

ASEAN Framework Action Plan on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication 2021-2025



one vision
one identity
one community



**ASEAN Framework Action Plan on Rural
Development and Poverty Eradication
2021-2025**

The ASEAN Secretariat
Jakarta

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ASEAN FRAMEWORK ACTION PLAN ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ERADICATION 2021-2025

I. Overview

A. Introduction

1. Sustainable rural development is vital to the economic, social and environmental viability of nations, the same way that it is essential for poverty eradication as global poverty is overwhelmingly rural (UN, 2020). Experiences have shown that national and global poverty reduction targets will not be met unless poverty in rural areas is reduced. Southeast Asia's strategic importance and great potential as a global development contributor cannot be over emphasised, and yet the region faces serious rural developmental challenges and high incidence of rural poverty. There is thus a need to review the region's approaches to rural development.
2. The ASEAN region supplies over 50 percent of the world's food and yet it houses a third of the world's poor. It is home to 668.62 million people (as of 2020) with the third largest labor force, next only to India and China. Rising food prices are bringing the specter of food shortages and under nutrition to millions more of the region's poor now greatly aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic.
3. In Southeast Asia, as of 2015, around 75% of its population are still living in rural areas and largely dependent on agriculture as source of income. Agriculture sector remains to be a significant labor and employment generator and rural economy driver in majority (8 out of 10) of ASEAN Member States (AMS) notwithstanding the increasing contributions of Manufacturing and Service sectors to employment and gross domestic products (GDP) (ASEAN, 2019). According to UN FAO, 74% of the world's food producers are family farmers and living Asia and the Pacific (FAO, 2014). However, these same small-scale

food producers, especially those in the ASEAN region, are threatened with food and livelihood insecurity brought about by changing climate risks, economic shocks, and, land and water grabbing threats (AsiaDHRRA, 2018).

4. These realities confronting rural communities have been exacerbated with the onslaught of the COVID-19 pandemic. With no adequate rural infrastructures for social services such as health and sanitation, and access to communications, among others, rural communities' risks are further worsened. The movement restrictions affecting access to agricultural inputs, processing, marketing, and transporting of agricultural products have also badly hit the rural workers and producers, which are predominantly casual, informal and self-employed. Since most of the rural and agricultural workers do not have access to insurance and other social protection means, they are among those who heavily suffered from income losses (FAO, 2020; ILO 2020).
5. The lockdowns and movement restrictions in the urban areas are also affecting rural communities since many of the urban dwellers are migrating back to rural areas due to loss of jobs and employment. This urban-to-rural migration is overloading the capacities of rural areas, resources and services. But on the other hand, the pandemic has raised the awareness among middle-class consumers in cities and peri-urban communities for safe and nutritious food, and their empathy towards small food producers. The closer the buyers know the suppliers of food, the higher their willingness to pay fairer prices. This presents an opportunity that compels development stakeholders to further invest in and give attention to connecting rural and urban communities to spur inclusive and sustainable development.
6. The pandemic has effectively dramatised the importance and urgency of pushing for interconnectivity of rural-urban communities, where dynamic interactions through people and their activities along the urban, peri-urban and rural areas take place. Rural transformation, which is essential to poverty reduction in the rural areas will happen if balanced territorial development policies and plans are integrated. To

ensure success, the approach requires multi-sectorial, multi-stakeholder, and multi-level governance, information, inclusion and innovation. The involvement of local associations, civil society, and the private sector is a foundation for success.

7. In terms of rural development investments, number and value alone is not the only issue. Rather, it is how well investments are planned, sourced and utilised given varying transformations and governance challenges in the region. Responsible investment in agriculture and food systems is essential for enhancing food security and nutrition and supporting the progressive realisation of the right to adequate food, in the context of national food security. Safeguards have to be put in place to protect small men and women farmers from unfair trading practices, and to ensure that no harm is done to the environment.
8. Within the agriculture and rural space, the rural youth sector is a critical sector that should be recognised for their enormous potential to innovate and adapt digital technologies and consequently yield boundless results in terms of poverty reduction, employment generation, and food and nutrition security. The prospects of greater connectivity between rural and urban areas and of modernisation could serve as incentive for young people to explore economic opportunities in the agriculture sector. Urbanisation, including the rise of secondary cities, are reducing the distance between urban and rural areas and giving rise to greater opportunities in the latter. These changes could offer innovative ways and opportunities for the rural youth to be involved in a more significant way as regards rural development and inclusive rural transformation. Corollary to the above is the importance for the youth to be adaptive which is dependent on their access to education, productive resources, inputs, extension, advisory, and financial services, markets, and inclusion in decision-making.
9. The centrality of equality between women and men, and empowerment of women especially in poorest rural households, in remote areas, or of ethnic minorities is paramount to achieving the SDGs and the promise of “leaving no one behind”. A majority of rural women are engaged in small farms,

forest areas, plantations, small-scale mining, handicrafts, and other related farm and off-farm activities but often times they lack access to productive resources, credit and infrastructure support, technical training, and technological and marketing assistance. There is a need to enhance women's participation and empowerment not only in the agriculture value chain but also as they perform their various roles in their family and community.

B. Background

10. ASEAN's progress on poverty reduction is impressive by any standard. In some twenty years, the region has transformed itself from struggling, with pervasive levels of extreme poverty, to one with moderate poverty levels. The share of people living in extreme poverty (defined as those living on less than one dollar per day) has fallen from one in two, to one in eight persons. But achievements are not uniform: a few countries have seen less rapid reduction than others. Translated into absolute terms, Lao PDR, Indonesia, the Philippines and Cambodia host some 160 million people living on less than two dollars per day. Poverty reduction is also uneven within countries, leaving rural populations and ethnic minorities behind. More so poverty reduction has not resulted in a concomitant reduction in malnutrition, which still affects one in three children in Lao PDR and Cambodia (Report of ASEAN Regional Assessment of MDG and Post 2015 Development Priorities).
11. ASEAN cooperation on rural development and poverty eradication started as far back as 1997 with the adoption of the Ministerial Understanding on ASEAN Cooperation in Rural Development and Poverty Eradication, 23 October 1997. It draws its mandate from the *ASEAN Charter* Article 1 which provides that one of the purposes of ASEAN is to "alleviate poverty and narrow the development gaps within ASEAN through mutual assistance and cooperation." It is also guided by the *ASEAN Community Vision 2025* which envisions an ASEAN Community with strengthened efforts in narrowing the development gaps, including through the Initiative on ASEAN Integration (IAI), and

resolves to consolidate the ASEAN Community by building upon and deepening the integration process to realise a rules-based, people-oriented, people-centered ASEAN Community where the people enjoy higher quality of life and the benefits of community building.

12. ASEAN cooperation on rural development and poverty eradication is further guided by the *ASCC Blueprint 2025*, which aims to establish “an inclusive ASEAN Community” that promotes an improved quality of life and addresses barriers. Also, the *2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development* inspires and informs ASEAN’s efforts at promoting rural development and eradicating poverty particularly through the expression of global consensus on ending poverty in all its form everywhere (SDG1) and ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture (SDG2).
13. ASEAN’s integrated strategy on Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) aims to provide clear, coherent, coordinated narrative on how it aims to progress digital transformation and embrace new technologies by identifying strengths, gaps and priority areas and appropriate institutional mechanisms to set directions and actions. Agriculture is a major focus of its digital economy component. While globally, the agriculture sector continues its fast-paced development in the digital revolution era, many rural communities, especially family farmers, in the region remain disenfranchised and disconnected digitally (FAO, 2019). Though there are opportunities from the digital revolution, these are in proportion to fundamental capabilities in a given location, such as in remote rural areas, that are lacking in physical infrastructure, educational systems, lacking or poor socio-political systems that impede empowerment, and weak public and civil society institutions. Government has important role to ensure that 4IR is sustainable, inclusive and accessible, especially to rural youth and women.
14. ASEAN cooperation on rural development and poverty eradication is overseen by the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (AMRDPE), as supported by the Senior Officials Meeting on Rural Development

and Poverty Eradication (SOMRDPE), which was established in 1997. To translate the regional cooperation to concrete actions, SOMRDPE developed the Framework Action Plan on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication 1999-2004, which was adopted at the Inaugural ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication in October 1997. The subsequent iterations of the work plan covered the periods 2004-2010, 2011-2015, and 2016-2020.

15. Acknowledging that rural development is a vital and crosscutting component of sustainable development in the region, the 16th SOMRDPE approved the development of the ASEAN Master Plan for Rural Development. This proposed Master Plan shall provide a cohesive guiding framework and set common strategic directions for the ASEAN Community pillars, yet differentiated priorities and actions at the sectorial and country levels. The Master Plan will build upon this five-year work plan where the strategic objectives, based on thematic priorities, are aligned with both the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, and where targeted results and action plans are convergent with national realities, and structurally supported to translate the plans into concrete results. The rural development agenda of this work plan goes beyond one sector, thus a cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder process at national and regional level is envisioned to support a participatory development of the Master Plan to foster ownership and ensure sustainability of actions.

II. Development of the Framework Action Plan on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication 2021-2025

16. During the 16th SOMRDPE Meeting held on 4 November 2019 in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, the SOMRDPE Focal Points noted the “Strategy to Develop the Framework Action Plan on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication 2021-2025”. The strategy provides that the process of developing the next five-year work plan would be guided by the following principles: i) the work plan would be strategy-driven, comprehensive and purposive; ii) the process of developing the work plan would be consultative and inclusive; and iii) that the initiatives in the work plan would be integrated and responsive to current issues and emerging trends on promoting and protecting the rights of women and children. The strategy also provides the following approaches in the development of the next five-year work plan: i) coherent, programmatic and results-oriented; ii) streamlined and synergistic; and iii) collaborative and participative.
17. In the same meeting, the SOMRDPE Focal Points noted that the next five-year work plan would need to balance the number of regional initiatives with the quality and impact to the intended beneficiaries. The Meeting likewise noted the need to develop a more robust monitoring and evaluation framework. Other related guidance on the development of the new work plan include the following:
- a) Utilise the recommendations from the *ASEAN Forum on SDGs with National Development Planning Agencies: Accelerating the Implementation of SDGs in ASEAN*, *Senior Officials Conference on Gender Mainstreaming in ASCC*, and the *Gender Mainstreaming Workshop in Rural Development and Poverty Eradication*, to inform the development of the new work plan;
 - b) Utilise recommendations from relevant ASEAN platforms and mechanisms to inform the development of the new work plan such as the following: i) *ASEAN Public-Private-People Partnership Forum on Rural Development*

and Poverty Eradication; ii) ASEAN-China-UNDP SDG Symposium; and iii) ASEAN Regional Forum on SDGs with National Development Planning Agencies: Accelerating the Implementation of SDGs, among others.

- c) Articulate the nexus between rural development and poverty eradication, climate change, and food security; and
 - d) Explore undertaking a study on rural benchmarking on promoting rural innovations, and a programme on student mobility for rural development.
18. Subsequently, a series of activities were undertaken to develop the work plan. This iterative process facilitated a rigorous assessment of the current and emerging socio-economic regional milieu which in turn informed the identification of thematic areas of work where SOMRDPE can add value.
19. On 5 November 2019, the *SOMRDPE Reflection and Visioning Workshop* was also held in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar. The workshop provided a venue for SOMRDPE Focal Points to reflect on and assess the implementation of the current work plan, and discuss the strategic priority areas of work in the next five years. In translating the discussion to concrete initiatives, the SOMRDPE Focal Points discussed the guide to develop the concept notes of the proposed initiatives, the outline of the Framework Action Plan on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication 2021-2025, and the elements of its M&E system and results framework. Through this workshop, the SOMRDPE Focal Points were able to initially identify the core and cross-sectoral/cross-cutting issues that would need to be addressed by the new work plan.
20. To support the development of SOMRDPE's new work plan, the ASEAN Secretariat coordinated with several of ASEAN's partners to mobilise resources. Through the support of AsiaDHRRRA, a Senior Consultant was commissioned to support the process of developing the new work plan. Specifically, a scoping study was undertaken to take stock of the status of rural development vis-à-vis the state of poverty in the ASEAN region. The scoping study then informed the development of a proposed framework to guide the identification of outcomes to be achieved by 2025

through the implementation of the new work plan as well as the thematic areas for regional cooperation.

21. On 10 November 2020, SOMRDPE convened a briefing on the development of the work plan to have a common understanding of the status of progress of developing the work plan 2021-2025 and the direction towards its finalisation. The briefing provided a platform to review the status of on-going projects under the current work plan. The SOMRDPE Focal Points were able to deliberate on the proposed framework to guide the development of the new work plan, including the interlinkage with the development of the master plan on rural development and poverty eradication in ASEAN.
22. On 25 February 2021, SOMRDPE organised a workshop on the results framework of the work plan and the initial list of proposed projects. The workshop provided a venue to reflect on the process of developing and/or identifying proposed regional projects for the work plan. The SOMRDPE Focal Points were able to explore the link of the work plan with the ASEAN masterplan on rural development and poverty eradication, specifically on coordination with various relevant agencies at the national level. Specifically, SOMRDPE reviewed the coherence between the goal, outcomes, and outputs as well as the indicators, and exchanged views on implementation strategies, including coordination at the national level, and resource mobilisation.
23. Between 15-22 March 2021, a series of national consultations were organised in seven (7) ASEAN Member States namely, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. Convened by the SORMDPE Focal Points in partnership with the national network of AsiaDHRRA, the national consultations were attended by a total of 175 participants, with women comprising around 46 percent. In particular, the participants represented national government agencies, civil society organisations (both local and International), farmers organisations, academe, and the private sector. Across all the consultations, there was general agreement in the content of the work plan. The specific recommendations, including the

proposed projects and programmes, have been incorporated in the work plan.

24. On 25 March 2021, the final workshop on the developing the work plan was organised. It provided an opportunity to share information on the outcomes of the national consultations including the specific recommended projects and programmes. The SOMRDPE Focal Points were able to review and validate the proposed regional initiatives, share additional proposals, and indicate any initiatives arising from the previous work plan that would be moved forward in the new work plan.
25. On 26 March 2021, the 17th SOMRDPE Meeting was convened. During the meeting, SOMRDPE adopted in-principle the results framework of the work plan.

FRAMEWORK ACTION PLAN ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ERADICATION 2021-2025 WORK PLAN

26. For planning and implementation of succeeding rural development initiatives and for enhanced relevance, SOMRDPE is ensuring that Rural development in the region shall:
 - a) Include economic, human, protective, political and inclusivity as major components to ensure higher level of success and impact;
 - b) Be consistent with observed changes in the qualitative nature of rural incomes and capitalise on the new opportunities for income formation in rural areas offered by deep changes in the economy, society, and politics; and
 - c) Take stock of the changing scenarios and lessons learnt such as: increasing middle class within economies, assessing investments more in terms of value/potential impact more than number, changing context of development cooperation, associated risks and potential gains (immediate versus long term), bridging regional disparity gap, as the weakest AMS will saddle the region's development if not strengthened, speed up rural transformation - a major precursor of rural development and poverty eradication, ensuring inclusivity with special sectors (women, youth, marginalised group),

and address relative challenges under the pandemic-brought about by the new normal.

27. In the next five years, SOMRDPE intends to contribute to the overall goal of improving the economic and social living conditions of poor people in rural areas and assist poorest groups among the people living in rural areas to benefit from development. To work towards this goal, SOMRDPE has identified five (5) key result areas and five (5) strategic objectives as follows:

Key Result Area	Strategic Objectives
Economic	Fasttrack rural transformation to enable participation in socio-economic opportunities
Human	Ensure access to education, social services and healthcare towards enhanced welfare and healthy lifestyle in rural communities
Protective	Institutionalise disaster preparedness programmes to environment and climate change risks towards resilient communities and households
Political	Good governance, institutionalised mechanisms and process to strengthen convergence of rural development and poverty eradication initiatives
Inclusivity	Institutionalised multi-stakeholder rural development mechanisms especially for rural women and youth participation, and other vulnerable sectors

28. **Diagram 1** below is the visual representation of the results framework that describes how the realisation of the strategic objectives will contribute to achieving the overall goal, and its different features.

29. The strategic objectives have been further translated into specific outcomes in order to concretely describe the results

that SOMRDPE intends to achieve in the next five years through the implementation of this workplan. For each of the outcomes, outputs have been identified that would be implemented throughout the duration of the work plan. These regional initiatives fulfil the mandate of SOMRDPE as the ASEAN sectoral body coordinating regional cooperation on rural development and poverty eradication. These are built on and move forward the gains from implementing SOMRDPE's previous work plan covering the period 2016-2020. These are also informed by strategic policy guidance provided by the ASEAN Leaders, AMRDPE Ministers, and other relevant ASEAN bodies. Such guidance is necessary to ensure the coherence of SOMRDPE's regional work with the broader development agenda of ASEAN, as well as remain responsive and relevant to the current socio-economic milieu of the region. These outputs will be delivered through regional initiatives complemented by actions at the national level, where applicable.

30. A key feature of the current work plan is its explicit congruence with existing and planned implementation of policies, projects and programmes at the national level. Establishing the link between regional initiatives with national actions reinforces policy and programme coherence. The indicative list of complementary national policies, projects and programmes is attached as **ANNEX 2**.
31. The entire work plan is being treated as a living document. While SOMRDPE has adopted and agreed on the work plan's results framework – and has effectively provided the strategic direction of ASEAN's cooperation on rural development and poverty eradication between 2021-2025 – this framework serves as a guide for regional initiatives that may be included in the work plan. At any given time within the five-year period, proposed regional projects that contribute to achieving the agreed upon goal, strategic objectives, and outcomes, may be considered and approved by SOMRDPE for implementation.

Work Plan 2021-2025

Outcome	ASCC Blueprint 2025	Output	Lead	Partner	Timeline
1.1 Institutionalised territorial rural development planning process that strengthens rural-urban linkages and facilitates inclusive rural transformation leading to economic self-sufficiency of rural people	A.2 B.2 C.2 E.1	1.1.1 Regional capacity building on territorial rural development planning and programming (<i>documentation and cross-learning on Territorial Rural Development to deepen understanding, to build skills, to develop training materials and tools</i>)	TBC	AsiaDHRRRA (InDHRRRA, PhiIDHRRRA, VietDHRRRA) IFAD (tbc) EU-ASEAN (tbc) SOM-AMAF (tbc)	
ECONOMIC: Fastrack rural transformation to enable participation in socio-economic opportunities					

Outcome	ASCC Blueprint 2025	Output	Lead	Partner	Timeline
	A.2 C.2 E.1	1.1.2 Piloting of territorial rural development <i>programme (or Area Development Models) that promote people-oriented and integrated approaches, strengthens rural-urban linkages, and facilitate inclusive rural transformation</i>	TBC	AsiaDHRRRA (CamboDHRRRA, InDHRRRA, PhiIDHRRRA, VietDHRRRA) IFAD (tbc), EU- ASEAN (tbc) SOM-AMAF (tbc)	
	A.2 B.2	1.1.3 Regional forum for collaborative development on One Area One Product among ASEAN Member States	Thailand Cambodia Indonesia Lao PDR	AMS	
	B.2.7 B.2.10				

Outcome	ASCC Blueprint 2025	Output	Lead	Partner	Timeline
	B.2 E.1 B.2.6 B.2.7 B.2.10 E.1.8	1.1.4 ASEAN forum on agricultural production development based on circular agricultural model in building a new rural development (Include Special Areas for Agricultural Development (SAAD), an ongoing program of the Department of Agriculture that focuses on sustainable enterprises development, assisting 30 of country's poorest provinces in poverty alleviation, including indigenous people's communities)	Viet Nam Philippines	AsiaDHRRRA (PhilDHRRRA, VietDHRRRA) National stakeholders AsiaDHRRRA FAO (fbc)	
	A.2 B.1 D.1 E.1 A.2.2 B.1.3 D.1.7 E.1.8 E.3.2	1.1.5 Share experiences in developing models of digital transformation and smart new rural construction	Viet Nam	AsiaDHRRRA VietDHRRRA National stakeholders AsiaDHRRRA	

Outcome	ASCC Blueprint 2025	Output	Lead	Partner	Timeline
	B.2 E.1 E.3	1.1.6 Enhancing rural tourism development model associated with conservation and promotion of traditional cultural values	Viet Nam	VietDHRRRA National stakeholders AsiaDHRRRA	
	A.2 B.2 C.3 D.4	1.1.7 ASEAN cross-learning on effective community development and poverty eradication among poor, climate vulnerable, and marginalised small-scale fisherfolk/fishing people towards developing responsive policies and programmes	Viet Nam	VietDHRRRA National stakeholders AsiaDHRRRA	
	A.1 A.2 A.2.1 A.2.3	1.1.8 Transformation and execution of ASEAN policies and the strengthening of institutional coordination and cooperation with sub-national/local authorities	Cambodia	CamboDHRRRA National stakeholders AsiaDHRRRA EU-ASEAN (tbc)	

Outcome	ASCC Blueprint 2025	Output	Lead	Partner	Timeline
	A.2 C.2	1.1.9 Capacity building for the local government organisations (LGOs) on the construction and maintenance of local roads	Thailand		
	A.2.3 C.2.2 C.2.5				
	A.2 B.2	1.1.10 Replicate poverty reduction programmes based on sustainable livelihoods for the poor, ethnic minorities in ASEAN	Viet Nam	VietDHRRRA National stakeholders AsiaDHRRRA	
	A.2.3 B.2.7 B.2.8				
1.2 Enterprises along business services provision are developed, managed cooperatively, have become readily accessible to local communities	B.2 E.1 E.3	1.2.1 Regional showcasing and scaling up of best practices on business services enterprises, on responsible financing and investments, on small-scale infrastructure and border facilities for smallholders in the value chain	TBC	AsiaDHRRRA Asian Farmers' Association-AFA (tbc) AgriCord (tbc)	

Outcome	ASCC Blueprint 2025	Output	Lead	Partner	Timeline
	A.2 B.2 E.1 E.3	1.2.2 ASEAN Forum on Enhancing Rural Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	Cambodia Malaysia	DHRRA Malaysia, CamboDHRRA ISEAS (tbc)	
	B.2 E.1 E.3.1	1.2.3 Strengthen the function of public-private-people partnership in support of pro-poor value chain and market system development (<i>food processing, safety, access to market, financing for farmers and cooperative, and promote food SME, agri-food-Business development service, e-commerce</i>)	Cambodia	CamboDHRRA National stakeholders AsiaDHRRA Grow Asia and Country Partnership Platforms (tbc)	
	B.2 E.3	1.2.4 Increase technical and financial support to community investment plans (CIPs) for youth in small- and medium-enterprise integration	Cambodia	CamboDHRRA National stakeholders AsiaDHRRA FAO (RAI team, tbc) ISEAS (tbc)	

Outcome	ASCC Blueprint 2025	Output	Lead	Partner	Timeline
	B.2 C.2 E.1 E.3	1.2.5 ASEAN Knowledge Sharing on Village Tourism Development	Indonesia		
	C.2 D.1 E.1	1.2.6 Workshop on optimising digital/smart village in revitalising village economy	Indonesia		
	C.2 D.1 E.1	1.2.7 Regional workshop on revitalising village-owned enterprises	Indonesia	AsiaDHRRRA (and DHRRRA members and Peoples' Organisations' and agri-cooperative partners)	

Outcome	ASCC Blueprint 2025	Output	Lead	Partner	Timeline
	B.2 B.3 D.5	1.2.8 Enhancing Rural Entrepreneurship Development for sustainable livelihood	Myanmar		
1.3 Increased development financing and investment for responsive small-scale infrastructures and the harmonisation of border facilities supportive of smallholders' participation in agricultural value chains, (i.e. minimum storage, packaging, trading equipment, market information)	A.1	1.3.1 Localisation and integration of ASEAN Guidelines on Responsible Agriculture Investments principles to rural development planning and programming	Philippines	AsiaDHRRRA (and 6 DHRRRAS rolling out RAI guidelines – CMLV, Indonesia, Phils) Grow Asia (tbc) FAO (tbc)	
	A.2				
	C.2				
	A.2.1 B.3.2 C.2.5	1.3.2 Sustainable Rural Infrastructure Development through community empowerment approach	Myanmar		

Outcome	ASCC Blueprint 2025	Output	Lead	Partner	Timeline
HUMAN: Ensure access to education, social services and healthcare towards enhanced welfare and healthy lifestyle, for vulnerable and marginal groups, in rural communities					
2.1 Mainstreamed programmes to improve access to formal and non-formal education, and technical vocational education and training (TVET), and human resource and capacity development	B.2	2.1.1 Regional scoping and show casing and upscaling of successful innovative local health initiatives in the context of pandemics (<i>local protocols, local emergency set-up, psycho-social and emotional interventions to combat pandemic-caused mental illness, volunteer organising</i>)	TBC		
	B.2.4				
	D.2				
	E.1				
	E.3				
	A.2	2.1.2 Creation of an ASEAN information hub to protect people against COVID-19 and other pandemics <i>responsive to needs of households and local communities</i>	Viet Nam	VietDHRRRA National stakeholders AsiaDHRRRA FAO (tbc)	
	B.1				
	D.1				
	B.2	2.1.3 Regional sharing and exchange on effective agricultural vocational training for rural workers <i>to increase employment and income for the poor</i>	Viet Nam	VietDHRRRA National stakeholders AsiaDHRRRA SEARCA (tbc)	
	E.1				
	E.1.8				

Outcome	ASCC Blueprint 2025	Output	Lead	Partner	Timeline
2.2 Sustainable financing for local social protection mechanisms or systems, building more resilient communities	B.2	2.2.1 Upscaling of sustainable financing of local social protection mechanisms/facilities (<i>savings and credit and collective mutual help systems, with public funds or private investments</i>)	TBC	AsiaDHRRA (and member DHRRA and partner cooperatives)	
	D.5				
	B.2	2.2.2 Regional knowledge sharing and exchange, and capacity building on social protection and community resiliency, and effective local health service delivery	Cambodia	CamboDHRRA National stakeholders AsiaDHRRA FAO (tbc)	
	B.3				
	D.4				
	E.1				
	E.3				
	B.3	2.2.3 Support and matching quick response (contingency) fund particularly for drought and flood	Cambodia	CamboDHRRA National stakeholders AsiaDHRRA	
	D.5				

Outcome	ASCC Blueprint 2025	Output	Lead	Partner	Timeline
2.3 Investment for health service facility infrastructure and service development prioritised and upgraded based on lessons from Covid19 pandemic					

Outcome	ASCC Blueprint 2025	Output	Lead	Partner	Timeline
2.4 Improved access and use by women and youth of ICTs and financing for livelihoods resulting to better employment and income and well-being.	B.2	2.4.1 Documentation, Sharing, and Upscaling of Good practices on Services in Rural Areas, Inclusive of Youth and Women and Minority people (<i>Access to/control of productive resources, financing (e.g. Women Empowerment Fund in Thailand) and ICT for women/youth-led enterprises; services cut across organisational development, policy advocacy, and economic empowerment</i>)	TBC Thailand Malaysia	AsiaDHRRRA AFA (tbc) SEARCA (tbc) ISEAS (tbc)	
	B.2.4 B.2.9 D.1 E.1 E.3				
	B.2.6 E.3.2	2.4.2 Development of youth for small- and medium-enterprises and agriculture cooperatives (<i>improve access to credit and financial services</i>)	Cambodia	CamboDHRRRA National stakeholders AsiaDHRRRA AFA (tbc) AgrICord (tbc)	

Outcome	ASCC Blueprint 2025	Output	Lead	Partner	Timeline
	A.1 A.2 B.2 A.1.2 A.2.3 B.2.1	2.4.3 Promoting models of minority people in hilly and mountainous regions on use of new and advanced techniques in ASEAN in <i>Support of Replication and Mainstreaming</i>	Viet Nam	VietDHRRRA National stakeholders AsiaDHRRRA	

Outcome	ASCC Blueprint 2025	Output	Lead	Partner	Timeline
PROTECTIVE: Institutional disaster preparedness programmes to environment and climate change risks towards resilient communities and households					
3.1 Improved knowledge management system for natural resource management and climate change adaptation and mitigation Climate Smart Farmer and Bio-Circular Green Economy in support of rural development and poverty eradication	D.1	3.1.1 Scoping of existing platforms on natural resource management and climate change to <i>Identify Entry Points for Integrating Grassroots/Community based Knowledge and Experiences (developing and linking community-based registry with government and private sector initiatives)</i>	TBC	AsiaDHRRRA FAO (tbc), GIZ-ASEAN (tbc) ACRN (tbc)	
	D.4				
	E.1				
	E.1.8				
	B.2	3.1.2 Regional forum on village resources management for rural development and poverty eradication	Indonesia	AsiaDHRRRA (InDHRRRA)	
	E.1				
B.3	3.1.3 Developing agricultural insurance to reduce risks in agricultural production for climate change adaptation	Viet Nam	VietDHRRRA National stakeholders IFAD/ADB (tbc)		
D.1					
D.5					

Outcome	ASCC Blueprint 2025		Output	Lead	Partner	Timeline
3.2 Developed advisory services on natural resource management, agro-ecology, disaster risk reduction and climate change accessible to smallholders, local governments, local micro enterprises	D.4	D.4.1	3.2.1 Study the application of agricultural insurance law in the ASEAN region and learning exchange among farmers organisations on their experiences, especially in climate change <i>vulnerable areas</i>	Viet Nam	VietDHRRRA National stakeholders IFAD/ADB (tbc)	
	D.5	D.5.5				
	E.1	E.1.8				
	D.1	D.1.3	3.2.2 Workshop on Sharing of Experiences in Disaster Management at <i>community and rural/poor household levels</i>	Indonesia	AsiaDHRRRA (InDHRRRA, MyanDHRRRA, PhiIDHRRRA) GIZ-ASEAN (tbc)	
	D.4	D.4.2				
	E.1	E.1.8				

Outcome	ASCC Blueprint 2025	Output	Lead	Partner	Timeline
POLITICAL: Good governance, institutionalised mechanisms and process to strengthen convergence of rural development and poverty eradication initiatives					
4.1 Established rural development networks with representation from various rural development sectors (local authorities, rural peoples organisations, cooperatives, including women, youth, people with disabilities, elderly)	A.1	4.1.1 Formation of a rural development network (RDN) at regional, national, and local levels in support of the FAP RDPE 2021-2025 and the ASEAN Rural Development Master Plan (<i>leadership development, knowledge building, multi-stakeholder partnerships, rural development constituency building, resource development and mobilisation</i>)	TBC	AsiaDHRRA (and member DHRRA) and partner rural peoples' organisations) EU-ASEAN (tbc) SOM-AMAF	
	A.2				
	B.1				
	B.1.1				
	A.1 B.2 D.4	4.1.2 Development of an enabling policy environment to strengthen family farming in the ASEAN region	Cambodia Philippines	AsiaDHRRA (CambodDHRRA, PhiIDHRRA, Asian Farmers' Association) National stakeholders FAO (tbc), IFAD (tbc) EU-ASEAN (tbc)	

Outcome	ASCC Blueprint 2025	Output	Lead	Partner	Timeline
4.2 Capacity-building Program on rural development and poverty eradication for leaders and officials of local government, leaders of rural peoples' organisations, leaders and proprietors of local enterprises	A.2 E.1	4.2.1 ASEAN capacity building on constructive engagement for multi-stakeholder policy advocacy and collaboration (<i>cross-generational learning and sharing among leaders from government, CSOs, and private sector</i>)	TBC	AsiaDHRRA (member DHRRA) The Asia Foundation (tbc)	
	A.2.3 B.3.3	4.2.2 Strengthening Participatory Community Leadership for Sustainable Rural Development	Myanmar		

Outcome	ASCC Blueprint 2025	Output	Lead	Partner	Timeline
4.3 ASEAN Awards for good governance of rural development and poverty eradication initiatives and strengthened networking and collaboration among awardees in support of regional rural development and poverty eradication Workplan	A.2 B.2 E.1	4.3.1 Conduct of the biennial ASEAN Leadership Awards on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication	SOMRDPE Chair		
	A.2 B.2 E.1	4.3.2 Formation of a circle of awardees of the ASEAN Leadership Awards on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication to provide support to SOMRDPE at the national and local level	TBC		
	B.2 E.3	4.3.3 Establishment of an ASEAN support and matching fund for selected rural development and poverty eradication projects, especially for and by rural youth (<i>showcasing viability, innovation, impact results, sustainability</i>)	TBC	(AsiaDHRRA as fallback only, if no takers) can support the Concept Development and exploration of potential donors with ASEC and SOM)	

Outcome	ASCC Blueprint 2025	Output	Lead	Partner	Timeline
INCLUSIVITY: Institutionalised multi-stakeholder rural development mechanisms					
5.1 ASEAN's commitments to the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development translated into programmatic actions, including raising awareness and capacity building, integration in rural development and poverty eradication framework action plans at regional and national levels, and localisation through direct pilot programs with vulnerable and marginalised rural communities, through territorial rural development cooperation	B.2	5.1.1 Annual ASEAN-China-UNDP Symposium, with centrality to the rural development agenda	SOMRDPE Chair	China UNDP	
	E.1				
	B.2 E.1	5.1.2 Annual ASEAN Regional Symposium on SDGs with National Development Planning Agencies	SOMRDPE Chair	ACSS National development planning agencies National multi-stakeholders	

Outcome	ASCC Blueprint 2025	Output	Lead	Partner	Timeline
	B.2 B.3 E.1 D.5	5.1.3 Establishment of an ASEAN fund for SDG localisation and community resiliency for vulnerable and marginalised rural communities	TBC	UN-ESCAP, ADB (tbc) AsiaDHRRRA can support the concept development and exploration of potential donors with ASEC and SOM	
	A.2 B.2 E.1	5.1.4 ASEAN Collaborative Forum on Localising 2030 SDGs in the Village Level	Indonesia	AsiaDHRRRA (member DHRRAs, partner RPOs) UNESCAP (tbc)	

Outcome	ASCC Blueprint 2025	Output	Lead	Partner	Timeline
5.2 Voices of women and youth for rural development and poverty eradication are well-heard in ASEAN through active participation in multi-stakeholder mechanisms	B.2	5.2.1 Scoping of regional women's platforms for coordination and consolidated action in support of rural development and poverty eradication in ASEAN	TBC	AsiaDHRRA GIZ-ASEAN (tbc)	
	D.4				
	E.1				
	A.2	5.2.2 Regional cooperation towards promoting gender equity and leadership role of women in family farming	Cambodia	CamboDHRRA, InDHRRA National stakeholders AsiaDHRRA	
	B.2				
	A.2.7	5.2.3 Development of the ASEAN Masterplan on Women's Development	Brunei Darussalam Singapore Viet Nam	AsiaDHRRA (DHRRA members) APWLD (tbc) FAO (tbc)	
	B.2				
	B.2.9				

Outcome	ASCC Blueprint 2025	Output	Lead	Partner	Timeline
5.3 Broadened ASEAN platforms that encourage multi-sector/ multi-stakeholder initiatives, including at the national level	B.2 C.1 E.1	5.3.1 Conduct of the annual ASEAN Public-Private-People Partnership Forum on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication, with themes linked to priority SDG themes	SOMRDPE Chair	AsiaDHRRA Grow Asia (tbc)	
	A.2 B.2 C.1 E.1	5.3.2 Conduct of national rural development and poverty eradication forums in preparation to the annual ASEAN Public-Private-People Partnership Forum on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication	TBC AMS	AsiaDHRRA, (member DHRRA and partner national CSOs)	

Outcome	ASCC Blueprint 2025	Output	Lead	Partner	Timeline
5.4 Improved knowledge management of rural development and poverty eradication initiatives to harness knowledge, promote innovation, and its importance to the agenda for sustainable development and to promote inclusivity	A.1	5.4.1 Development of an ASEAN knowledge bank on rural development and poverty eradication	TBC	AsiaDHRRA Suggestion: AC2SD, IFAD, FAO, SEARCA	
	A.1.1				
	A.2.1				
	B.2	5.4.2 ASEAN Rural Culture Expo in the Framework of ASEAN Identity	Indonesia		
	B.2.7				
	A.2				
B.2					
E.1					
A.2.6					
E.1.8					

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND RESOURCE MOBILISATION

32. The SOMRDPE is composed of senior government officials' in-charge of rural development and poverty eradication in ASEAN Member States as officially designated by their respective ministries. The senior officials nominated by the ASEAN Member States are designated as "SOMRDPE Focal Points". SOMRDPE coordinates, monitors and evaluates the implementation of policies and programmes adopted by the ASEAN Ministers on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (AMRDPE).
33. The SOMRDPE reviews and approves all development cooperation projects and programmes in this work plan, including those that will be proposed within the five-year period. The implementation of these projects is primarily led and coordinated by SOMRPDE Focal Points with the support of the ASEAN Secretariat. In particular, SOMRDPE Focal Points from each ASEAN Member State may lead specific regional projects. Two or more focal points may partner with one another to collaborate on a regional project or programme.
34. The SOMRDPE also coordinates the implementation of cross-sectoral and inter-pillar projects that engage ASEAN sectoral bodies in the ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN Political-Security Community pillars, and other ASEAN bodies and entities. In particular, SOMRDPE fulfills the role of a convening body, for cross-sectoral and inter-pillar projects that falls within its mandate. SOMRDPE supports the implementation of cross-sectoral and inter-pillar projects through the implementation of the work plan and through other means such as direct participation in project implementation and providing technical inputs.
35. In implementing the work plan, SOMRDPE engages a wide-range of partners and stakeholders. The implementation of projects in this work plan, including those that will be included within the five-year period, can be supported and coordinated by an ASEAN partner where appropriate, as approved by SOMRDPE. These partners include, among others, ASEAN entities such

as AsiaDHRRA, ASEAN Dialogue Partners, international organisations such as UN agencies, and other civil society organisations (CSOs), CSOs network and local volunteers, private sector, and stakeholders. A partnership conference may be convened from time to time to facilitate dialogue between SOMRDPE and its partners on the implementation of the work plan.

36. The implementation of projects and programmes at the regional level are complemented by the implementation of policies, projects and programmes at the national level. The linkages between these actions can take the form of sharing good practices, showcasing national action, convening learning exchanges, and mobilising resources for regional initiatives. Further, the implementation of the work plan aims to promote cooperation and beneficiary of ASEAN Center for Sustainable Development Study and Dialogue (ACSDSD) in Thailand. The project and initiation activities of SDGs will support the sustainable poverty alleviation and resilient rural development.
37. To reinforce the links between regional projects and national actions, SOMRDPE Focal Points and stakeholders at the national level are encouraged to engage in partnerships to implement the work plan. Such dialogues can include discussions on national priority actions, strategies, and coordinative mechanism that will allow effective participation, contribution, and accountability for all. Building on the gains from the national consultations on the development of the work plan, country representatives of AsiaDHRRA have been appointed to coordinate the partnership with the SOMRDPE Focal Points to effectively implement the work plan.
38. The SOMRDPE, with the support the ASEAN Secretariat and its partners, is responsible for mobilising and managing the resources required to implement the work plan. These resources include financial and technical resources, as well as other types of support necessary for the work plan's implementation.
39. The SOMRPDE Focal Points may utilise available national budgetary allocation to support the implementation of the work

plan. ASEAN development cooperation funds and other forms of resources may also support the implementation of specific development cooperation project, as approved by SOMRDPE. Also, complementary regional projects of SOMRDPE's partners can also be tapped to support the work plan. A technical project team on the implementation of the work plan can be established to support SOMRDPE and complement the support provided by the ASEAN Secretariat.

MONITORING, EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND LEARNING (MEAL)

40. The SOMRDPE is committed to comprehensive monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning or MEAL. MEAL strategies will be utilised to monitor the implementation of the work plan. Doing so will provide precise numbers and compelling narratives on the state of rural poverty alleviation at the regional, national, and local levels. It will also foster co-ownership and co-production on rural development and poverty eradication knowledge among stakeholders.
41. The SOMRDPE will review the implementation of the work plan annually during their regular meeting. Such an assessment is undertaken in relation to the periodic reporting in ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) and other relevant global development frameworks such as the SDGs. Based on this review, the targets and actions laid out in the work plan may be calibrated in accordance to the results of the regular MEAL report and other changing contexts in the region and in the ASEAN Member States.
42. To effectively measure the progress in implementing the work plan, key performance indicators have been developed for each of the strategic objectives and outcomes. These indicators have taken into consideration regional and global frameworks such as the UN Decade of Family Farming, and clearly reflect targeting of vulnerable and marginalised groups, such as vulnerable fishing communities.

43. The progress achieved in implementing the work plan may be communicated regularly to the annual ASEAN Public-Private-People Partnership Forum on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication. A mid-term review and terminal evaluation of the work plan may be undertaken to facilitate any necessary adjustments.
44. A regional technical working group on MEAL may be established to implement an iterative approach to progress tracking and reporting. The working group is a cross-sectoral, cross-pillar committee convened as a primary mechanism for tracking, documenting, reporting, and popularising the progress of the agenda contained in this action plan. This will ensure a comprehensive performance tracking contributing to effective, cost-efficient, and relevant planning and implementation. The creation of this group also aims to increase collaboration among ASEAN Member States, the ASEAN Community pillars, ASEAN sectoral bodies, and other relevant working groups involved in implementing this work plan through regular sharing of information, reports, and other results.

ANNEX 1

Relevant Strategic Measures of the ASCC Blueprint 2025

A.1 Engaged Stakeholders in ASEAN processes

- A.1.1 Institutionalise ASEAN policies on relevant stakeholders' consultations and engagement in the work of ASEAN Organs and Bodies including policy making initiatives, integration of impact assessment into policy development, programme development, implementation and monitoring, among others
- A.1.2 Promote partnership frameworks and guidelines in engaging the stakeholders for the effective implementation of ASEAN initiatives and promotion of public awareness of ASCC programmes and accomplishments

A.2 Empowered People and Strengthened Institutions

- A.2.1 Increase competencies and resilience of relevant stakeholders with advanced technological and managerial skills so as to improve institutional capacity to address current challenges and emerging trends, such as disasters, pandemics and climate change
- A.2.2 Harness the use of information and communication technologies across different age groups as a means to connect with the regional and global community
- A.2.3 Promote participation of local governments/authorities, provinces, townships, municipalities and cities through the central government in the development of ASEAN capacity building programmes that benefit their respective communities
- A.2.5 Strengthen civil service through effective capacity building, human resource development and collaboration programmes among ASEAN Member States
- A.2.6 Promote ASEAN awareness among government officials, students, children, youths and all stakeholders as part of building ASEAN identity
- A.2.7 Work towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls

B.1 Reducing Barriers

- B.1.1 Reduce inequality and promote equitable access to social protection and enjoyment of human rights by all and participation in societies, such as developing and implementing frameworks, guidelines and mechanisms for elimination of all forms of discrimination, violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect
- B.1.3 Provide regional mechanisms to promote access to information and communication technologies for all

B.2 Equitable Access for All

- B.2.1 Enhance regional platforms to promote equitable opportunities, participation and effective engagement of women, children, youths, the elderly/older persons, persons with disabilities, people living in remote and border areas, and vulnerable groups in the development and implementation of ASEAN policies and programmes
- B.2.3 Enhance effectiveness of the implementation of strategies and programmes under ASCC and promote their harmonisation with those of ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) and AEC, particularly in the areas of social protection, universal health coverage, food safety, poverty eradication, employment and decent work, and trafficking in persons
- B.2.4 Provide mechanisms and enhance institutional capacity to promote greater access to basic social services for all, such as health services and education including early childhood education and vocational education, skills training, and promotion of skills recognition
- B.2.6 Promote human capital development, economic self-reliance and sustainable livelihood, especially among the poor, through access to education, employment opportunities, entrepreneurship and microfinance
- B.2.7 Promote continuous efforts toward multi-dimensional poverty eradication through multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder and community-based Approaches

- B.2.8 Build an enabling environment to provide the unemployed, poor and other marginalised groups equitable access to resources, opportunities, and safeguard measures to prevent them from falling under the negative influence of violent extremism and threats
- B.2.9 Ensure inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels with special attention to the needs of those in disadvantaged situations, including ethnic minority groups, children, youths, women, persons with disabilities, and the elderly/older persons
- B.2.10 Promote inclusive growth through appropriate measures at the national level to ensure that the poor and vulnerable have equitable access to economic and other opportunities

B.3 Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

- B.3.2 Promote sustainable financing mechanism for social protection, particularly universal health coverage, early childhood care and development, financial risk protection for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, and social pension, through strategic partnerships with private sector and other relevant stakeholders

C.1 Conservation and Sustainable Management of Biodiversity and Natural Resources

- C.1.8 Strengthen global and regional partnerships and support the implementation of relevant international agreements and frameworks

C.2 Environmentally Sustainable Cities

- C.2.2 Strengthen the capacity of national and local institutions to implement strategies and programmes towards liveable cities
- C.2.5 Strengthen positive economic, social and environmental linkages among urban, peri-urban and rural areas

C.3 Sustainable Climate

- C.3.1 Strengthen human and institutional capacity in implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation, especially on vulnerable and marginalised communities

D.1 A Disaster Resilient ASEAN that is able to Anticipate, Respond, Cope, Adapt, and Build Back Better, Smarter, and Faster

- D.1.2 Promote regional standards, including methodologies and tools to assess, record, calculate the disaster losses and damages, and share non-sensitive data and create common information system, to enhance interoperability, ensure unity of action, and strengthen resilience
- D.1.3 Promote local communities' resilience by integrating principles of resilience in risk reduction, preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation measures
- D.1.4 Promote policy coherence and interlinkages, and synergise initiatives on disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and mitigation, humanitarian actions and sustainable development
- D.1.7 Enhance capacity, technology and community resilience to the impact of unexploded ordnance on the livelihood of people, especially the vulnerable groups in rural areas

D.2 A Safer ASEAN that is able to Respond to all Health-related Hazards including Biological, Chemical, and Radiological-nuclear, and Emerging Threats

- D.2.3 Enhance institutional and human capacities and approaches to support the effective implementation of policies, strategies and programmes in preparing and responding to all health-related hazards and emerging threats

D.4 Strengthened Social Protection for Women, Children, Youths, the Elderly/Older Persons, Persons with Disabilities, Ethnic Minority Groups, Migrant Workers, Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups, and People Living in At-risk Areas, including People Living in Remote and Border Areas and Climate Sensitive Areas, to Reduce Vulnerabilities in Times of Climate Change-related Crises, Disasters and other Environmental Changes

- D.4.1 Encourage risk and vulnerability assessments and other scientific and evidence-based measures for policies and plans to ensure targeted response measures

- D.4.2 Establish platforms to empower people living in at-risk areas to become resilient by reducing their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

D.5 Enhanced and Optimised Financing Systems, Food, Water, Energy Availability, and other Social Safety Nets in Times of Crises by making Resources more Available, Accessible, Affordable and Sustainable

- D.5.5 Explore the possibility of establishing financial and insurance mechanisms and strategies for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation

E.1 Towards an Open and Adaptive ASEAN

- E.1.8 Provide opportunities for relevant stakeholders for knowledge sharing, which include exchange of best practices and studies

E.3 Engender a Culture of Entrepreneurship in ASEAN

- E.3.1 Strengthen the supportive environment for socially and environmentally responsible entrepreneurship, such as mentoring, providing seed money, venture and crowd funding, and marketing support
- E.3.2 Promote and nurture creative and inclusive social entrepreneurship for youths, persons with disabilities, women and vulnerable and marginalised groups
- E.3.3 Encourage institutional and technical innovations in the provision of social services and health care

ANNEX 2

Complementary National Policies, Programmes and Actions (as of April 2021)

Outcome	Regional	Complementary national policies, programmes, and actions
ECONOMIC: Fastrack rural transformation to enable participation in socio-economic opportunities		
<p>1.1 Institutionalised territorial rural development planning process that strengthens rural-urban linkages and facilitates inclusive rural transformation leading to economic self-sufficiency of rural people</p>	<p>1.1.1. Regional capacity building on territorial rural development planning and programming (<i>documentation and cross-learning on Territorial Rural Development to deepen understanding, to build skills, to develop training materials and tools</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of linkage and efficiency improvement of area development plans at district, sub-district and village levels (THA) • Identify Complementation with Lao Poverty Reduction Plan 2021-2025 (LAO)
	<p>1.1.2. Piloting of territorial rural development programme (or Area Development Models) that promote people-oriented and integrated approaches, strengthens rural-urban linkages, and facilitate inclusive rural transformation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project management of encroached public land utilisation for poverty eradication and rural development (THA) • The 90-days quick-win campaign on growing vegetables to strengthen food security (THA)

Outcome	Regional	Complementary national policies, programmes, and actions
	<p>1.1.3. Regional forum for collaborative development on One Area One Product among ASEAN Member States</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen policy mechanism to promote and strengthen family farming (social innovations, contributing to territorial development and food systems that safeguard biodiversity, environment and culture, establishing family and community enterprises (CAM) • Included in the Group and Farmer Decrees, No 606/Gov, on date 26.11.2020 (specific project to be identified) (LAO) • Village Economic Development Integrated Project (Projek Bersepadu Pembangunan Ekonomi Kampung – PROSPEK) (MYS) • Rural Business Outlet (RBO@KPLB) (MYS)

Outcome	Regional	Complementary national policies, programmes, and actions
	<p>1.1.4. ASEAN forum on agricultural production development based on circular agricultural model in building a new rural development (<i>Include Special Areas for Agricultural Development (SAAD), an ongoing program of the Department of Agriculture that focuses on sustainable enterprises development, assisting 30 of country's poorest provinces in poverty alleviation, including indigenous people's communities</i>)</p> <p>1.1.5. Share experiences in developing models of digital transformation and smart new rural construction</p> <p>1.1.6. Enhancing rural tourism development model associated with conservation and promotion of traditional cultural values</p> <p>1.1.7. ASEAN cross-learning on effective community development and poverty eradication among poor, climate vulnerable, and marginalised small-scale fisherfolk/fishing people, small scale farmer towards developing responsive policies and programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and Consolidate all Rural Development Policies and Plans Towards Coherence and Impact (CAM) • Integration and mainstreaming of the UN Decade for Family Farming in the rural development planning/programming (PHL)

Outcome	Regional	Complementary national policies, programmes, and actions
<p>1.2 Enterprises along business services provision are developed, managed cooperatively, have become readily accessible to local communities</p>	<p>1.1.8. Transformation and execution of ASEAN policies and the strengthening of institutional coordination and cooperation with sub-national/local authorities</p>	
	<p>1.1.9. Capacity building for the local government organisations (LGOs) on the construction and maintenance of local roads</p>	
	<p>1.1.10. Replicate poverty reduction programmes based on sustainable livelihoods for the poor, ethnic minorities in ASEAN</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable livelihood models for the poor, ethnic minorities under the credit support mechanism, capacity building for the poor for sustainable agricultural production (VN)
<p>1.2 Enterprises along business services provision are developed, managed cooperatively, have become readily accessible to local communities</p>	<p>1.2.1. Regional showcasing and scaling up of best practices on business services enterprises, on responsible financing and investments, on small-scale infrastructure and border facilities for smallholders in the value chain</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desa Lestari (21st Century Village) Programme (MYS) • The Project of Upgrading of Route Standards (THA) • Improve rural infrastructure development for delivering agriculture commodities to markets (CAM)

Outcome	Regional	Complementary national policies, programmes, and actions
	<p>1.2.2. ASEAN Forum on Enhancing Rural Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct small scale irrigation (e.g. canals, dam/dike, bride) (CAM) • Construct rural infrastructure for health and sanitation (pond, well, small scale water supply system for communities, basin, large jar, water filter, toilet/latrine) (CAM) • Responsive Credit Services and Skills Development To Support Handicraft Making, and Small and Medium Enterprises (CAM)
	<p>1.2.3 Strengthen the function of public-private-partnership in support of pro-poor value chain and market system development (<i>food processing, safety, access to market, financing for farmers and cooperative, and promote food SME, agri-food-Business development service, e-commerce</i>)</p>	
	<p>1.2.4 Increase technical and financial support to community investment plans (CIPs) for youth in small- and medium-enterprise integration</p>	

Outcome	Regional	Complementary national policies, programmes, and actions	
<p>1.3 Increased development financing and investment for responsive small-scale infrastructures and the harmonisation of border facilities supportive of smallholders' participation in agricultural value chains, (i.e. minimum storage, packaging, trading equipment, market information)</p>	<p>1.2.5 ASEAN Knowledge Sharing on Village Tourism Development</p>		
	<p>1.2.6. Workshop on optimising digital/smart village in revitalising village economy</p>		
	<p>1.2.7. Regional workshop on revitalising village-owned enterprises</p>		
	<p>1.2.8 Enhancing Rural Entrepreneurship Development for sustainable livelihood</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing Rural Entrepreneurship Development for sustainable livelihood (MMRF) 	
	<p>1.3 Increased development financing and investment for responsive small-scale infrastructures and the harmonisation of border facilities supportive of smallholders' participation in agricultural value chains, (i.e. minimum storage, packaging, trading equipment, market information)</p>	<p>1.3.1 Localisation and integration of ASEAN Guidelines on Responsible Agriculture Investments principles to rural development planning and programming</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Public-Private-People Partnership (4P) for Indonesia's Sustainable Agriculture (IDN) • Included in the Cooperative and Fundraising Plan (specific project to be identified) (LAO)
		<p>1.3.2 Sustainable Rural Infrastructure Development through community empowerment approach</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Rural Infrastructure Development through community empowerment approach (MMRF)

Outcome	Regional	Complementary national policies, programmes, and actions
<p>HUMAN: Ensure access to education, social services and healthcare towards enhanced welfare and healthy lifestyle, for vulnerable and marginal groups, in rural communities</p> <p>2.1 Mainstreamed programmes to improve access to formal and non-formal education, and technical vocational education and training (TVET), and human resource and capacity development</p>	<p>2.1.1 Regional scoping and showcasing and upscaling of successful innovative local health initiatives in the context of pandemics (<i>local protocols, local emergency set-up, psycho-social and emotional interventions to combat pandemic-caused mental illness, volunteer organising</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project on the Promotion of Education Inclusive of the Out-of-School Children and Youth in ASEAN (THA) • Community care volunteer (THA) • Empowerment of TVET Institutions and Institute for Rural Advancement@KPLB (MYS) • Skills and Career Training Program (Program Latihan Kemahiran dan Kerjaya) (MYS) • Rural Entrepreneurs Program (MYS) • Establishment of Mobile Local Training Centers (promote people access to training services, especially indigenous people) (CAM)
	<p>2.1.2 Creation of an ASEAN information hub to protect people against COVID-19 and other pandemics <i>responsive to needs of households and local communities</i></p>	

Outcome	Regional	Complementary national policies, programmes, and actions
	<p>2.1.3 Regional sharing and exchange on effective agricultural vocational training for rural workers to <i>increase employment and income for the poor</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research on agricultural vocational training models according to production models; Training model on production techniques, market access through technology 4.0 for farmers and the rural poor (VN) • Area development model on quality of life based on new agriculture theory applied to “Khok Nong Na” model (THA)
<p>2.2 Sustainable financing for local social protection mechanisms or systems, building more resilient communities</p>	<p>2.2.1. Upscaling of sustainable financing of local social protection mechanisms/ facilities (<i>savings and credit and collective mutual help systems, with public funds or private investments</i>)</p> <p>2.2.2. Regional knowledge sharing and exchange, and capacity building on social protection and community resiliency, and effective local health service delivery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of non-cash banks such as rice-banks, chicken-banks, and fertiliser-banks (CAM) • Included in the Social Development Plan (specific project to be identified) (LAO) • Build capacity of homemakers on food storage and processing and develop home garden for increasing family consumption and income (CAM) • Included in the Local Human Capacity Building Plan (specific project to be identified) (LAO)

Outcome	Regional	Complementary national policies, programmes, and actions
	2.2.3. Support and matching quick response (contingency) fund particularly for drought and flood	
2.3 Investment for health service facility infrastructure and service development prioritised and upgraded based on lessons from Covid19 pandemic		
2.4 Improved access and use by women and youth of ICTs and financing for livelihoods resulting to better employment and income and well-being	2.4.1 Documentation, Sharing, and Upscaling of Good practices on Services in Rural Areas, Inclusive of Youth and Women and Minority people (Access to/control of productive resources, financing (e.g. Women Empowerment Fund in Thailand) and ICT for women/ youth-led enterprises; services cut across organisational development, policy advocacy, and economic empowerment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DanaNita (MYS) • DesaMall@KPLB (MYS) • MARA Youth Entrepreneurs Programme (Program Usahawan Belia MARA) (MYS)
	2.4.2 Development of youth for small- and medium-enterprises and agriculture cooperatives (<i>improve access to credit and financial services</i>)	

Outcome	Regional	Complementary national policies, programmes, and actions
	2.4.3 Promoting models of minority people in hilly and mountainous regions on use of new and advanced techniques in ASEAN in Support of Replication and Mainstreaming	
PROTECTIVE: Institutionalise disaster preparedness programmes to environment and climate change risks towards resilient communities and households		
3.1 Improved knowledge management system for natural resource management and climate change adaptation and mitigation in support of rural development and poverty eradication	3.1.1 Scoping of existing platforms on natural resource management and climate change to <i>Identify Entry Points for Integrating Grassroots/Community based Knowledge and Experiences (developing and linking community-based registry with government and private sector initiatives)</i>	
	3.1.2 Regional forum on village resources management for rural development and poverty eradication	
	3.1.3 Developing agricultural insurance to reduce risks in agricultural production for climate change adaptation	

Outcome	Regional	Complementary national policies, programmes, and actions
<p>3.2 Developed advisory services on natural resource management, agro-ecology, disaster risk reduction and climate change accessible to smallholders, local governments, local micro enterprises</p>	<p>3.2.1 Study the application of agricultural insurance law in the ASEAN region and learning exchange among farmers organisations on their experiences, especially in climate change vulnerable areas</p> <p>3.2.2 Workshop on Sharing of Experiences in Disaster Management at <i>community and rural/poor household levels</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The support of using Hydraulic Cement in the infrastructure construction of State agencies in order to reduce the greenhouse-gas emissions (THA)
<p>POLITICAL: Good governance, institutionalised mechanisms and process to strengthen convergence of rural development and poverty eradication initiatives</p>		
<p>4.1 Established rural development networks with representation from various rural development sectors (local authorities, rural peoples organisations, cooperatives, including women, youth, people with disabilities, elderly)</p>	<p>4.1.1 Formation of a rural development network (RDN) at regional, national, and local levels in support of the FAP RDPE 2021-2025 and the ASEAN Rural Development Master Plan (<i>leadership development, knowledge building, multi-stakeholder partnerships, rural development constituency building, resource development and mobilisation</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Engagement Session with NGOs/CSOs/Private Sector/Community and Universities on RDPE (MYS)

Outcome	Regional	Complementary national policies, programmes, and actions
	4.1.2 Development of an enabling policy environment to strengthen family farming in the ASEAN region	
4.2 Capacity-building Program on rural development and poverty eradication for leaders and officials of local government, leaders of rural peoples' organisations, leaders and proprietors of local enterprises	<p>4.2.1 ASEAN capacity building on constructive engagement for multi-stakeholder policy advocacy and collaboration (<i>cross-generational learning and sharing among leaders from government, CSOs, and private sector</i>)</p> <p>4.2.2 Strengthening Participatory Community Leadership for Sustainable Rural Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village Development and Safety Council MyDesa Leadership Program (MYS) • Strengthening Participatory Community Leadership for Sustainable Rural Development (MMR)
4.3 ASEAN Awards for good	<p>4.3.1 Conduct of the biennial ASEAN Leadership Awards on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication</p> <p>4.3.2 Formation of a circle of awardees of the ASEAN Leadership Awards on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication to provide support to SOMRDPE at the national and local level</p>	

Outcome	Regional	Complementary national policies, programmes, and actions
	4.3.3 Establishment of an ASEAN support and matching fund for selected rural development and poverty eradication projects, especially for and by rural youth (showcasing viability, innovation, impact results, sustainability)	
INCLUSIVITY: Institutionalised multi-stakeholder rural development mechanisms		
5.1 ASEAN's commitments to the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development translated into programmatic actions, including raising awareness and capacity building, integration in rural development and poverty eradication framework action plans at regional and national levels, and localisation through direct pilot programs with vulnerable and marginalised rural communities, through territorial rural development cooperation	5.1.1 Annual ASEAN-China-JUNDP Symposium, with centrality to the rural development agenda 5.1.2 Annual ASEAN Regional Symposium on SDGs with National Development Planning Agencies 5.1.3 Establishment of an ASEAN fund for SDG localisation and community resiliency for vulnerable and marginalised rural communities 5.1.4 ASEAN Collaborative Forum on Localising 2030 SDGs in the Village Level	

Outcome	Regional	Complementary national policies, programmes, and actions
5.2 Voices of women and youth for rural development and poverty eradication are well-heard in ASEAN through active participation in multi-stakeholder mechanisms	<p>5.2.1 Scoping of regional women's platforms for coordination and consolidated action in support of rural development and poverty eradication in ASEAN</p> <p>5.2.2 Regional cooperation towards promoting gender equity and leadership role of women in family farming</p> <p>5.2.3 Development of the ASEAN Masterplan on Women's Development</p>	
5.3 Broadened ASEAN platforms that encourage multi-sector/multi-stakeholder initiatives, including at the national level	<p>5.3.1 Conduct of the annual ASEAN Public-Private-People Partnership Forum on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication, with themes linked to priority SDG themes</p> <p>5.3.2 Conduct of national rural development and poverty eradication forums in preparation to the annual ASEAN Public-Private-People Partnership Forum on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication</p>	

Outcome	Regional	Complementary national policies, programmes, and actions
5.4 Improved knowledge management of rural development and poverty eradication initiatives to harness knowledge, promote innovation, and its importance to the agenda for sustainable development and to promote inclusivity	<p>5.4.1 Development of an ASEAN knowledge bank on rural development and poverty eradication</p> <p>5.4.2 ASEAN Rural Culture Expo in the Framework of ASEAN Identity</p>	

ANNEX 3

Goal: Improve economic and social living conditions of poor people in rural area and assist poorest group among the people living in rural areas to benefit from development

Strategic objective	Outcome/Results	Key Indicators
<p>Economic</p> <p>Fastrack rural transformation to enable participation in socio economic Opportunities</p>	<p>1.1 Institutionalised territorial rural development planning process that strengthens rural-urban linkages and facilitates inclusive rural transformation leading to economic self-sufficiency of rural people</p>	<p>1.1.1 Functional territorial rural development programs in place and implemented in at least 3 AMS (<i>including promotion of the UN Decade of Family Farming programme and access to productive resources of the rural poor.</i>)</p> <p>1.1.2 Territorial rural development planning tools integrated in Human Resource and Capability Development of RDPE stakeholders; in particular, introduced/applied at municipal level development planning</p> <p>1.1.3 Increase the number of poor people with stable incomes and get out of poverty sustainably</p>
	<p>1.2 Enterprises along business services provision are developed, managed cooperatively, have become readily accessible to local communities</p>	<p>1.2.1 Operational pilot areas in selected AMS; where remote rural communities have increased access to services in support of livelihood and entrepreneurial activities, with the consideration of the status of involvement of rural women in economic enterprise support (benefitting at least 50% women)</p>

Strategic objective	Outcome/Results	Key Indicators
	<p>1.3 Increased development financing and investment for responsive small-scale infrastructures and the harmonisation of border facilities supportive of smallholders' participation in agricultural value chains, (i.e. minimum storage, packaging, trading equipment, market information, transport vehicle, small scale irrigation system, quality control system)</p>	<p>1.3.1 Active participation (ownership) of local communities in the design, implementation and maintenance of small social infrastructures</p> <p>1.3.2 Local authorities increased budget allocation to improve access of local community to small infrastructures and various backward-forward technologies (benefitting at least 50% women)</p> <p>1.3.3 Increase in cross-border trading benefitting small farmers, with more safeguards against unfair trading practices; active application of AGRAI (ASEAN Guidelines for Responsible Agriculture Investment)</p>
<p>HUMAN: Ensure access to education, social services and healthcare towards enhanced welfare and healthy lifestyle, for vulnerable and marginal groups, in rural communities</p>	<p>2.1 Mainstreamed programmes to improve access to formal and non-formal education, and technical vocational education and training (TVET), and human resource and capacity development</p>	<p>2.1.1 Functional learning platforms focused on specialised trainings/education for rural people (livelihood, on/off farm opportunities, gender and youth training, community resiliency, etc.)</p> <p>2.1.2 Increase the number of workers with vocational training and job creation in rural areas</p>

Strategic objective	Outcome/Results	Key Indicators
	<p>2.2 Sustainable financing for local social protection mechanisms or systems, building more resilient communities</p>	<p>2.2.1 Increased number of good practices (benefitting at least 50% women; check baseline; and targeting vulnerable and marginal groups) on various social protection measures such as savings and credit, health services, local insurance, collective mutual help systems, matching of funds, etc.</p>
	<p>2.3 Investment for health service facility infrastructure and service development prioritised and upgraded based on lessons from Covid19 pandemic</p>	<p>2.3.1 Covid19 resilient health service delivery system present at municipal and its service to reach village level; including competent health sector front liners.</p>
	<p>2.4 Improved access and use by women and youth of ICTs and financing for livelihoods resulting to better employment and income and well-being.</p>	<p>2.4.1 Increased in number of youth and women-led enterprises; and increase in incomes and quality of employment of rural women and youth.</p> <p>2.4.2 Increase in number of minority people in hilly and mountainous regions (indigenous) utilising advanced techniques to improve lives and build their villages and communes.</p>

Strategic objective	Outcome/Results	Key Indicators
<p>PROTECTIVE: Institutionalise disaster preparedness programmes to environment and climate change risks towards resilient communities and households</p>	<p>3.1 Improved knowledge management system for natural resource management and climate change adaptation and mitigation in support of rural development and poverty eradication</p>	<p>3.1.1 Knowledge products published and distributed to AMS</p> <p>3.1.2 Climate change adaptation services and agroecology and natural resource management integrated in local development plans led by relevant ASEAN body</p> <p>3.1.3. Increase the number of agricultural products insured and increase the number of farmers participating in climate change adaptation risk reduction</p>
	<p>3.2 Developed advisory services on natural resource management, agro-ecology, disaster risk reduction and climate change accessible to smallholders, local governments, local micro enterprises</p>	<p>3.2.1 Regional conferences, workshop on Advisory Services for smallholders, local governments, local micro enterprises on challenges related to natural resource management, agroecology, disaster risk reduction and climate change.</p>

Strategic objective	Outcome/Results	Key Indicators
<p>POLITICAL: Good governance, institutionalised mechanisms and process to strengthen convergence of rural development and poverty eradication initiatives</p>	<p>4.1 Established rural development networks with representation from various rural development sectors (local authorities, rural peoples organisations, cooperatives, including women, youth, people with disabilities, elderly)</p> <p>4.2 Capacity-building Program on rural development and poverty eradication for leaders and officials of local government, leaders of rural peoples' organisations, leaders and proprietors of local enterprises</p>	<p>4.1.1 Functional rural development platforms, from national to local, where experiential learnings are shared and common issues discussed on a regular basis (annual/ semi-annual, etc)</p> <p>4.1.2 Follow-up monitoring to document initiatives and progress done and results disseminated</p> <p>4.2.1 Leadership training conducted on RDPE governance with post training monitoring of participants to enhance sustainability of learning outcome</p> <p>4.2.2 Constructive Engagement capacity improved and mainstreamed as strategy in building partnerships and collaboration among partners</p>

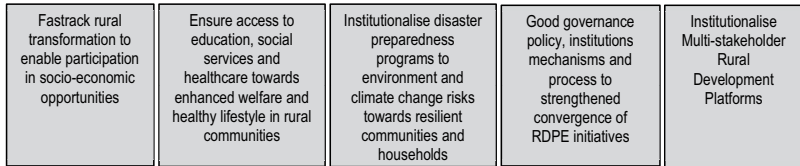
Strategic objective	Outcome/Results	Key Indicators
	<p>4.3 ASEAN Awards for good governance of rural development and poverty eradication initiatives and strengthened networking and collaboration among awardees in support of regional rural development and poverty eradication Workplan</p>	<p>4.3.1 Sustained the biennial ASEAN Leadership Awards on RDPE (C-SO and Private Sector); including show-casing of government initiatives (AMS) on successful territorial RD initiatives/models</p> <p>4.3.2 Institutionalised the ASEAN Leadership Awards Platform where expert awardees are organised as “ASEAN RDPE experts circle”, expertise pooled, and mobilised at regional and national level in support of RDPE initiatives.</p> <p>4.3.3 Resources mobilised to upscale and mainstream recognised best practices at country level</p>
<p>INCLUSIVITY: Institutionalised multi-stakeholder rural development mechanisms</p>	<p>5.1 ASEAN’s commitments to the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development translated into programmatic actions, including raising awareness and capacity building, integration in rural development and poverty eradication framework action plans at regional and national levels, and localisation through direct pilot programs with vulnerable and marginalised rural communities, through territorial rural development cooperation</p>	<p>5.1.1 Strengthened regional mechanisms for partnerships and knowledge sharing and learning in support of SDGs implementation</p> <p>5.1.2 Tracked SDG accomplishments in the implementation of RDPE Workplan using the ASEAN SDG Indicators Baseline Report 2020</p>

Strategic objective	Outcome/Results	Key Indicators
	<p>5.2 Voices of women and youth for rural development and poverty eradication are well-heard in ASEAN through active participation in multi-stakeholder mechanisms</p> <p>5.3 Broadened ASEAN platforms that encourage multi-sector/ multi-stakeholder initiatives, including at the national level</p> <p>5.4 Improved knowledge management of rural development and poverty eradication initiatives to harness knowledge, promote innovation, and its importance to the agenda for sustainable development and to promote inclusivity</p>	<p>5.2.1 Increase in number of regional mechanisms or platforms of rural women and youth, actively engaged in policy discussions and advocacy on RDPE issues and cooperation.</p> <p>5.3.1 ASEAN Annual Forum on RDPE sustained as venue for dialogue with CSOs and Private Sector, including their representation as observers during ministerial meeting</p> <p>5.3.2 Annual RDPE Forum at the AMS level conducted to prepare for the regional RDPE Forum</p> <p>5.4.1 Development of RDPE knowledge products, documented cross cultural learning programs, and effective dissemination using various ICT</p>

**SOMRDPE Work Plan 2021-2025
Results Framework**

Goals: Improve economic and social living conditions of poor people in rural area and assist poorest group among the people living in rural areas to benefit from development

Improve



Sub-goals	STRATEGIC ACTION AREAS				
Address pressing needs & gaps	Critical soft & hard infrastructure & support services provision	Program of improve access to formal and non-formal education, especially young girls	Putting in place DRRM mechanisms, policies and programmes	Strong engagement by local authorities and organisations	Appropriate policies: growth & sustainability of economic org & cooperatives
Promote sustainable/best practices	Promotion of sustainable practices (smallholder)	Optimise use of ICTs and improve access to financing	Delivery of climate change adaptation services and knowledge-based agriculture/natural resource management	Capacity dev't for constructive engagement with various stakeholders, support multi stakeholder	Learning exchanges RD multi-stakeholder
Facilitate tapping of potential	Facilitation tapping of potential value chain integration	Development of small-scale health/ educ modalities	Increased local roles in the management of forests, water	Programmatic learning exchanges among policy makers, including local leaders	Provide new avenues: expanded participation
Promote sound investment	Investment Program encouraging value adding	Invest in specialised trainings/education for rural people (livelihoods, and on/off farm opportunities)	Delivery of climate change adaptation services and	Investing in solid research, documentation, and policy dialogues, generating ownership for viable implementation	Development of RD knowledge products
Mainstream youth & gender	Knowledge sharing on women and youth initiated economic/ livelihood initiatives	Developing tailored training courses for women & youth (health risk mgt, etc.)	Focused programming and sustainable financing for youth and women in ICT/digital agriculture	Programmes on greater participatory governance	A coordinated program involving youth and women in RD initiatives



* color coding is whether the action area targets policy, institution, mechanism or processes

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