

ANNEXES



Annex A. Alignment with ASEAN Community Vision 2025

Action	Alignment with Community Blueprints	Alignment with sectoral work plans	Sectoral body
Food and Agriculture			
1. Complete the implementation of ASEAN Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) by finalising GAP harmonisation, training farmers and developing certification processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve productivity, technology and product quality to ensure product safety, quality and compliance with global market standards (AEC C.5.57.v) ▪ Enhance productivity and competitiveness of rural economies, especially in the newer ASEAN Member States (AEC D.4.75.v) 	<p>Vision and Strategic Plan for ASEAN Cooperation in Food, Agriculture and Forestry (2016-2025)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonise accreditation, inspection and certification so that uniform requirements will prevail ASEAN-wide, enabling the recognition of equivalence 	ASWG Crops
2. Continue the implementation of ASEAN Good Aquaculture Practices (GAqP) by harmonising national standards, disseminating practices to producers and developing certification processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve productivity, technology and product quality to ensure product safety, quality and compliance with global market standards (AEC C.5.57.v) 	<p>Vision and Strategic Plan for ASEAN Cooperation in Food, Agriculture and Forestry (2016-2025)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonise accreditation, inspection and certification so that uniform requirements will prevail ASEAN-wide, enabling the recognition of equivalence 	ASWG Fisheries
3. Commence the implementation of ASEAN Good Animal Husbandry Practices (GAHP) for Layers and Broilers, with a focus on improving the control and prevention of animal health diseases and zoonoses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve productivity, technology and product quality to ensure product safety, quality and compliance with global market standards (AEC C.5.57.v) 	<p>Vision and Strategic Plan for ASEAN Cooperation in Food, Agriculture and Forestry (2016-2025)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonise accreditation, inspection and certification so that uniform requirements will prevail ASEAN-wide, enabling the recognition of equivalence 	ASWG Livestock
4. Disseminate techniques and technologies to reduce post-harvest losses in crop production, including in food processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce post-production losses to meet projected future demand and ensure food security (AEC B.8.41.v) 	<p>Integrated Food Security Framework and Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security 2015-2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote technologies and techniques to reduce post-harvest losses 	ASWG Crops

Action	Alignment with Community Blueprints	Alignment with sectoral work plans	Sectoral body
5. Exchange best practices and capacity building in improving water management and water-use efficiency in agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote good agriculture practices to minimise the negative effects on natural resources such as soil, forest and water (AEC B.8.41.vii) 	<p>Vision and Strategic Plan for ASEAN Cooperation in Food, Agriculture and Forestry (2016-2025)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote good agriculture practices to minimise the negative effects on natural resources such as soil, forest and water and reduce the greenhouse gas emission • Develop new and appropriate best practices and management systems to ensure food safety and address health/disease and environmental issues 	ASWG Crops
6. Further the development of national food security strategies through evaluating impact of existing policies and sharing best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure food security, food safety and better nutrition (AEC C.5.56) ▪ Enhance coordination to ensure food adequacy and accessibility at the household level (ASCC II.D.5.i) 	<p>Integrated Food Security Framework and Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security 2015-2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify policies, institutional and governance mechanisms for nutrition-enhancing agriculture development 	AFSRB
7. Enhance capacity to diversify sources of food supply, stockpiling and other new possibilities of food sources for food imports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure food security, food safety and better nutrition (AEC C.5.56) ▪ Enhance coordination to ensure food adequacy and accessibility at the household level (ASCC II.D.5.i) 	<p>Integrated Food Security Framework and Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security 2015-2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote conducive food market and trade <p>Strategic Plan for ASEAN Cooperation in Food, Agriculture and Forestry (2016-2025)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve food security and nutrition through diversifying food sources and strengthening the quality and variety of food production 	
Trade Facilitation			CLMV SEOM
1. Build the institutional capacity to identify and classify non-tariff measures into National Trade Repositories, and then reduce their incidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cooperate on the effective operationalisation of the National and ASEAN Trade Repositories for enhanced regulatory transparency and certainty (AEC A.1.10.iii.c) 	<p>AEC 2025 Strategic Action Plan for Trade in Goods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective mechanisms to minimise trade protection impacts and compliance costs of NTMs 	CCA

Action	Alignment with Community Blueprints	Alignment with sectoral work plans	Sectoral body
2. Complete the development of National Single Windows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fully roll-out the National Single Windows in all ASEAN Member States (AEC A.1.10.iii.b) 	<p>Broad Direction for Customs Activities 2016-2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting trade facilitation by streamlining and simplifying border procedures e.g. through the full implementation of the ASEAN Single Window to facilitate the exchange of cross-border documents as well as promoting WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation 	ASWSC
3. Strengthen the capability to conduct trade facilitation training programmes more systematically and regularly - including for customs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accelerate and Deepen the Implementation of Trade Facilitation Measures. (AEC A.1.10.iii) 	<p>Broad Direction for Customs Activities 2016-2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting more substantial Customs modernisation by expanding the capacity building, sharing knowledge related with modern customs structure to meet fast changing international trade environment 	CCBWG
4. Improve implementation of standards and conformance harmonisation measures by embedding Good Regulatory Practices (GRP) and developing conformance assessment capabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake programmes to upgrade the technical capacity and physical infrastructure for effective and efficient conformity assessment (AEC A.1.10.iii.h) 	<p>Standards and Conformance Strategic Plan 2016-2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve a highly integrated and cohesive ASEAN economy through a comprehensive and progressive reduction of technical barriers related to STRACAP • Support the capacity building and human capital development of Member States for the implementation of ASEAN initiatives and policies related to STRACAP 	ACCSQ
5. Strengthen capacity to meet the objectives set out in the World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accelerate and Deepen the Implementation of Trade Facilitation Measures. (AEC A.1.10.iii) 	<p>Broad Direction for Customs Activities 2016-2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting trade facilitation by streamlining and simplifying border procedures e.g. through the full implementation of the ASEAN Single Window to facilitate the exchange of cross-border documents as well as promoting WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation 	ATF-JCC

Action	Alignment with Community Blueprints	Alignment with sectoral work plans	Sectoral body
6. Build capacity in understanding the legal General Principles underlying the World Trade Organization (WTO) system through technical assistance programmes in training and consultancy, for better understanding of the various processes, e.g. Panel Process, Dispute Settlement Mechanism and WTO Appellate Body Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accelerate and Deepen the Implementation of Trade Facilitation Measures. (AEC A.1.10.iii) ▪ Enhance ASEAN's role and voice in global economic fora (AEC I.6.x) 		
MSMEs			ACCMSME
1. Support access to finance for MSMEs by, inter alia, establishing and strengthening credit bureaus, and further developing credit guarantee systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance the financial ecosystem for MSMEs to flourish in ASEAN through: credit bureaus; credit guarantee institutions (AEC A.4.17.ii.a) ▪ Increase access to finance [for MSMEs] by developing and enhancing the institutional framework (AEC D.1.69.ii) 	Strategic Action Plan for SME Development 2016-2025: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve understanding and strengthen traditional financing infrastructure 	ACCMSME
2. Broaden access to financial literacy and productivity training while increasing market awareness for MSMEs – with a focus on women and youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intensify the implementation of financial education programmes to bolster financial management capacity (AEC A.4.17.ii.c) ▪ Promote productivity, technology and innovation through measures to enhance MSME productivity (AEC D.1.69.i) 	Strategic Action Plan for SME Development 2016-2025: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve production management skills • Develop in particular the management and/or technical skills of women entering the workforce • Increase information on regional and global market access and opportunities 	ACCMSME
3. Increase the capacity of business associations to partner with government in creating a conducive environment for MSMEs and to assist MSMEs to start and sustain their enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote a more responsive ASEAN by strengthening governance through greater transparency in the public sector and in engaging with the private sector (AEC B.6.36.i) 	Strategic Action Plan for SME Development 2016-2025: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate and promote MSMEs' participation in policy formulation 	ACCMSME
4. Reform the registration process for starting a business by streamlining permits and registration procedures and promoting Good Regulatory Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce the burden placed by business regulators on the creation and successful operation of formal enterprises (AEC D.4.75.iii) ▪ Streamline processes involved in obtaining permits and business registrations (AEC D.1.69. iv) 	Strategic Action Plan for SME Development 2016-2025: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a sound system and streamline permits and registration to enable less costly and faster business formation 	ACCMSME

Action	Alignment with Community Blueprints	Alignment with sectoral work plans	Sectoral body
5. Provide support for the development of government policies and strategies to help in MSMEs' domestic and international expansion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance market access and internationalisation by extending support schemes for market access and integration into the global supply chains (AEC D.1.69.iii) 	<p>Strategic Action Plan for SME Development 2016-2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support schemes for market access and integration into the global supply chain be will further developed 	ACCMSME
Education			SOM-ED
1. Study the scale and causes of out-of-school children and assist in furthering the development of alternative approaches to increasing their access to basic education, with a particular focus on disadvantaged and marginalised groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote equitable opportunities to quality education and access to information with priority given to the advancement of universal access to education (ASCC B.2.xi) 	<p>The ASEAN Work Plan on Education 2016-2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting inclusive schools through improved access and provision of basic education to marginalised and out-of-school children 	SOM-ED
2. Develop the capacity necessary to enable participation in international testing programmes, including through training of teachers and provision of education materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote equitable opportunities to quality education and access to information with priority given to the advancement of universal access to education (ASCC B.2.xi) 	<p>The ASEAN Work Plan on Education 2016-2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the quality of basic education through quality-focused intervention 	SOM-ED
3. Complete the development of National Qualifications Frameworks (NQFs), and begin undertaking quality assurance activities in TVET and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide mechanisms and enhance institutional capacity to promote vocational education, skills training, and promotion of skills recognition (ASCC B.2.iv) 	<p>The ASEAN Work Plan on Education 2016-2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing regional quality assurance and recognition for TVET and/or non-degree (diploma or certificates only) institutions Developing harmonised quality assurance mechanisms within the context of ASEAN 	AQRFTF
4. Develop programmes to train primary school teachers in English language instruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide mechanisms and enhance institutional capacity to promote greater access to education and skills training (ASCC B.2.iv) 	<p>The ASEAN Work Plan on Education 2016-2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing teachers' competencies for 21st Century skills 	SOM-ED
5. Develop programmes to provide English language training to government officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen civil service through effective capacity building, human resource development and collaboration programmes among ASEAN Member States (ASCC A.2.v) 		

Action	Alignment with Community Blueprints	Alignment with sectoral work plans	Sectoral body
Health and Well-Being			SOM-HD
1. Provide training to increase the number and coverage of accredited Skilled Birth Attendants (SBAs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a community that is healthy, caring, sustainable and productive, and one that practices healthy lifestyle resilient to health threats and has universal access to healthcare (ASCC B.2.xii) 	Post-2015 Health Development Agenda: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen health system and access to care 	ATFMCH
2. Develop national core capacities in public health and health security surveillance and response systems as per the World Health Organization's International Health Regulations (IHR) monitoring framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a community that is healthy, caring, sustainable and productive, and one that practices healthy lifestyle resilient to health threats and has universal access to healthcare (ASCC B.2.xi) 	Post-2015 Health Development Agenda: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance capacity and capability to collectively respond and respond to all hazards and emerging threats 	AEGCD
3. Enhance capacity for testing facilities to improve food safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a community that is healthy, caring, sustainable and productive, and one that practices healthy lifestyle resilient to health threats and has universal access to healthcare (ASCC B.2.xii) 	Post-2015 Health Development Agenda: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote access to safe food, safe drinking water and sanitation 	AEGFS

List of abbreviations



AFSRB	ASEAN Food Security Reserve Board
ACCMSME	ASEAN Coordinating Committee on MSME
ACCSQ	ASEAN Consultative Committee on Standards and Quality
AEGCD	ASEAN Expert Group on Communicable Diseases
AEGFS	ASEAN Expert Group on Food Safety
AQRFTF	ASEAN Qualifications Reference Framework Task Force
ASWG Crops	ASEAN Sector Working Group on Crops
ASWG Fisheries	ASEAN Sector Working Group on Fisheries
ASWG Livestock	ASEAN Sector Working Group on Livestock
ASWSC	ASEAN Single Window Steering Committee
ATF-JCC	ASEAN Trade Facilitation Joint Consultative Committee
ATFMCH	ASEAN Task Force on Maternal and Child Health
CCA	ASEAN Coordinating Committee on the Implementation of the ATIGA
CCBWG	ASEAN Customs Capacity Building Working Group
CLMV SEOM	Cambodia-Lao PDR-Myanmar-Viet Nam Senior Economic Officials Meeting
SOM-AMAF	Senior Officials Meeting – ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture & Forestry
SOM-ED	Senior Officials Meeting on Education
SOM-HD	Senior Officials Meeting on Health Development

Annex B. Metrics for Monitoring and Evaluation

INPUT METRICS

Input metrics are common to all actions, and will be assessed on two occasions: firstly through estimation in the project proposal (commencement), and secondly through evaluation after project implementation in the project completion report.

For all actions



 Metric currently available or easily obtained
 Metric requiring development

Stage	Input metrics
Project proposal	Expected project investment (USD)
	Number of CLMV countries planned to address
Project completion report	Actual project investment (USD)
	Number of CLMV countries addressed

OUTPUT AND OUTCOME METRICS

Output and outcome metrics are specific to each action and objective. While most of these metrics are readily available or easily obtained, some will be developed through actions (e.g. incidence of NTMs) and some will require cooperation between ASEAN Secretariat and CLMV countries to collect the necessary data.

Food and Agriculture

 Metric currently available or easily obtained
 Metric requiring development

Objectives	Outcome metrics
A. Reduce rural poverty	Gap between urban and rural poverty levels at national poverty lines. Data available from AMS and World Bank, though release is irregular.
B. Increase agricultural productivity	Cereal yield per hectare. Data available annually from FAO
	Total volume of aquaculture production. Data available annually from FAO.
	Total volume of poultry and egg production. Data available annually from FAO.
C. Increase trade in agricultural products	Value of agricultural exports. Data available annually from ASEAN Secretariat.
	Volume of fishery exports. Data available annually from FAO.
D. Increase the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices	Proportion of farmers and producers certified to be in compliance with ASEAN GAP and GAqP. Data from AMS
E. Improve food security	Prevalence of undernourishment as a percentage of population. Data available annually from FAO.

Actions	Output metrics
I. Complete the implementation of ASEAN Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) by finalising GAP harmonisation, training farmers and developing certification processes	Alignment of national standards and guidelines with ASEAN GAP
	Implementation of training programmes for farmers in all regions. ¹
	Implementation of GAP accreditation and certification scheme.
II. Continue the implementation of ASEAN Good Aquaculture Practices (GAqP) by harmonising national standards, disseminating practices to producers and developing certification processes	Alignment of national standards and guidelines with ASEAN GAqP.
	Implementation of training programmes for producers in all regions. ¹
	Implementation of GAqP accreditation and certification scheme.
III. Commence the implementation of ASEAN Good Animal Husbandry Practices (GAHP) for Layers and Broilers, with a focus on improving the control and prevention of animal health diseases and zoonoses	Alignment of national standards and regulations with ASEAN GAHP.
	Implementation of training programmes for producers in all regions with commercial poultry and egg production.
IV. Disseminate techniques and technologies to reduce post-harvest losses in crop production, including in food processing	Implementation of training programmes on post-harvest loss prevention techniques.
	Introduction of new technologies not currently widespread amongst smallholder farmers and food processors.
V. Exchange best practices and capacity building in improving water management and water-use efficiency in agriculture	Implementation of institutional capacity building programmes to exchange best practices on modern, efficient and responsible irrigation and drainage service delivery.
VI. Further the development of national food security strategies through evaluating impact of existing policies and sharing best practices	Implementation of capacity building activities on food security.
	Evaluation of impact of existing national food security strategies.
VII. Enhance capacity to diversify sources of food supply, stockpiling and other new possibilities of food sources for food imports	Implementation of food security related capacity building activities for government officials.
	Development of national policies and plans to diversify sources of food supply.
¹ Regions are the first level of administrative division in the respective CLMV countries. In Cambodia, this refers to the provinces and municipalities (n= 25); in Lao PDR this refers to provinces and capital cities (n=18); in Myanmar, this refers to union territories, states and regions (n=15); in Viet Nam this refers to the provinces (n=54).	

Trade Facilitation

■ Metric currently available or easily obtained
■ Metric requiring development

Objectives	Outcome metrics
A. Lower the incidence of trade distorting non-tariff measures	Incidence of non-tariff measures. Data from NTRs in respective countries, with baseline at time of completion of each NTR.
B. Reduce the time and cost of customs and border procedures for export and import	Total time for documentary and border compliance to export and import. Data available annually from World Bank Doing Business Survey.
	Total costs of documentary and border compliance to export and import. Data available annually from World Bank Doing Business Survey.
C. Harmonise or mutually recognise product, conformance, and technical standards	Percent of product lines with standards harmonised. Data from ASEAN Secretariat.
D. Improve market access through stronger participation in the WTO	Total exports of goods and services. Data from ASEANStats.
Actions	Output metrics
I. Build the institutional capacity to identify and classify non-tariff measures into National Trade Repositories, and then reduce their incidence	Completion of National Trade Repositories.
	Establishment of systematic process based on Good Regulatory Practices to identify new non-tariff measures.
II. Complete the development of National Single Windows	Completion of National Single Windows.
	Integration of National Single Windows with ASEAN Single Window.
III. Strengthen the capability to conduct trade facilitation training programmes more systematically and regularly—including for customs	Development of new training curriculum for customs officers and other trade facilitation agencies.
	Delivery of training programmes based on new curriculum to custom officers and other trade facilitation agencies.
IV. Improve implementation of standards and conformance harmonisation measures by embedding Good Regulatory Practices (GRP) and developing conformance assessment capabilities	Implementation of standards capacity building programmes, including training in Good Regulatory Practices.
V. Strengthen capacity to meet the objectives set out in the World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement	Implementation of capacity building programmes for the improvement and harmonisation of legal and regulatory frameworks on trade facilitation.
VI. Build capacity in understanding the legal General Principles underlying the World Trade Organization (WTO) system through technical assistance programmes in training and consultancy, for better understanding of the various processes, e.g. Panel Process, Dispute Settlement Mechanism and WTO Appellate Body Process	Enhanced understanding of legal General Principles underlying the WTO system, in particular areas such as the Panel Process, dispute settlement mechanism and WTO Appellate Body Process.

MSMEs

■ Metric currently available or easily obtained
■ Metric requiring development

Objectives	Outcome metrics
A. Increase access to finance for MSMEs	Percentage of business loans to MSMEs. Data from AMS currently available only in Myanmar and Viet Nam.
	Depth of credit information index, measuring the scope, accessibility, and quality of credit information available. Data available annually from World Bank.
B. Increase human capital development for entrepreneurs – particularly for women and youth	Contribution of MSMEs to employment. Data available from AMS – currently available only in Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam.
	Financial literacy results from international surveys (e.g. Master Card, OECD). Data available annually from Master Card – currently available only in Myanmar and Viet Nam.
C. Reduce the time and cost to start a business	Time required to start a business. Data available annually from start a business World Bank Doing Business Survey.
	Costs (% of income per capita) required to start a business. Data available annually from World Bank Doing Business Survey.
	Number of procedures required to start a business. Data available annually from World Bank Doing Business Survey.
D Enhance growth, market access and internationalisation of MSMEs	Contribution of MSMEs to national Gross Domestic Product.
Actions	Output metrics
I. Support access to finance for MSMEs by, inter alia, establishing and strengthening credit bureaus, and further developing credit guarantee	Implementation of plan to extend credit coverage for MSMEs through credit bureaus.
	Establishment of credit guarantee schemes offering guarantee options specifically designed for MSMEs.
II. Broaden access to financial literacy and productivity training while increasing market awareness for MSMEs – with a focus on women and youth	Establishment of training programmes on financial literacy, market awareness and productivity best practices, with coverage outside training the major cities. ²
III. Increase the capacity of business associations to partner with government in creating a conducive environment for MSMEs and to assist MSMEs to start and sustain their enterprises	Implementation of good governance principles for business associations.
	Establishment of training programmes on research and advocacy for business associations.
IV. Reform the registration process for starting a business by streamlining permits and registration procedures and promoting Good Regulatory Practices	Implementation of training programmes in Good Regulatory Practices for all agencies involved in business registration.
	Development of plans to simplify the business registration process.
V. Provide support for the development of government policies and strategies to help in MSMEs' domestic and international expansion	Development of government policies and strategies that encourage MSMEs' domestic and international expansion.
² Major cities are the capital cities of the respective CLMV countries, with the addition of Yangon in Myanmar and Ho Chi Minh City in Viet Nam.	

Education

■ Metric currently available or easily obtained
■ Metric requiring development

Objectives	Outcome metrics
A. Increase access to basic education (primary and lower secondary)	Out-of-school rates for children of primary and lower secondary school age. Data available from UNESCO Institute of Statistics, though release is irregular.
B. Improve the quality of basic education	Performance in standardised testing (e.g. PISA, SEA-PLM) once implemented. Data available upon participation in standardised testing.
C. Improve the quality of technical and vocational education and training, and higher education	Completion rate of students in TVET and higher education. Data from AMS.
D. Improve English language standards across all levels, through inter alia, increasing access to quality English language instruction in basic education and the public service.	Proportion of primary schools providing regular English instruction by teachers with professional certification in English. Data from AMS.
Actions	Output metrics
I. Study the scale and causes of out-of-school children and assist in furthering the development of alternative approaches to increasing their access to basic education, with a particular focus on disadvantaged and marginalised groups	Collation of research data on scale and causes of out-of-school children.
	Establishment of frameworks for flexible learning strategies and equivalency.
	Establishment of flexible learning strategy programmes in all regions. ¹
II. Develop the capacity necessary to enable participation in international testing programmes, including through training of teachers and provision of education materials	Participation in PISA, SEA-PLM, or other recognised and regular international testing programme.
III. Complete the development of National Qualifications Frameworks (NQFs), and begin undertaking quality assurance activities in TVET and higher education	Completion of national qualifications frameworks.
	Commencement of NQF-based quality assurance activities.
	Referencing of NQF with ASEAN Qualifications Reference Framework.
IV. Develop programmes to train primary school teachers in English language instruction	Inclusion of English language instruction training in pre-service training for new primary school teachers.
	Establishment of programmes to provide English language instruction training for existing primary school teachers.
V. Develop programmes to provide English language training to government officials	Increased number of participants trained under the English courses.
¹ Regions are the first level of administrative division in the respective CLMV countries. In Cambodia, this refers to the provinces and municipalities (n= 25); in Lao PDR this refers to provinces and capital cities (n=18); in Myanmar, this refers to union territories, states and regions (n=15); in Viet Nam this refers to the provinces (n=54).	

Health and Well-Being

■ Metric currently available or easily obtained
■ Metric requiring development

Objectives	Outcome metrics
A. Improve maternal and child health	Infant mortality rate. Data available annually from World Bank.
	Maternal mortality ratio. Data available annually from World Bank.
B. Improve the capacity to monitor, prevent and manage threats from communicable and emerging infectious diseases	World Health Organization's International Health Regulations monitoring framework. Data from self assessment by AMS.
C. Improve food safety	Number of laboratories assessed as proficient under ISO/IES17043-compliant testing schemes. Data from AMS.
Actions	Output metrics
I. Provide training to increase the number and coverage of accredited Skilled Birth Attendants (SBAs)	Implementation of training and accreditation programmes for SBAs in all regions, including rural and remote areas. ¹
II. Develop national core capacities in public health and health security surveillance and response systems as per the World Health Organization's (WHO) International Health Regulations (IHR) monitoring framework	Implementation of capacity building programmes under IHR core capacities.
III. Enhance capacity for testing facilities to improve food safety	Implementation of training programmes and installation of equipment for food testing in all major cities. ²
<p>¹ Regions are the first level of administrative division in the respective CLMV countries. In Cambodia, this refers to the provinces and municipalities (n= 25); in Lao PDR this refers to provinces and capital cities (n=18); in Myanmar, this refers to union territories, states and regions (n=15); in Viet Nam this refers to the provinces (n=54).</p> <p>² Major cities are the capital cities of the respective CLMV countries, with the addition of Yangon in Myanmar and Ho Chi Minh City in Viet Nam.</p>	

Annex C. Guidelines for IAI Projects

Introduction

1. With the aim of narrowing the development gaps among the ASEAN Member States and contributing to ASEAN integration, the IAI Work Plan is the main instrument to promote and pursue equitable economic development and strengthen cooperation in ASEAN. The Work Plan is also the reference document for establishing development cooperation and assistance with ASEAN-6, ASEAN Dialogue Partners and external parties.
2. IAI projects shall take into account the level of development and absorptive capacity of the CLMV countries.
3. The purpose of the Guidelines for IAI Projects is to provide information to project proponents regarding the identification, development and approval of projects related to the IAI Work Plan.

Implementation Procedure

I. Qualification Criteria

4. A project/programme/activity developed as an IAI Project shall meet all of the following criteria:
 - a. Align with the ASEAN Community Blueprints, including relevant ASEAN sectoral work plans where possible, and receive support from the relevant sectoral body¹;
 - b. Support the implementation of the existing IAI Work Plan; and
 - c. Benefit all four or at least two CLMV countries as beneficiaries.
5. The project contributes to capacity building and human resource development, alleviation of poverty and/or the provision of technical assistance, hardware, equipment and facilities.
6. The qualified IAI projects shall obtain agreement of the respective CLMV countries, which are the targeted beneficiaries, and endorsement from the IAI Task Force by ad-referendum or at the IAI Task Force Meeting.
7. Alternative and innovative resource mobilisation of varying levels and approaches to implementation, such as tripartite/triangular cooperation² and projects that begin with one CLMV country and which are extended to other CLMV countries within two years from the date of commencement of the project and before the expiry of the existing IAI Work Plan, can be considered for approval as an IAI project to address the different needs of each CLMV country, provided it meets other qualification criteria outlined in this document.

¹ Should there be no response from the ASEAN Secretariat and relevant sectoral body within the agreed timeframe, the project proposal will be deemed as accepted.

² Cooperation involving three parties: a) CLMV Countries, b) ASEAN-6 country(ies), c) Dialogue Partner(s)/external party(ies).

8. ASEAN-wide projects can be considered as IAI projects if they are designed to meet the specific needs and requirements of CLMV countries as outlined in the IAI Work Plan and extra resources are allocated to benefit CLMV countries.

II. Roles of the ASEAN Secretariat

9. The IAI&NDG Division shall assist in developing and implementing IAI projects, where necessary, in coordination with the relevant desk officers and focal points of the ASEAN Member States, Dialogue Partners and external parties.
10. The IAI&NDG Division shall provide an initial assessment of the project's compliance with the Guidelines for IAI Projects to aid the IAI Task Force in the endorsement process.
11. Status updates on project implementation, resource mobilisation, and overall coordination of the work plan shall be reported at every IAI Task Force meeting.

III. Monitoring and Evaluation

12. During the implementation and upon completion of the project, effective monitoring and evaluation should be undertaken to ensure that the objectives of narrowing the development gap are met and benefits for CLMV countries are also sustained at the national level.

IV. Review and Amendment

13. The IAI Task Force may review and amend the guidelines as appropriate and necessary.



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