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ENHANCING INCLUSIVITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

# ASEAN SDG-SSE ROADMAP (2026-2030)

## Overview and Outline



# Introduction

The ASEAN SDG-SSE Roadmap (2026-2030) will serve as a five-year action plan aimed at guiding the integration of SSE initiatives and practices into the SDG agenda at the ASEAN level.

This outline is the outcome of a participatory process in which we have asked SDG and SSE practitioners to tell us how the Roadmap should look like.

The Roadmap will be divided into two phases:

- **Phase 1**, which draws upon the views and feedback from speakers and participants at the ASEAN SDG-SSE 2025 Forum which took place from 22-23 May 2025 in Kuala Lumpur.
- **Phase 2**, to be developed by 2028, which will contain data-driven analysis on how we can accelerate SSE in ASEAN.



# Overview

## Participatory process:

- We are developing it together
- We take ownership
- We act together for change

## Outline:

- Part 1: Foundations for the Roadmap
- Part 2: Dimensions of the Roadmap
- Part 3: Strategic features
- Part 4: Target groups
- Part 5: Roadmap goals and targets

## Analysis tools:

- Achievements
- Challenges
- Enablers
- Strategies

## Dimensions:

- People
- Prosperity
- Planet
- Peace
- Partnership

## Features:

- Policy and legislation
- Financing for SSEs
- Impact assessment and data for SSE
- Capacity building
- Institutional arrangements and management





## ASEAN SDG-SSE ROADMAP (2026-2030)



**PROF. DATUK DR.  
DENISON JAYASOORIA**  
*Co-Founder ASSEC*



**DR. BENJAMIN R.  
QUIÑONES, JR.**  
*Co-Founder ASSEC*



**DR. ERI  
TRINURINI ADHI**  
*Chairperson of ASEC*



**DR. VICTOR P.  
KARUNAN**  
*International  
Consultant for  
United Nations -  
UNICEF, UNDP, IOM,  
UN Country Team-  
Malaysia*



**PROF. DATO' DR.  
RASHILA RAMLI**  
*Deputy President  
Persatuan Sains  
Sosial Malaysia*





## Roadmap Rapporteur Team

### **Dr. Khairil Ahmad (Chief Rapporteur)**

Director  
MySDG Centre for Social Inclusion  
APPGM-SDG

### **Dr. Teo Sue Ann**

Director  
Parliamentary Policy Advocacy Department  
APPGM-SDG

### **Dr. Teo Lee Ken**

Director  
Constituency Coordination Department  
APPGM-SDG

### **Zoel Ng**

Director  
MySDG Academy  
APPGM-SDG

### **Hirzawati Atikah Mohd Tahir**

Executive Officer  
MySDG Academy  
APPGM-SDG



## **Part 1: Foundations for the Roadmap**

## **Part 2: Dimensions of the Roadmap**

## **Part 3: Strategic features**

## **Part 4: Target groups**

## **Part 5: Roadmap goals and targets**

\* The content of the respective parts was developed based on the feedback of speakers and participants of the ASEAN SDG-SSE Forum 2025 which took place on 22-23 May 2025 in Kuala Lumpur.



## Part 1: Foundations for the Roadmap

### 1. ASEAN Community solidarity

- Foundations of the ASEAN Community since its establishment in 1967
- ASEAN's contemporary challenges : diverse governance systems, uneven development, demographic shifts, geopolitical balancing, climate vulnerabilities
- Progress status for ASEAN Community Vision 2025 (ACV2025)
- Looking ahead with ASEAN Community Vision 2045 (ACV2045)



## 1. ACV2045 relevance for SSE

KL Declaration 2045:

- **RESOLVING** to realise a resilient, innovative, dynamic and people-centred ASEAN by 2045.
- **UNDERSCORING** the importance of a shared ASEAN identity and the sense of belonging among the peoples of ASEAN and where inclusive, participatory and equitable access to economic opportunities is promoted and sustainability is achieved in all dimensions.

Economic pillar:

- A vision to create a nimble and resilient Community that is empowered in responding to future crises and long-term challenges.





## 2. SDG and ASEAN Community

- UN SDG measures show ASEAN countries demonstrate strong progress in areas like education, health, and infrastructure.
- There are areas where ASEAN is lagging including climate action, inequality, and sustainable consumption.
- Data gaps remain a major challenge, especially for SDGs 12–15 (environmental goals).
- ACV2025 was aligned with the SDG Agenda to ensure synergy between regional and global development.
- Alignment to continue in ACV2045 although ACV2045 has a longer timeline.





### 3. SSE and ASEAN Community

- Two UN Resolutions as major breakthroughs for SSE recognition:
  - 77/281 (“Promoting the social and solidarity economy for sustainable development” (18 April 2023)
  - A/79/437/Add.11: “Sustainable development: promoting the social and solidarity economy for sustainable development” (26 November 2024)
- The UN Secretary General’s Report on SSE was presented on 10 October 2024 at the 79th Session of the UN General Assembly, outlining “good practices, lessons learned and challenges and recommendations while recognising the transformative potential of the social solidarity economy in promoting the sustainable development goals.”



## 4. Multi-stakeholder partnerships

- SDG 17 (Partnership for the goals) is a pivotal goal in the SDGs agenda.
- Different groups have adopted the model and principle of partnerships in undertaking their programs.
- At the regional and ASEAN level, there are organisations such as ASEC, HomeNet SEA, and the International Cooperative Alliance on ASEAN, and programs such as the ASEAN Social Enterprise Development Program.
- At the national level, there are organisations such as APPGM-SDG in Malaysia.



## Part 2: Dimensions of the Roadmap

### People:

<b>Achievements</b>	Strong ASEAN foundations to tackle collective issues.
<b>Challenges</b>	Lack of social protection; slow post-Covid recovery; rising nationalism and leadership changes; climate change effects on value chains; different SSE models/systems.
<b>Enablers</b>	Partnerships between social enterprises foundations, and non-profits for sustainable development.
<b>Strategies</b>	Better partnerships; investment in care economy; enhanced data monitoring; focus on rural development; encourage formation of SSE associations; more targeted capacity building for target groups.





## Part 2: Dimensions of the Roadmap

### Prosperity:

<b>Achievements</b>	Indication of improved provision of social protection (2020 figures); Innovative financing – first sustainable integrated financial systems with environmental targets; growing SSE relevance in ASEAN not only as an alternative economic model; strengths of the values-based approach.
<b>Challenges</b>	Lack of legal recognition of SSEs at the national levels; physical access barriers to e.g. infrastructures and marketing; programmes are too micro; focus only on lifting people out of poverty and not integrating them into the labour market; large informal sectors but with limited access to financing and support; slow pace of digitalisation.
<b>Enablers</b>	Collaborations with social enterprises foundations, non- profit, and the local community.
<b>Strategies</b>	Mentoring for youth involvement in SSE; accreditation of CSOs to access programmes and services; ASEAN promotion in regional activity and projects



## Part 2: Dimensions of the Roadmap Planet

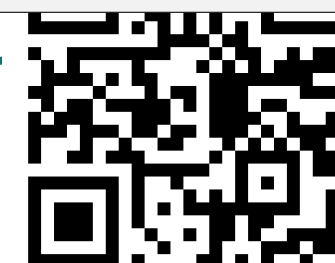
<b>Achievements</b>	NA
<b>Challenges</b>	In comparison between Asia Pacific vs Global, Asia Pacific is better on 12 (most) goals but much weaker in climate change; lack of concern on renewal energy; market logic – cheaper, consume and produce more.
<b>Enablers</b>	Renewable energy (transition to solar); circular economy; low carbon solutions; sustainable agriculture; encouraging bio-degradable productions; responsible production and consumption; go beyond market logic; focus on stakeholder over shareholder, value over profit etc
<b>Strategies</b>	Just transition from older industries to newer ones; digital inclusion – technology; solutions on how to handle waste – process after use the products; reduce, reuse, recycle; raw material – solar panels.





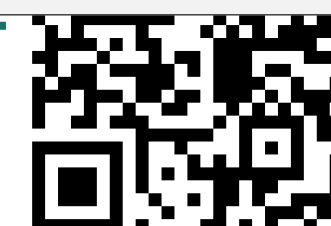
## Part 2: Dimensions of the Roadmap Peace

<b>Achievements</b>	Strengthening regional peace and geopolitical stability; local government engagement in peacebuilding; political security cooperation within ASEAN.
<b>Challenges</b>	Political and geopolitical tensions undermining SSE spaces; non-binding frameworks in ASEAN; top-down ASEAN governance; underfunded civil society and SSE actors; fragmented mindsets and development approach; lack of participation and civic education; weak visibility of SSE in ASEAN narratives; politicisation of data; missing specific SDG target data
<b>Enablers</b>	Need a high level of common policy and strategy across ASEAN to support SSE; capacity building on what is SSE and strengthening law; bridging local politics with development goals; institutionalise multi-stakeholder participation; strengthen labour rights protections in the informal sector; build strategic alliances between SSE movements and unions; to standardise ASEAN-wide SSE training modules.
<b>Strategies</b>	To develop a basic sustainability report to cover the basic principles of SSE; create stronger links between People's Forum outcomes and ASEAN official documents.



## Part 2: Dimensions of the Roadmap- Partnership:

<b>Achievements</b>	AI ready ASEAN – largest Capacity Building program across ASEAN to empower AI skills; ILO has recognised the concept and formation of cooperatives and UN has declared 2025 as the year of cooperatives; ASEAN-wide collaboration efforts such as multiple civil society groups, foundations, and universities across ASEAN countries are working to embed SSE.
<b>Challenges</b>	Lack of communication between the government and the local community; ordinary people often struggle to communicate with local leaders for support; the youth don't understand the SSE framework; government not understanding what SSE means and can't differentiate between SSE and pseudo-SSE practices; lack of database for SSE activities and informal sectors; cooperatives working in silo.
<b>Enablers</b>	Data strengthening, research for better planning; dialogue between people and government; policy, capacity building and training on finance and technology access; improved labour protection and law; empowering youth-led SSE projects across ASEAN; to have sustainable business model that serves indigenous business culture.
<b>Strategies</b>	Coherent legal frameworks across local; national and regional levels, policy and engagement with youth; greater awareness among policy implementers; community-led data projects.



## Part 3: Strategic features

### Policy and legislation:

<b>Achievements</b>	The Basic Sectors of the Poverty Commission has been actively achieving the empowerment model in the Philippines; in Palu, SSE initiative collaborated with local government and NGOs; in Malaysia, NGOs as third sector are important in implementing the SDGs to support the government e.g. APPGM-SDG.
<b>Challenges</b>	Lack of communication between the government and the local community; Ordinary people often struggle to communicate with local leaders for support; The youth do not understand the SSE framework.
<b>Enablers</b>	NA
<b>Strategies</b>	Implementation of a proper empowerment model; local leaders should include civil society members in political and legal and decision-making matters; should collaborate with the media to increase public awareness; capacity building should involve local leaders, government agencies, and SSE members to ensure their understanding of the SSE framework; NGOs should be active in the community; policy development must involve youth engagement; SSE should be implemented at the university level; policy implementation should be monitored



## Financing for SSE:

<b>Achievements</b>	National funds to support SSE e.g. Malaysia and Indonesia; shared responsibility on profit sharing e.g. Philippines;
<b>Challenges</b>	Unable to scale up at the national level; lack of market access; Lack of means to measure the diversity of impact for different SSEs; Lack of digital financing; Questions remain as to whether locals have democratic control over FDI; foreign funds may have their own hidden agenda when funding or 'supporting' local SSEs.
<b>Enablers</b>	(Mission-aligned) venture capital funds; corporates; community-generated funding; faith-based organisations e.g. zakat to support SSE; cross-border charities;
<b>Strategies</b>	Set clear targets; lower interest rate to access capital funds; insurance as a buffer fund; customized financing for vulnerable groups; impact measurement for corporate funders; empower local partners/communities (capacity building) in terms of financial literacy and leadership skills; horizontal integration among SSEs and other actors;





## Impact assessment and data on SSE:

<b>Achievements</b>	Integration of SDG into university curriculum e.g. Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) mandatory requirement for inclusion of SDG logo in posters.
<b>Challenges</b>	SSE and SDG concepts overlap, making it difficult for both the government and local communities to understand them clearly; project monitoring should not rely solely on hard data; lack of political will on data and data politicisation; community lacks skill, knowledge and influences on politics; implementation hindered by bureaucratic obstacles; The language and terms used to engage and connect with people and policymakers should be localised; need collaboration between researchers, communities and policy makers, lack of leadership, each country working in silo on SSE, country and regional data often overlooked because of the lack of integration.
<b>Enablers</b>	Recognition from the government on SSE initiatives; Capacity building for the practitioners on SSE; develop a model and initiative for the government to implement based on the government's needs and agenda; scale up certain SDG or SSE targets that have already been achieved to prepare for the future while allowing the country to set its own customised targets; Data collection should involve collaboration between researchers and grassroots communities to capture local experiences and knowledge; language and terms used to engage and connect with people and policymakers should be localised; Match grants on research between and among ASEAN countries; collaboration between researchers from different countries.
<b>Strategies</b>	Engage external evaluators; invite other stakeholders to evaluate and discuss; impact should be measured not just by income, but by the effectiveness of knowledge and technology transfer to beneficiaries; Research evaluations need to be transparent and should not only highlight positive findings; researchers should assist in drafting, developing policies and programs based on community needs and policy maker agenda; SDG implementation must be inclusive to local people; consolidate traditional and modern terms; look at impact beyond 2030; lived experience should be used as data; capacity building for practitioners.





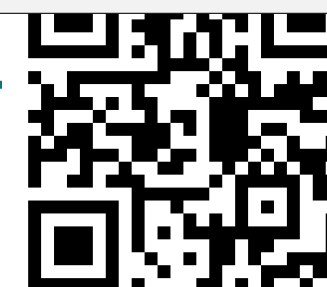
## Capacity building:

<b>Achievements</b>	ASEAN-wide Collaboration Efforts such as multiple civil society groups, foundations, and universities across ASEAN countries are working to embed SSE; MySDG Academy Capacity Building Modules as one of the initiatives that can be replicated by ASEAN members.
<b>Challenges</b>	People issues - labour right, rights of informal worker, indigenous, women rights; lack of representation; limited digital literacy; different contexts of governance, so the replication of models such as the APPG in Malaysia cannot materialise; Fragmented ASEAN integration - there seems to be a disconnect between the economic, political, and sociocultural agendas; Policy implementation gaps.
<b>Enablers</b>	Partnerships with supporters of SSE in the name of solidarity; government-CSO partnerships.
<b>Strategies</b>	Create standard ASEAN-wide SSE training modules covering financial literacy, entrepreneurship, and product innovation, aimed at equipping diverse groups including youth and indigenous populations; digital and hybrid training modules; regional SSE roadmap; Capacity building for social enterprises can be adjusted as SDG 8; Reframing and rethinking development in tandem with the process of SDG; Present the SDG-SSE roadmap to the ASEAN Summit; Community-led data projects as communities are using participatory action research.



## Institutional arrangements and management:

<b>Achievements</b>	Thailand, Philippines and Malaysia have a bottom-up approach to governance which gathers inputs at the local level; social protection for the informal economy e.g. Cambodia's social pension scheme; landmark laws recognizing and protecting the rights of informal economy workers.
<b>Challenges</b>	Convincing the government or lobbying for bills; getting the district office to form SDG committees (Malaysia); documentary requirements for registration; No legislation or policy that recognizes SSE results to poor or lack of enough government funding; Workers in the informal sector is considered an "invisible sector"; Policy implementation and appreciation of programs vary drastically resulting to differences in outcomes among districts and municipalities.
<b>Enablers</b>	NA
<b>Strategies</b>	Multi-stakeholder approach; bottom-up approach; learn from other localities for best practices; strengthen social protection system; enhance rights awareness campaign; strengthen capacity development programs; championing SSE for awareness; international cooperation to help mobilise resources; mobilise community savings program; implement empowering policies ; create an ASEAN-level council for SSE like the UN task force on SSE.





## Part 4: Target groups

Guided by the the SDG Agenda's transformative promise of Leaving No One Behind (LNOB).

Various target groups have been identified so far, including but not limited to during the SDG-SSE Forum on May 22<sup>nd</sup>-23<sup>rd</sup>.

We can also identify and map the relevant stakeholders who can empower the target groups.





# ASEAN SDG-SSE ROADMAP (2026-2030)

Target groups	Possible stakeholders
Rural communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ASEAN institutions</li><li>• UN regional and country bodies</li><li>• National, subnational and local government</li><li>• Public sector</li><li>• Private sector</li><li>• Foundations</li><li>• Financial institutions</li><li>• NGOs and CSOs</li><li>• Cooperatives</li><li>• Labour unions</li><li>• Political and community leaders</li><li>• Higher learning institutions and universities</li><li>• Media</li></ul>
Urban communities	
Indigenous communities	
Ethnic minorities	
Spatially-defined communities e.g. forest, mountain, riverine, small island	
Income-defined communities e.g. fisher, farming	
People with disabilities (PWDs), Women	
Youth	
Migrant groups	
Refugees and stateless people	
Undocumented people	
Informal workers	
Home-based workers	





# ASEAN SDG-SSE ROADMAP (2026-2030)







**United  
Nations**



**HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM  
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**SIDE  
EVENT**

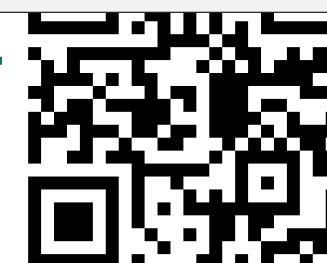
# **ROADMAP GOALS AND TARGETS**

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## Goal 1 - Popularise SDG-SSE thematic areas

Within the next five years we will give greater visibility through active advocacy in policy forums at National, sub regional (ASEAN), Regional (Asia Pacific- UN ESCAP) and international levels (like HLPF, UNTFSSSE and ILO).

Target 1.1	By 2026 we would have hosted a series of webinars and online conversation in framing a policy document in line with the ASEAN 2045 vision where SDGs and SSE are key components of the delivery strategies. This document would be published by end of 2027.
Target 1.2	By 2026 we would have formulated a policy statement on SDG SSE in ASEAN which will serve as an advocacy tool at both national and sub regional levels. This policy document would have addressed the concerns of SSE based community economies in the face of pursuit for excessive profits and the exploitation of labour and the environment. National SSE policies would have been documented.
Target 1.3	By 2029 we would have established an ASEAN SSE SDG policy advocacy team which has actively participated and represented this network at various meetings.
Target 1.4	By 2030 we would have participated at national, sub regional, regional and international event where we had an opportunity to present the ASEAN SDG SSE Roadmap including the thematic areas for multistakeholder and policy intervention.
Target 1.5	By 2030 to hold a watching brief on ASEAN countries presenting the country VNR from 2025 at HLPF (Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and Philippines).
Target 1.6	Develop Phase 2 of the Roadmap with in-depth study and data analysis of SSEs by 2028.





# Roadmap Goals & Targets for SDG-SSE Thematic Areas

# Goal 1

## Popularise SDG-SSE Thematic Areas



The main purpose of Goal 1 & its 6 Targets is to give greater visibility through active advocacy in policy forums at sub-regional (ASEAN), regional (Asia Pacific) and international (HLPF, UNTFSSSE, ILO) levels





# Advocacy & Visibility for SDG-SSE

This roadmap prioritizes increasing the visibility and recognition of the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) within the broader framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Our strategic initiatives aim to elevate the discourse and practical application of SDG-SSE principles across various governance levels.



## Multi-Level Advocacy

Increase visibility through targeted advocacy efforts at national, ASEAN, Asia-Pacific, and global levels to embed SSE into national and regional policy frameworks.



## Knowledge Sharing Platforms

Host regular webinars and online conversations to disseminate best practices, foster dialogue, and build a vibrant community of practitioners (Target 1.1).



## Policy Document Publication

Publish influential policy documents and position papers to inform policymakers and guide the integration of SSE into national and regional development agendas (Target 1.1 & 1.2).

# Strengthening Regional Engagement

Building a robust advocacy network is crucial for the long-term success of the SDG-SSE roadmap. This involves establishing dedicated teams and ensuring active participation in key regional forums.



## **ASEAN SSE SDG Policy Advocacy Team**

Establish a dedicated ASEAN SSE SDG policy advocacy team by 2029 (Target 1.3). This team will serve as a central hub for coordinating advocacy efforts, developing policy recommendations, and engaging with regional stakeholders.



## **Active Participation in Meetings & Forums**

Ensure consistent and impactful participation in relevant ASEAN meetings, regional summits, and international forums to represent SDG-SSE interests and contribute to policy discussions.

# Engagement & Monitoring of VNRs

Our strategy includes proactive engagement in key global events and rigorous monitoring of national progress through Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) to ensure accountability and impact.

## Presenting the Roadmap

Present the ASEAN SDG SSE Roadmap at key UN and other international events and conferences up to 2030 (Target 1.4). This will ensure global recognition and fosters international partnerships.

## Monitoring VNRs at HLPF

Initiate systematic monitoring of ASEAN countries' Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) from 2025 – Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines (Target 1.5).



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# Our Future Outlook & Commitment

## Timeline: 2025-2030

The next 5 years marks a crucial phase for implementing the roadmap, focusing on strategic actions and measurable outcomes to achieve our targets

## Multistakeholder Engagement

Emphasis on fostering collaborations with governments, civil society, private sector, and academia to ensure collective impact and shared responsibility.

## Develop Phase 2 of Roadmap

Including in-depth study and data analysis on SSEs by 2028 (Target 1.6).



## Goal 2 – Strengthening partnerships

Within the next five years we would have built up a visible SDG SSE community of practitioners and thought leaders from among the ASEAN member countries.

Target 2.1	By 2027 we would have established SDG SSE Networks in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Singapore and Brunei.
Target 2.2	By 2029 we would have reached out to Myanmar, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos and Timor Leste.
Target 2.3	By 2027 we would have Identify and invited 10 to 20 SDG SSE organisations in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Singapore and Brunei to sign up to the MoU of cooperation with MySDG Academy and ASSEC.
Target 2.4	By 2029 we would have Identify and invited 10 to 20 SDG SSE organisations in Myanmar, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos and Timor Leste to sign up to the MoU of cooperation with MySDG Academy and ASSEC.
Target 2.5	By 2030 we would ensure that at the national gathering we were able to organise at least one national gathering (hybrid) of local actors and thought leaders from the SDG SSE movement.
Target 2.6	By 2030 we would have organised an annual ASEAN regional gathering of key leaders during the ASEAN summit and the ASEAN peoples (hybrid).



## Goal 3 – Building data based on SDG-SSE Citizen Generated Data

By 2030 to have a comprehensive collection of primary and secondary data on SDG-SSE in every ASEAN country through the analysis a statistical data as well as case studies from the ground on national policies and community-based initiatives.

Target 3.1	By 2026 we would have identified academics and researchers working on SDG SSE in ASEAN region. We would have organised a network of researchers who are actively researching on SDG SSE in different ASEAN countries.
Target 3.2	By 2030 to have developed a depository web portal on SDG SSE data including citizens generate data hosted by one of the partner organisations.
Target 3.3	By 2030 we would have identified young researchers in ASEAN countries and enlist them will the research tools to undertake local and national research which could be part of their postgraduate qualifications. To identify at least 2 to 5 young researchers from each ASEAN country.
Target 3.4	By 2026 identify and commission between 3 to 5 sub-regional research projects which can illustrate the distractive features of SDG SSE from the ASEAN region which is unique to the context as well as a major contribution to the SDG knowledge hub.



## Goal 4 – Building the business (marketing, financing, capacity and sustainability) potential of SSE initiatives

We recognise that in accelerating SDGs SSE communities play a major role in the delivery of SDG at the local level. We also recognise that SSE organisations face many challenges at the local, national, regional and international levels. Goal 4 focuses on building on the potential of SSE actors in order to enhance their capabilities, outreach and impact at the grassroots.

Target 4.1	By 2030 we would have identified the local actors in all ASEAN countries and encouraged their development from informal to formal micro business as defined by ASEAN member states. This aspect can be qualified and a effective sub regional online register is needed.
Target 4.2	By 2028 we would have developed an ASEAN SDG SSE accreditation instrument and verifying body so as to determine with the use of a SDG SSE tool kit for this purpose.
Target 4.3	By 2027 ASSEC would have built synergies and partnership with financial institutions including social enterprise, social entrepreneurship, micro business funds for SSE partners to access.
Target 4.4	By 2028 an Asean level business study on the products and marketability of SSE produce and how to expand the branding, marketing and sales of grassroots producers.
Target 4.5	By 2029 at an ASEAN level, we would have undertaken a study on the sustainability of SSE organisations (fundings, manpower, relevance).
Target 4.6	By 2030 to produce a socio-economic audit on the ROI (Investment) and ROV (Value) on SSE community-based initiatives so as to determine SSE contribution to national economy and social welfare especially of communities who are traditionally left behind in fast growing economies.
Target 4.7	By 2030 to have some formal arrangements with academic institutions to host undergraduate and post graduate degree program on SSE, project management, impact evaluation.
Target 4.8	By 2030 to host online short-term training programs in SSE and host field visits as part of a learning journey.

## **Goal 5 – Building solidarity among SSE grassroots communities and tapping the potential of next generation of young leaders in ASEAN**

We recognise that there are different communities at the grassroots. We have identified them by their location such as urban, rural and forest based. Additional locational emphasis rest of whether they a small island communities or riverside based communities or mountain based or at the foot of the mountain communities. Or they are identified by ethnic, religious or even by their income source such as fishing community or organics farms or workers in the informal sector.

The second part in building solidarity is among the next generational leaders. We must identify the youth with our organisations and be inspired.

### **SSE Grassroots Organisations:**

Target 5.1a	By 2030 we would have undertaken a mapping of SSE communities in 11 ASEAN countries by organising mapping visits and preparation of mapping reports on economic, social, environment and governance concerns among ASEAN countries.
Target 5.1b	By 2030 we would have established a grassroots community networking as an online community of grassroots movement.





# GOAL 5

5.1A

	STRATEGIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Plan to conduct Issue mapping online with all Organisations that have signed-up, and potential organisations based on a quarterly cycle – report to ASSEC EXCO</li><li>2. Match organisations with similar activities- have a report available as an open source- so others can find possible partners.. Program with multiple SDGs are known as Synergy drivers.</li></ul>
5.1B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Provide an Accessible platform for all members- can be used to plan activities for each Conference at ASEAN</li><li>2. Indicate partnership with other organisations outside ASSEC for future collaboration</li></ul>

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### **SSE Next generational young leaders:**

Target 5.2a	By 2028 we would have identified and established an SSE youth or younger leaders between the agencies of 18 and 30 years of age and established national and subregional networks.
Target 5.2b	By 2030 we would have hosted at least 3 online training courses and one day in person capacity building training program with SSE mentors.
Target 5.3	By 2030 to ensure that five youth leaders from each of the 11 ASEAN countries are members of a strong online community.



# Target for 5.2a, 5.2b, 5.3

	STRATEGIES
5.2A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Identify youth groups within each member organisations</li><li>2. Identify youth leaders from these communities</li><li>3. Map out SSE programs by and for youth which can be seen as a synergy driver to accelerate the SDG</li></ul>
5.2B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Collate the SSE Modules within members</li><li>2. Adapt/refine the module through university collaboration</li><li>3. Execute a Pilot Training program in 2026 ( by June)</li><li>4. Conduct Training online in ( by Oct 2026, 2027, 2028)</li><li>5. Solicit funds to have onsite Training in 2029</li></ul>
5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Provide Financial support for the 5-7 youth leaders so that they can make intervention in appropriate ASEAN or at HLPF ( Side Event by 2029)</li></ul>

The SSE Road Map is a living document that must be owned by the members – there is a need to socialize the Road Map

SDGs can be accelerated through SSE since SSE programs can be seen as synergy drivers. - Identify and execute SSE programs that can reach multiple SDG.