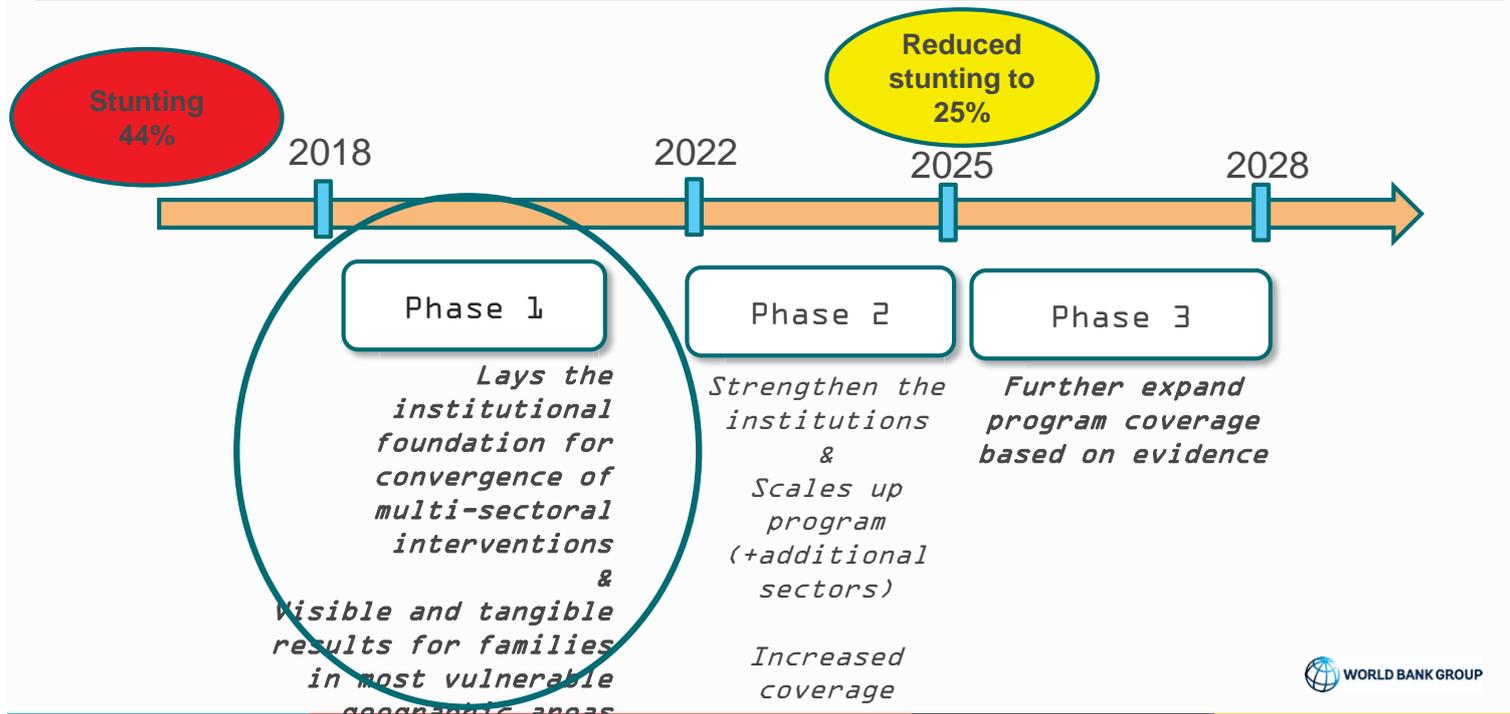
Pipeline of over \$600m in nutrition-focused lending operations



STIMULATING REGIONAL OWNERSHIP SE ASIA CMU APPROACH TO STUNTING REDUCTION



LAO-PDR: A PHASED CONVERGENCE MULTI-SECTORAL APPROACH TO REDUCE MALNUTRITION



MYANMAR: ADDRESS BOTH DEMAND AND SUPPLY—SUPPORTED BY SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING

DEMAND SIDE

INCENTIVES FOR WOMEN

(Cash and recognition)

To support seeking health and nutrition services and consuming diverse foods during pregnancy and proper feeding/caring of young children

QUALITY COMMUNICATIONS INTERVENTIONS at all levels

Improve knowledge and social norms in support of seeking timely health and nutrition services appropriate dietary and feeding/caring practices

SUPPLY SIDE

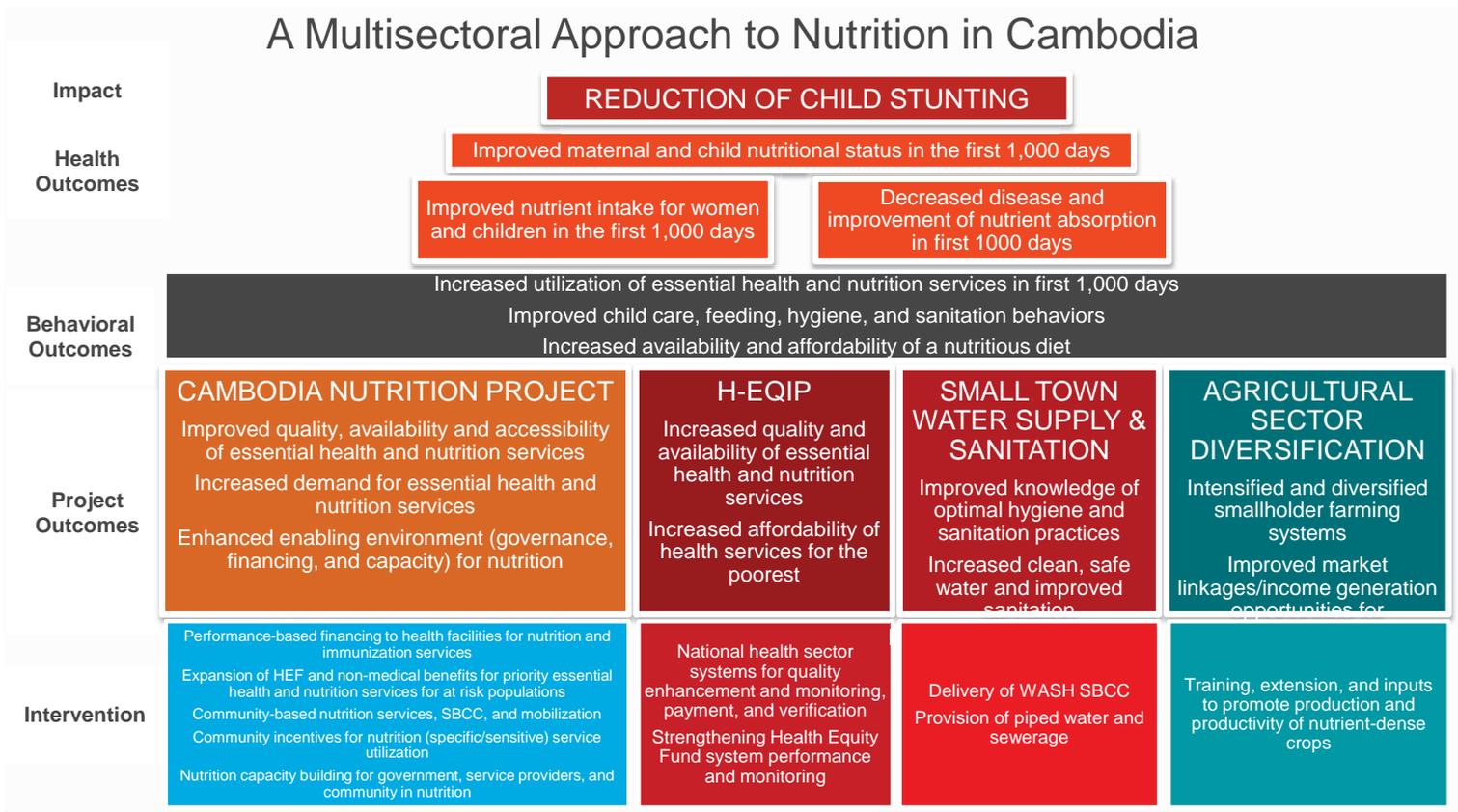
INCENTIVES AND PERFORMANCE MONITORING OF HEALTH PROVIDERS AND COMMUNITY LEVEL WORKERS
 To increase coverage and quality of health and nutrition interventions for women and children during the first 1000 days

SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING

STRENGTHENING ACCOUNTABILITY, MONITORING & EVALUATION

To strengthen greater multisectoral oversight and better accountability for nutrition results at all levels (central, region/state, township, and community); To support greater targeting, payment and information systems

A Multisectoral Approach to Nutrition in Cambodia



INDONESIA: USING DISBURSEMENT-LINKED INDICATORS ACROSS THE RESULTS CHAIN TO FIX DELIVERY SYSTEMS

- Strengthen political commitments at all levels
- Incentivize coordination across sectors and levels of government
- Focus ministries, districts and villages (through Village Convergence Scorecard) on core interventions
- Focus on results-based budgeting
- Ensure timely action across levels
- Encourage vertical and horizontal information flows
- Identify bottlenecks and implementation quality issues



STRONG ANALYTICS AND KNOWLEDGE GENERATION

VIETNAM

Multi-sectoral Nutrition Assessment and Gap Analysis for High-Stunting Burden Provinces

PHILIPPINES

Series of analytics to inform nutrition policy and public discourse in the Philippines through evidence-based analysis

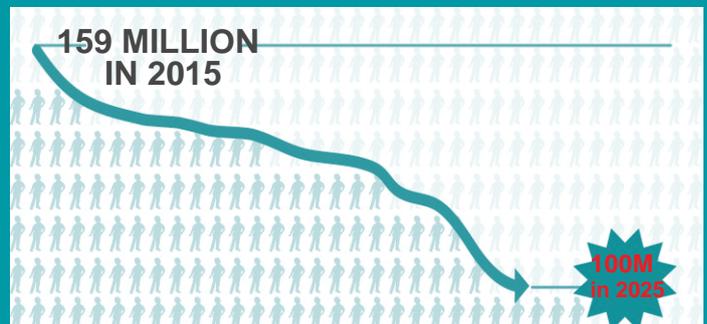
TONGA

NCD-related Taxation Policy Assessment in the Pacific

THAILAND

An independent synthesis and analysis of key strategy and policies on overweight/obesity control and prevention in Thailand

SCALE UP NUTRITION-SPECIFIC INTERVENTIONS TO REACH THE GLOBAL NUTRITION TARGETS



US\$10 PER CHILD PER YEAR

IN ADDITION TO CURRENT SPENDING + INVESTMENTS IN UNDERLYING FACTORS

65 MILLION
FEWER STUNTED CHILDREN

3.7 MILLION
CHILD DEATHS AVERTED

POTENTIAL AREAS FOR COLLABORATION

1

Advocating for More Political Commitment and Multisectoral Accountability

- Step-up ASEAN-wide Advocacy for Nutrition
- Secure/Strengthen **Country Commitment** and **Monitor Progress**
 - Systematically and Publicly Monitor Progress Towards Results

Mobilizing New Resources

2

- Launch New ASEAN Initiative for Financial Support (eg Japan TF)
- Co-finance the Scale-up of WB Nutrition Investments or Support their Implementation
- Engaging Ministers of Finance

3

Strengthen Evidence Base

- Rigorous Analytics of the Drivers of Malnutrition (including region-specific factors)
- Generating Investment Cases/Cost of Not Investing in Nutrition
- Financing Pilots that can test Innovative Approaches for delivering Evidence-Based Interventions

Supporting ASEAN-Wide Policy Coherence

4

- Taxation of Unhealth Foods and Beverages
- Legislation on Marketing of Unhealthy Foods and beverages to Children
- Food (especially rice) Fortification
- Legislation on Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes
- Regulating Informal Food Operators



POTENTIAL AREAS FOR COLLABORATION

5

Engaging the Private Sector

- Rice Fortification
 - Review Regional experience
- Collaborate with the World Economic Forum
 - Include Nutrition as a key theme of the 2019 WEF ASEAN Summit?

Sharing Lessons of Success

6

- Fiscal and Policy measures to combat overweight and obesity
- Successful approaches to improving maternal and child undernutrition

**Appendix 13:
Co-Chairs' Press Statement
of the Inaugural High-Level ASEAN-EU Dialogue
on Sustainable Development**

**Co-Chairs' Press Statement of
the Inaugural High-Level ASEAN-EU Dialogue on Sustainable Development:
Towards Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals
17 November 2017, Bangkok**

* * * * *

The inaugural *High-Level ASEAN-EU Dialogue on Sustainable Development: Towards Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals* was successfully convened in Bangkok on 17 November 2017, gathering Ministers and senior representatives of the Member States of ASEAN and of the European Union, the European Commission and the ASEAN Secretariat.

The Dialogue was co-chaired by Mr. Don Pramudwinai, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, as ASEAN Coordinator on Sustainable Development Cooperation and Country Coordinator for ASEAN-EU Dialogue Relations, and Mr. Neven Mimica, European Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development.

While reaffirming the importance of further strengthening the ASEAN-EU Enhanced Partnership, notably in the year 2017 marking the 40th Anniversary of the establishment of the ASEAN-EU Dialogue Relations, and recalling the decision of the 21st ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting held in Bangkok in October 2016 to convene an ASEAN-EU Dialogue on Sustainable Development in 2017 as a platform to promote cooperation on the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change,

the Dialogue underscored the following:

1. Promoting sustainable development, through the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), remains a critical priority area for both ASEAN and the European Union (EU). This is a global commitment shared by ASEAN and the EU and an integral part of both the EU and ASEAN regional integration processes, helping to ensure that they are people-centered and leave no one behind.
2. The EU and ASEAN already have a longstanding and successful development cooperation partnership, spanning across a broad range of policy areas. The EU has significantly increased development cooperation funding in support to ASEAN regional integration to €170 million in the period 2014-2020, in addition to over €2 billion funding to ASEAN Member States bilaterally over the same period. Further advancing ASEAN-EU cooperation at bilateral and regional levels, as well as partnership in multilateral fora on key global issues of sustainable development was recognized as having enormous potential. This potential can be enhanced through continuing an effective dialogue on development strategies as well as through concrete cooperation initiatives, based on mutual interests and shared commitments to attaining the SDGs. Achieving SDGs will require mobilising domestic and international, public and private financial resources.
3. At the Dialogue, three new EU cooperation programmes with a volume of EUR 85 million were launched. Two EU-ASEAN programmes: the Enhanced Regional EU-ASEAN Dialogue Instrument (E-READI, EUR 20 million) to further strengthen EU-ASEAN policy

dialogues; and the flagship programme on economic and trade connectivity in support of the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint 2025 (ARISE Plus, EUR 40 million). The third is the EU programme on promoting women migrant workers' rights and opportunities in ASEAN (EUR 25 million), helping to ensure labour migration is safe and fair for all women in the ASEAN region. This programme will be implemented as part of the new global EU-UN Spotlight Initiative to eliminate violence against women and girls.

4. The ASEAN initiative to enhance complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Work Plan III and the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025 were welcomed as important tools that would help contribute to the attainment of the SDGs.

5. The Dialogue was focused on several areas identified as important cross-cutting development catalysts towards the achievement of multiple SDGs, namely: promoting gender equality and particularly the empowerment of women and girls as a key driver of change; promoting green growth and circular economy, including environmentally sustainable and climate resilient cities, sustainable consumption and production and addressing the challenges of climate change. Regional integration processes as a tool for narrowing the development gap were also discussed. Furthermore, building on the commitments of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of 2015 and in line with the new European Consensus on Development adopted in 2017, the participants exchanged views on traditional and innovative engagement modalities that could be explored in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including triangular and South-South cooperation.

6. The 2030 Agenda highlights that multi-stakeholder participation in effective, accountable and transparent decision making processes at all levels is key to building sustainable and resilient societies. The Dialogue recognized the important role of the private sector and the civil society and academia in promoting sustainable development and localizing the SDGs. The importance of promoting these networks of cooperation in sustainable development among the ASEAN and the EU was welcomed.

7. The two sides agreed to follow-up on this first Dialogue meeting by exploring concrete development cooperation initiatives, in particular in the areas discussed, developing a roadmap on ASEAN-EU Sustainable Development Cooperation in line with the ASEAN-EU Plan of Action 2018-2022, using the already ongoing and the newly launched regional programmes, in particular the new E-READI policy dialogue facility platform. Concrete initiatives to support these areas through triangular or South-South cooperation could also be explored. In this context, the idea of the development of an ASEAN centre to promote sustainable development studies and dialogue, as reflected in the Report on Complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, was presented.

8. The next high level ASEAN-EU Dialogue on Sustainable Development is expected to be convened in 2019, to review progress in further enhancing cooperation between ASEAN and the EU on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

* * * * *

Appendix 14:
Concept Paper by the Asia Foundation
on the Publication “ASEAN as a Catalyst
for Addressing Regional Development Challenges”



The Asia Foundation

ASEAN as a Catalyst for Addressing Regional Development Challenges

The Asia Foundation is leading a research program to examine the role that ASEAN plays in addressing regional development issues in Southeast Asia. The main intention of the program is to provide insights and recommendations on how ASEAN can play a more catalytic role in addressing regional development challenges. The program will also help international development actors to enhance their collaboration with ASEAN. The research will show how enhanced engagement can lead to more effective and timely development-oriented programs, while enhancing ASEAN's role as a more relevant organization to its peoples.

After 50 years of existence, ASEAN is at an important crossroads. With rising concerns on security and geopolitical challenges in Asia, many governments and policy analysts are calling for renewed commitment to ASEAN and further investment in multi-lateral approaches in the region. Western and Asian governments are interested to expand engagement with ASEAN, and deepen ties with the regional body.

While ASEAN has long been recognized for its central role in regional security and political relations, there has been less attention on ASEAN's role in development-oriented matters. In fact, ASEAN has enormous potential to contribute to regional development challenges. Regional economic integration is reducing barriers to trade, investment and a multitude of other economic sectors within ASEAN, with significant potential impacts on the economic and social development in the region. ASEAN has a wide range of functional or issue-specific mechanisms for addressing development issues, and supporting regional cooperation on shared development concerns. In general, the social and economic pillars of ASEAN have significant relevance for regional development.

Catalytic role on development challenges

ASEAN currently shapes a small proportion of official development assistance (ODA) to Southeast Asia. As a result, there may be emerging opportunities for aligning international assistance to ASEAN objectives. As development financing in Southeast Asia is settling into a new equilibrium adjusting between regional and national needs, it is important to consider how ASEAN envisions its future role on development issues. How can ASEAN build the capacity and mechanisms to play these roles, promote ASEAN centrality, and become even more responsive to the needs and challenges facing the region? Furthermore, with ODA competing with other financing sustainable development approaches as well as resources in support of Free Trade Agreements in the region, ODA providers need to think about how development cooperation can be re-shaped to be more relevant in this context, and leverage other potential sources of funding.

Interface between ASEAN and international development actors

The research program is examining the range of ASEAN mechanisms, how international development actors have engaged with them, and possible opportunities for improving this engagement. From the perspective of many of ASEAN's donor partners, INGOs, philanthropic organizations, CSOs and private firms, the regional body seems to be a complex and largely impenetrable network. Attempts to work with ASEAN mechanisms often require significant effort to find a meaningful entry point, and even then, may not necessarily lead to improved collaboration and useful impact or mutually satisfactory

outcomes. As a result, whether it is with intent or otherwise, most ODA-funded programs addressing regional development challenges largely bypass ASEAN, and do not necessarily align with ASEAN's agreed objectives. ASEAN's engagement with other multi-lateral organizations is also evolving. For example, while ASEAN and the UN are currently exploring complementarities between the UN Agenda 2030 for SDGs and ASEAN 2025 Blueprint, much more can be done to improve cooperation and synergies.

The research is seeking to examine these assumptions, and hopefully demystify some aspects of ASEAN in the eyes of these development organizations by providing some reasonably measured expectations and adjustments among the concerned parties. Furthermore, the research will make recommendations to ASEAN, development donors, and implementing agencies on possible changes that could to enhance partnerships and align future programs.

Supporting ASEAN's regional goals through programs at the national level

ASEAN exists to solve regional challenges. To be effective, ASEAN-level agreements must be successfully implemented at the national level. Many experts would argue that this is the critical challenge for reaching ASEAN goals. Currently, most forms of development cooperation respond exclusively to national level concerns, with very little effort to serve regional goals. As such, there may be scope for re-aligning and improving synergies with national level programs in support of regional goals. However, this may require changes in how development cooperation is organized and prioritized by development partners.

Research plan

The research will address these three issues through a series of interviews with ASEAN member governments, ASEAN Secretariat officials, development donors, implementing agencies, and relevant experts. The research team is conducting sectoral case studies on five cross-border issues, each selected based on their value in illustrating important features related to ASEAN's role in development cooperation:

- **Humanitarian Assistance:** ASEAN has established several centers and facilities focused on specific sectoral areas. Many of these centers play a critical role in formulating and operationalizing development cooperation policy, programme and project implementation, as well as in partnership building and resource mobilization. However, the actual autonomous functions depend on the charter of the ASEAN Centre or facility and the governing mechanism. The ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA Centre) represents a new breed of centers. This case will help to illustrate how the AHA Centre has played a significant role in shaping humanitarian assistance, based on an active and dynamic strategic policy and legislative framework.
- **Human trafficking:** This issue has attracted significant attention among ASEAN member governments and Dialogue Partners. The ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (ACTIP) was an important step, followed by development of the Bohol TIP Work Plan 2017-2020. Several external partners, notably Australia and the United States, have developed substantive collaboration with ASEAN sectoral bodies to support the region's efforts in addressing this important cross-sectoral development-cum-security challenge. This case study illustrates the challenges of a complex, cross-cutting issue where inter-sectoral coordination and cooperation is critical.

- **Development cooperation within the Mekong sub-region:** This case study helps to illustrate the challenges of ASEAN's role at a sub-regional level. In recent years, there has been a significant increase in cooperation frameworks developed to address challenges in the Mekong sub-region. ASEAN itself has introduced its own Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) since 2000 which focuses on narrowing the development gaps between the more developed and the less developed countries of ASEAN, the latter comprising Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam. This case study will show the role that ASEAN has played in this sub-regional context and identify opportunities for further engagement in this dynamic region.
- **High skilled workforce integration:** Trade in services is one of the core fundamentals in ASEAN economic integration. The ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services (AFAS), building on ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) and successive liberalization packages is intended to enable flows of trade and investment in the various services sectors and initiatives to facilitate mobility of people related to cross-border provision of services. The Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRAs) followed by the ASEAN Agreement on Movement of Natural Persons and the ASEAN Qualifications Reference Framework (AQRF) have ushered eight MRAs in Engineering Services, Nursing Services, Architectural Services, Surveying Qualifications, Medical Practitioners, Dental Practitioners, Accountancy Services, and Tourism Professionals. ASEAN Free Trade Agreements are also featuring liberalization of the services sector. The case study will reflect how increasing mobility of highly valued and advanced skills within these MRA service sectors and the growing impact of a regional digital economy are helping to accelerate economic integration, underscoring ASEAN's catalytic role. Furthermore, it will help to sharpen cooperation agreements of development partners in skills development, providing a renewed focus in bridging national STEM and education sector development plans with ASEAN's regional labor and development goals.

The research activity began in September 2017 and the final report is expected in August 2018. The research findings will be presented to key actors within the ASEAN Secretariat, Committee of Permanent Representatives to ASEAN (CPR), Ministries of Foreign Affairs in ASEAN, ASEAN Foundation, and other relevant ASEAN-affiliated bodies including selected civil society organizations. The Foundation will also present the report to development donors, non-governmental organizations, private firms, philanthropic entities, and other development organizations operating in Southeast Asia.

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