

**TRAINER'S
GUIDE**



CORE COMPETENCY UNIT

ADM.COR 002.1

Identify ASEAN Humanitarian
Procedures and Mechanisms



ASCEND

ASEAN Standards and Certification
for Experts in Disaster Management

ASEAN Standards and Certification for Experts in Disaster Management

IDENTIFY ASEAN HUMANITARIAN PROCEDURES AND MECHANISMS

ADM.COR.002.1

Trainer's Guide



ONE ASEAN
ONE RESPONSE



Project Sponsors:



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

The "ASEAN Standards and Certification for Experts in Disaster Management (ASCEND)" is under Priority Programme 5: Global Leadership of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Work Programme 2021-2025 that envisions ASEAN as a global leader in disaster management.

The ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) implements the ASCEND project in collaboration with the Korean National Fire Agency (KNFA) and support from the ASEAN Secretariat and the Republic of Korea.

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The ASCEND Programme and
Toolbox Development:

Overview



ASCEND

1.1

The ASCEND Programme

Southeast Asian governments, through the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), continue to invest in strengthening disaster management systems for a more secure and resilient region. However, the compounding of risks and increasing uncertainty of disasters in our new climate reality threaten to set back the socioeconomic development gains of ASEAN societies. Widespread and recurring disaster damages and losses can overwhelm national capacities and worsen regional transboundary effects.

The Declaration on One ASEAN One Response (OAOR) at the 2016 ASEAN Summit in Vientiane, Lao PDR, reaffirms ASEAN's vision to move towards faster and more integrated collective responses to disasters inside and outside the region. However, ASEAN's past experiences of responding to large-scale disasters showed that realising the OAOR can be challenging. Various responders from different countries, institutions, organisations, and companies seek to contribute to the overall response. Their goodwill is appreciated, and several provide much-needed assistance. But ASEAN and affected Member States sometimes found it challenging to determine what knowledge and skills responders have and how they can effectively contribute to national and regional efforts.

Learnings from past experiences and shared commitment to realising the OAOR vision increased the need to develop regionally recognised Competency Standards and a certification process for disaster management professionals. The increased support led to initiatives that eventually created the ASEAN Standards and Certification for Experts in Disaster Management (ASCEND) Programme. ASCEND is now part of Priority 5: Global Leadership of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Work Programme 2021-2025, a programme that envisions ASEAN as a global leader in disaster management.

1.2

The objectives of ASCEND

- To enhance the capacity of the ASEAN countries in the implementation of ASCEND.
- To establish regionally recognised Competency Standards and assessment processes covering five professions in disaster management.

- To improve the capacity of the AHA Centre to serve as the ASCEND Secretariat.
- To promote understanding of the ASCEND Framework among the ASEAN Member States (AMS) and other ASEAN sectors in preparation for the inclusion of ASCEND into the Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA).

1.3

Advantages and benefits of an ASCEND certification

For ASEAN

The ASCEND certification can assist Member States in ensuring that competent disaster management professionals handle emergency assistance and disaster relief across the region. It also supports mutual recognition of disaster management competencies to facilitate acceptance of external aid and faster response.

For AHA Centre

ASEAN, a rapidly developing and hazard-prone region, will need more competent disaster management professionals. The ASCEND certification can narrow current knowledge and skills gaps. It can also enable stronger cooperation and interoperability between disaster managers in their home countries and across regions.

For disaster management professionals

Disaster management professionals can use their ASCEND certification to promote themselves professionally and serve as evidence of their experience and qualifications. It can also make it easier for organisations to determine the ability of certificate holders to perform critical work functions of specific occupations in the disaster management sector.

These ASCEND toolbox documents support the ASEAN Member States in identifying, building the capacity of, and mobilising competent disaster managers across Southeast Asia that are highly capable of contributing to reducing disaster risks and disaster losses in the region through timely and effective response.

1.4

The ASCEND Toolbox

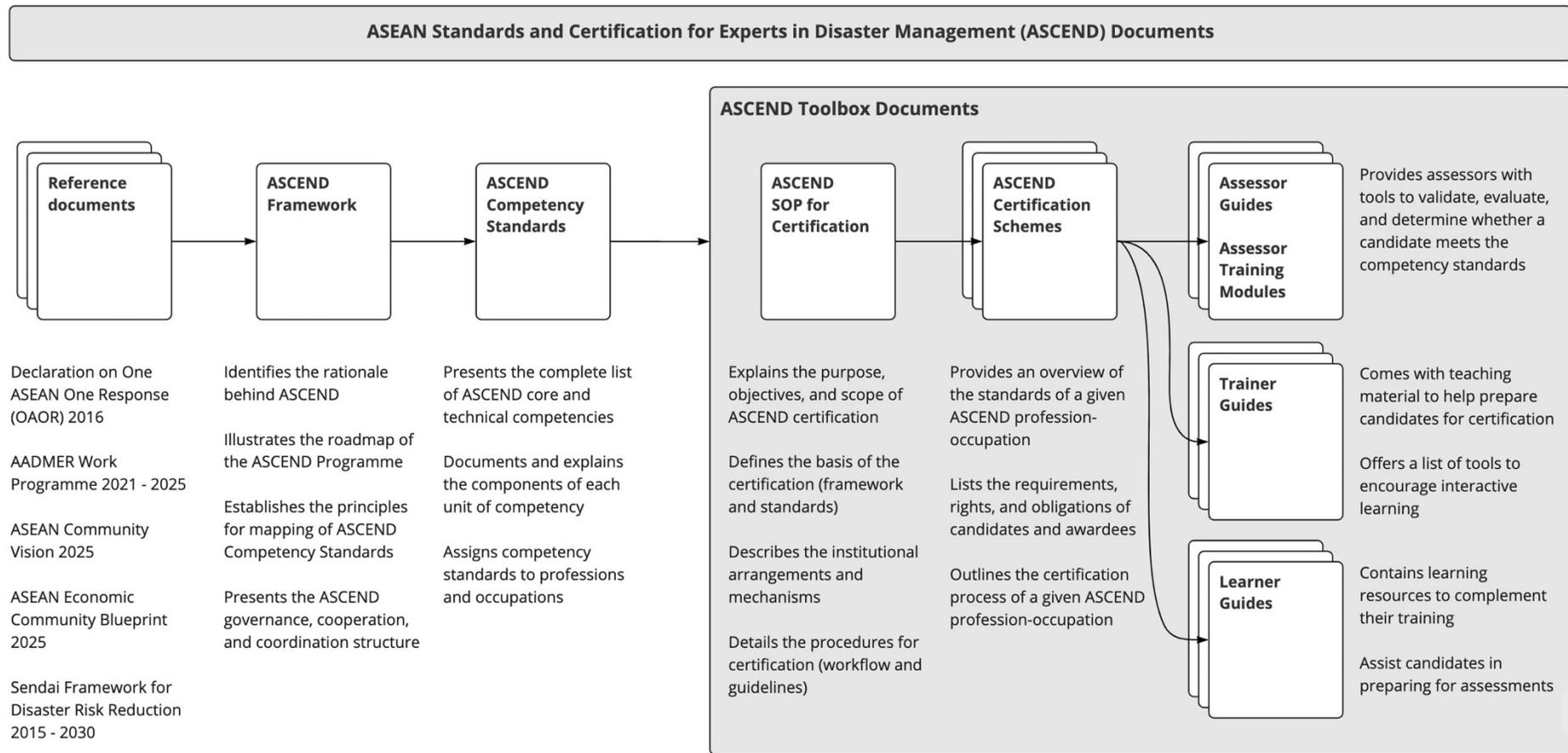
A set of technical requirements must exist before it is possible to implement the ASCEND programme in participating ASEAN Member States. The first requirement is the ASCEND Competency Standards that contains forty-three (43) regionally recognised core and technical competencies in selected disaster management professions. The Competency Standards outline the work elements and performance criteria that guide for certification of disaster management professionals across the region.

Another requirement is the development of an ASCEND Toolbox for five professions. These professions are Rapid Assessment, Humanitarian Logistics, Information Management, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and Shelter Management. The ASCEND Toolbox consists of an SOP, Certification Schemes, Assessor Guides, Trainer Guides, and Learner Guides. The ASCEND Competency Standards, approved by the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management, is the primary basis of the Toolbox documents.

The SOP defines the basis of ASCEND, describes the institutional arrangements and mechanisms, and details the certification procedures. Certification Schemes presents an overview of the standards of each profession-occupation and certification requirements, the rights and obligations of candidates and certificate holders, and general guidelines on the certification process. Assessor Guides provides assessors with tools to validate, evaluate, and determine whether a candidate meets the Competency Standards. Trainer Guides come with PowerPoint slides and presenter notes to help trainers prepare candidates for certification. It also offers a list of tools that trainers may use to encourage interactive learning. Learner Guides assist candidates preparing for ASCEND certification in their chosen disaster management profession and occupation. It contains learning resources and complementary readings that can help prepare them to undergo the required assessment.

The ASCEND Toolbox documents can assist the ASEAN Member States to identify, build the capacity of, and mobilise competent disaster managers across Southeast Asia to help reduce disaster risks and disaster losses in the region through timely and effective response.

Figure 1: Overview of ASCEND Toolbox Documents





Competency-based Training (CBT):
**Introduction for
Trainers**



ASCEND

Important: Training is not a mandatory activity of the ASCEND certification process. Applicants or prospective candidates are expected to prepare themselves before the assessment by self-studying the Learner Guides provided to them when accepted for ASCEND certification.

In case Authorised/Licensed National Certification Institutions decide to conduct training on material related to ASCEND, their trainers can use the contents of this guide to develop their courses or programmes. Candidates seeking certification may also use the “PowerPoint slides and presenter notes” section of this guide for self-study.

Competency-based learning and assessment

Competency is the characteristic and ability to use or apply knowledge and skills-sets to perform critical job functions in a defined work setting.

Table 1: Competency areas and descriptions

Competency area	Description
Experience	Refers to the qualifications of the candidate that make them eligible to pursue certification. It includes the candidate’s formal education, work experience, professional training, and job-relevant life experiences.
Knowledge	Refers to what the candidate needs to know to make informed decisions on how to perform the work effectively.
Skills	Refers to the ability of the candidate to apply knowledge to complete occupational tasks and produce work outcomes or results at the standard required.
Attitudes	Refers to associated beliefs, feelings, motivations, and values that influence a candidate to make decisions and act according to occupational standards and the professional work setting.

Competency-based methods help ensure that the ASCEND certification process is relevant, valid, acceptable, flexible, and traceable – in alignment with the ASEAN Guiding Principles.

The relevance principle confirms that the ASCEND certification reflects the current professional needs in the disaster management sector. The validity principle relates to the consistency and equitability of the assessment process. The acceptability principle is about aligning the ASCEND certification to other disaster management professional standards and good practices. The flexibility principle refers to the responsiveness of the ASCEND certification to changes or differences in disaster management work settings and job requirements. The traceability principle ensures that evidence is sufficient to grant the ASCEND certification.

Competency-based training (CBT) is a teaching strategy that aims to develop the candidate's knowledge, skills, and attitudes to become qualified and competent to perform in a particular occupation. CBT builds on the candidate's experience and uses different modes of instruction to assist them in meeting the standards and performance criteria defined in a unit of competency.

What do trainers do?

A trainer is someone who structures and facilitates the training of candidates to develop or increase their ability to communicate or demonstrate that they are competent in a specific unit of competency.

The role of trainers is to:

- interpret the scope and adapt the ASCEND competency standards to fit the context of where the training is taking place,
- adjust the training method and delivery of material to cater to learner diversity and needs, and
- assist candidates in preparing for competency-based assessments with the learning resources available.

Using the trainer's guide

The material in this trainer guide is designed to assist trainers in conducting learner-centric activities that recognise prior experience, maximise engagement, teach for understanding, and build on learner strengths. The guide provides suggestions on how to prepare training sessions that enhance candidate participation and minimise disruptions during the session. It also offers a list of equipment and tools that trainers may use to encourage interactive learning and supplement traditional methods like lectures, case discussions, demonstrations, group exercises, simulation games, role-playing, and independent research. Finally, it includes a copy of PowerPoint presentation slides and presenter notes to guide trainers on what key messages to highlight during sessions.

Remarks: *Trainers also need to consider the diverse backgrounds (e.g., cultural, linguistic, social) and needs of candidates when planning and delivering the training. Trainers may have to adapt their training style to suit student preferences, use alternative activities for different levels of ability, and provide opportunities for various forms of participation.*



ASCEND Competency Standards



ASCEND

3.1

Competency standards

Competency standards are a set of industry-accepted benchmarks that defines the experience, knowledge, skills, and attitudes professionals need to perform well in an occupation. It also reflects the requirements of work settings and considers the developments in the disaster management profession.

3.2

ASCEND Competency Standards

The ASCEND Competency Standards identifies the key features of work in selected disaster management professions, and performance standards professionals need to meet to be deemed competent. It also provides the list of the forty-three (43) core and technical competencies that serve as the basis for defining the regionally recognised disaster management qualifications across the ASEAN Member States. The five (5) professions covered by the ASCEND Competency Standards include Rapid Assessment, Humanitarian Logistics, Information Management, WASH, and Shelter Management. Under these professions are five (5) categories of occupations: Manager, Coordinator, Officer, Promoter, and Engineer. Overall, there are fifteen (15) profession-occupation combinations (e.g., humanitarian logistics manager, information management coordinator, WASH promoter).

Each ASCEND Competency Standard has its dedicated Toolbox documents: an SOP, Certification Scheme, Assessor Guide, Trainer Guide, and Learner Guide. One SOP applies to all profession-occupation combinations covered by the ASCEND certification. The Certification Schemes, one for each of the profession-occupation combinations. Both these documents align with the AQRF Level Descriptors, Section 4: Guiding Principles and Protocols for Quality Assurance of the AGP, and ASEAN Disaster Management Occupations Map. The Certification Schemes also outline the ASCEND competencies under selected professions and occupations, eligibility criteria, basic requirements and rights of candidates, and obligations of certification holders. Assessor Guides describe the components of particular competency standards and offer tools to determine the candidate's qualifications. Trainer and Learner Guides expound on a given competency standard's elements and performance criteria for learning and assessment preparation purposes.

The ASCEND Competency Standards and its derivative Toolbox documents will be reviewed and updated every five (5) years to ensure it reflects changes

in the disaster management profession and remains relevant. The Toolbox documents may also serve as a reference for ASEAN Member States' seeking to develop and implement national-level competency-based certification processes based on their respective capacities and needs. Table 2 describes its main components.

Table 2: *Components of the ASCEND Competency Standards*

Component	Description
Unit title	Describes the critical work function to be performed in an occupation.
Unit number	<p>A coding system to organise the units of competency. It also indicates the types of competency standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADM.COR.000.0 are core competencies. These are general professional knowledge and skills related to international humanitarian principles and disaster management standards, including ASEAN mechanisms and procedures. • ADM.TEC.000.0 are technical competencies. These are specific knowledge and skills needed to perform effectively in work areas under their chosen disaster management profession and occupation.
Unit description	Provides information about the critical work function covered by the unit.
Elements	Presents the occupational tasks required to perform the critical work function in the unit.
Performance criteria	Lists the expected outcomes or results from the occupational tasks to perform and the standard required.
Unit variables	Advises on how to interpret the scope and context of this unit of competence.
Assessment guide	Outlines the evidence to gather and evaluate to determine whether the candidate is competent in the unit.
Linkages to other units	Explains the connection of the competency standard to other units of competency.

Critical aspects of assessment	Lists the types of evidence or demonstrated abilities assessors need to observe to determine the candidate's competency.
Context of assessment	Notes the settings or situations in which candidates need to demonstrate their ability during ASCEND assessments.
Resource implications	Identifies the resources needed to conduct the assessment.
Assessment methods	Describes the different assessment methods to assess the competency of candidates in the specific unit.
Key competencies	Presents the specific knowledge, skills, and attitudes related to the unit of competency that assessors need to evaluate to confirm whether the candidate for certification is qualified and competent.

3.3

Unit of Competency

Unit title: Identify ASEAN Humanitarian Procedures and Mechanisms

Unit number: ADM.COR.002.1

Unit description: This unit deals with the knowledge, skills and attitude required to describe the essential elements of fundamental principles, accountable and high-quality humanitarian action context based on ASEAN Declaration, ASEAN Pillars, and ASEAN Charter

ELEMENT AND PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	UNIT VARIABLE AND ASSESSMENT GUIDE
<p>Element 1. Identify ASEAN Human Rights Declaration</p> <p>1.1 Identify General Principles. 1.2 Identify Civil and Protection Rights. 1.3 Identify Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</p>	<p>Unit Variables</p> <p>The Unit Variables provide advice to interpret the scope and context of this unit of competence. It relates to the unit as a whole and facilitates holistic assessment.</p> <p>This unit applies to understanding the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration, ASEAN Pillars, and ASEAN Charter.</p> <p>Formal feedback may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 360-degree assessment • Satisfaction surveys/forms • Team evaluations • Performance reviews
<p>Element 2. Uphold the Nine Commitments and Quality Criteria</p> <p>2.1 Give appropriate assistance to communities and people affected by the crisis and relevant to their needs.</p>	<p>Non-discriminatory attitudes may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language in relation to race and ethnicity • Not making assumptions about physical or intellectual abilities • The use of non-discriminatory language in relation to the portrayal of people with disabilities • Using non-sexist and gender-inclusive language <p>Cultural differences may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forms of address • Levels of formality/informality • Non-verbal behaviour

- 2.2 Ensure timely humanitarian assistance.
 - 2.3 Let communities and people affected by crisis be more prepared, resilient, and less at-risk due to humanitarian action.
 - 2.4 Assist communities and people affected by crisis on their rights and entitlements to access information and participate in decisions that affect them.
 - 2.5 Facilitate communities and people affected by the crisis to access safe and responsive mechanisms to handle complaints.
 - 2.6 Deliver humanitarian assistance in a coordinated and complementary manner.
 - 2.7 Show ability to learn from experiences for improved assistance.
 - 2.8 Ensure own and team members' competencies and management of assistance.
 - 2.9 Able to manage resources effectively, efficiently and ethically
- Work ethics
 - Personal grooming
 - Family obligations
 - Recognised holidays
 - Special needs
 - Preferences for personal interactions

Assessment Guide

The following skills and knowledge must be assessed as part of this unit:

- Ability to identify and apply the General Principles, Civil and Protection Rights, Economic, Social and cultural Rights.
- Ability to identify Political-Security Community, Economic Community, Socio-Cultural Community issues.
- Ability to identify the Purpose and Principles of ASEAN Charter

Linkages to other Units

This core unit underpins effective performance in all other units related to the Operational, Supervisory or Coordination Level. Combined training and assessment may be appropriate.

Critical Aspects of Assessment

Evidence of the following is essential:

- Demonstrated commitment to apply the General Principles, Civil and Protection Rights, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- Demonstrated commitment to apply Political-Security Community, Economic Community, Socio-Cultural Community issues.
- Demonstrated commitment to apply Purpose and Principles of ASEAN Charter.

Context of Assessment

This unit may be assessed on/off the job

- Assessment should include practical demonstration of working effectively with colleagues and assesses either in the workplace or through a simulation activity, supported by a range of methods to assess underpinning knowledge.

Assessment must relate to the individual's work area or area of responsibility:

- The ASEAN Human Rights Declaration and Phnom Penh Statement on the Adoption of the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration
- The ASEAN Three Pillars
- The ASEAN Charter

Resource Implications

Training and assessment to include access to a real or simulated workplace; and access to workplace standards, procedures, policies, guidelines, tools and equipment.

Assessment Methods

The following methods may be used to assess competency for this unit:

- Case studies
- Observation of practical candidate performance
- Oral and written questions
- Portfolio evidence
- Problem-solving
- Roleplays
- Third-party reports completed by a supervisor
- Project and assignment work

Key Competencies in this Unit

Level 0 = irrelevant, not to be assessed

Level 1 = competence to undertake tasks effectively

Level 2 = competence to manage tasks

Level 3 = competence to use concepts for evaluating

Key Competencies	Level	Examples
Collecting, organising, and analysing information	1	Access and record from a single source
Communicating ideas and information	2	Use positive communication techniques to build interpersonal relationships
Planning and organising activities	2	Identify the most appropriate way to respond to feedback
Working with others and in teams	1	Interact effectively with other people both on a one-to-one basis and in groups
Using mathematical ideas and techniques	1	Estimation and approximation for practical purposes.
Solving problems	2	Apply conflict resolution and communication skills to resolve conflicts and/or misunderstandings
Using technology	1	Reproduce or present basic product or service



Preparing for Training Sessions:

Equipment, Material, and Tools



ASCEND

4.1

Onsite training

Please refer to the checklist and table below when conducting onsite training.

Checklist	Training resource requirements
Tick box (✓) when completed	Equipment and material
<input type="checkbox"/>	Secure a computer (desktop or laptop) installed with the latest Windows Operating Systems and Microsoft Office Apps (Word, PowerPoint, Excel).
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gain access to a stable internet connection and printer, if needed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reserve a conducive training facility with a dedicated workspace (large desk and chair with back support), projector, and black/whiteboards.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Obtain a copy of the Trainee Guide, including PowerPoint (PPT) presentation and presenter notes. Test if the PPT presentation is working before sessions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Request a list of confirmed attendees (candidates) and their contact details.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Send training invitations to all confirmed attendees through email. It includes a brief overview of the training, date, schedule, training venue, information about the trainer, email support, and a copy of the Trainee Manual (PDF version).
<input type="checkbox"/>	Print out copies of the Trainee Manual, if needed.

4.2

Online training

Please refer to the checklist and table below when conducting online training (remote).

Checklist	Training resource requirements
Tick box (✓) when completed	Equipment and material
<input type="checkbox"/>	Secure a computer (desktop or laptop) installed with the latest Windows Operating Systems and Microsoft Office Apps (Word, PowerPoint, Excel).
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gain access to a stable internet connection.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purchase a licensed video conferencing account, if needed (e.g., Zoom Meetings, Webex).
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reserve a dedicated workspace (large desk and chair with back support).
<input type="checkbox"/>	Obtain a copy of the Trainee Guide, including PowerPoint (PPT) presentation and presenter notes. Test if the PPT presentation is working before sessions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Request a list of confirmed attendees (candidates) and their contact details.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Send training invitations to all confirmed attendees through email. It includes a brief overview of the training, date, schedule, Zoom log-in details, information about the trainer, email support, and a copy of the Trainee Manual (PDF version).

The list below recommends apps and tools that trainers may find helpful when planning and delivering the training. Trainers need to register and create their accounts before using the apps and tools.

Apps and tools	Description
Zoom	Zoom is a software program that provides a multi-user platform for video and audio conferencing. It has built-in collaboration and presenter tools

useful in planning and delivering online training sessions like calendar integration, group chat, screen sharing, breakout rooms, and whiteboard functions.

<https://zoom.us/>

For collaboration, group exercises, lectures, and demonstrations.

Lucidspark Lucidspark is a virtual whiteboard where training attendees can come together to create, develop, and present their ideas. It can be used for brainstorming, group presentations, and organising notes.
<https://lucidspark.com/>

Ziteboard Ziteboard is a collaboration software ideal for discussing topics visually and online real-time tutoring. It works seamlessly on different devices (laptops, tablets, and mobile devices) and web browsers (Apple Safari and Google Chrome).
<https://ziteboard.com/>

For activities that test student understanding (quizzes) and decision-making (simulation games)

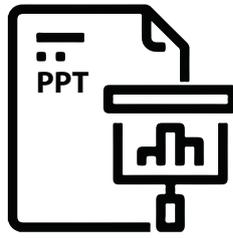
Kahoot Kahoot is a game-based learning platform that allows users to generate multiple-choice quizzes for distance education. Users can create a learning game on any topic in any language, and they can host a live game and share it with users.
<https://kahoot.com/>

Quiz It! Live Quiz It! Live is an app similar to Kahoot that allows users to create and host live quizzes for groups. It also comes with automated timing, scoring, and marking.
<https://www.quizit.net/>

For gathering feedback, ideas, or responses

Google Forms Google Forms is a survey administration software for collecting and organising different kinds of information. Responses are automatically gathered and neatly presented in charts, sheets, and more.
<https://www.google.com/forms/about/>

Survey Monkey Survey Monkey is the world's most popular free online survey tool. Similar to Google Forms, users can create, send, and edit questionnaires.
<https://www.surveymonkey.com/>



PowerPoint Slides and Presenter Notes



ONE ASEAN
ONE RESPONSE

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5.1

Instructions for using PowerPoint presenter

The PowerPoint **Presenter View** allows you to view your presentation together with the presenter notes on your computer's monitor, while attendees view the note-free presentation on another monitor. It allows you to move the slides, control the pace of the presentation, see the elapsed time of your presentation, and use a tool to draw on point or highlight parts of the presentation.

Connect your computer (desktop or laptop) to a projector. Double click on the PowerPoint presentation to open the file. In PowerPoint, click on the **Slide Show** tab and select the **Use Presenter View** checkbox. Choose which monitor to display Presenter View **ON**. Finally, select **From Beginning** or press f5.

For more information, visit the Microsoft PowerPoint help & learning website:
<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/powerpoint>

A video tutorial is available here:

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/use-presenter-view-in-powerpoint-fe7638e4-76fb-4349-8d81-5eb6679f49d7>

5.2

PowerPoint slides and presenter notes

Image 1: Slide 1



Slide No.	1
Trainer Notes	Trainer welcomes students to class. .

Image 2: Slide 2

Elements of this Competency Unit

-  **1** Element 1.
Identify ASEAN Human Rights Declaration
-  **2** Element 2.
Identify ASEAN Pillars
-  **3** Element 3.
Identify the ASEAN Charter

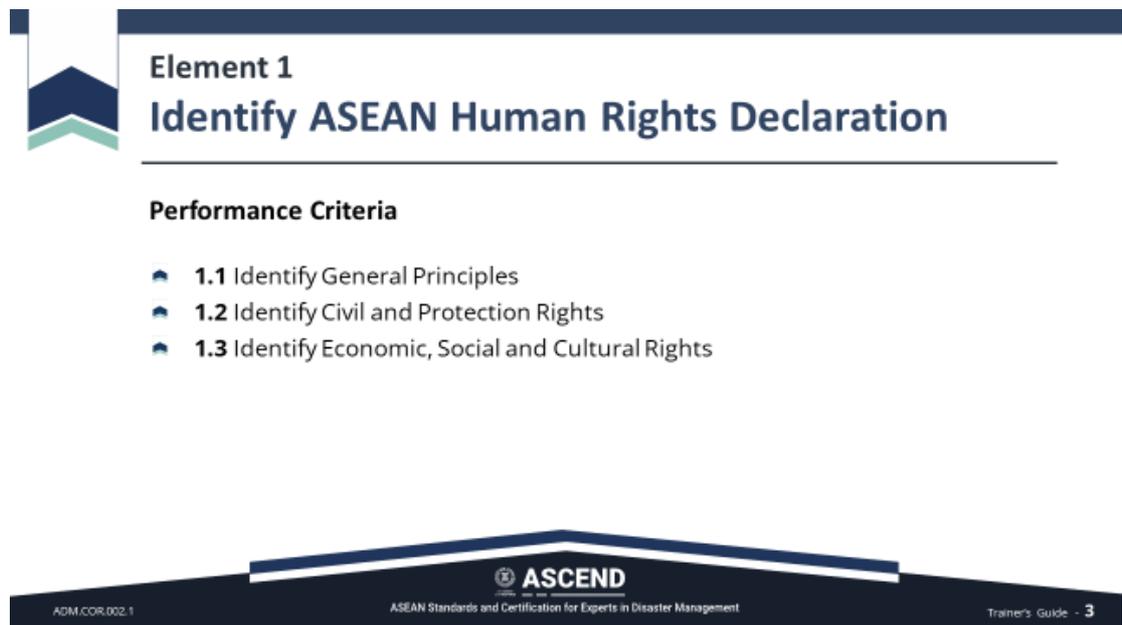


Slide No. 2

Trainer Notes

Trainer advises this Unit comprises three Elements, as listed on the slide explaining:

- Each Element comprises a number of Performance Criteria which will be identified throughout the class and explained in detail
- Trainees can obtain more detail from their Trainee Manual
- At times the course presents advice and information about various protocols, but where their workplace requirements differ from what is presented, the workplace practices and standards, as well as policies and procedures, must be observed

Image 3: Slide 3

Element 1
Identify ASEAN Human Rights Declaration

Performance Criteria

- 1.1 Identify General Principles
- 1.2 Identify Civil and Protection Rights
- 1.3 Identify Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

ADM.COR.002.1 ASCEND ASEAN Standards and Certification for Experts in Disaster Management Trainer's Guide - 3

Slide No. 3

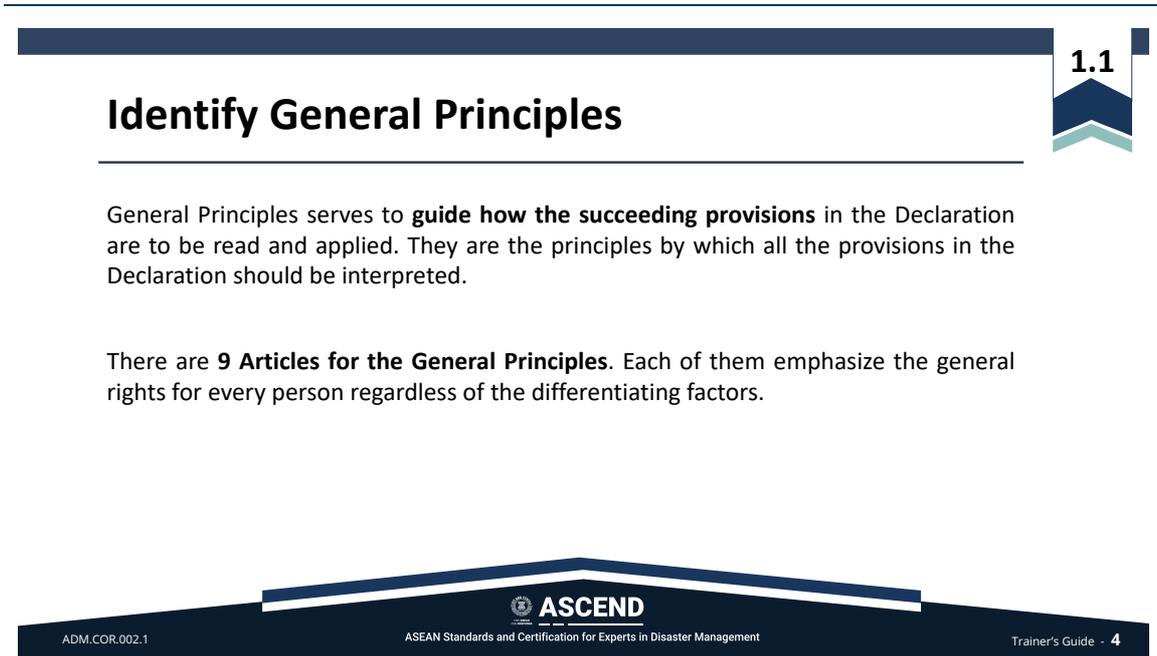
Trainer Notes

Introduce topic

Trainer identifies the Performance Criteria for this Element, as listed on the slide.

- ASEAN Human Rights is Southeast Asia's first regional instrument on human rights norms and principles.
- The declarations aim to:
 1. protect many of the universal human rights;
 2. guarantees freedom and equality in dignity and rights, forbid discrimination;
 3. support the preservation of human life, the protection of one's honour, family, and property; and
 4. affirms the human right to education, medical and social care and protection, as well as a clean environment.

Image 4: Slide 4



The slide features a dark blue header bar with the number '1.1' in a white box on the right. The main title is 'Identify General Principles'. The text explains that General Principles serve to guide how the succeeding provisions in the Declaration are to be read and applied. It also states that there are 9 Articles for the General Principles, each emphasizing general rights for every person regardless of differentiating factors. The slide footer includes the ASCEND logo, the text 'ASEAN Standards and Certification for Experts in Disaster Management', and 'Trainer's Guide - 4'.

Identify General Principles

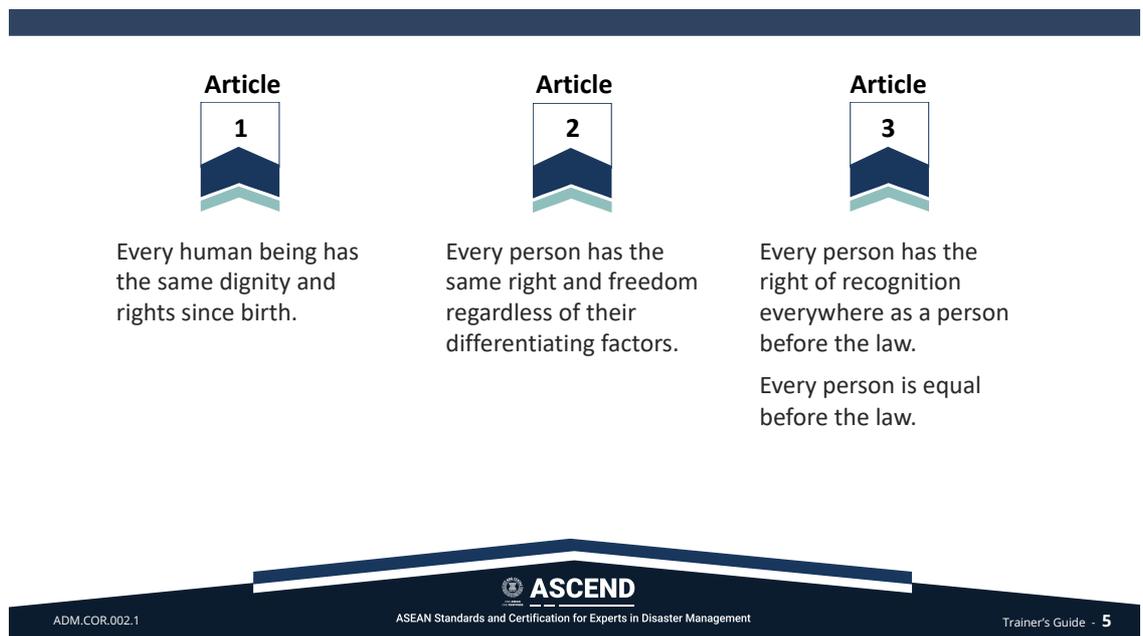
General Principles serves to **guide how the succeeding provisions** in the Declaration are to be read and applied. They are the principles by which all the provisions in the Declaration should be interpreted.

There are **9 Articles for the General Principles**. Each of them emphasize the general rights for every person regardless of the differentiating factors.

ADM.COR.002.1 ASEAN Standards and Certification for Experts in Disaster Management Trainer's Guide - 4

Slide No. **4**

Trainer Notes General Principles are the parts of ASEAN Human Rights Declaration (AHRD)

Image 5: Slide 5

Article 1
Every human being has the same dignity and rights since birth.

Article 2
Every person has the same right and freedom regardless of their differentiating factors.

Article 3
Every person has the right of recognition everywhere as a person before the law.
Every person is equal before the law.

ASCEND
ASEAN Standards and Certification for Experts in Disaster Management

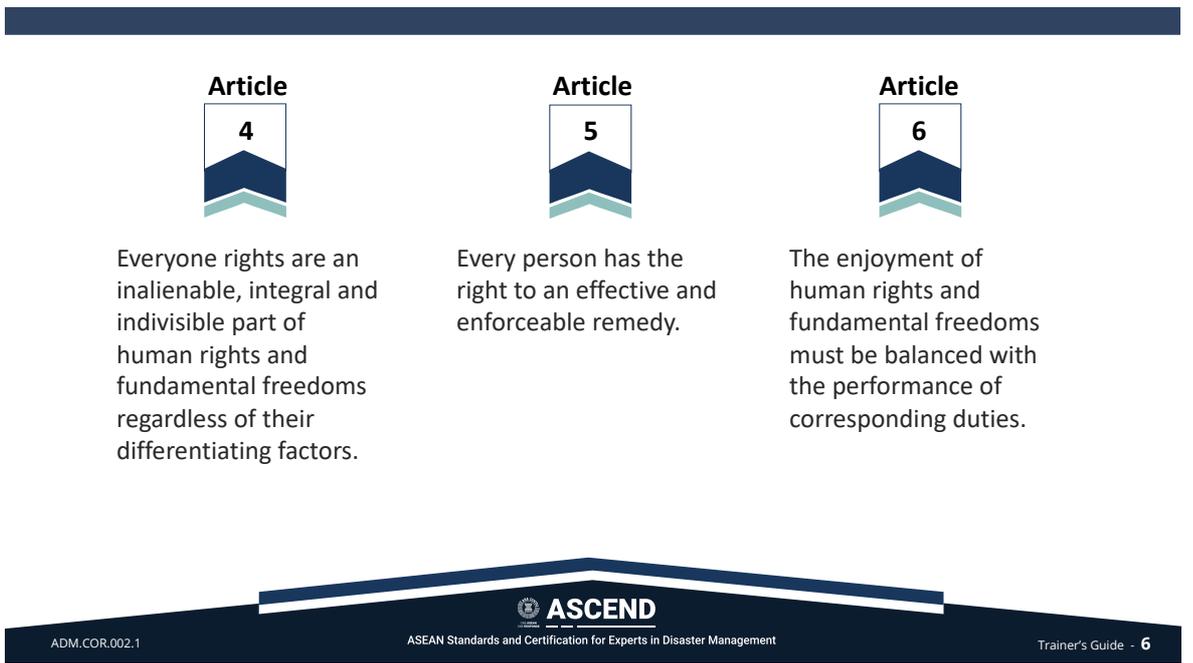
ADM.COR.002.1 Trainer's Guide - 5

Slide No. 5

Trainer Notes

There are 9 Articles for the General Principles. Each of them emphasises every person's general rights regardless of the differentiating factors.

Image 6: Slide 6



Article 4
Everyone rights are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of human rights and fundamental freedoms regardless of their differentiating factors.

Article 5
Every person has the right to an effective and enforceable remedy.

Article 6
The enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms must be balanced with the performance of corresponding duties.

ADM.COR.002.1 **ASCEND** ASEAN Standards and Certification for Experts in Disaster Management Trainer's Guide - 6

Slide No. **6**

Trainer Notes There are 9 Articles for the General Principles. Each of them emphasises every person's general rights regardless of the differentiating factors.

Image 7: Slide 7


Article 7

All human rights and fundamental freedoms must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis.

Article 8

The human rights and fundamental freedoms of every person shall be exercised with due regard to the human rights and fundamental freedoms of others.

Article 9

Principles of impartiality, objectivity, non-selectivity, non-discrimination, non-confrontation and avoidance of double standards and politicisation in realisations of human rights.

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Slide No. 7

Trainer Notes

There are 9 Articles for the General Principles. Each of them emphasises every person's general rights regardless of the differentiating factors.

Image 8: Slide 8

1.2

Identify Civil and Protection Rights

Civil and political rights are a class of rights that:

- Protect individual freedom from infringement by governments, social organizations and private individuals, and
- Ensure one's ability to participate in the civil and political life of the society and state without discrimination or repression.

The Civil and Political Right in ASEAN Human Rights Declaration consists of 16 points mentioned in Article 10 - Article 25.



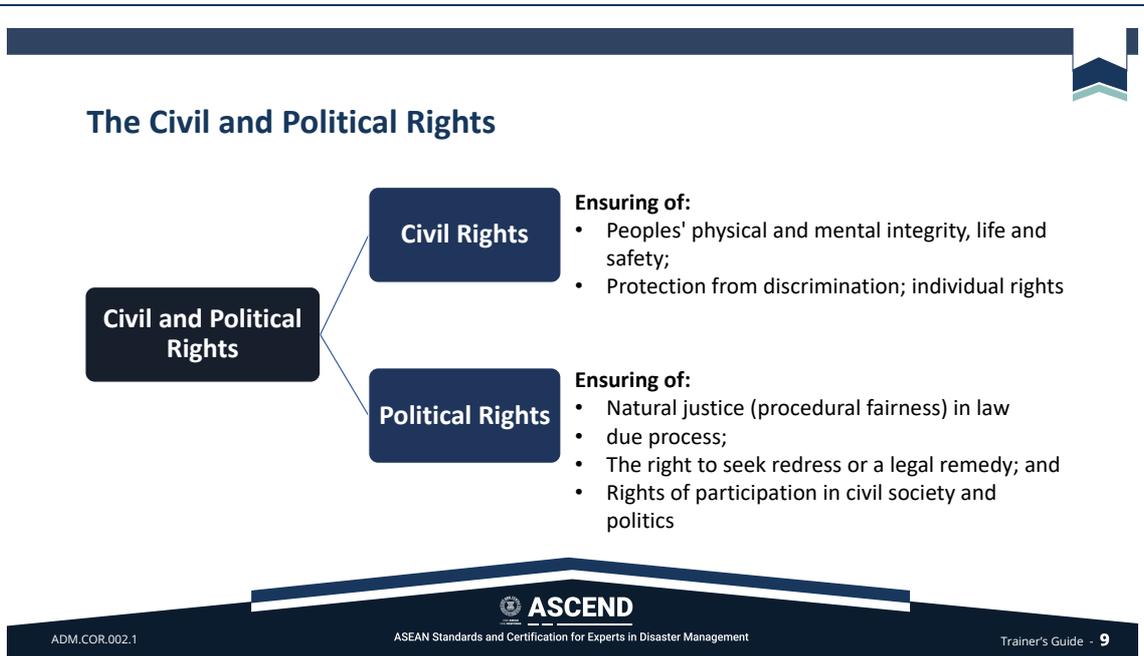
Slide No. 8

Trainer Notes

The Civil and Political Right derived from the inherent dignity of the human person, and in accordance with the principles proclaimed in:

- The Charter of the United Nations
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Image 9: Slide 9



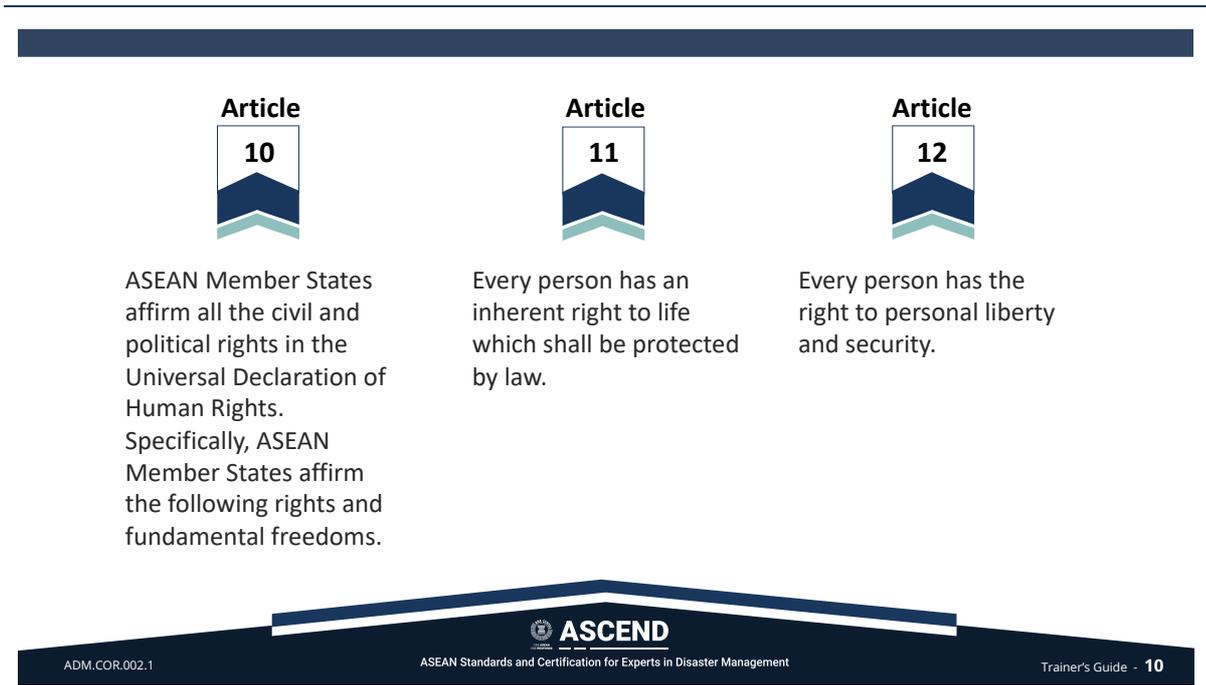
Slide No. **9**

Trainer Notes

The Civil and Political Rights in ASEAN Human Rights Declaration consists of 16 points mentioned in Article 10 - Article 25.

- Civil Rights in AHRD include the ensuring of peoples' physical and mental integrity, life and safety; protection from discrimination on grounds such as race, gender, national origin, colour, sexual orientation, ethnicity, religion, or disability; and individual rights such as privacy, the freedoms of thought and conscience, speech and expression, religion, the press, assembly and movement.
- Political Rights in AHRD include natural justice (procedural fairness) in law, such as the rights of the accused, including the right to a fair trial; due process; the right to seek redress or a legal remedy; and rights of participation in civil society and politics such as freedom of association, the right to assemble, the right to petition, the right of self-defence, and the right to vote.

Image 10: Slide 10



Article 10
ASEAN Member States affirm all the civil and political rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Specifically, ASEAN Member States affirm the following rights and fundamental freedoms.

Article 11
Every person has an inherent right to life which shall be protected by law.

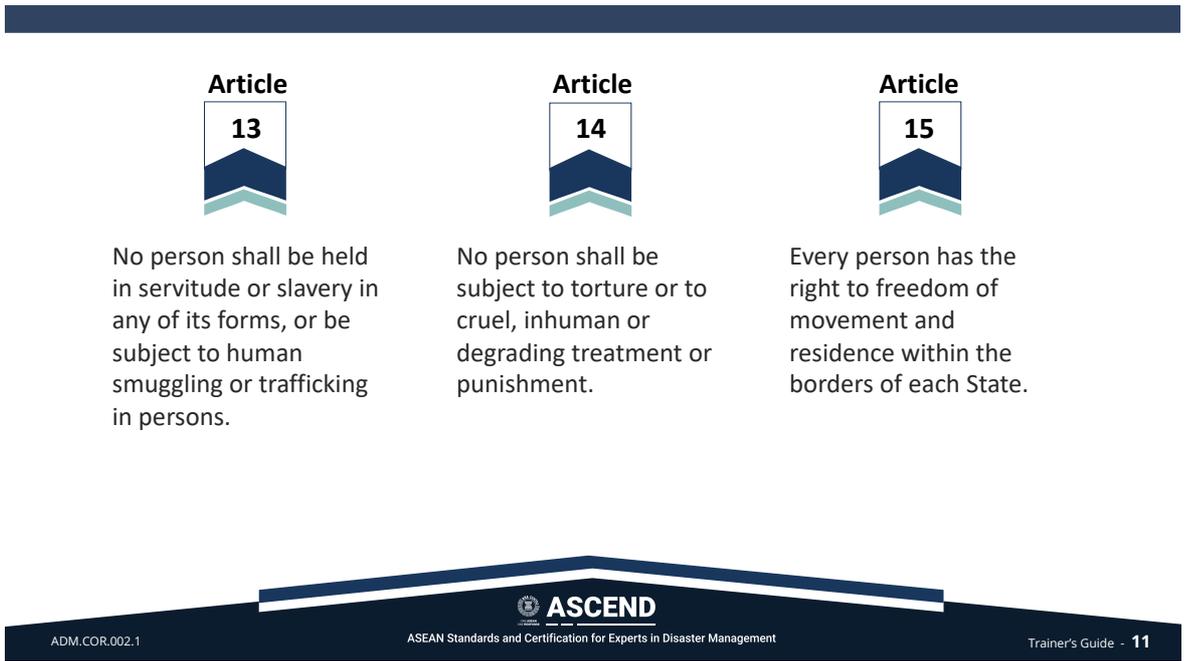
Article 12
Every person has the right to personal liberty and security.

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Slide No. **10**

Trainer Notes The Civil and Political Rights in ASEAN Human Rights Declaration consists of 16 points mentioned in Article 10 - Article 25.

Image 11: Slide 11



Article 13
No person shall be held in servitude or slavery in any of its forms, or be subject to human smuggling or trafficking in persons.

Article 14
No person shall be subject to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

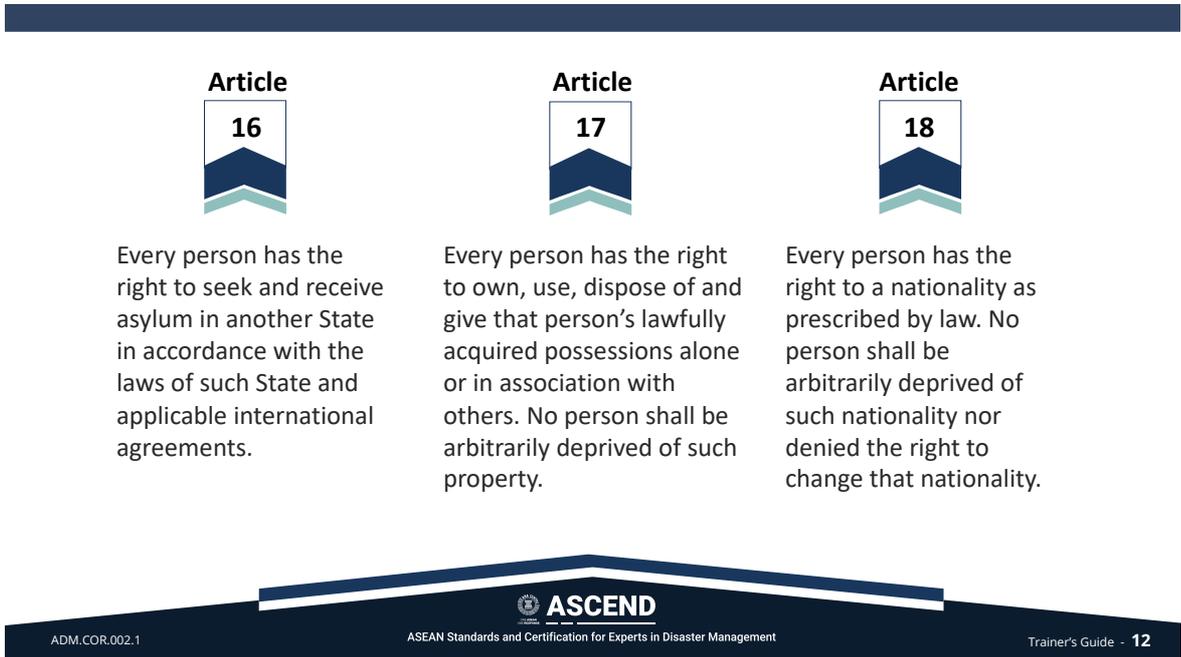
Article 15
Every person has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.

ADM.COR.002.1  ASEAN Standards and Certification for Experts in Disaster Management Trainer's Guide - 11

Slide No. 11

Trainer Notes The Civil and Political Rights in ASEAN Human Rights Declaration consists of 16 points mentioned in Article 10 - Article 25.

Image 12: Slide 12



The slide features a dark blue header bar. Below it, three articles are presented in a row, each with a blue and white icon containing the article number. The text for each article is as follows:

- Article 16:** Every person has the right to seek and receive asylum in another State in accordance with the laws of such State and applicable international agreements.
- Article 17:** Every person has the right to own, use, dispose of and give that person’s lawfully acquired possessions alone or in association with others. No person shall be arbitrarily deprived of such property.
- Article 18:** Every person has the right to a nationality as prescribed by law. No person shall be arbitrarily deprived of such nationality nor denied the right to change that nationality.

At the bottom of the slide, there is a dark blue footer bar with the ASCEND logo and text: "ASCEND ASEAN Standards and Certification for Experts in Disaster Management". On the left side of the footer, it says "ADM.COR.002.1" and on the right side, it says "Trainer's Guide - 12".

Slide No.

12

Trainer Notes

The Civil and Political Rights in ASEAN Human Rights Declaration consists of 16 points mentioned in Article 10 - Article 25.

Image 13: Slide 13



Article 19
Men and women of full age have the right to marry on the basis of their free and full consent, to found a family and to dissolve a marriage, as prescribed by law.

Article 20
The rights for a criminal offence in law.

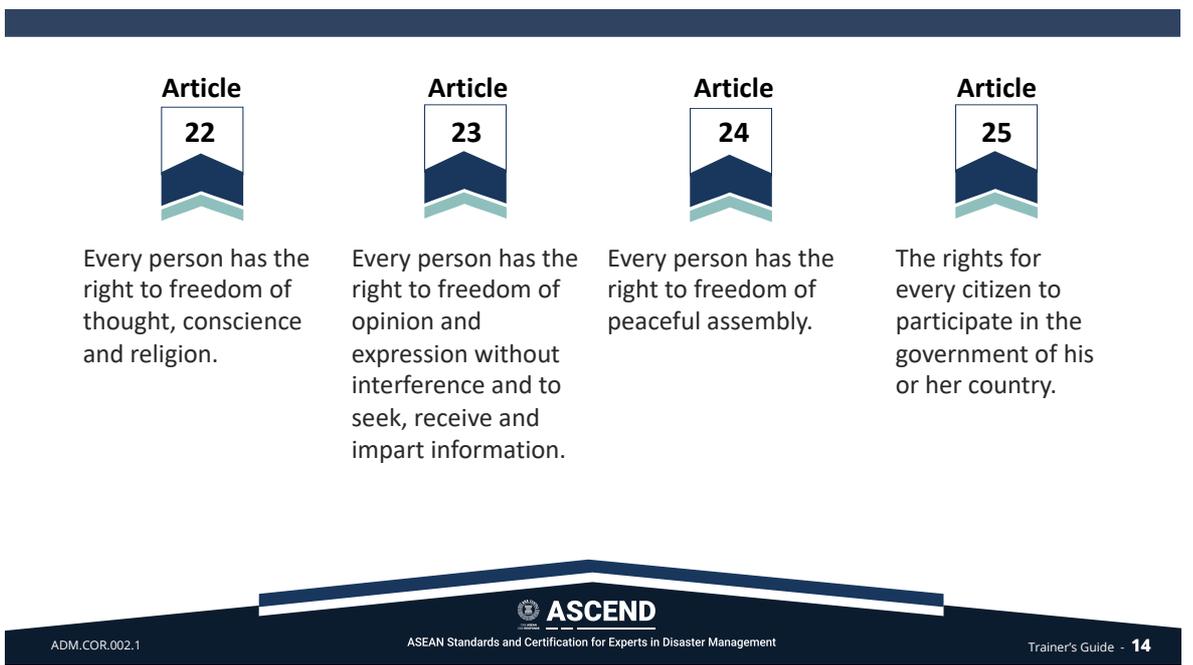
Article 21
Every person has the right to be free from arbitrary interference with privacy or to attacks upon that person's honors and reputation.

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Slide No. **13**

Trainer Notes The Civil and Political Rights in ASEAN Human Rights Declaration consists of 16 points mentioned in Article 10 - Article 25.

Image 14: Slide 14



Article 22
Every person has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

Article 23
Every person has the right to freedom of opinion and expression without interference and to seek, receive and impart information.

Article 24
Every person has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly.

Article 25
The rights for every citizen to participate in the government of his or her country.

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Slide No. 14

Trainer Notes The Civil and Political Rights in ASEAN Human Rights Declaration consists of 16 points mentioned in Article 10 - Article 25.

Identify Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Economic, social and cultural rights are part of the body of human rights law

In accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ideal of free human beings enjoying freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his economic, social and cultural rights.

The Economic, Social, and Culture Rights in ASEAN Human Rights Declaration consists of 9 points mentioned in Article 26 - Article 34

Slide No. **15**

Trainer Notes

- The economic, social, and cultural rights emphasise the ideal condition of human beings are enjoying freedom from fear and want.
- It can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his economic, social and cultural rights,

Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

ASEAN Member States affirm all the economic, social and cultural rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including:

Work, employment and trade	Adequate standard of living	Access to health-care services and create positive environment	Social security and protection
Education	Take part in cultural life	Maximise available resources	Guarantee the economic and social rights



Slide No. **16**

Trainer Notes

Economic, social, and cultural rights include the human right to work, the right to an adequate standard of living, including food, clothing, and housing, the right to physical and mental health, the right to social security, the right to a healthy environment, and the right to education

Image 17: Slide 17



Article 26
ASEAN Member States affirm all the economic, social and cultural rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Article 27

- The right for everyone to carry out economic activities (work, trade)
- The rights for child and any young person to not be subjected to economic and social exploitation

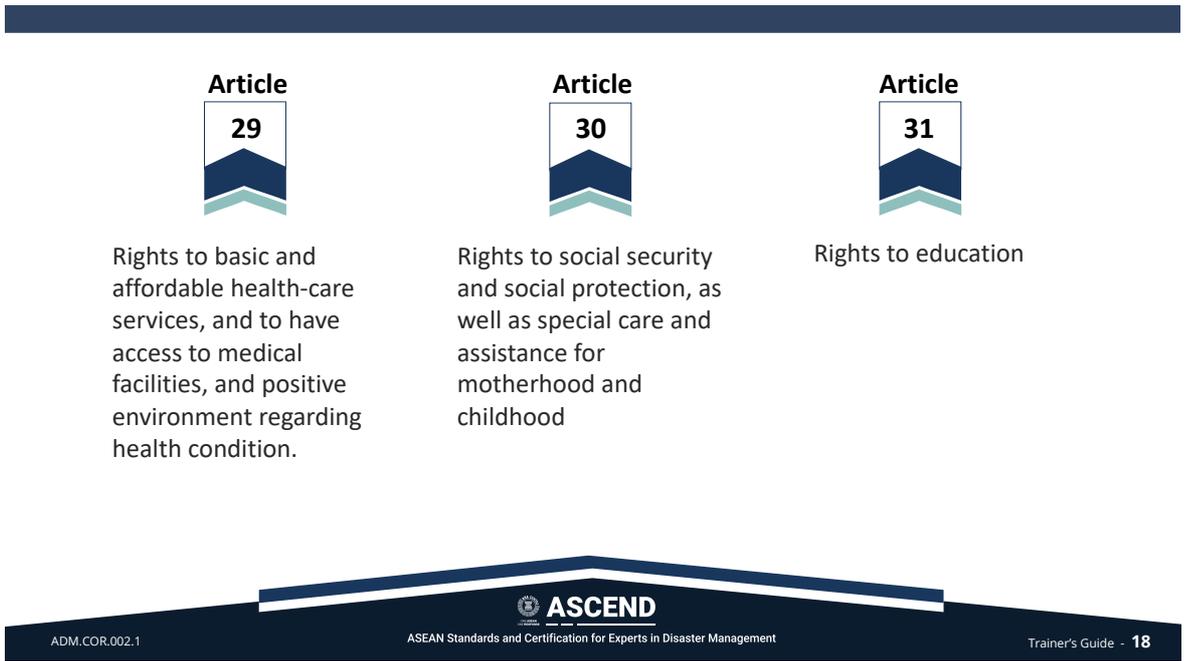
Article 28
Every person has the right to an adequate standard of living for himself or herself and his or her family

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Slide No. 17

Trainer Notes The Economic, Social, and Culture Rights in ASEAN Human Rights Declaration consists of 9 points mentioned in Article 26 - Article 34

Image 18: Slide 18



Article 29
Rights to basic and affordable health-care services, and to have access to medical facilities, and positive environment regarding health condition.

Article 30
Rights to social security and social protection, as well as special care and assistance for motherhood and childhood

Article 31
Rights to education

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Slide No. 18

Trainer Notes The Economic, Social, and Culture Rights in ASEAN Human Rights Declaration consists of 9 points mentioned in Article 26 - Article 34

Image 19: Slide 19



The slide features three articles from the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration, each presented in a blue and white chevron-shaped box. Article 32 is on the left, Article 33 is in the center, and Article 34 is on the right. Below the articles is a dark blue footer bar containing the ASCEND logo, the text 'ASEAN Standards and Certification for Experts in Disaster Management', and the page number '19'.

Article 32
Every person has the right, individually or in association with others, to freely take part in cultural life and arts.

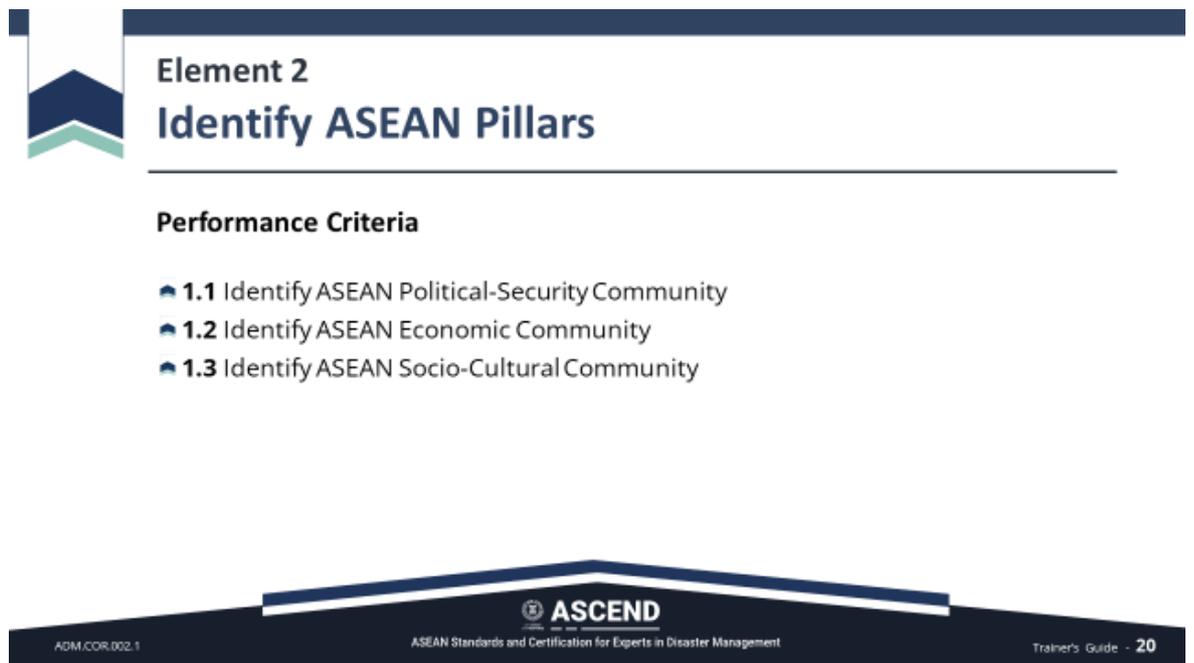
Article 33
ASEAN Member States should take steps to maximize its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realisation of economic, social and cultural rights.

Article 34
ASEAN Member States may determine the extent to which they would guarantee the economic and social rights in this Declaration to non-nationals.

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Slide No. **19**

Trainer Notes The Economic, Social, and Culture Rights in ASEAN Human Rights Declaration consists of 9 points mentioned in Article 26 - Article 34

Image 20: Slide 20

Element 2
Identify ASEAN Pillars

Performance Criteria

- 1.1 Identify ASEAN Political-Security Community
- 1.2 Identify ASEAN Economic Community
- 1.3 Identify ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community

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Slide No. 20

Trainer Notes

Introduce topic
Trainer identifies the Performance Criteria for this Element, as listed on the slide.

Identify ASEAN Political-Security Community

The APSC shall aim to ensure that countries in the region live at peace with one another and with the world in a just, democratic and harmonious environment by accelerating political and security cooperation in ASEAN.

- **The ASEAN Political-Security Society** is open, based on a comprehensive security approach and is not intended to form a joint defense / military alliance or foreign policy pact.
- Coordination of ASEAN cooperation in politics and security is carried out through the **ASEAN Political-Security Community Council**.

Slide No. **21**

Trainer Notes

ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint 2025

- The APSC Blueprint is guided by the ASEAN Charter and the principles and purposes contained therein.
- The APSC Blueprint provides a roadmap and timetable to establish the APSC by 2015.
- The APSC Blueprint would also have the flexibility to continue programmes/activities beyond 2015 in order to retain its significance and have an enduring quality.
- APSC Blueprint upholds existing ASEAN political instruments.

Slide No.

22

Trainer Notes

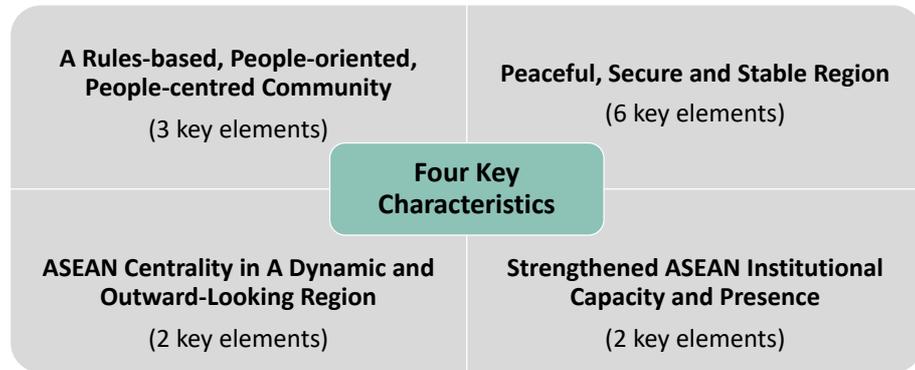
APSC leaves room for flexibility to continue programmes/activities beyond 2015 in order to retain its significance and have an enduring quality.

The APSC:

- subscribes to a comprehensive approach to security, which acknowledges the interwoven relationships of political, economic, social-cultural and environmental dimensions of development.
- promotes renunciation of aggression and the threat or use of force or other actions in any manner inconsistent with international law and reliance on peaceful settlements of dispute and upholds existing ASEAN political instruments

Image 23: Slide 23

Characteristics and Elements of the APSC 2025



Slide No. **23**

Trainer Notes ASEAN Political-Security Society Community envisages the following four key characteristics

Characteristics and Elements of the APSC 2025

1

A Rules-based, People-oriented, People-centred Community

-  Aimed at promoting ASEAN fundamental principles, shared values and norms as well as principles of international law governing peaceful conduct among States.
-  Aimed at strengthening ASEAN unity and cohesiveness to build a more democratic, transparent, just, rules-based and inclusive community that shares the values of tolerance and moderation.

Slide No.**24****Trainer Notes**

There are three key elements of the rules-based, people-oriented, people-centred community:

1. Adhere to and promote ASEAN fundamental principles, shared values and norms as well as principles of international law governing the peaceful conduct of relations
2. Strengthen democracy, good governance, the rule of law, promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as combat corruption
3. Embed the culture of peace, including the values of tolerance and moderation, as a force for harmony, peace and stability in our region and beyond



Peaceful, Secure and Stable Region

- In building a peaceful, secure and stable region, ASEAN adopts a comprehensive approach to security which :
- Enhances our capacity to deal with existing and emerging challenges,
 - Resolves differences and disputes by peaceful means,
 - Ensures that our region remains free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction as well as enhances maritime security and cooperation.

Slide No.

25

Trainer Notes

- There are 6 key elements of the peaceful, secure and stable region:
1. Strengthen ASEAN ability to deal with existing and emerging challenges
 2. Respond to urgent issues or crises affecting ASEAN in an effective and timely manner
 3. Enhance ASEAN capacity to address non-traditional security issues effectively and promptly
 4. Resolve differences and disputes by peaceful means, in accordance with the ASEAN Charter and principles of international law
 5. Preserve Southeast Asia as a region free from nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction while contributing to global efforts on disarmament, non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy
 6. Enhance maritime security and promote maritime cooperation in ASEAN region and beyond



ASEAN Centrality in A Dynamic and Outward-Looking Region

-  ASEAN upholds and strengthens ASEAN unity, cohesiveness and ASEAN centrality in the evolving regional architecture that is built upon ASEAN-led mechanisms.
-  As an outward-looking community, ASEAN will continue to deepen cooperation with Dialogue Partners, strengthen engagement with other external parties, reach out to new potential partners for mutually beneficial relations, and play a responsible and constructive role globally based on an ASEAN common platform on international issues.

Slide No.

26

Trainer Notes

There are two key elements of ASEAN centrality in a dynamic and outward-looking region:

1. Strengthen ASEAN unity, cohesiveness and centrality in shaping the evolving regional architecture built upon ASEAN-led mechanisms
2. Deepen cooperation with Dialogue Partners, strengthen engagement with other external parties and reach out to new potential partners for mutually beneficial relations, as well as respond collectively and constructively to global developments



Strengthened ASEAN Institutional Capacity and Presence

-  In order to realise the ASEAN Community Vision 2025, ASEAN institutional capacity and presence shall be strengthened.
-  This will be pursued through streamlining ASEAN work processes, increasing effectiveness, efficiency and coordination in the work of ASEAN Organs and Bodies, strengthening the ASEAN Secretariat, and increasing ASEAN institutional presence at the national, regional and international levels.

Slide No. **27**

Trainer Notes

There are two key elements of ASEAN centrality in a dynamic and outward-looking region:

1. Streamline ASEAN work processes and improve coordination among ASEAN Organs, enhance the conduct of ASEAN external relations and strengthen the ASEAN Secretariat
2. Strengthen ASEAN presence and awareness

Implementation and Review of APSC Blueprint 2025

Implementation Mechanism

- Aligned and consolidated agenda and priorities under the APSC Pillar
- Strengthen the respective coordinating roles of all relevant organisation

Resource Mobilisation

- Mobilise resources from ASEAN Member States and external sources (min. funding, expertise and capacity building support)

Communication Strategy

- Facilitate the implementation by undertake communication activities
- Socialise the stakeholders to the initiatives in blueprint & involve them

Review Mechanism

- Ensure the activities are responsive to the needs & priorities of ASEAN
- Conducted by the ASCCO, reported to the ASEAN Summit

Slide No.

28

Trainer Notes

ASEAN will ensure the full and effective implementation of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the APSC Blueprint 2025 through relevant mechanisms, efficient mobilisation of resources, effective communication to all stakeholders and regular review and evaluation

Identify ASEAN Economic Community

-  AEC aimed at deepening integration through free movement of services, investment, capital, and skilled workers.
-  The AEC covers a wide range of areas, including mutual recognition of standards, intellectual property rights, competition policies, infrastructure development, and narrowing the development gap.
-  The AEC furthers integration into the global economy by participating in global supply chains and actively promotes FTAs (Free Trade Agreement) with countries outside the ASEAN region.

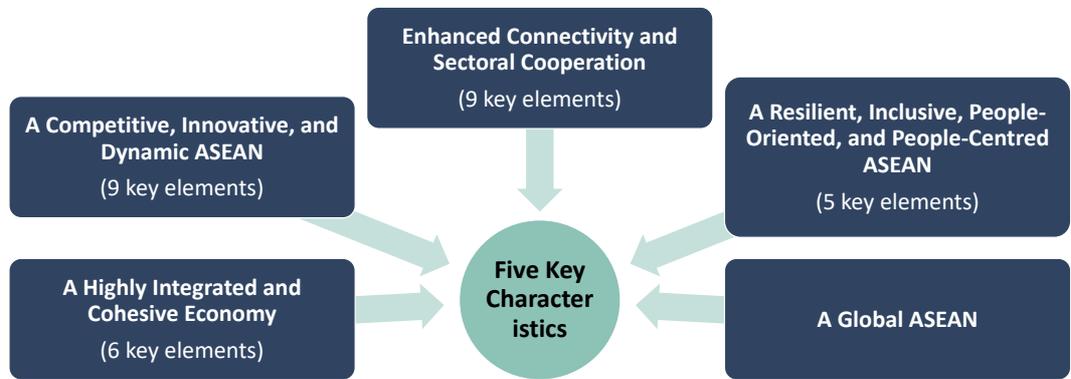
Slide No. **29**

Trainer Notes

The implementation of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint 2015 has been substantively achieved in, among others:

1. Eliminating tariffs and facilitating trade;
2. Advancing the services trade liberalisation agenda;
3. Liberalising and facilitating investment;
4. Streamlining and harmonising capital market regulatory frameworks and platforms;
5. Facilitating skilled labour mobility;
6. Promoting the development of regional frameworks in competition policy, consumer protection and intellectual property rights;
7. Promoting connectivity;
8. Narrowing the development gap; and
9. Strengthening ASEAN's relationship with its external parties.

Characteristics and Elements of the AEC Blueprint 2025



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Slide No. **30**

Trainer Notes

The overall vision articulated in the AEC Blueprint 2015 remains relevant. The AEC Blueprint 2025 will build on the AEC Blueprint 2015 consisting of five interrelated and mutually reinforcing characteristics

Characteristics and Elements of the AEC 2025

1

A Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy

- Facilitate the seamless movement of goods, services, investment, capital, and skilled labour within ASEAN in order to enhance ASEAN's trade and production networks, as well as to establish a more unified market for its firms and consumers.

Slide No.**31****Trainer Notes**

The key elements include:

1. Trade-in goods;
2. Trade-in services;
3. Investment environment;
4. Financial integration, inclusion and stability;
5. Facilitating the movement of Skilled labour and business Visitors; and
6. Enhancing participation in Global Value Chains.



A Competitive, Innovative, and Dynamic ASEAN

The objective of this characteristic is to focus on elements that contribute to increasing the region's competitiveness and productivity by:

- a) Engendering a level playing for all firms through effective competition policy;
- b) Fostering the creation and protection of knowledge;
- c) Deepening ASEAN participation in GVCs; and
- d) Strengthening related regulatory frameworks and overall regulatory practice and coherence at the regional level.

Slide No.

32

Trainer Notes

The key elements including:

1. Effective competition policy;
2. Consumer protection;
3. Strengthening IPR Cooperation;
4. Productivity-driven growth, innovation, research and development, and technology commercialisation;
5. Taxation cooperation;
6. Good governance;
7. Effective efficient, coherent and responsive regulations, and good regulatory practice;
8. Sustainable economic development;
9. Global megatrends and emerging trade-related issues



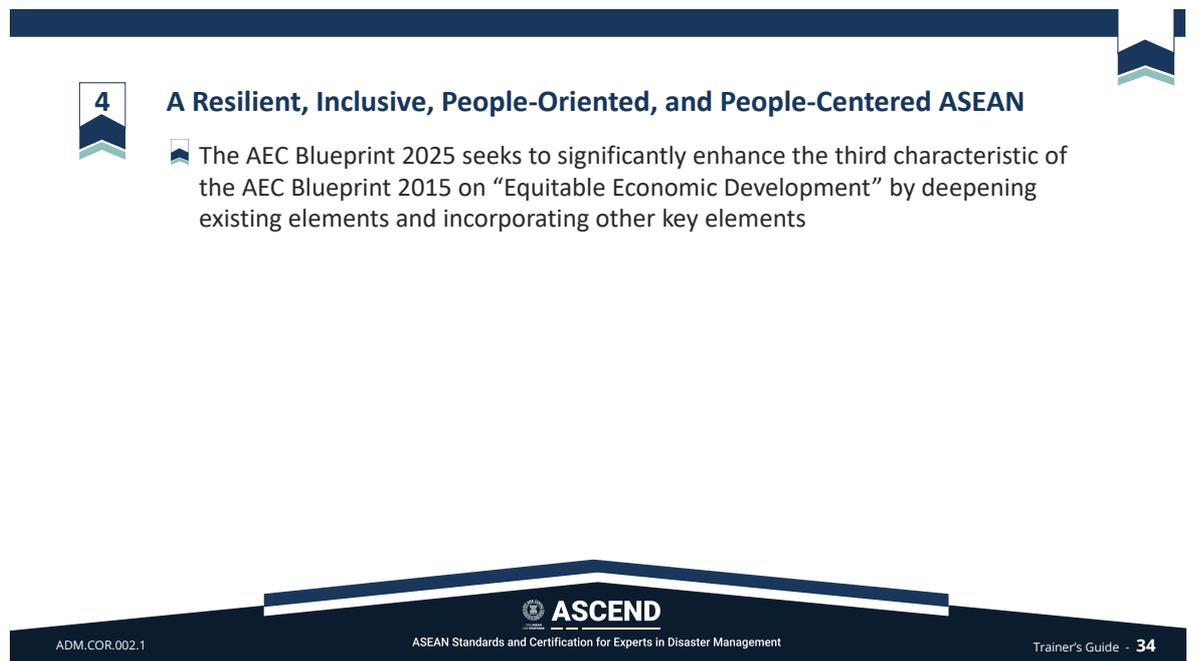
Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation

- Main objectives : to enhance economic connectivity involving various sectors, in line with and in support of the vision and goals of the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC) and its successor document,
- To further integrate and cooperate in key sectors that complement existing efforts towards creating an integrated and sustainable economic region
- Maximise their contribution in improving the overall competitiveness of ASEAN and strengthening soft and hard networks in the region

Slide No.**33****Trainer Notes**

The critical elements of the enhanced connectivity and sectoral cooperation, involved in various sectors:

1. transport;
2. information and communications technology;
3. E-commerce;
4. energy;
5. food, agriculture, and forestry;
6. tourism;
7. healthcare,
8. minerals, and
9. science and technology

Image 34: Slide 34


4 **A Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented, and People-Centered ASEAN**

The AEC Blueprint 2025 seeks to significantly enhance the third characteristic of the AEC Blueprint 2015 on “Equitable Economic Development” by deepening existing elements and incorporating other key elements

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Slide No.**34****Trainer Notes**

The critical elements of a resilient, inclusive, people-oriented, and people-centred ASEAN:

1. Strengthening the role of micro, small, and medium Enterprises;
2. Strengthening the role of the Private Sector;
3. Public-private partnership;
4. Narrowing the Development Gap; and
5. Contribution of Stakeholders on regional integration efforts.



A Global ASEAN

-  ASEAN is continuing to make steady progress towards integrating the region into the global economy through FTAs and comprehensive economic partnership agreements (CEPs)
-  Building on the gains from ASEAN's global engagement and its economic integration initiatives, ASEAN shall work towards further integrating the AEC into the global economy
-  Through these engagements, ASEAN can seek to promote complementarities and mutual benefits for ASEAN

Slide No. 35

Trainer Notes

1. Strategic measures for a Global ASEAN include the following: Develop a more strategic and coherent approach towards external economic relations;
2. Continue to review and improve ASEAN FTAs and CEPs to ensure the needs of businesses operating the production networks in ASEAN;
3. Enhance economic partnerships with non-FTA Dialogue Partners
4. Engage with regional and global partners;
5. Continue strongly supporting the multilateral trading system and actively participating in regional fora; and
6. Continue to promote engagement with global and regional institutions.

Implementation and Review of AEC Blueprint 2025

Implementation Mechanism

- Integration will require strengthening of ASEAN Secretariat and strategic collaboration with other institutions.

Resources

- In mobilising resources consideration shall be given to the sustainability of efforts, initiatives, or projects, and established mechanisms.

Communication

- Systematically disseminate information on the implementation of the various measures under the AEC Blueprint 2025 to the Community

Review Mechanism

- Mid-term and end-of-term evaluations will be conducted to monitor progress and evaluate outcomes/impacts

Slide No.

36

Trainer Notes

Implementation Mechanism

- ASEAN Secretariat: continue to monitor as well as evaluate; assume an active role in the dissemination of information; and in the conduct of research or other initiatives that are relevant to
- Other institutions: the support of and strategic collaboration with other institutions involved in the work on regional economic integration

Identify ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community

- ▣ The commitment **to lift the quality of life of its peoples through cooperative activities** that are people-oriented, people-centered, environmentally friendly, and geared towards the promotion of sustainable development to face new and emerging challenges in ASEAN.
- ▣ The ASCC is **committed to opening a world of opportunities** to collectively deliver and fully realise human development, resiliency and sustainable development through Member States' cooperation on a wide range of area

Slide No.**37****Trainer Notes**

ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) is the commitment to lifting the quality of life of its peoples through cooperative activities that are:

- people-oriented,
- people-centred,
- environmentally friendly, and
- geared towards promoting sustainable development to face new and emerging challenges in ASEAN.

ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint 2025

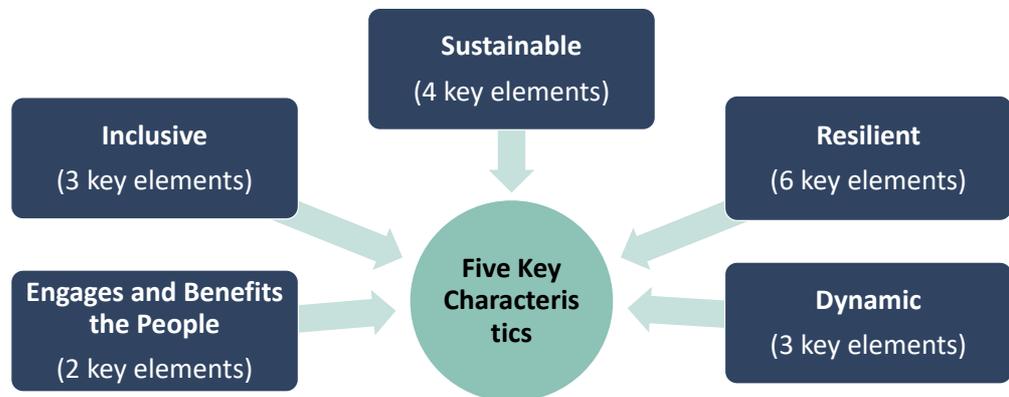
- ▣ The ASCC Blueprint as an ASCC's strategy and planning mechanism was shown to be effective in developing and strengthening the coherence of policy frameworks and institutions and has helped to heighten commitment in the form of policy and legal frameworks.
- ▣ The ASCC Blueprint 2025 will thus strive for a community that engages and benefits the people, and is inclusive, sustainable, resilient and dynamic.
- ▣ The ASCC Blueprint 2025 consisting of five interrelated and mutually reinforcing characteristics



Slide No. 38

Trainer Notes The ASCC Blueprint as an ASCC's strategy and planning mechanism was substantially implemented from 2009 to 2015.

Characteristics and Elements of the ASCC Blueprint 2025



Slide No. 39

Trainer Notes

The ASCC Blueprint 2025 consists of five interrelated and mutually reinforcing characteristics:

- A committed, participative and socially-responsible community for the benefit of ASEAN peoples;
- An inclusive community that promotes high quality of life, equitable access to opportunities for all and promotes and protects human rights;
- A sustainable community that promotes social development and environmental protection;
- A resilient community with enhanced capacity and capability to adapt and respond to social and economic vulnerabilities, disasters, climate change, and other new challenges; and
- A dynamic and harmonious community that is aware and proud of its identity, culture and heritage.

Characteristics and Elements of the ASCC 2025

1 Engages and Benefits the People

The ASEAN Community shall be characterised as **one that engages and benefits its peoples**, upheld by the principles of good governance, and focused on multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder engagements

The objective is to **enhance commitment, participation and social responsibility** of ASEAN peoples through an accountable and engaging mechanism for the benefit of all.

Slide No. **40**

Trainer Notes

The key result areas and corresponding strategic measures include:

Engaged Stakeholders in ASEAN processes

Institutionalise ASEAN policies on relevant stakeholders' consultations and engagement in the work of ASEAN Organs and Bodies by promoting partnership frameworks and guidelines in engaging the stakeholders

Empowered People and Strengthened Institutions

Strategic measures for this area including increase competencies and resilience of relevant stakeholders; harnessing the use of information and communication technologies; promoting participation, awareness, and non-discriminatory laws, policies and practices; strengthening civil service; and working towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment



Inclusive

-  Focuses on addressing the concerns of all peoples of ASEAN on matters
-  The objective of this Characteristic is an inclusive ASEAN Community that promotes an improved quality of life, addresses barriers to the enjoyment of equitable access to opportunities by ASEAN peoples, and that promotes and protects human rights.

Slide No.

41

Trainer Notes

The key result areas and corresponding strategic measures include:

Reducing Barriers

Focused on reducing inequality and promoting equitable access to social protection and enjoyment of human rights

Equitable Access for All

People from all background and condition should have equal access to everything that support their lives

Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

Some strategies to enhance regional initiatives in promotion and participation in accordance with relevant ASEAN declarations and instruments related to human rights should be done to promote and protect human rights for all people.

Image 42: Slide 42

Sustainable

- 
 The objective of this Characteristic is to promote and ensure balanced social development and sustainable environment that meet the needs of the peoples at all times.
- 
 Aims is to strive for an ASEAN Community with equitable access to sustainable environment that can support its social development and its capacity to work towards sustainable development.
- 
 The ASCC envisions the achievement of a sustainable environment in the face of social changes and economic development.

Slide No.

42

Trainer Notes

- The key result areas and corresponding strategic measures include:
1. Conservation and Sustainable Management of Biodiversity and Natural Resources
 2. Environmentally Sustainable Cities
 3. Sustainable Climate
 4. Sustainable Consumption and Production



Resilient

The objective is to achieve an enhanced capacity to collectively respond and adapt to current challenges and emerging threats.

This recognises that socio-cultural resilience has cross-pillar linkages within the ASEAN Community as an effective force for moderation for the common good, and one that is prepared for natural and human-induced disasters, and socio-economic crises, while fully embracing the principles of comprehensive security.

Slide No.

43

Trainer Notes

The key result areas and corresponding strategic measures include:

1. A Disaster Resilient ASEAN that can Anticipate, Respond, Cope, Adapt, and Build Back Better, Smarter, and Faster
2. A Safer ASEAN that can Respond to all Health-related Hazards, including Biological, Chemical, and Radiological-nuclear, and Emerging Threats
3. A Climate Adaptive ASEAN with Enhanced Institutional and Human Capacities to Adapt to the Impacts of Climate Change
4. Strengthened Social Protection to Reduce Vulnerabilities in Times of Climate Change-related Crises, Disasters and other Environmental Changes
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
6. Endeavour towards a "Drug-Free" ASEAN

Image 44: Slide 44**Dynamic**

- 
 The objective is to strengthen the ability to continuously innovate and be a proactive member of the global community.

- 
 It aims to provide an enabling environment with policies and institutions that engender people and firms to be more open and adaptive, creative, innovative, and entrepreneurial.

Slide No.**44****Trainer Notes**

The key result areas and corresponding strategic measures include:

1. Towards an Open and Adaptive ASEAN
2. Towards a Creative, Innovative and Responsive ASEAN
3. Engender a Culture of Entrepreneurship in ASEAN

Implementation and Review of ASCC Blueprint 2025

Implementation Mechanism

- **Institution Mechanism:** ASCC shall be responsible for operationalising
- **Implementation Strategies** shall employ strategies and approaches
- **Strengthened ASEAN Institutional Capacity and Presence**

Resources

- Indicative multi-year and annual budget
- Ensure sustainability of projects & established mechanisms

Communication

- Collaborate to develop necessary platforms, mechanisms, strategies and initiatives to promote awareness and appreciation

Review Mechanism

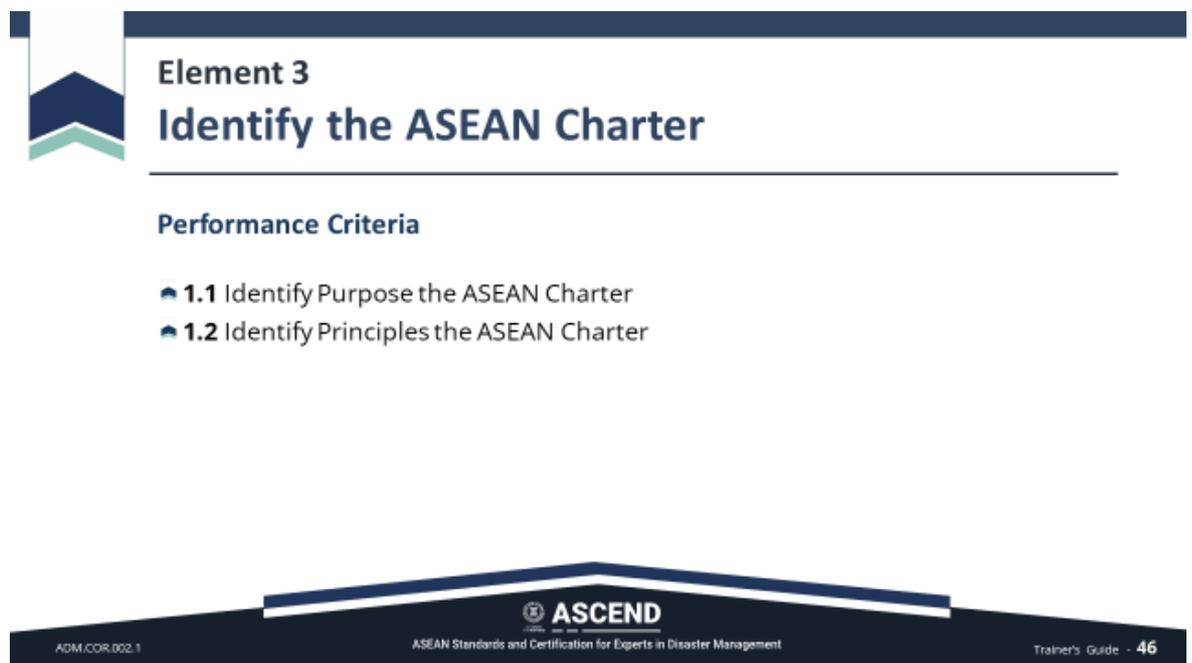
- Utilise the existing Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system
- The result framework will be guided by 4 key concepts

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Trainer Notes

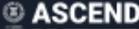
- The implementation mechanism for ASCC Blueprint 2025 guided by the ASEAN Charter and other key instruments/documents, including institutional mechanism; implementation strategies; and strengthened ASEAN Institutional capacity and presence
- For the review mechanism, the framework of ASCC Blueprint 2025 will be guided by four key concepts, including objective; Key Result Areas; Key Performance Indicators, Strategic Measures

Image 46: Slide 46

Element 3
Identify the ASEAN Charter

Performance Criteria

- 1.1 Identify Purpose the ASEAN Charter
- 1.2 Identify Principles the ASEAN Charter

ADM.COR.002.1  ASCEND
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Introduce topic

Trainer identifies the Performance Criteria for this Element, as listed on the slide.

- The contents of the ASEAN Charter reaffirm the principles contained in all ASEAN agreements, declarations and agreements.
- ASEAN Charter aims to transform ASEAN from a loose political association into an international organisation with a robust legal basis (legal personality), clear rules, and an effective organisational structure and efficiency.

*Image 47: Slide 47***3.1**

Identify Purpose of the ASEAN Charter

- As ASEAN Charter gives personality to ASEAN, the purposes of ASEAN Charter are in accordance with the ASEAN goals applied in three ASEAN Pillars.
- The purpose focused on the activities that can enhance and ensure the peace, security, relationship, and international cooperation among ASEAN Member States

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The purposes of the ASEAN Charter are in accordance with the ASEAN goals applied in three ASEAN Pillars, which focused on enhancing and ensuring peace, security, relationship, and international cooperation among the ASEAN Member States.

The Purpose of ASEAN Charter

There are 15 purposes in total of ASEAN Charter. The purposes can be summarized into several points:

Maintain international peace and security

Develop friendly relations among nations, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace

Achieve international cooperation in solving international problems

Be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends

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The purpose focused on enhancing and ensuring peace, security, relationship, and international cooperation among ASEAN Member States.

1. To maintain and enhance peace, security and stability and further strengthen peace-oriented values in the region;
2. To enhance regional resilience by promoting greater political, security, economic and socio-cultural cooperation;
3. To preserve Southeast Asia as a Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone and free of all other weapons of mass destruction
4. To ensure that the peoples and Member States of ASEAN live in peace with the world at large in a just, democratic and harmonious environment;
5. To create single market and production base which is stable, prosperous, highly competitive and economically integrated with effective facilitation for trade and investment in which there is free flow of goods, services and investments; facilitated movement of business persons, professionals, talents and labor; and free flow of capital;
6. To alleviate poverty and narrow the development gap within ASEAN through mutual assistance and cooperation;
7. To strengthen democracy, enhance good governance and the rule of law, and to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, with due regard to the rights and responsibilities of the Member States of ASEAN;

8. To respond effectively, in accordance with the principle of comprehensive security, to all forms of threats, transnational crimes and transboundary challenges;
9. To promote sustainable development so as to ensure the protection of the region's environment, the sustainability of its natural resources, the preservation of its cultural heritage and the high quality of life of its peoples;
10. To develop human resources through closer cooperation in education and life-long learning, and in science and technology, for the empowerment of the peoples of ASEAN and the strengthening of the ASEAN Community;
11. To enhance the well-being and livelihood of the peoples of ASEAN by providing them with equitable access to opportunities for human development, social welfare and justice;
12. To strengthen cooperation in building a safe, secure and drug-free environment for the peoples of ASEAN;
13. To promote a people-oriented ASEAN in which all sectors of society are encouraged to participate in, and benefit from, the process of ASEAN integration and community building;
14. To promote an ASEAN identity through the fostering of greater awareness of the diverse culture and heritage of the region; and
15. To maintain the centrality and proactive role of ASEAN as the primary driving force in its relations and cooperation with its external partners in a regional architecture that is open, transparent, and inclusive.

Identify Principles of the ASEAN Charter

- Principles will become the guide for ASEAN Member States in establish the activities to achieve the purpose of ASEAN Charters.

Principle 1

- ASEAN and its Member States reaffirm and adhere to the fundamental principles

Principle 2

- ASEAN and its Member States shall act in accordance with the 14 following principles

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- First principle mentioned the fundamental principle in declarations, agreements, conventions, concords, treaties and other instruments of ASEAN.
- The second principle contains 14 principles which ASEAN Member States should act in accordance with these 14 principles

Image 50: Slide 50



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Trainer Notes Close presentation and thank the participants.



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