



VOICES:

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one vision
one identity
one community

Foreword



Enabling a peaceful and harmonious society for the people of ASEAN to live and thrive in has always been a top priority of the Association. In line with this, ASEAN has been nurturing a sense of community within the region for over the past fifty years. This sense of community has been developed through, among others, people-to-people contacts in the areas of business, tourism, education, culture, as well as the many formal and informal meetings held by government officials and leaders of ASEAN. All of these have helped develop networks of trust, ultimately contributing towards regional peace and security. This in turn, has encouraged economic and social development in our region, which has resulted in a growing middle class and improvement to the daily lives of our people.

In today's interconnected world, it is important to be aware that threats to peace and harmony are complex and compounded by socio-economic root causes. A challenge ASEAN continues to face is the building of an inclusive society, in which all segments feel included and able to reap the benefits of development. Failure to do so can lead to the feeling of being marginalised and lacking a sense of belonging. Poverty and exclusion have causal links with violent extremism, which is being witnessed in many parts of the world.

We are, therefore, cognisant that new approaches are needed to handle these challenges. In this connection, under the 2018 ASEAN Chairmanship of Singapore, ASEAN leaders adopted the *ASEAN Leader's Vision for a Resilient and Innovative ASEAN* and affirmed their commitment in building an ASEAN able to navigate these challenges in a coordinated, integrated and effective manner. Moreover, ASEAN Leaders have also adopted the *ASEAN Declaration on Culture of Prevention for a Peaceful, Inclusive, Resilient, Healthy and Harmonious Society* at the 31st ASEAN Summit in Manila on 13 November 2017. This Declaration is a testament to ASEAN's commitment to fostering an ASEAN Culture of Prevention. A culture that will further empower ASEAN to holistically tackle socio-economic challenges at their root causes.

The ASEAN Culture of Prevention comprises of six thrusts, among them is the respect for diversity, especially among the youth. This thrust is important considering our region's diversity of religions and cultures requires us to be mutually respectful and understanding to one another. The Culture of Prevention also gives attention to the issue of good governance by encouraging initiatives to improve it among the three pillars of the ASEAN Community.

Advancement of technology, has undoubtedly benefited society. Yet it has also brought about many challenges, particularly in the field of information communications technology, including online radicalisation and the spread of fake news. In this regard, the Culture of Prevention helps contribute to the responsible use of technology to face these challenges.

This issue of VOICES presents the Culture of Prevention to the people of ASEAN. A Culture of Prevention that aims to strengthen an ASEAN society that is peaceful, inclusive, resilient, healthy and harmonious.

H.E. Dato Lim Jock Hoi
Secretary-General of ASEAN

Fostering a Culture of Prevention as a Way of Life

By H.E. Vongthep Arthakaivalvatee
Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community

We are living in a rapidly changing world today where the impact of global challenges reverberates at the regional level. To adapt to this new dynamism, ASEAN as a region cannot continue with its business-as-usual approach.

Our region is vulnerable to various threats related to diseases, drugs, crime and human trafficking. Asymmetric threats, including deliberate falsehoods and online radicalisation are emerging challenges. Social malaise including poverty, inequitable access to education and healthcare, are some of the perennial challenges that we need to continue working on.

We are also in a region prone to natural disasters, and this has become more so as a result of climate change. Every year on average, the region faces the brunt of damage in excess of US\$4.4 billion as a consequence of natural disasters. We also cannot overlook our responses to human-induced disasters, and to take concrete and urgent steps to manage environmental degradation.

Without a comprehensive response to these multitude of challenges, the quality of a good life for individuals, vulnerable groups, urban and rural communities would continue to be adversely affected by the fast-changing landscape, especially in this era of the 4th Industrial Revolution.

The headwinds we faced in the region therefore requires us to adopt a new way of thinking, and

a paradigm shift is called for to respond to these developments.

Aware of this need for ASEAN to respond holistically to the multitude of challenges that could hamper sustainable human and social development in our region, the ASEAN Leaders adopted the *Declaration on Culture of Prevention for a Peaceful, Inclusive, Resilient, Healthy and Harmonious Society* at the 31st ASEAN Summit in Manila on 13 November last year.

Why a culture of prevention?

First, we recognise that the failure to prevent may lead to a weakening of the rule of law and the resilience of our peoples, also undermining the regional sense of belonging to *One Community*.

Second, we seek to promote and embed a culture of preventive mindset at all levels and in all aspects so that it becomes part of the socio-cultural DNA of our peoples.

Third, prevention is better than cure. Prevention is more cost-effective, and equally important is that it provides a more sustainable and effective way to address the challenges. As opposed to a downstream approach such as law enforcement and rehabilitation, we seek to go upstream to prevent the social ills from occurring in the first place by understanding and addressing the root causes.



H.E Dato Lim Jock Hoi (right) with H.E. Vongthep Arthakaivalvatee (far left) at the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Ministerial Retreat on Culture of Prevention, Singapore



H.E. Desmond Lee, Minister for Social and Family Development, Singapore at the ASCC Ministerial Retreat on Culture of Prevention, Singapore

Fourth, our collective efforts on promoting a culture of prevention creates the impetus to develop meaningful dialogues with like-minded organisations and individuals to coordinate preventive work that can bring to bear greater impact on the lives of the people.

information about prevention is through education, and to embed it as part of lifelong learning. To this end, we will promote and strengthen existing values-based education as a means of inculcating shared values such as peace, harmony, intercultural understanding, the rule of law, good governance, respect, trust, tolerance, inclusiveness, moderation, social responsibility, and diversity.

We need to actively raise the Culture of Prevention mindshare among the professionals (e.g. educators, justice and health professionals) who being at the frontline of engaging people at risks are well-positioned to embed Culture of Prevention into their work practices. These professionals will serve as an important partner in promoting a preventive mindset among our people, and to make a culture of prevention the way of life.

Raising awareness on the Culture of Prevention would also require us to involve relevant stakeholders. In this regard, I would like to emphasise the important roles of family, civil societies, community organisations and religious groups, as well as the private sector, in supporting and promoting a culture of prevention. It

Prevention itself has to start from empowering the peoples with the right and adequate information. One important and strategic way of disseminating information about prevention is through education, and to embed it as part of lifelong learning.

What are we preventing?

The Culture of Prevention (CoP) encapsulates 6 key thrusts, namely, (i) promoting a culture of peace and intercultural understanding; (ii) promoting a culture of respect for all; (iii) promoting a culture of good governance at all levels; (iv) promoting a culture of resilience and care for the environment; (v) promoting a culture of healthy lifestyle; and (vi) promoting a culture supporting the values of moderation.

Central to our Culture of Prevention's work is to promote cultural pluralism, gender equality and empowerment, respect for vulnerable groups, responsible citizenship, people's awareness and care for the environment, resiliency among the people as a means to prevent risks of natural and human-induced disasters, mental and physical well-being to ensure active ageing and to prevent dysfunctional habits, as well as a well-informed, digitally literate and discerning citizenry in the face of prevailing deliberate falsehoods.

Prevention itself has to start from empowering the peoples with the right and adequate information. One important and strategic way of disseminating

is important to foster greater public-private-people partnerships to advance the culture of prevention.

At the institutional level, we are adopting a whole-of-ASEAN approach to promote the culture of prevention. We are strengthening our institutional coordination within ASEAN, across the three Community Pillars (namely, ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community, ASEAN Political-Security Community and ASEAN Economic Community). Equally important is to deepen our engagements with dialogue and external partners at the regional level to carry out this important undertaking.

The culture of prevention represents a crucial crossroads for ASEAN.

For the first time, we will see 'prevention' figuring more prominently in our lexicon, and indeed, in all aspects of our work. Our culture of prevention should be regarded as ASEAN's resolve to promote a building-block, innovative approach to foster a new way of working so as to elevate the quality of life of our peoples.

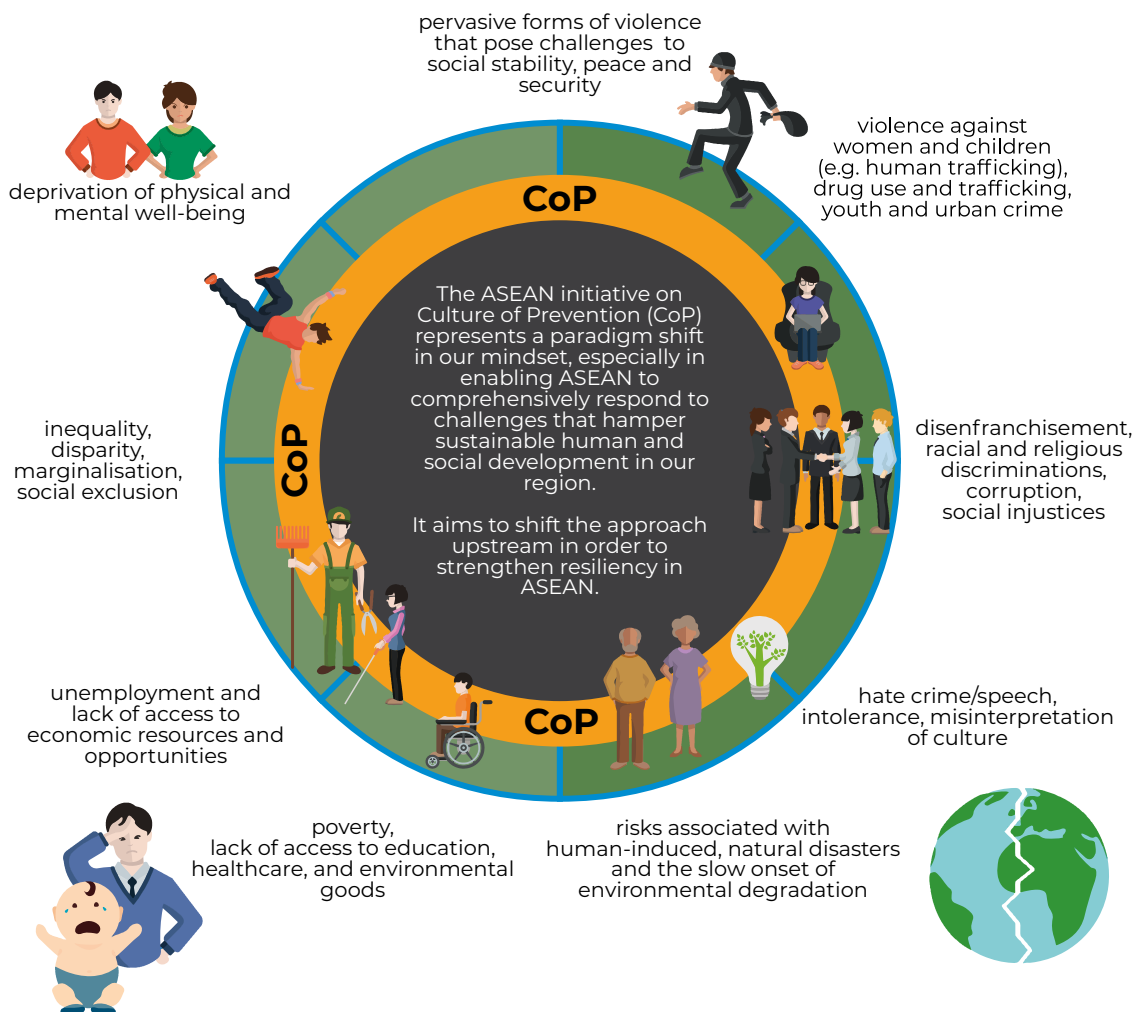
This article was published in the Jakarta Post on 22 May 2018.

Bringing ASEAN to the People

The ASEAN Declaration on Culture of Prevention for a Peaceful, Inclusive, Resilient, Healthy and Harmonious Society represents a paradigm shift in our mindset, enabling ASEAN to comprehensively respond to challenges that hamper sustainable human and social development in our region.



The ASEAN Declaration on Culture of Prevention for a Peaceful, Inclusive, Resilient, Healthy and Harmonious Society was adopted at the 31st ASEAN Summit. It aims to instill peace, intercultural understanding and social responsibility through developing effective preventive policies and initiatives. The Declaration calls for the promotion of six specific cultures which are a culture of peace and intercultural understanding; a culture of respect for all; a culture of good governance at all levels; a culture of resilience and care for the environment; a culture of healthy lifestyle; and a culture supporting the values of moderation. Through various programmes and activities, ASEAN has and continues to engage people in the region in developing a preventive mindset.



Promoting a Culture of Peace and Intercultural Understanding

To promote cultural pluralism, mutual understanding and strengthen the resiliency of community so as to prevent racial, religious distrust and disharmony, intolerance, lack of respect for life and diversity, among others



ASEAN Youth Interfaith Camp

"As agents of change, we are going to champion the flag of peace in the region through constructive dialogues and people to people contact."

Jombang Declaration 2017

Jombang, a city renowned for celebrating Indonesia's multiple faiths, hosted the inaugural ASEAN Youth Interfaith Camp in October 2017. The Camp initiated a global conversation on peace-building through interfaith dialogue among youth in the region. Based on the theme of "Tolerance in Diversity for ASEAN and World Harmony", sessions were organised along the principles of "tolerance", "balance", and "moderate".

Up to 150 youth from 16 countries participated in the camp which was hosted and organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia and Unipdu Jombang. The Camp commenced implementation of the ASEAN Declaration on the Culture of Prevention and was also part of Indonesia's contributions to the 50th anniversary of ASEAN activities.

Throughout the three-day programme, youth participants engaged in discussions on ways and means to encourage religious dialogue to

build mutual understanding and trust among communities globally. Youth participants also sharpened their insights on the challenges of diversity of religious life. As agents of social change and peacekeeping, youths were the focus in discussions. The key output of the Camp was the "Jombang Declaration" which provides recommendations and ideas on interfaith dialogue and the role of religion in achieving world peace.

Symposium on ASEAN Identity

The Symposium on ASEAN Identity: Fostering a Shared Identity Now and Beyond to be held in September 2018 will serve to initiate multi-stakeholder conversation on how to raise awareness and strengthen ASEAN Identity. The Symposium is part of the Culture of Prevention (CoP) initiative, and will be held in partnership with the Republic of Korea (ROK).

A key theme of the Symposium is the role of the arts, media, and humanities, including literature and history, in building, fostering and promoting ASEAN identity. It will gather ASEAN participants in these fields to exchange views on ways forward to develop an ASEAN identity. The Symposium will also gather presenters and participants from ROK to share their experiences in cultural diplomacy, learning from the success



Opening Ceremony at the ASEAN Youth Interfaith Camp 2017, Indonesia

of Hallyu. This could inspire the creation of an ASEAN-Wave to foster a shared and dynamic regional identity.

Recognising the youth as the next generation leaders of ASEAN, the Symposium will also host a youth forum on ASEAN identity. The forum will

bring together young people from the ASEAN Member States and the Republic of Korea to discuss their aspirations for the region and their roles in ASEAN identity building. Korean youths may share their perceptions of ASEAN, and how ASEAN can learn from K-culture in creating a vibrant and shared regional identity.

Promoting a Culture of Respect for All

To promote empowerment and gender equality, respect for vulnerable groups including women, youth, children, the elderly and the disabled, among others



ASEAN HeForShe Campaign

In partnership with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), ASEAN launched the ASEAN HeForShe Campaign in November 2017. The campaign launch, which also commemorated the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women on 25th November 2017 and 16 days of activism, seeks to raise ASEAN mindshare on gender equality by encouraging men and boys as agents of change to promote a culture of respect for women and girls. The HeForShe initiative invites men and boys as partners for women's rights, and also recognises the ways men and boys along with the entire society can benefit from gender equality.



Proportion of women in ASEAN Member States who have experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime range from 6% to 44%.

Source: UNFPA/kNOwVAWdata, Violence Against Women – Regional Snapshot (2017). Available from <http://asiapacific.unfpa.org/en/publications/violence-against-women-regional-snapshot-2017>; Indonesian National Women's Life Experience Survey: Study on Violence Against Women and Girls, 2016; International Violence Against Women Survey, 2009.



The *ASEAN Regional Guidelines on Violence against Women and Girls Data Collection and Use* provides guidance on generating reliable data and evidence to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls. Development of

the guidelines has been a priority as data gaps are frequent, pathways to improved data are not always clear, and the evidence of the impact of VAWG programming is limited. These guidelines will be a step towards improving evidence-based VAWG prevention and response policies and programmes as well as the quality and availability of services, protection, and justice for women and girls who experience violence.

The publication was developed under the guidance of the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC) and the ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW), in collaboration with the ASEAN Secretariat and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women). It was supported by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT).

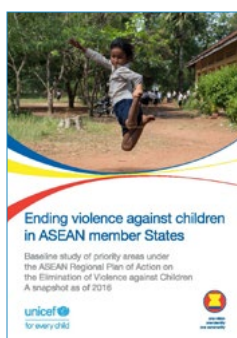
More than 100 guests attended the launch, representing ASEAN Member States, ASEAN sectoral bodies, ASEAN's partners such as Canada and UN Women, youth leaders from around the region, and representatives from the private sector, academe, media, and civil society organisations. The launch of the campaign resonates with the ASEAN Leaders' adoption of the Declaration on Culture of Prevention for a Peaceful, Inclusive, Resilient, Healthy and Harmonious Society. Engaging men and boys in a dialogue on gender equality is a preventive step that would lead to changes in mindsets and behaviours. This in turn would lead to the transformation of social norms and empowerment of women and girls.

The ASEAN HeForShe Campaign will further encourage concerted efforts to mainstream and develop programmatic approach and initiatives in mobilising men and boys in ASEAN's work to promote gender equality in various areas from employment, education, health, politics and identities.

Combating Online Child Sexual Exploitation

The ASEAN region is emerging as a hotspot area for online child sexual exploitation, which is becoming a major form of violence against children. The borderless and pervasive nature of online sexual exploitation of children requires a multi-stakeholder approach covering law enforcement, social welfare, financial regulations, education as well as engagement of media and technology industry players.

ASEAN gathered ASEAN bodies, its partners and civil society organisations for a dialogue to discuss policy options and actions to prevent and combat sexual exploitation of children online. The dialogue identified gaps and challenges at the national and regional levels. This include much needed prevention strategies, strengthening law enforcement and legal and justice reforms. Also needed are enhanced social welfare and victim support, children empowerment and education, regulation through financial transactions and more proactive role of media and technology industries. ASEAN can fulfill a crucial role in tackling online child sexual exploitation through mobilising high-level political commitment and facilitating the harmonisation of laws.



The baseline study on *Ending Violence against Children in ASEAN Member States: A Snapshot of Action as of 2016* provides data on the progress of implementing 12 out of 69 actions in the Regional Plan of Action on Elimination of Violence Against Children. The data indicate that ASEAN Member States have partially achieved the objectives of these 12 priority actions. To accelerate progress, participation is needed from stakeholders, including children in developing national plans of actions to end violence against children.

The publication was developed under the guidance of the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC) with the support of UNICEF.

DO YOU KNOW?



As of 14 August 2015, all ASEAN Member States have ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

The ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children develops policies and programmes to champion the rights of women and children in ASEAN.

Promoting a Culture of Good Governance at All Levels

To promote responsible citizenship, equitable socio-economic development and growth including access to education and employment so as to prevent social ills including poverty, crime, drugs and corruption



Promoting the Paralympic Movement

ASEAN Secretariat held an inaugural ASEAN Seminar on the Promotion of Paralympic Movement towards ASEAN Community 2025 in December 2017. With a theme “Towards an Open and Adaptive Sports Cooperation in ASEAN”, the seminar discussed developments and issues on needs and opportunities of differently-abled athletes, as well as identified innovative initiatives to support development of ASEAN Paralympic athletes for possible replication in the ASEAN context.

The seminar brought together ASEAN Paralympic athletes to share their experiences and achievements in global sporting events. Capacity building for para sports coaches, umpires and other technical officials in preparation for the upcoming 9th ASEAN Para Games 2019 is needed. Seminar participants also recommended the need for collaborative research on various needs of ASEAN para athletes as well as special requirements in organising para sporting events.

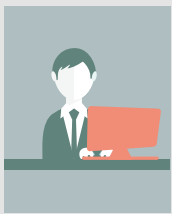
Civil Service Training

Civil service is at the core of good governance. Through the *ASEAN Declaration on the Role of Civil Service as a Catalyst for Achieving the ASEAN Community Vision 2025*, ASEAN Member States agree to promote good governance principles towards resilient, accountable and future-ready government institutions that are capable of addressing new challenges and complexities.

Established in 1981, the ASEAN Cooperation on Civil Service Matters (ACCSM) sets out the goal to build and sustain high-performing, dynamic and citizen-centric civil service for the people of ASEAN. ACCSM has conducted a series of Governance and Strategic Human Resource Programmes over the past three years, and this year will convene a biennial Forum on Good Governance. In addition, ACCSM will conduct a Better Governance Programme on Anti-Corruption in 2019. ACCSM is also developing regional guidelines that will help ASEAN Member States improve their public service delivery standards.



**Doi Tung Development Project,
Creating Inclusive Opportunities for All, Thailand**



SDG: 16.9.1: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

70%-100% of children under 5 in ASEAN Member States have had their births registered with a civil authority.



Promoting a Culture of Resilience and Care for the Environment

To promote people's awareness and care for the environment, and to prepare people for emergencies as a means to prevent risks of natural, human-induced disasters and environmental degradation



Students drawing a school risk assessment map, Cambodia



Comprehensive School Safety Practices in ASEAN

The ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative (ASSI), initiated in 2014, promotes a comprehensive approach for school safety in the region during times of disasters. ASSI's main goal is strengthening advocacy for school safety initiatives in the ASEAN region. Emphasis is placed on improving national capacities through inter-agency collaborations.

Regional Training Workshops on Safe Learning Facilities and School Disaster Management held in Bangkok and Manila in early 2018 brought together key government officials from the Ministry of Education and National Disaster Management Offices. The workshop showcased innovative approaches to school safety programming from Lao PDR and the Philippines in implementing digital-based data collection for school safety mapping for possible replication

in other ASEAN Member States. Digital-based assessment tools have made it easier for district government officials to search, retrieve and collate relevant information for strategic planning, and enhanced school management and teachers' understanding of the problems and vulnerabilities a particular school faces.

Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

ASEAN is facing increased climate-induced disasters such as storms, floods, landslides and droughts. As such, there is a need to mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) strategies in regional and national policies and accelerate investments in DRR-CCA.

With the support of the Japan International Cooperation Agency, the ASEAN Committee on

Disaster Management (ACDM) Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation implemented the *Project for Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration* from September 2016 to February 2017. The project assessed the situation on selected water-related disasters based on an assessment framework focusing on institutional and policy development, risk assessment, planning and implementation, and capacity building.

The project included holding national workshops in Myanmar, the Philippines and Viet Nam to identify good practices. Lessons from Philippines include setting-up national funds for CCA activities through the People's Survival Fund and a climate change expenditure tagging system. Cyclone shelters and coastal dykes for storm risk management have been constructed in Ayeyarwady Delta Myanmar and Mekong Delta Viet Nam. A legalized payment for forest environmental services and an integrated operation of hydroelectric reservoirs to reduce flood risks have been instituted in Viet Nam.

Peatlands Fires and Transboundary Haze in ASEAN

ASEAN faces the persistent challenge of transboundary haze pollution. As a step towards addressing this issue which affects many countries, ASEAN Member States signed the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution in 2002. This Agreement is the world's

first regional arrangement that binds a group of contiguous states to tackle transboundary haze pollution resulting from land and forest fires. It is considered a global role model for the tackling of transboundary issues.

Transboundary haze pollution arising from peatland fires is an issue of regional importance. Peatland fires threaten natural resources and ecological functions of peatlands as well as the socioeconomic structure of settlements in the region and negatively impacts human health. Peatlands are a significant natural terrestrial carbon store which is essential to global efforts in combatting climate change. Significant achievements have been made through local, national and regional activities under the 5-year ASEAN Peatland Forests Project (APFP) and Sustainable Management of Peatland Forests in Southeast Asia (SEApeat Project). These projects focused on capacity building, fire prevention, and sustainable management of peatlands in the region. This has led to more engagements from local communities and the private sector on sustainable peatland management.

Although good progress has been made at the local, national and regional level, recent large scale transboundary haze events have indicated that efforts need to be further enhanced. Natural resources including peatland areas need to be managed in a more sustainable manner. Efforts in tackling transboundary haze pollution



Mangrove Planting at the East Asia Summit Ambassadors Meeting, Indonesia

should shift from “reactive” to more “proactive” preventive acts. Preventive act means efforts should prioritise addressing the root cause of transboundary haze pollution. This can be achieved through the full implementation of the ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy 2006-2020 together with the Roadmap on ASEAN Cooperation towards Transboundary Haze Pollution Control with Means of Implementation.

Addressing Marine Debris/Litters in ASEAN

Marine litter/debris pollution especially plastics and micro-plastics is increasingly becoming a global concern as it poses serious threats to the health of the world's oceans, marine biodiversity and the environment. ASEAN's coastline of 173,000 km includes 35 percent of the world's mangrove forests and about 30 percent of the world's coral reefs. It provides vital ecosystem services for climate regulation and is a source of livelihood for coastal communities, which are under threat due to marine debris.

Coastal and marine environment is a top priority for ASEAN. The ASEAN Working Group on

Coastal and Marine Environment (AWGCME) coordinates and oversees coastal and marine-related initiatives at the regional level, with emphasis on marine ecosystems and species conservation, oil spill reduction and coastal management.

Thailand hosted the ASEAN Conference on Reducing Marine Debris in ASEAN Region from 22-23 November 2017. The conference provided a platform for various stakeholders to exchange information and views on the issue of marine debris in the region and to explore potential solutions. Recognizing the transboundary nature of marine debris, the Conference recommended several regional programmes and activities which include Policy Support and Strengthening; Capacity Building; Education, Research and Innovation; Private Sector Engagement; and Public Awareness and Outreach.

Several activities are being planned, which include a Regional Workshop on Managing Packaging Waste and the Our Ocean Conference which will be hosted by Indonesia in Bali in October 2018.

Promoting a Culture of Healthy Lifestyle

To promote a healthy lifestyle so as to prevent mental and physical illness and diseases as well as dysfunctional habits



Addressing Noncommunicable Diseases

Focusing on the theme of “Working Together towards an Enabling Environment for a Healthy Lifestyle in the ASEAN Region”, and responding to the need for a greater multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder and local community engagement, an ASEAN Conference on Noncommunicable Diseases was held in October 2017 in the Philippines. This Conference provided a platform to present the situation of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) in the region and its specific socio-cultural, political-security and economic implications; share good practices and managing NCDs and their associated health risks; and showcase the cost-effective interventions for NCDs. This also reiterated the pivotal roles of leadership, communication, economics and evidence-based interventions in sustaining the fight against NCDs.

The Conference, which followed similar events hosted by the Philippines and Indonesia in 2013 and 2015, respectively, also discussed in-depth the experiences of ASEAN Member States and partners related to fiscal and regulatory measures, information and advocacy, and service delivery, which highlight the need for multi-pronged approach in addressing noncommunicable diseases such as diabetes, cancer and cardiovascular diseases. There were exchanges also in experiences in the reduction of tobacco and alcohol consumption, injury prevention, occupational health, mental health, healthy and active ageing, and good nutrition and healthy diet, which are health priorities of the ASEAN health sector in promoting healthy lifestyle.



Occupational Safety and Health

ASEAN recognizes that occupational safety and health (OSH) is an integral part of a country's development and that every worker has the right to a safe and healthy working environment. The ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting (ALMM) is committed in taking a more action-oriented approach to raise OSH standards and address emerging risks and hazards. The ASEAN-Occupational Safety and Health Network, or ASEAN-OSHNET, established nearly twenty years ago consolidated regional efforts towards enhanced OSH capacities and standards and strengthened labour inspection across ASEAN Member States.

As the private sector plays a crucial role in promoting safe and healthy workplaces in ASEAN, the biennial ASEAN-OSHNET Awards was initiated two years ago to recognise their excellent achievements. The 1st ASEAN OSHNET Awards held in April 2016 in Viet Nam recognised fourteen companies from eight ASEAN Member States. This year, the 2nd ASEAN OSHNET Awards recognised 19 companies from all ASEAN Member States at the ceremony held in April 2018 in Cambodia. There are two categories of Excellence Awards for companies with good

OSH management systems and performances, and Best Practice Awards for Small and Medium Enterprises with good OSH practices.

Acknowledging that all work-related injuries and illness are preventable with better awareness and greater involvement of business leaders, the Awards supports the promotion of a culture of prevention in ASEAN. In the long run, the ASEAN OSHNET Award is expected to contribute to ASEAN's attractiveness for foreign investment and building a healthy society.

ASEAN Cities Getting to Zeros



The ASEAN Cities Getting to Zeros (G2Z) initiative seeks to achieve zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination and zero AIDS related deaths in the ASEAN region. This flagship initiative was launched in 2011 and involves eight ASEAN Member States. Implementation of the project has expanded from 13 pilot cities to more than 50 cities / areas in eight ASEAN Member States. This project localizes and documents the implementation of the *ASEAN Declaration of Commitment: Getting to Zero New HIV Infections, Zero Discrimination, Zero AIDS-Related Deaths*, in community-based efforts. ASEAN Member States have made substantial effort in scaling up and sustaining the implementation of effective prevention, treatment and care services. With the ultimate goal of "To End AIDS in ASEAN", ASEAN is working towards improving the "90-90-90" cascade, with 90 percent of people with HIV being aware of their status, 90 percent of those diagnosed receive ART and 90 percent of those on treatment have viral suppression. ASEAN further strengthened its commitment in achieving this goal through the G2Z project with the recent adoption of the *ASEAN Declaration on Commitment on HIV and AIDS: Fast-Tracking and Sustaining HIV and AIDS Responses to End the AIDS Epidemic by 2030* at the 28th ASEAN Summit in Vientiane, Lao PDR in September 2016. The recently concluded G2Z Regional Consultation Meeting held in April 2018 in Myanmar finalised the proposed plans for Phase 3 of the G2Z.

Promotion of Decent Work



ASEAN provides better work environment through the "Vientiane Declaration on Transition from Informal Employment to Formal Employment towards Decent Work Promotion in ASEAN".

Promoting a Culture Supporting the Values of Moderation

To promote literacy in all aspects and at all levels so as to prevent deliberate falsehoods, exclusivism and extremism

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



Countering Narratives Against Online Radicalisation

With the prevalent use of new and social media, the digital age of the 4th Industrial Revolution (4IR) has presented both opportunities and challenges. While digitalisation has enabled people to have greater access to information at their fingertips, it has also enabled the dissemination of falsehoods including disinformation or fake news that could result in online radicalisation. There have been accounts, for instance, of people being radicalised from watching YouTube videos of groups who have sowed violence in the name of religion. There is thus a need for counter-narratives against these violent extremist views to prevent online radicalisation from taking root in the first place. Also in place is to promote media literacy and cyber wellness. The development of multimedia materials with counter-narrative content is seen as an effective way to bring focus to the values of moderation and acceptance of the diversity of our present world. The media and its messages should be as engaging and persuasive so as to capture the hearts and minds of young people who could fall prey to violent extremism and exclusivism.

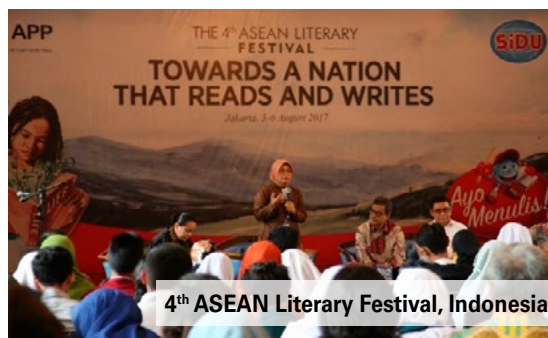
This proposed workshop will bring together media experts and relevant stakeholders to exchange views on how to develop counter-narratives as part of the broader conversation against online radicalisation. Given the prevalent usage of social media especially by the youths in the region, the proposed workshop could also look at engaging young people to develop counter-narratives through different creative mediums such as blogs, vlogs, Instagram-poetry among others.



ASEAN Film Awards, Viet Nam



ASEAN Puppet Festival, Thailand



4th ASEAN Literary Festival, Indonesia

DO YOU KNOW?



ASEAN has 38 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, of which 24 are cultural sites. The Vientiane Declaration on Reinforcing Cultural Heritage Cooperation in ASEAN aims to protect, preserve and promote our cultural heritage for the next generations.

One of the ways of raising awareness on the shared cultural heritage of the peoples in the region is to provide access to digitised museum collections, which is an ongoing ASEAN initiative. By doing so, it is hoped that ASEAN citizens will have a better appreciation for the diversity of the region's cultures as well as the common cultural expressions that bind its peoples.

The ASCC Blueprint and UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Promoting Complementarities

ASEAN and the UN are striving to improve the lives of the people of through ASEAN Vision 2025 and the Sustainable Development Goals.



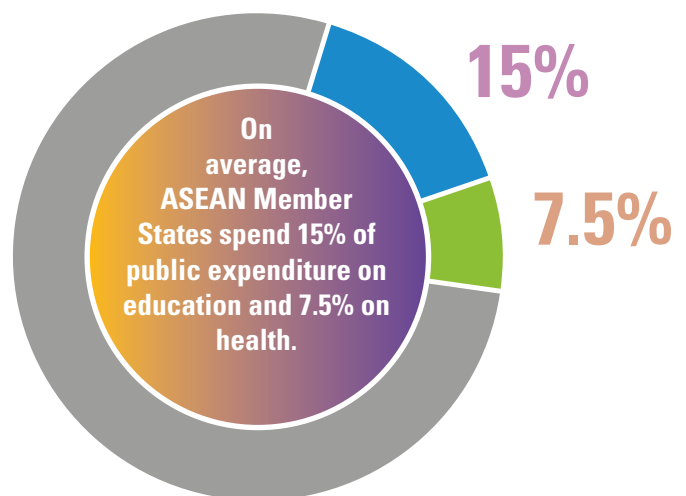
ASEAN together with the United Nations have produced two publications on the Sustainable Development Goals in ASEAN.

Financing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in ASEAN: Strengthening Integrated National Financing Frameworks to Deliver the 2030 Agenda focuses on streamlining development financing and strengthening domestic resource mobilisation in ten ASEAN countries in order to finance national development.

Produced in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme, and supported by the PR of China, this publication provides an understanding on the scale and mix of financing in the ASEAN region and the opportunities that can be explored to maximise financing for SDGs. The publication notes that while extreme poverty has fallen across the region from 17% in 2005 to 7% in 2013, many of the working poor remain vulnerable to falling back in to poverty. An estimated 36 million people in the region still live below the international poverty line, with almost 90 percent of these people live in Indonesia or the Philippines. It remains important for ASEAN as a region, and Member States in their national capacity, to identify how to finance poverty eradication programs in order to realise the SDGs and ASEAN Vision 2025.

Complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: A Framework for Action identifies five focus areas and recommends seven “flagship initiatives” that would support countries in achieving the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the Sustainable Development Goals. The five areas identified include poverty eradication, infrastructure and connectivity, sustainable management of natural resources, sustainable consumption and production and resilience.

The seven specific initiatives identified include an initiative for improving nutrition and reducing stunting; an ASEAN Council for Sustainable Infrastructure; an ASEAN Resources Panel to provide scientific advice and develop a policy framework on sustainable resource management; an initiative for greening small and medium enterprises in the region; an ASEAN Risk Transfer Mechanism to lessen the financial burden of disasters to countries; an ASEAN Centre for Sustainable Development Studies and Dialogue; and an ASEAN Programme for Knowledge and Outreach on Complementarities.



Source: ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System, 2017

Culture of Prevention (CoP) Partnership Conference, 23 May 2018, Jakarta, Indonesia

The conference brought together ASEAN Dialogue, Sectoral and External Partners, ASCC sectoral bodies and the ASEAN Secretariat to discuss potential partnerships in advancing the culture of prevention.

Key stakeholders were briefed on the importance of a systematic, multi-sectoral approach and inter-pillar coordination across the 3 ASEAN Community Pillars to advance the culture of prevention. Specifically, the ASEAN Secretariat briefed on the CoP programmatic approach that comprises multi-aspects, multi-year, and multi-stakeholders to promote the 6 key thrusts and embed a culture of prevention in the region.

Conference participants expressed their support for the CoP initiative, and proposed potential areas of partnerships to advance the culture of prevention.

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

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