



ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS

Ref. No.: DSG-ASCC/ASCC Scorecard/Vol. 1/001

10 May 2011

ASCC Sectoral Bodies
(distribution list enclosed)

Development of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Scorecard (ASCC Scorecard)

I refer to the above. As you are aware, in the implementation of the Road Map for an ASEAN Community 2009-2015, the ASEAN Leaders have tasked the ASEAN Secretariat to "monitor and review the implementation of the ASCC Blueprint, and for this purpose shall develop and adopt indicators and systems". Accordingly, the ASEAN Secretariat has proposed development of the ASCC Scorecard to assess the achievement of goals, targets and outcomes, and the ASCC Blueprint Implementation-focused Monitoring System to monitor implementation of programs, projects and activities. The proposal is attached herewith. A power-point presentation capturing the main elements of the proposal is also attached herewith.

2. The ASCC Blueprint Implementation-focused Monitoring System is based on the approved and tested monitoring system of the actions in the Vientiane Action Programme 2004-2010, taking into consideration feedback from the Senior Officials Committee for ASCC (SOCA) and the 7th Coordinating Conference on the ASCC (SOC-COM) in January 2011 for a simpler monitoring system.

3. The ASEAN Secretariat in developing the Scorecard has provided a matrix suggesting several indices/targets/indicators for various sectors that could be used for the Scorecard. However, the final list of indices/targets/indicators is subject to review and approval of the respective sectoral body. In recommending the appropriate indices/targets/indicators, the sectoral bodies' attention is drawn to the guidelines as enumerated in paragraph 12 of the paper. It is important to ensure that any index/target/indicator proposed should be able to be readily compiled for reporting in the ASCC Scorecard.

4. The 8th SOCA Meeting, after considering the paper by the ASEAN Secretariat, has requested the sectoral bodies to review and submit the final list of indices/targets/indicators. We would therefore appreciate if you could submit the relevant information, with details in accordance with the matrix provided, to the ASEAN Secretariat by 30 September 2011.

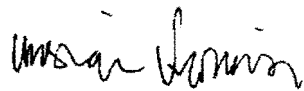
5. The ASEAN Secretariat would also appreciate any further comments on the ASCC Blueprint Implementation-focused Monitoring System, which the ASEAN Secretariat would use to report on the implementation of the ASCC Blueprint to future meetings of SOCA and ASCC.

Thank you.

One Vision, One Identity, One Community

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Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Misran Karmain', written in a cursive style.

MISRAN KARMAIN
Deputy Secretary-General
for ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community

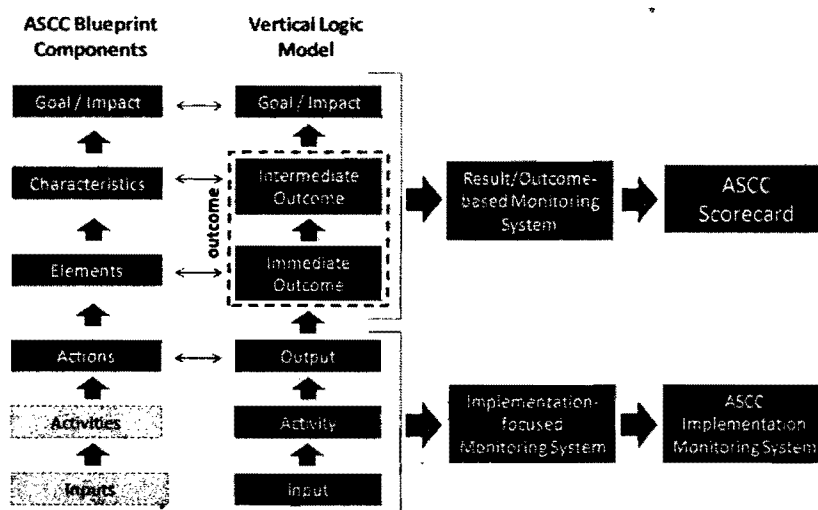
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SOCA
CPR
Secretary-General of ASEAN
Deputy Secretaries-General of ASEAN

PROPOSED ASCC SCORECARD AND IMPLEMENTATION-FOCUSED MONITORING SYSTEM FOR THE ASCC BLUEPRINT IMPLEMENTATION

1. The ASEAN Leaders have adopted the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community 2009-2015 on 1st March 2009, comprising the three Community Blueprints – Economic, Political-Security, and Socio-Cultural – and the 2nd IAI Work Plan. Central to the achievement of the ASEAN Community is the implementation, monitoring and assessment of the outcomes at every stage of implementation of the Roadmap. For this purpose, a robust implementation and monitoring system and a Scorecard to assess achievement of the goals/outcomes/targets is essential.
2. The ASEAN Socio Cultural Community (ASCC) Council shall be accountable for the overall implementation of the ASCC Blueprint and ensure coordination of efforts, including across the other Communities. The ASEAN Secretariat ((ASEC) has been tasked to monitor and review the implementation of the ASCC Blueprint, and for this purpose shall develop and adopt indicators and systems. The ASCC Blueprint also calls for a mid-term review whenever necessary, taking into account the changing dynamics of the region and the global environment.
3. The development of the Community Blueprints and Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Work Plan followed a harmonised approach consisting of goals, characteristics, elements, and actions. This lends itself easily to devising a common monitoring and scorecard system for the Roadmap.
4. While ASEC has undertaken several studies and consultancies related to the monitoring and review mechanism, these have been one-off attempts, and there is yet to be established, an institutionalised system of monitoring and review in the ASEAN Secretariat. Unfortunately more such consultancies are being commissioned. It is time the intellectual capacity and resources of ASEC staff be utilised to design and institutionalize the ASEAN Community Roadmap Monitoring and Review Mechanism.
5. Abundant literature is available on how to construct and apply a monitoring and review mechanism. This has been succinctly reviewed in the paper submitted to the 7th ASEAN Socio Cultural Community (SOC-COM) recently. The ASCC review and monitoring system can be represented succinctly as in the Schematic Diagram below. In fact, the structure of the Blueprints as explained above fits in nicely with the theory and principles of review and monitoring systems.

**SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION
OF THE ASCC SCORECARD AND IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING SYSTEM**



6. There is general consensus that two essential elements are necessary to monitor and review any initiative. One is the monitoring of the programs/projects (process/activity implementation-focused monitoring), and the other is the assessment of the achievement of the goals, outcomes and targets. The latter is essentially the Scorecard system. Both are necessary and complement each other.

7. To better understand the implementation-focused and scorecard system, an analogy can be drawn to the football game, the current craze in ASEAN. In football, the ultimate aim is to score goals against the opponent. This essentially is the scorecard system, a measure of the goals scored i.e. achievement of the goals, targets and outcomes. The implementation-focused monitoring system relates to the efforts of the players on- and off-field towards scoring the goals. This include the ability of the players (choosing the right mix of programs/projects), adequate training (capacity building), team effort (working together as one), adopting modern techniques, observing rules of play (compliance), inviting foreign players (collaboration with UN and dialogue partners etc.), spectator support (people-oriented actions) and so on.

8. This analogy can be applied to the development of an *ASCC Scorecard System* and *ASCC Blueprint Implementation-focused Monitoring System*. The Senior Officials Committee for the ASCC Council (SOCA) has considered the submissions by ASEC on the ASCC Blueprint Monitoring System, and has tasked ASEC to essentially propose a simpler ASCC Blueprint Implementation-focused Monitoring System. This concept paper will focus on the ASCC Scorecard System and its associated matrix as shown in Annex 1. The relevant background information, description and related matrix of the implementation-focused monitoring system can be found in Annexes 2 & 3.

9. It is crucial to note the important distinction, the Scorecard refers to the *ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC)* and the Implementation-focused Monitoring

System refers to the *ASCC Blueprint*. The Monitoring System will only capture the regional actions/activities of the Blueprint –This is consistent with the decision of the last SOCA Meeting that ASCC sectoral bodies should identify the action lines that are best implemented at the national or regional levels. However, the achievement of the goals, targets, and outcomes will be the result of contribution of all efforts of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community – whether national (AMS), regional or global. The Implementation-focused system cannot realistically establish a causal relationship to the goals, targets, and outcomes because of its rather small contribution. For example, it will be insensible to say that regional actions under the ASCC contributed to significant poverty reduction. However, ASCC Blueprint actions play a significant role in promoting synergy, sharing best practices, and adopting harmonised approaches to national and global actions as long as ASEAN and AMS adhere to the principles of prioritising regional actions as embodied in the ASEAN Charter and ASEAN Community building.

10. As explained above, the Scorecard System is essentially a quantified measurement of the achievement of goals, targets, and outcomes. Hence as explained in the Schematic Diagram above, the essential starting points are the characteristics and elements in the ASCC Blueprint. The Implementation-focused Monitoring System will focus on the Outputs, Activities and Inputs as in the Vertical Logic Framework.

11. Therefore a matrix as attached in Annex 1 herewith has been developed for the ASCC Scorecard System. The relevant Heads of Division of the ASCC Department have indicated the composite indices/targets/indicators in each of their area, including a description, data availability etc. These indices/targets/indicators have to be agreed by the relevant sectoral bodies.

12. In developing this Scorecard, it is essential to bear in mind the following;

- i. Where ASEAN has set quantitative goals, targets, outcomes (referred as "quantitative measures") this should be incorporated into the matrix;
- ii. Where quantitative measures are not set, the relevant generally accepted global or regional quantitative measures should be used. This can be revised or reconstructed according to ASEAN needs as necessary;
- iii. The use of accepted global quantitative measures will allow trend analysis, and comparability across countries and regions such as the Human Development Index, not to mention it's already agreed methodology and datasets;
- iv. The quantitative measures should not be program or activity specific (this will be accommodated in the Implementation-focused Monitoring system), but represent a broad or composite measure of a particular goal, target or outcome;
- v. Where some unique quantitative measure is necessary, this can be indicated, and efforts can be made to do further research to design the methodology; and
- vi. For each quantitative measure please explain its features, characteristic, whether it easily available etc.

13. Based on this suggested list of goals, targets and measures, ASEC can propose to the sectoral bodies, SOCA, CPR and eventually ASCC Council for adoption.

14. It is to be noted that the ASCC Scorecard could not realistically be prepared every year, as impacts on the goals and targets takes a longer time frame, unlike the ASCC Blueprint Implementation-focused Monitoring System. Accordingly three time frames are proposed, 2009 (Baseline), 2012 (Mid-term Review), and 2014/15 (Final Review).

15. It is anticipated that SG's report to the ASEAN Leaders on the implementation of the ASCC Blueprint will comprise the following:

- i. A quantitative Implementation-focused Monitoring Review of the ASCC Blueprint –every year;
- ii. A quantitative Scorecard of the ASCC – 2012 and 2015 based on the 2009 Baseline; and
- iii. A brief qualitative assessment of progress including challenges and solutions based on (i) and (ii) above – every year.

16. This will make SG's report succinct, meaningful, objective and defensible, in addition to been easily comprehensible.

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ASCC SCORECARD**SUGGESTED KEY COMPOSITE INDICES/TARGETS/INDICATORS TO ASSESS ACHIEVEMENT OF ASCC GOALS/OUTCOMES**

ASCC Characteristic/Element	Composite Index/Target/Indicator	Rationale/Features	2009 (Baseline)	2012 (Mid-Term)	2015 (Final)
A. Human Development	Human Development Index (HDI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- measures progress of human development- composite index made up of standard of living, longevity, and knowledge- global index (UNDP) published annually- methodology well established- comparable across countries			

ASCC SCORECARD

SUGGESTED KEY COMPOSITE INDICES/TARGETS/INDICATORS TO ASSESS ACHIEVEMENT OF ASCC GOALS/OUTCOMES

NB. These are provisional ASCC level indicators (as defined in the concept paper) of HCDD. There is the need to validate these with AMS.

ASCC Characteristic/Element	Composite Index/Target/Indicator (bold prints: major indicator for consideration)	Rationale/Features	2009 (Baseline)	2012 (Mid-Term)	2015 (Final)
B. Social Welfare and Promotion					
B3. Enhancing food security and safety	1. Percentage decrease in food-borne related diseases	1. incidence or prevalence of a specific disease that is food-borne (e.g food-borne diarrheal diseases)			
B4. Access to healthcare and promotion of healthy lifestyles	1. HALE (Health Life Expectancy at Birth) 2. Percentage decrease in maternal mortality and morbidity ratio 3. Percentage decrease in infant / age-group specific child mortality and morbidity ratio 4. Prevalence of current smoking	1. Average number of years that a person can expect to live in "full health" by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury. 2. As stated 3. As stated 4. Reference from Synthetic Estimates of Healthy Lifestyle Behaviors (Institute of Public Health, Ireland)			
B5. Improving capability to control communicable diseases	Non-HIV/AIDS 1. Disease Specific Prevalence Rate 2. Disease Specific Incidence Rate HIV/AIDS: 1. National Prevalence of HIV 2. Percentage of most-at-risk populations who are HIV-infected (sex workers, males having sex with males and injecting drug users)	1. The number of cases of a specific disease in a population at a given point in time (the middle of the calendar year), expressed as the rate per 100 000 population. It is sometimes referred to as "point prevalence". 2. The number of new cases of a specific disease at a given point in time 1. Linked to MDG/UNGASS Indicators collected and reported by AMS every two years.			

ASCC Characteristic/Element	Composite Index/Target/Indicator (bold prints: major indicator for consideration)	Rationale/Features	2009 (Baseline)	2012 (Mid-Term)	2015 (Final)
	<p>3. Percentage of adults and children with HIV still alive and known to be on treatment 12 months after initiation of antiretroviral therapy</p> <p>Surrogate/Proxy Indicator : Percentage of women and men with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy</p> <p>4. National Composite Policy Index (Areas covered: prevention, treatment, care and support, human rights, civil society involvement, gender, workplace programmes, stigma and discrimination and monitoring and evaluation); collected every 2 years (UNGASS)</p>				
B7. Building disaster-resilient nations and safer communities	<p>Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) Monitor (national level)</p> <p><i>Note: Localised HFA Monitor for community level monitoring and evaluation is currently being developed.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed by the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), it is a generally an internationally-accepted monitoring methodology and indicator system that can be used to get an indication of the expected outcome expressed as: "The substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries." - Uses 22 core indicators which measure the extent of progress made as well as challenges in implementation of key activities as outlined in the five priority areas of HFA - Employs a five-point ordinal scale to measure 			

ASCC Characteristic/Element	Composite Index/Target/Indicator (bold prints: major indicator for consideration)	Rationale/Features	2009 (Baseline)	2012 (Mid-Term)	2015 (Final)
		<p>the levels of progress</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>There may still be limitations to the HFA Monitor as it does not measure aspects such as disaster response and recovery aspects.</i> - <i>If attribution will be pursued, i.e. contribution or value-added of the ASCC Blueprint (in this case the implementation of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) and its Work Programme), then baseline data and benchmarks among other data will have to be generated in order to perform some kind of an attribution analysis, i.e. to know whether the result is due to AADMER or implementation of the AADMER Work Programme and to isolate the "effect" produced by AADMER. This could become so complicated and unwieldy, especially so because there are many outcomes that cannot be quantified in absolute terms.</i> - <i>Therefore, it may be more important to monitor and assess the progress of implementing the AADMER Work Programme itself in at least two tiers as well: output-based (like the implementation focused monitoring for the ASCC Blueprint) and outcome-based monitoring (results-oriented). This will help in assessing the effectiveness of projects, programmes and activities in achieving the outcomes and improve them, when and where necessary.</i> 			

Implementation-focused Monitoring System for the ASCC Blueprint

Background Information:

1. The ASEAN Secretariat first proposed a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for the ASCC Blueprint implementation at the 6th SOC-COM held in December 2009. The M&E system requires the sectoral bodies to perform the following tasks:
 - i. Identify clear and realistic outcomes, outputs and milestones that will meet the strategic objectives of each element and action in the ASCC Blueprint;
 - ii. Identify specific activities, where none is specified, that must be undertaken by ASEAN collectively or by ASEAN Member States individually, that will produce the desired outcomes and outputs;
 - iii. Identify the sectoral body(ies) who will serve as the lead or supporting or collaborating body in the implementation of activities;
 - iv. Define specific timelines when the identified activities will be implemented and when the expected milestones, outputs and outcomes can be achieved.;
 - v. Determine the required inputs or resources that must be committed and/or mobilised to implement the identified specific activities;
 - vi. Define success indicators that will be the bases in measuring achievement of outcomes and outputs and the means to verify the indicators; and
 - vii. Identify of possible obstacles and ways to address them to ensure that the strategic objectives are addressed and the expected outputs and outcomes are met.
2. Recognising that sectoral bodies may have difficulty working (immediately) on all the above 8 tasks, two options were, thus, proposed. Option 1 would require sectoral bodies to only do tasks i-iv; Option 2 would cover all 8 tasks. SOC-COM-6 basically agreed to try out Option 1 first.
3. The 4th Meeting of SOCA on 2 March 2010 agreed that Option 1 would be sufficient to monitor the ASCC Blueprint implementation at this early stage. SOCA further agreed that Option 2 will be implemented as soon as sectoral bodies become more familiar with the monitoring system. The ASEAN Secretariat was requested to draft the user manual on the use of the M&E system.
4. The ASEAN Secretariat circulated the draft User M&E Manual before the 7th SOC-COM was convened in January 2011. SOC-COM 7 recognised the difficulty of using the M&E system as sectoral bodies may not have the capability and resources to undertake such rigid information gathering. SOC-COM 7, thus, suggested that a much simpler monitoring system to determine whether the actions in the ASCC Blueprint are addressed.

The implementation-focused monitoring system for the ASCC Blueprint:

5. The implementation-focused monitoring system (**Annex 3**) basically follows on the system used to report the progress of implementation of the Vientiane Action Programme (VAP), the predecessor of the ASEAN Community Roadmap. The system when applied to the ASCC Blueprint would provide the following information:
 - i. The projects or activities implemented (on planned to be implemented) to address the specific actions in the ASCC Blueprint;
 - ii. The type or level of cooperation under which the projects or activities can be categorised or described (note: the description on how to categorise the projects is given below);
 - iii. The outputs (or expected outputs) of the projects/activities; and
 - iv. The status of implementation of the projects/activities.

Type or level of Cooperation¹

6. The following generic types or levels of cooperation that were used to describe the activities implemented to support the VAP remain valid and are proposed to be used for monitoring and reporting the progress of implementation of the ASCC Blueprint. These are:
 - i. **Confidence-building (CB)**

This is typically the initial step when a particular sector or sub-sector has just started interacting. It focuses on building understanding of common areas of interest and the potential for achieving gains from cooperation and actions at the regional level. As such, it mainly features comparing national experiences and practices. The exchange of best practices and experiences typically serves as a means of identifying ASEAN common problems and of exploring common interests to cooperate on a regional basis. The activities at this stage usually involve surveys of development cases as well as information, knowledge or professional exchanges.

Some examples:

Projects/Activities:

- Survey and compilation exercises;
- Workshops, seminars, conferences, congresses, and periodic meetings.

Outputs:

- Baseline data, mapping the state of development;
- Proceedings, compendium, books;
- Trained practitioners;

¹ Conceptualisation and formulation of ASEAN Programmes, June 2005, ASEAN Secretariat

- Network, association, institutional mechanism for further knowledge exchanges.

ii. Harmonisation (H)

This level typically occurs as the Member States become more aware of each other's practices and have made progress in building up their skills and mastery of the best practices, and are ready to take a common approach in their management of programmes. The activities typically involve cross-referencing of different management practices, development of standard nomenclature, and applying a harmonised and more consistent management approach across the region.

Some examples:

Projects/Activities:

- compilation of nomenclature;
- drawing up and adoption of a coordination framework;
- Development of a model standard procedures and implementation guides.

Outputs:

- Dictionary of nomenclature of different practices;
- Coordination framework for synergetic planning and operation;
- Adopted standards, procedures and guides to implement standards.

iii. Special assistance (SA)

This level involves bridging the development gaps to assist Member States who need assistance to be able to adopt harmonised management practices. The activities to bridge the gaps usually involve the provision of assistance from one Member State to another, or to help some Member States to learn from others who have had more implementation experiences.

Some examples:

Projects/Activities:

- Case study projects;
- Training for trainers and technical assistance;
- Feasibility studies;
- Comparative studies.

Outputs:

- Prototype solution to a particular development problem;
- Capacity building framework or plan;
- Project design and documentation.

iv. Joint efforts (JE)

This level involves the creation of regional institutions that can act on behalf of the Member States in areas where they have agreed to delegate their responsibility. Assuming that a sector within ASEAN had put in place a

consistent management regime, then the next step would be to establish a regional institution, mechanism or body which would be the executive arm in that sector for the entire region.

Some examples:

Projects/Activities:

- Joint feasibility studies and design;
- Development of cost-sharing framework or mechanism;

Outputs:

- Joint portfolio of investment projects;
- Framework for resource and benefit sharing.

v. *Regional integration and expansion (RIE),*

If the regional institutions that were built at the joint efforts level could sustain their presence and relevance, then it would be logical for the region to enlarge the scope of its influence by showcasing these successful institutions as models of regionalism, and promote their adoption by others through bi-regional cooperation, as the European Union does in its various programmes with other countries or regions.

Some examples:

Projects/Activities:

- Study and workshop for policy formulation;
- Capacity building and expert support for institutional change;
- Regional planning and project design missions;
- Regional compliance enforcement;
- Inter-regional negotiations;
- Inter-regional compliance, monitoring and negotiations.

Outputs:

- Regional policy and management framework;
- Consistent management institutions and operational practices;
- Regional production, distribution and consumption strategy and plan;
- Inter-regional policy framework;
- Inter-regional management institutions and operations strategy;
- Inter-regional sustainable production, distribution and consumption blueprint.

7. The perfect sequencing of the above levels (from first to fifth level) of cooperation is expected to occur under ideal conditions. In practice, cooperation in a particular sector may not move to another level beyond exchange of best practices. But, recognising the above generic levels of regional integration is useful to check the state of regional cooperation in the different sectors. The recognition is also important to determine what possible next steps should be considered if ASEAN cooperation is to progress.

Types of development intervention.

8. Within each level of cooperation, there are three types of development cooperation interventions that may be carried out. These three types of interventions are

- The formulation of regional policy initiatives (FRPI);
- The development of regional implementation mechanisms (DRIM); and
- Human capacity building (HCB).

Describing the status of projects and activities

9. The status of projects and activities addressing specific actions in the ASCC Blueprint can be classified as completed, on-going or pending. The classification pending can be further defined as;

- Pending endorsement by the CPR
This sub-classification could mean that the project is
 - Still in the development and proposal writing stage; or
 - undergoing appraisal by ASEC pre-appraisal group; PAC; Sub-Committees; working groups; or the Main sectoral body; or
 - Undergoing revision by the proponent(s).
- Pending endorsement by the Dialogue Partner(s) or other donors;
This sub-classification could mean the the project has been endorsed by the CPR and is now being reviewed by the funding source.
- Pending implementation.
This sub-classification could mean the the project has been endorsed by the Dialogue Partner(s) or donors and is awaiting actual implementation.

Information that the implementation-focused monitoring system can provide

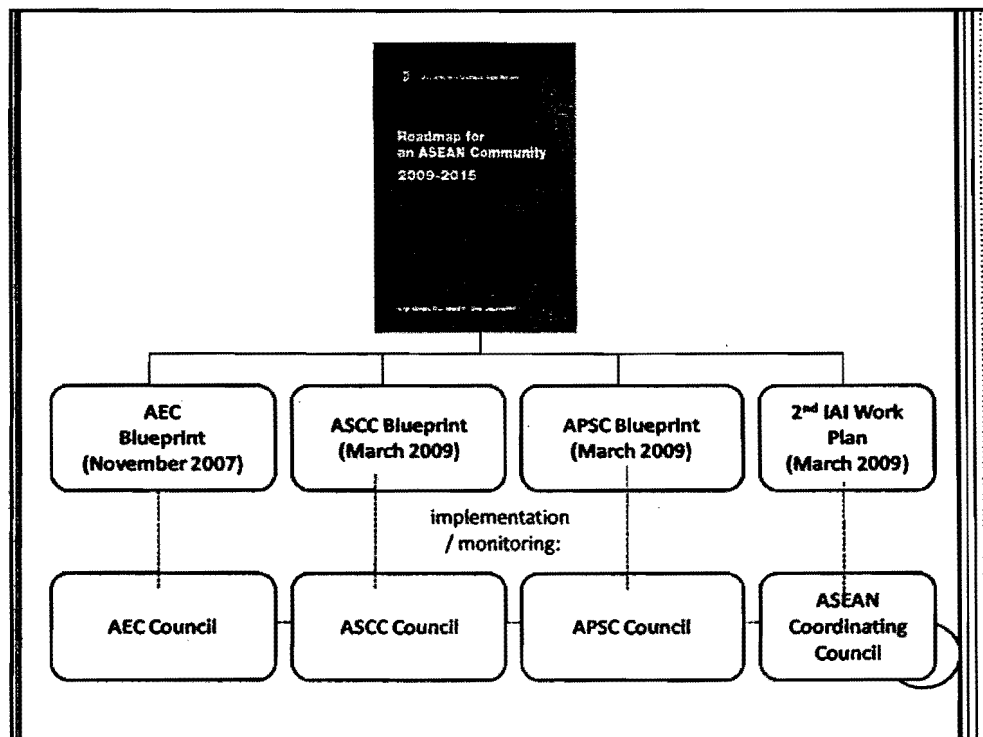
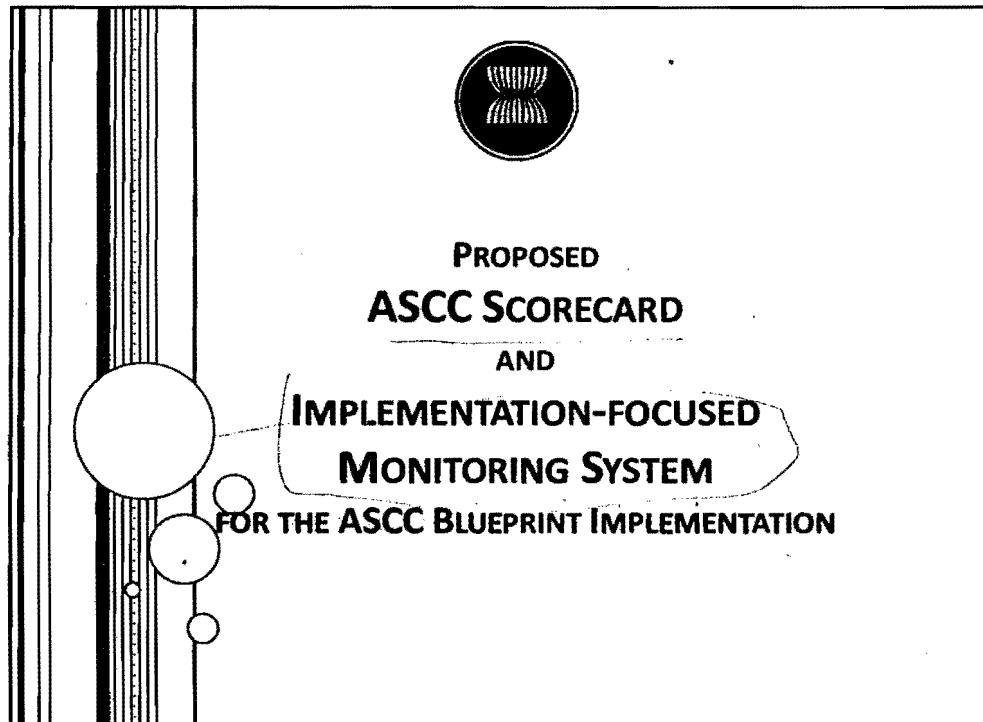
10. As described in the preceding paragraphs, the proposed simpler monitoring system can provide the following information:

- i. The number of actions in the ASCC Blueprint that were addressed by the sectoral bodies through the implementation of projects and activities, including those that are still in the development and planning stages. The information can be expressed in absolute numbers or percentages.
- ii. The actions in the ASCC Blueprint that remain unattended;
- iii. The types of projects implemented. This wil provide an insight on whether sectoral bodies heavily focus on one or a couple of cooperation types;
- iv. The concrete outputs achieved from the implementation of projects and activities

Annex 3

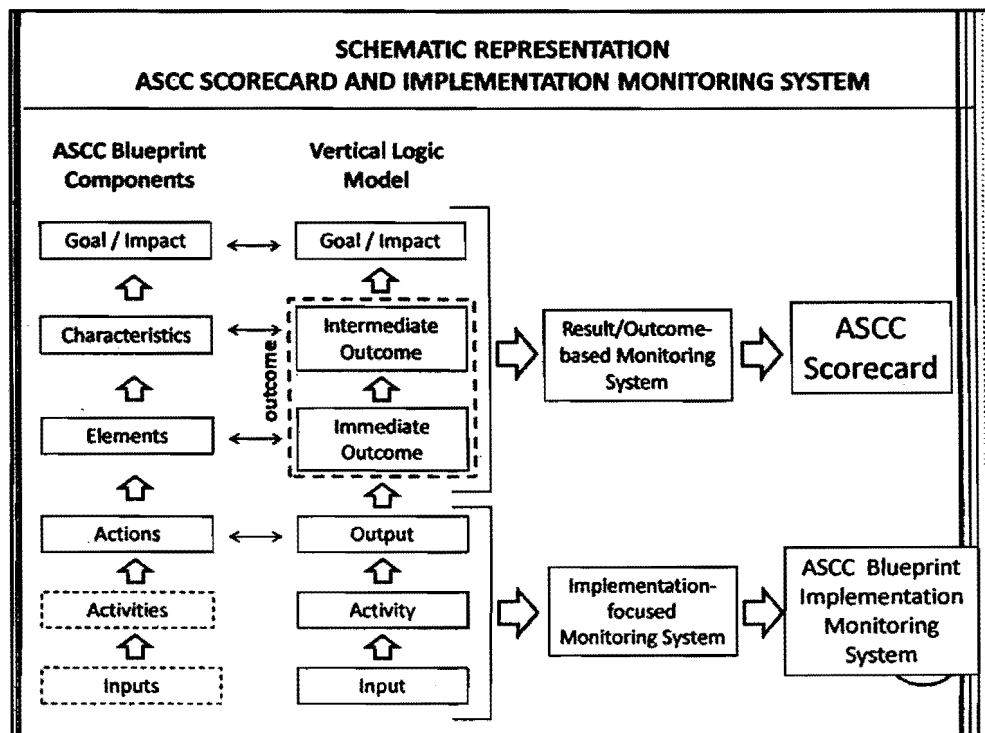
Implementation-focused Monitoring System for the ASCC Blueprint (Level 1 of the ASCC Scorecard)

ASCC Characteristic/Element	Projects/Activities/Objectives	(expected) Outputs	Type or Level of Cooperation	Type of Development Cooperation	Status
B. Social Welfare and Protection					
B3. Enhancing food security and safety					
B3i.					
B3xvi.					
B4. Access to healthcare and promotion of healthy lifestyles					
B4i.					
B4xxiv.					
B5. Improving capability to control communicable diseases					
B5i.					
B5xiii.					
B7. Building disaster-resilient nations and safer communities					
B7i.					
B7xii.					



ASCC BLUEPRINT – REVIEW MECHANISM

- ASEC shall monitor and review the implementation of the ASCC Blueprint
- ASEC shall develop and adopt indicators and systems to monitor and assess the progress of implementation
- Mid-Term Review to be undertaken whenever necessary



HOW DOES ASCC SCORECARD AND ASCC IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING SYSTEM COMPLEMENT EACH OTHER

ASCC Scorecard	ASCC BLUEPRINT Implementation Monitoring System
• Refers to ASCC	• Refers to ASCC Blueprint
• A quantified measurement of the achievement of goals, targets, and outcomes.	• Monitoring of the programs/projects (process/activity implementation-focused monitoring)
• The essential starting points are the Characteristics and Elements in the ASCC Blueprint.	• Focuses on the Outputs, Activities and Inputs.
• Takes into account all relevant national (AMS), regional, and global efforts	• Captures only the regional actions/activities of the Blueprint

DEVELOPING ASCC SCORECARD

- Use agreed quantitative goals, targets, outcomes (quantitative measures) by ASEAN
- Otherwise, use relevant generally accepted global or regional quantitative measures – revised or reconstructed to ASEAN needs if necessary
- Quantitative measures not to be program or activity specific (accommodated in ASCC Blueprint Monitoring System)
- Unique quantitative measure is necessary, undertake further research to design methodology
- Each quantitative measure should be defined in terms of its features, characteristic, whether data is available etc

ASCC SCORECARD SUGGESTED KEY COMPOSITE INDICES/TARGETS/INDICATORS TO ASSESS ACHIEVEMENT OF ASCC GOALS/OUTCOMES					
ASCC Characteristic/Element	Composite Index/Target/Indicator	Rationale/Features	2009 (Baseline)	2012 (Mid-Term)	2015 (Final)
A. Human Development	Human Development Index (HDI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - measures progress of human development - composite index made up of standard of living, longevity, and knowledge - global index (UNDP) published annually - methodology well established - comparable across countries 			
D. Ensuring Environmental Sustainability	Environmental Sustainability/Performance Index (ESI/EPI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compiled by Yale/Columbia University - Composite index of national environmental protection efforts - Both scores and rank, able to rank and comparable across countries - Methodology can be easily adapted to ASEAN 			

IMPLEMENTATION-FOCUSED MONITORING SYSTEM FOR ASCC BLUEPRINT
<p><i>The implementation-focused monitoring system is NOT NEW!</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follows the agreed and tested system used to report the progress of implementation of the Vientiane Action Programme (VAP) <p><i>Information that can be provided by the system:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of actions in the ASCC Blueprint that were addressed by the sectoral bodies/AMS through the implementation of <u>regional</u> projects and activities; • Actions in the ASCC Blueprint that remain unattended; • The type or level of cooperation; • The type of intervention; • The outputs (or expected outputs) of projects/activities; and • The status of implementation of the projects/activities.

IMPLEMENTATION-FOCUSED MONITORING SYSTEM FOR ASCC BLUEPRINT

Projects/Activities are categorised according to the following types/levels of cooperation:

- 1. Confidence building:**
focuses on building understanding of common areas of interest.
sample projects/activities: Workshops, seminars, conferences, etc.
- 2. Harmonisation:**
aims to achieve compatible/comparable national approaches by AMS
sample projects/activities: Development of standards, models, etc..
- 3. Special assistance:**
involves bridging the development gaps within and among AMS (IAI).
sample projects/activities: Training for trainers, technical assistance, etc.

IMPLEMENTATION-FOCUSED MONITORING SYSTEM FOR ASCC BLUEPRINT

- 4. Joint efforts:**
involves the creation of regional approaches and/or regional institutions that can act on behalf of the Member States .
sample projects/activities: Joint feasibility studies, development of framework and mechanisms, etc.
- 5. Regional integration and expansion:**
regional institutions/mechanisms through joint efforts showcasing successful institutions as models of regionalism and integration
sample projects/activities: regional planning and design missions; regional compliance enforcement; inter-regional negotiations, AHA, ACB etc..

IMPLEMENTATION-FOCUSED MONITORING SYSTEM FOR ASCC BLUEPRINT

Each level of cooperation can have three types of development interventions:

1. Formulation of Regional Policy Initiatives;
2. Development of regional implementation mechanisms;
3. Human capacity building.

IMPLEMENTATION-FOCUSED MONITORING SYSTEM FOR ASCC BLUEPRINT

ASCC Characteristic/ Element	Projects/Activities/ Objectives	(expected) Outputs	Type or Level of Cooperation	Type of Development Intervention	Status
A. Human Development					
AS. Facilitating access to applied Science and Technology (S&T)					
Strategic Objective: To develop policies and mechanisms to support active cooperation in research, science and technology development, technology transfers and commercialisation and establishment of strong networks of scientific and technological institutions with the active participation of private sector and other relevant organisations.					
ASa. Strengthen collaborative research and development in applied S&T to enhance community well-being;	• Project title: Development of Thermally Sprayed Ceramic-based Coatings	• Techniques and protocols for ceramic-based coatings • Trained personnel	Harmonisation	Human capacity building	On-going

REPORTING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ASCC BLUEPRINT TO THE ASEAN LEADERS

It is anticipated that SG's report to the ASEAN Leaders on the implementation of the ASCC Blueprint will comprise the following:

- (i) A quantitative **Implementation-focused Monitoring Review of the ASCC Blueprint** –every year;
- (ii) A quantitative **Scorecard of the ASCC** – in 2012 and 2015 based on the 2009 Baseline; and
- (iii) A brief **qualitative assessment of progress including challenges and solutions** based on (i) and (ii) above – every year.

SUCCINT

MEANINGFUL

OBJECTIVE

DEFENSIBLE

COMPREHENSIBLE

NEXT STEPS – IMPLEMENTATION-FOCUSED MONITORING SYSTEM

- o **AGREE** on future reporting based on the ASCC Implementation-focused Monitoring System
- o Monitoring System subject to periodic **REVIEW AND ENHANCEMENT**
- o **ENHANCED** Reporting as done previously (agenda item 3.1)
- o ASEC to **COMPILE** information with feedback from AMS

NEXT STEPS – ASCC SCORECARD

- AMS to provide **FEEDBACK**
- **CONSULTATION** with CPR, sectoral bodies etc
- Sectoral Bodies/AMS to **REVIEW AND FINALIZE** the set of goals/targets/indicators, including development of new indicators
- **TIME FRAME** – finalize by end of year (2011) to be used for reporting in 2012
- Seek **HARMONIZATION OF SCORECARD** of other Communities
- ASEC to **COMPILE** information and **DRAFT ASCC SCORECARD** with feedback from AMS and sectoral bodies

THANK YOU