



Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025 and Smart Cities

ASEAN Connectivity Division

Third ASEAN-Japan Smart Cities Network High Level Meeting
18 October 2021



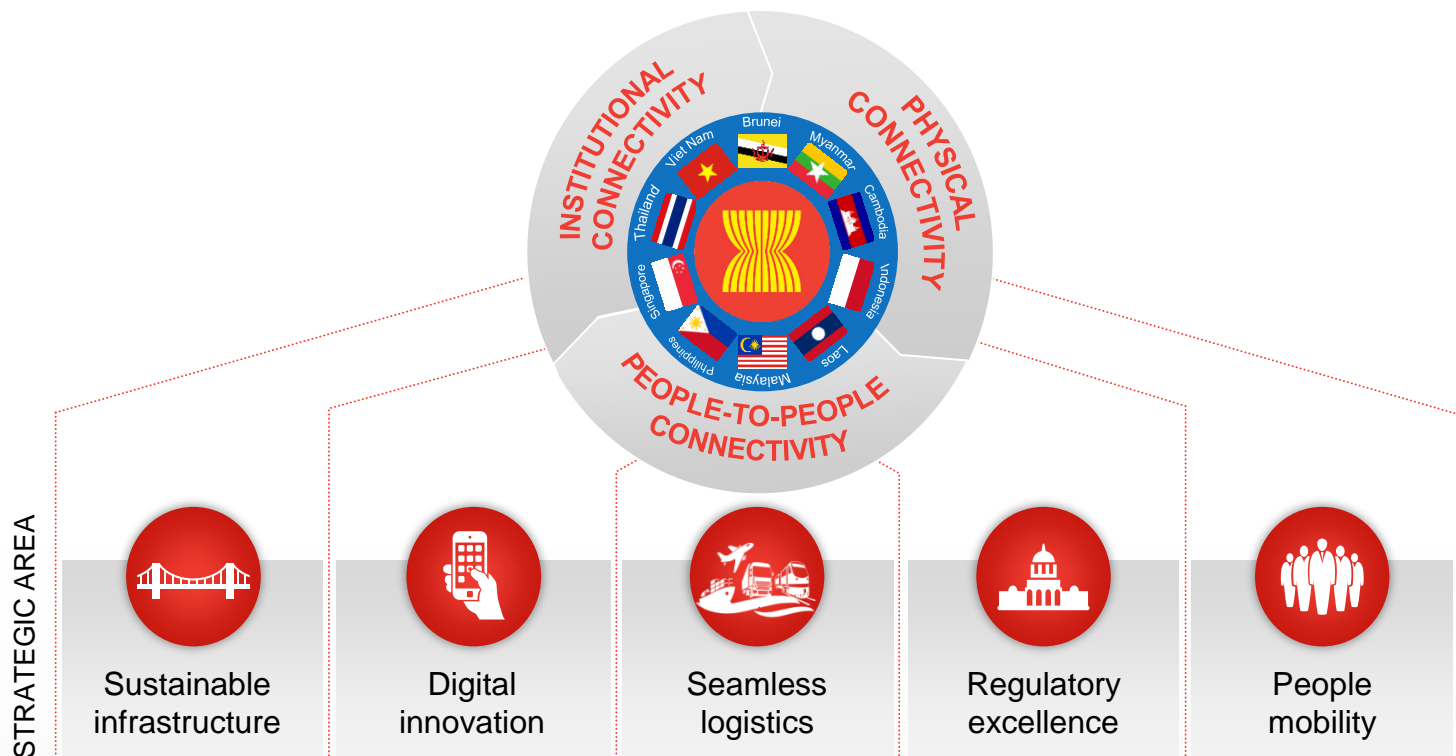


Outline of the Presentation

- Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025: Progress and Challenges
- ASEAN Smart Cities Network and ASEAN Sustainable Urbanisation Strategy

The Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025 has 5 Strategic Areas and 15 Initiatives

Vision: “To achieve a seamlessly and comprehensively connected and integrated ASEAN that will promote competitiveness, inclusiveness, and a greater sense of Community.”



MPAC 2025 Implementation Progress (1)

As of September 2021


■ Completed
 ■ Ongoing
 ■ Not yet started

Initiative

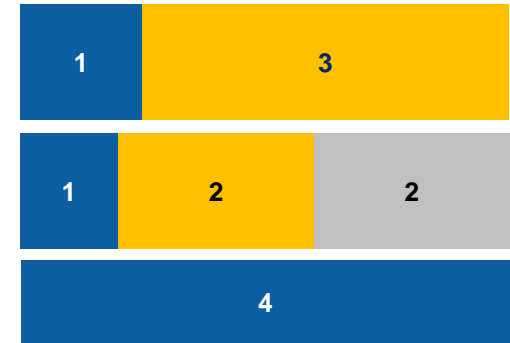
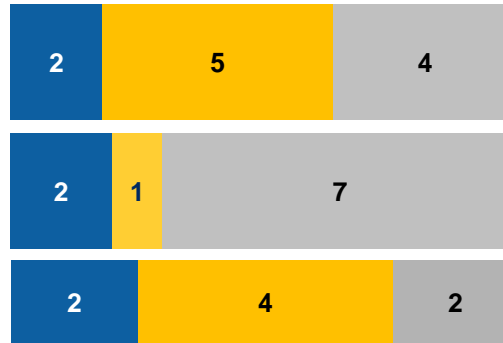
Number of Key Implementing Measures

Output Metric Indicators


Sustainable infrastructure



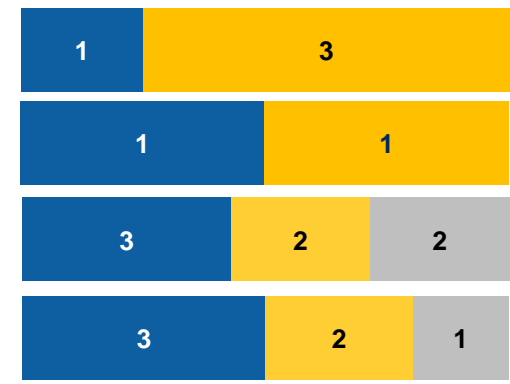
- 1 Establish a rolling priority pipeline list of potential ASEAN infrastructure projects and sources of funds
- 2 Establish an ASEAN platform to measure and improve infrastructure productivity
- 3 Develop sustainable urbanisation strategies in ASEAN cities



Digital innovation



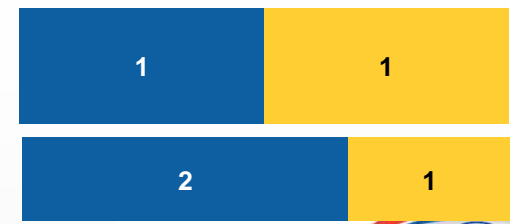
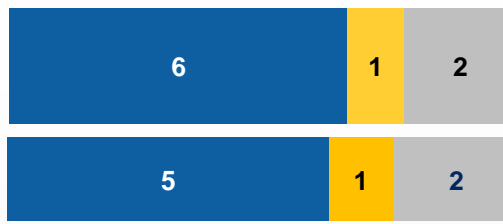
- 4 Enhance the MSME technology platform
- 5 Support the expansion of digital financial services in ASEAN
- 6 Establish an ASEAN open data network
- 7 Establish an ASEAN digital data governance framework



Seamless logistics



- 8 Strengthen ASEAN competitiveness through enhanced trade routes and logistics
- 9 Enhance supply chain efficiency through addressing key chokepoints



Note: Progress on Key Implementing Measures (KIMs) and output metrics by MPAC 2025 initiative; # with equal weightage.

MPAC 2025 Implementation Progress (2)


As of September 2021

■ Completed
 ■ Ongoing
 ■ Not yet started

Regulatory excellence



People mobility



Initiative	Number of Key Implementing Measures	Output Metric Indicators
10 Complete harmonisation of standards, mutual recognition, and technical regulations in three prioritised product groupings	2 (Completed) 4 (Ongoing) 2 (Not yet started)	1 (Completed) 3 (Ongoing)
11 Increase transparency and strengthen evaluation to reduce trade-distorting NTMs	3 (Completed) 4 (Ongoing) 7 (Not yet started)	1 (Completed) 2 (Ongoing)
12 Enhance ASEAN travel by making finding information easier	7 (Ongoing) 3 (Not yet started)	5 (Not yet started)
13 Ease ASEAN travel by facilitating visa processes	Focus being re-defined	n.a.
14 Establish new vocational training programmes and common qualifications across AMS, in accordance with national circumstances of each AMS	5 (Completed) 5 (Ongoing) 1 (Not yet started)	2 (Completed) 1 (Ongoing) 1 (Not yet started)
15 Support higher education exchange across AMS	8 (Completed) 1 (Ongoing) 5 (Not yet started)	2 (Completed) 3 (Ongoing) 2 (Not yet started)

Note: Progress on Key Implementing Measures (KIMs) and output metrics by MPAC 2025 initiative; # with equal weightage.

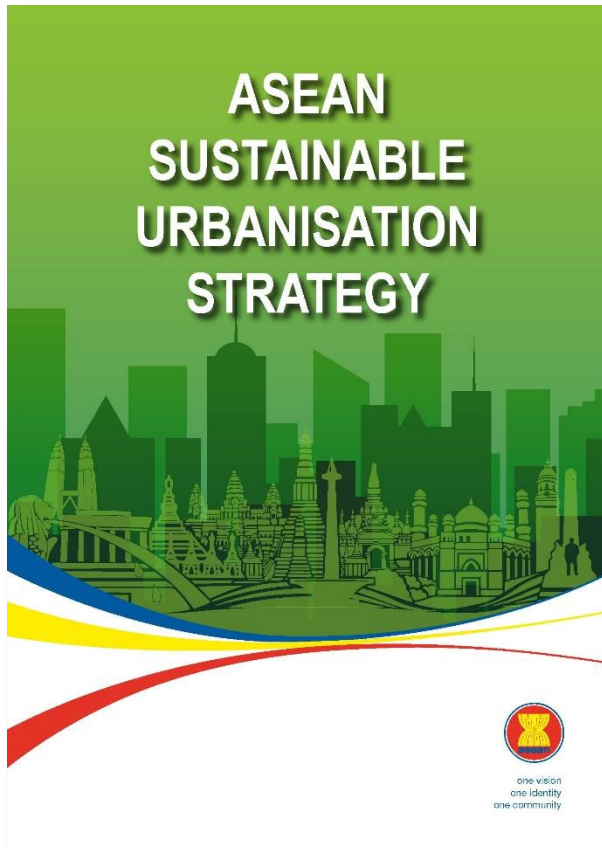


Recommendations from Mid-Term Review of MPAC 2025

17 recommendations in SIX areas have been developed to tackle the identified implementation challenges

Key Challenges	Recommendation Areas	Supporting Recommendations
Sectoral Alignment: Arise from priorities alignment with the sectoral body or identifying suitable Lead Implementing Body (LIB); how MPAC 2025 would add value.	Enhance sectoral-level alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augment the existing value addition framework of MPAC 2025 for sectoral bodies through CORE framework: Coordination, Ownership, Resources and Emphasis • Increase the frequency and quality of MPAC 2025's engagement with LIBs • Elevate MPAC 2025 narrative to the highest possible level
National Level Implementation: Arise from alignment with relevant agency priorities in AMS; roles obscurity and limited incentives among National Coordinators (NCs) and National Focal Points (NFPs); inability to pull necessary data at the national level; and limited linkages between support for connectivity and other external programmes.	Strengthen in-country implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly define roles and responsibilities, in particular of NCs and NFPs • Obtain support from senior stakeholders to strengthen incentives for implementation by NCs and NFPs • Develop handover mechanism for NFPs • Develop a best practice guidebook for a coordination mechanism at the national level
Engagement with Other Connectivity Related Initiatives and ASEAN Partners: Arise from increased risk of duplication as the number of activities in the connectivity space are growing; and risk of missing collaboration opportunities.	Convene relevant connectivity efforts and engage ASEAN partners with a more structured approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convene the connectivities • Improve consultation with Dialogue Partners (DPs) and Other External Partners (OEPs) on ASEAN Connectivity • Establish a Connectivity DPs and OEPs Working Group • Build projects together by leveraging DPs and OEPs' expertise
Need for Flexibility to Adjust to Changes in Regional Context: Arise from initiatives implementation that changes from external events (e.g. COVID-19) and external priorities (e.g. sustainability and inclusiveness).	Adapt MPAC 2025 initiatives to changing regional context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct review of MPAC 2025 initiative concepts at least once in two years as part of the annual MPAC 2025 MRE process • Develop a COVID-19 focused narrative for MPAC 2025 • Ensure environmental sustainability and inclusiveness within each initiative
Ownership Beyond 2025: Arise from the maintenance of databases/platforms, technical support and resources.	Ensure ownership of MPAC 2025 initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine clear ownership for ongoing initiatives beyond 2025 • Strengthen internal capabilities
Private Sector Engagement: Arise from lack of engagement with the private sector.	Deepen private sector engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include private sector engagement in KIMs of each initiative

ASEAN Sustainable Urbanisation Strategy (ASUS)



available at: connectivity.asean.org



- Launched on 13 November 2018 at the 22nd ASEAN Coordinating Council (ACC) Meeting in Singapore;
- The ASUS was developed to support the various city networks in ASEAN, such as the ASCN.
- ASUS comprises **7 priority sub-areas and 8 priority actions**;
- **Toolkits** were developed to support local governments in ASEAN in advancing sustainable urbanisation in their respective cities.

ASEAN Sustainable Urbanisation Strategy (ASUS)



Civic & social

- 1** Inclusive & equitable growth

- 1** Introduce and improve access to digital payment solutions to enhance financial inclusion



Health & well-being

- 2** Housing & home

- 2** Develop and expand affordable housing solutions



Security

- 3** Personal safety & security

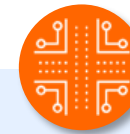
- 3** Introduce digital solutions to enhance safety and security in cities



Quality environment

- 4** Water, waste & sanitation

- 4** Enhance solid waste management systems



Built infrastructure

- 5** Mobility
6 Urban resilience

- 5** Introduce and improve Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) systems
6 Develop and enhance traffic management systems
7 Develop flood management systems



Industry & innovation

- 7** Education

- 8** Develop digital skills through “industry boot camps”

Priority areas

Initial identified priority actions

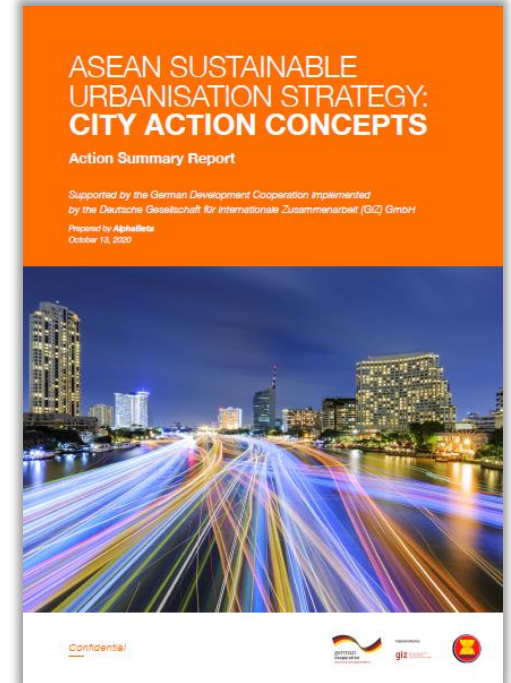
ASEAN's Support for Cities under the ASUS

Partners



Projects

- With the support of *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit / German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)* and with the technical assistance from AlphaBeta, ASEAN had provided support for 8 cities¹ in development of action concepts.
- Cities and ASEAN can disseminate these city action concepts to external partners, including multilateral organisations, for further support.



- With the support of the ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Program Phase II (AADCP II), ASEAN has engaged UN-Habitat to provide technical assistance to deliver the following expected outputs:
 - a. Technical project proposal for other 8 cities²;
 - b. ASEAN Sustainable Urbanisation Forum held on 6-8 October 2021; and
 - c. Report on the “State of Urbanisation in ASEAN”.

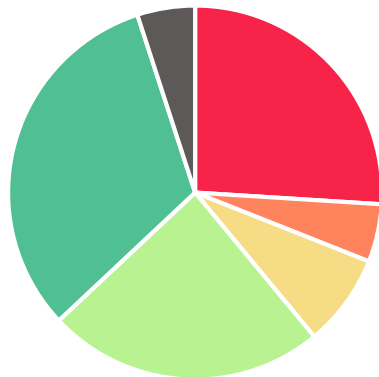
¹ The 8 cities are: (a) Luang Prabang; (b) Xam Neua; (c) Bagan Nyaung Oo; (d) Hang Tuah Jaya; (e) Kota Kinabalu; (f) Seberang Perai; (g) Can Tho; and (h) Da Lat.

² The 8 cities are: (a) Kep City; (b) Tomohon; (c) Kaysone; (d) Shah Alam; (e) Mandalay; (f) General Santos; (g) Hat Yai; and (h) Sapa.

ASEAN Smart Cities Network (ASCN) Progress

26
CITIES

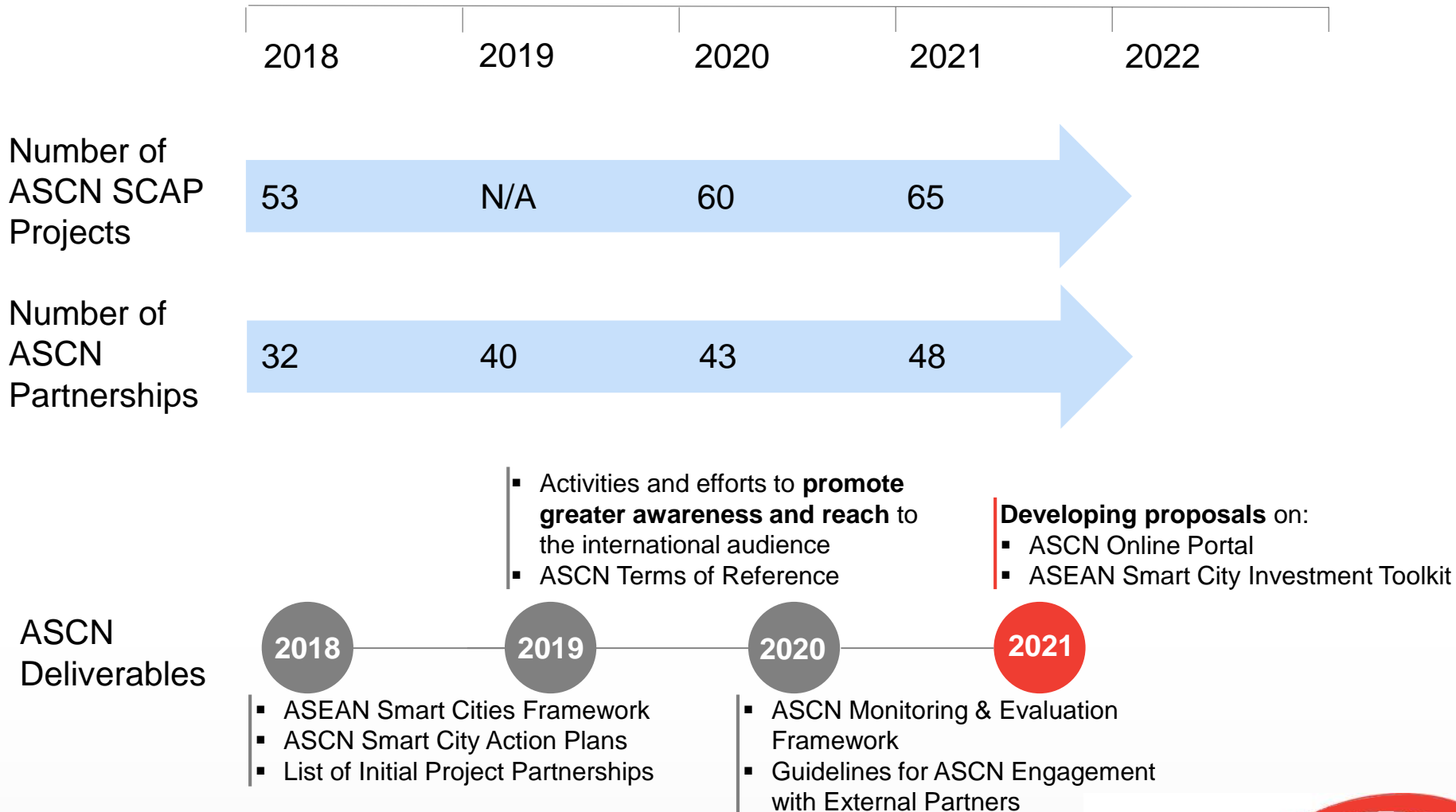
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SCAPs*
PROJECTS



- 26%** **‘Civic & Social’**
‘Tourism’, ‘Public & Municipal Services’, ‘Governance’, ‘Culture & Heritage’
- 5%** **‘Health & Well-being’**
‘Healthcare’, ‘Housing & Home’, ‘Education’
- 8%** **‘Safety & Security’**
‘Public Safety, City Surveillance, & Crime Prevention’
- 24%** **‘Quality Environment’**
‘Clean Environment’, ‘Resources Access & Management’, ‘Urban Resilience’
- 32%** **‘Built Infrastructure’**
‘Mobility & Transportation’, ‘Utilities’
- 5%** **‘Industry & Innovation’**
‘Business & Entrepreneurship’, ‘Trade & Commerce’

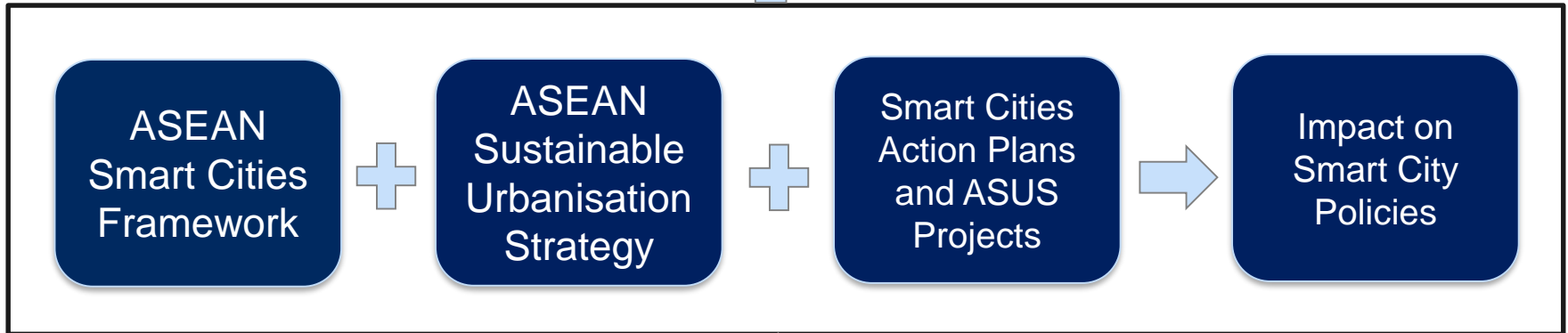
(*) The ASCN Cities have developed their respective Smart City Action Plans (SCAPs) which consist of the respective cities’ vision, focus areas, strategic targets, and priority projects.

ASCN Progress



Linkages and Synergies between ASCN and ASUS

Smart and Sustainable Urbanisation Outcomes



Monitoring & Evaluation and Partnerships



Connecting Today Connected Tomorrow

