

Development in Southeast Asia: Opportunities for donor collaboration

Chapter 6. Governance and public administration

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SDG16—Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Contents

About the project..... 3

Governance & public administration 6

Governance and public administration in Southeast Asia 9

 Landscape of gaps and needs..... 9

 Donor Funding in Southeast Asia: The landscape 13

Donor strategic priorities 15

Donor collaboration 16

Gaps and needs..... 17

 Funding priorities 17

 Strategic priorities..... 17

 Donor projects 17

 Connecting to other sectors..... 18

Initial focus..... 19

Appendix I 20

 Rule of Law—Figures 2-6..... 20

 Public Administration—Figures 7 - 11 29

 Citizen Engagement and Rights—Figures 12 - 16 36

Appendix II. Donor projects 45

References 67

Data Sources 68

About the project

This research project—**Development in Southeast Asia: Opportunities for donor collaboration**—entails six related papers exploring development opportunities in Southeast Asia and potential areas of collaboration among donors to increase and accelerate their impact. The analysis focuses on seven principal development partners in Southeast Asia—Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, the Philippines, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam.¹ The donor countries are principal donors to these seven countries—the United States, Korea, Japan, Germany, and Australia. As six of the seven countries are lower-middle-income countries (LMIC) according to World Bank categorization, and Indonesia only recently graduated from that status, the two benchmark references will be data on LMICs and on Southeast Asia.²

The policy overview paper sets out the overall framework, reviewing relevant donor policies, and different modalities that donors might consider as ways to collaborate. It is accompanied by a set of five papers that analyze needs and opportunities in specific sectors. The topics of the sector papers are digital, education, health, women’s empowerment/gender equality, and governance/public administration. The sector papers address: why the sector is important to human and national development; how the seven countries rank on key indicators so as to identify gaps where assistance might be most relevant; levels of donor assistance and activities in the sector; and potential areas for collaboration.

An apparent shortfall in the five sector papers is the incompleteness of information on current donor assistance projects. While information on some projects is found through the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), using the USAID portal Development Cooperation Landscape,³ the IATI platform does not report the full array of agency projects nor is it always up-to-date and does not reveal projects under consideration. For this study, this is not a significant limitation on the findings, as decisions on collaboration will be determined by the priorities of the specific donors at the point in time of such discussions, not by an independent study, and current projects (presented in the appendices of the sector papers) serve simply as useful, notional guides as to potential areas for collaboration.

These papers were written during the early phase of the COVID-19 pandemic when its manifestations were still emerging and yet to be fully understood, so the papers should be read with that caveat. Donors are still coming to terms with how programming needs to be adjusted in response to the pandemic⁴, beyond the obvious critical need for PPE and other health interventions. They are grappling with how to respond to the broad ramifications of the crisis—retraction in economic growth, increased poverty, rising food insecurity, and the loss of educational opportunities, especially impactful for women and girls. The crisis has brought to

¹ Note, Thailand also is a development partner, but development assistance to Thailand has been declining in recent years, so is not included in the study.

² The list of countries of Southeast Asia varies, but generally includes, in addition to the seven developing partners listed, Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand.

³ <https://explorer.usaid.gov/donor>

⁴ USAID, for example, has recently reported the initial findings of its Over the Horizon project that seeks to adjust the Agency’s approaches to the realities of COVID-19 fallout.

light the glaring need for enhanced resilience to future shocks—health, social, economic, political, and environmental.

There are both short-term and long-term impacts that are becoming clear. Fortunately, the negative impact on economic growth and poverty in the seven partner countries is projected to be short-lived. As projections by Brookings in Table 1 reveals, COVID-19’s negative impact on growth and poverty rates are likely to largely dissipate after 2020. These projections show that, after enduring negative or minimal economic growth and increased poverty rates in 2020, the seven countries will return in 2021 to positive economic growth and declining poverty rates, as they had prior to the crisis (with the exception of an essentially static poverty level in Timor-Leste and the Philippines returning to lower poverty rates two years later in 2023).

Table 1. COVID-19 Growth and Poverty Impacts in Southeast Asia

Country	GDP growth (%)			Poverty (\$1.90) Headcount Rate		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Cambodia	7.0%	-2.8%	6.8%	1,566	4,715	1,339
Indonesia	5.0%	-1.5%	6.1%	7,370,163	9,047,098	6,023,305
Lao PDR	5.2%	0.2%	4.8%	788,705	836,958	752,975
Myanmar	6.5%	2.0%	5.7%	554,074	520,103	404,468
Philippines	6.0%	-8.3%	7.4%	4,509,436	8,044,238	6,148,002
Timor-Leste	3.1%	-6.8%	4.0%	269,988	273,376	276,746
Vietnam	7.0%	1.6%	6.7%	998,576	988,960	850,240

Source: Brookings (2020) based on IMF World Economic Outlook (Oct. 2020) and World Bank PovCal (Sept. 2020). Poverty is defined as those living below \$1.90 per person per day in 2011 purchasing power parity (PPP) terms.

Longer term ramifications wrought by the pandemic are programmatic and vary by economic and social sector. It seems certain that considerably more attention will be paid to health policy and increased funding will be targeted toward disease surveillance and prevention, both to resolve the current pandemic and to stem the next one so it is not as devastating as COVID-19. Some portion of children who have been locked out of school, especially girls, will not return and will live a life cut short of formal education. Hopefully on the positive side, education will deploy lessons from its hyper speed foray into digital learning and integrate digital into non-pandemic learning structures in actions to build back stronger.

COVID-19 has accelerated the essential role of digital connectivity in all aspects of social and economic life, prioritizing massive investment in digital infrastructure and the digitization of previously analog sectors, a trend likely to continue long after the pandemic is over. COVID-19 has demonstrated the value of digital for public services and communications, and leaders with foresight will understand that adoption of e-government can make governance and public administration more transparent, more accountable, more efficient, and less corrupt.

The burden of the pandemic is bearing down more heavily on women, girls, marginalized populations, and those at the lower levels of the economic pyramid. The pandemic has made more evident economic and social inequities that have long existed and in recent times become starker. This provides an opportunity for national and international bodies and institutions to respond forcefully and unequivocally to reduce these inequities, rather than restore the veil that too often hides them—but taking such action is not a certainty.

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Governance & public administration

Governance and public administration are interconnected, overlapping concepts that cover a wide range of functions and responsibilities of government required to provide for the security and well-being of citizens.⁵

Governance covers the institutions, procedures, and practices by which government exercises authority and manages its responsibilities and public resources. It encompasses the political and policy decisionmaking aspects of government—setting budgets and revenues, organizing elections, carrying out the functions of parliamentary bodies and city councils. *Public administration* generally refers to the management of public entities and focuses on a narrower set of technical functions, such as implementing budgets, administering public institutions, and managing public employees. Some functions fall in both categories. Rule of law, for example, covers the operations of public security institutions and the judicial system and the drafting and administration of laws and concepts such as anti-corruption and transparency.

Differentiating between governance and public administration can be tricky, as they overlap and require the alignment of substance (“what” the public sector does) with process (“how” the public sector implements policies and procedures). The “what” involves the content, procedures, and institutions of government. It covers many different functions, including making and implementing policy, setting and managing budgets, collecting revenues, issuing and enforcing regulations, managing government agencies, regulating public utilities, providing for public safety, and administering health, education, and unemployment systems. In developing countries, the “what” is especially important. While the government budget typically takes a smaller bite out of national income in developing than developed countries, it can play a critical role as often it is the source of basic services that are not available or affordable from the private sector and the private sector tends to be less dynamic.

The “how” is the manner in which policies and functions of government are performed and implemented, involving rules, procedures, and culture—the “behavior of government”. Good governance, at least in the liberal democratic sense that garners wide acceptance if too often only lip-service, implies that government behavior is participatory, collaborative, inclusive, open, transparent, and meritorious, instilling trust in citizens and rooting out elite capture and corruption which detracts from these ideals.

The how is as important, if not more so, than the what. While no correlation has been found between effective governance and public administration and medium-term economic growth, they have been found to correlate with key aspects of personal and national well-being. There is correlation between democracy and per capita income, better achievement in education, healthier populations, and greater respect for human rights. Corruption imposes added costs

⁵ The information in this section was developed from a number of the documents in the bibliography,

on the poor and correlates with lower levels of education and human development; countries with more accountable institutions have lower levels of corruption.⁶

What are the characteristics of good governance? The characteristics can be organized in three buckets of good governance: a system based on **rule of law** that is equitably enforced, run by a **public administration** that is efficient and transparent, which is responsive to the **needs and rights of its citizens**. The buckets are interlocking and self-reinforcing.

A system based on **rule of law** requires that laws apply *equally* to all citizens, regardless of gender, race, religion, or political party. This builds *trust* in the system and allows citizens to feel safe and protected. A strong rule of law ethos promotes government *transparency* and *accountability*, with politicians held to the same standards as their constituents. Without a strong rule of law, *corruption* can interfere with the *efficiency* and *responsiveness* of government and erode public *trust* in institutions.

A well-functioning **public administration** demands *efficient* execution of core government functions to deliver basic services to citizens, while conserving scarce resources. A non-partisan, *meritorious* civil service is essential for trust, peace, and orderly administration of policies and programs. *Transparent* and *open* government processes are important mechanisms for supporting *responsiveness* and *accountability* between citizens and leaders. *Accountable* government builds the critical element of *trust* between government and the governed that is essential in democratic governance, the foundation of the social contract that sustains social and political stability.

A government that values **citizen engagement** seeks out and is *responsive* to citizens. *Participatory* processes provide the means for leaders to know the needs and views of citizens and allows citizens to exercise their voice. This implies the ability to hold politicians *accountable* and *vote them out* if they do not live up to expectations. Determined efforts at *inclusiveness* are required to bring all citizens into governance and administrative processes; without such efforts, often overlooked groups such as the poor, rural residents, women, and minority groups may feel excluded, undermining the social contract and public *trust*. Open processes are important mechanisms for responsiveness and citizen engagement.

The liberal democratic premise puts a premium on the *role of the citizen* as integral to good governance and public administration. Civil society organizations and individual citizens must have the ability to speak out and to know what government is doing in order to be able to hold it accountable and have confidence in its functioning. Government must have open procedures and provide basic information on its operations to support accountability to citizens and build their trust. Citizens must have venues for participation in order to voice their concerns and opinions and hold government officials accountable.

⁶ World Bank. *World Development Report 2017*. Pages 138-140; Our World in Data -- <https://ourworldindata.org/democracy>; <https://ourworldindata.org/corruption>

As with all aspects of national life, democracy and governance are being disrupted by COVID-19. At least 70 countries have postponed elections and 39 have issued measures curtailing free expression and assembly. Along with democratic backsliding has come a loss in tax revenues, political instability, and civil unrest. At the international level, autocratic governments are taking advantage of the pandemic to justify their constrictive form of governance, spread disinformation, and undermine the liberal world order.⁷

⁷ USAID. August 2020. "Landscape Analysis: Over-the-Horizon Strategic Review.

Governance and public administration in Southeast Asia

There is a range of data to draw a picture of the “how” and the “what” of the state of governance and public administration in the seven developing countries in Southeast Asia. The various indicators are grouped into the three core components of good governance: **rule of law**, which covers issues ranging from political stability, to constraints on the executive, to corruption and criminal justice; **public administration**, covering government effectiveness, regulatory enforcement, and budget/financial management; and, **citizen engagement and rights**, encompassing the openness and accountability of government and the ability of citizens to engage government. The data comes from seven global databases: World Justice Project, World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators, Varieties of Democracy, CEPII Institutional Profiles Database, World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA), FHI 360 Civil Society Organization Sustainability Index, and International Budget Partnership Open Budget Index.

Landscape of gaps and needs

The analysis that follows is based on a series of 25 indicators, grouped into the three buckets described above—Rule of Law, Public Administration, and Citizen Engagement and Rights—to assess the state of governance and public administration in Southeast Asia. While the focus here is on the aggregate needs and gaps in each of the three buckets, summarized in Table 2 below, individual country data on each of the 25 indicators can be found in Appendix 1.

Table 2. Matrix of country scores on indicators

Rankings refer to country score in relation to LMIC average (performs better than +, worse than -, or equal to =)

The number in front of each indicator references the related figure in Appendix 1

Country	Cambodia	Indonesia	Laos	Myanmar	Philippines	Timor-Leste	Vietnam	Total
RULE OF LAW (Figure # listed before indicator)								
2-Political Stability & Absence of Violence	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	
2-Rule of Law	+	-	-	+	=	-	+	
2-Control of Corruption	+	-	-	+	=	=	=	
3-Judicial Constraints on the Executive	-	+	=	+	+	+	-	
3-Legislative Constraints on the Executive	-	+	-	-	-	=	-	
4-Civil Justice	-	=		-	=		=	
4-Criminal Justice	-	+		-	-		+	
4-Constraint on Government Power	-	+		=	+		=	
4-Absence of Corruption	-	+		+	+		+	
5-Executive Branch Corruption	-	=	-	+	+	+	+	
6-Judicial Branch Corruption	-	=	-	=	=	+	-	
Sub-total (share of +)	18%	55%	14%	55%	36%	57%	45%	41%
Sub-total (share of + and =)	18%	82%	29%	73%	73%	86%	73%	62%
Sub-total (share of -)	82%	18%	71%	27%	27%	14%	27%	38%

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	Cambodia	Indonesia	Laos	Myanmar	Philippines	Timor-Leste	Vietnam	Total
7-Government Effectiveness	+	=	-	+	+	-	+	
7-Regulatory Quality	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	
8-Regulatory Enforcement	-	+		+	+		+	
9-Efficiency of Public Revenue Mobilization	=	=	=	=		-	+	
10-Quality of Budgetary & Financial Management	-	+	+	+		-	+	
11-Quality of Public Admin.	-	+	=	-		-	+	
Sub-total (share of +)	33%	67%	20%	67%	100%	0%	100%	54%
Sub-total (share of + and =)	50%	100%	60%	83%	100%	0%	100%	70%
Sub-total (share of -)	50%	0%	40%	17%	0%	100%	0%	30%
CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT & RIGHTS	Cambodia	Indonesia	Laos	Myanmar	Philippines	Timor-Leste	Vietnam	Total
12-Voice & Accountability	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	
13-Freedom of Expression	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	
14-Open Government	-	+		-	+		+	
14-Publicized Laws & Government Data	-	+		-	+		+	
14-Right to Information	-	+		-	+		-	
14-Civic Participation	-	+		-	+		-	
15-Fundamental Rights	-	+		-	-		=	
16-Open Budget Index	-	+		-	+	=	=	
Sub-total (share of +)	13%	88%	0%	25%	88%	67%	25%	47%
Sub-total (share of + and =)	13%	88%	0%	25%	88%	100%	50%	53%
Sub-total (share of -)	88%	13%	100%	75%	13%	0%	50%	47%
Total (share of +)	20%	68%	14%	48%	64%	40%	52%	46%
Total (share of + and =)	24%	88%	36%	60%	82%	60%	72%	62%
Total (share of -)	76%	12%	64%	40%	18%	40%	28%	38%

The Rule of Law category covers the areas of political stability, level of corruption, constraints on executive branch authority, and criminal justice. The data shows Laos and Cambodia with the greatest needs and Indonesia the least. Of the eleven indicators in this category, Cambodia scores below the LMIC average on nine and above the average on two. Laos (missing data for four of the indicators) scores below the LMIC average on five, at the average on one, and above on one. Indonesia does the best, scoring above the LMIC average on six, at the average on three, and below on two. Myanmar scores above the LMIC average on six, Vietnam on five, the Philippines on four, and Timor-Leste on three (missing data for four indicators).

The category Public Administration covers government effectiveness, regulatory quality and enforcement, fiscal and financial management, and quality of public administration. The data shows that Timor-Leste scores the lowest. Of the six indicators, Timor-Leste falls below the average on five (missing data on one). Vietnam, on the other hand, does the best, scoring above average on all six. Indonesia and Myanmar score above average on four indicators, the Philippines on three (missing data for three), Cambodia on two, and Laos on one (missing data for one).

Citizen Engagement and Rights covers the extent to which government is open, accountable, and publicizes laws and data, and citizens have freedom of expression, right to information, fundamental rights, civic participation, and voice. The data shows that Cambodia and Myanmar score the lowest. On the nine indicators, Cambodia scores below the LMIC average on eight. Myanmar scores below the LMIC average on seven indicators and above on two. At the other end of the spectrum, Indonesia, and the Philippines score above the LMIC average on eight. Vietnam scores above average on three, at the LMIC average on two, and below average on four. With data missing on seven indicators for Laos and six for Timor-Leste, there is insufficient evidence of where they would rank overall; of the available data, Timor-Leste scores above the LMIC average on two indicators and at average on one, and Laos below on two.

Looking across all the indicators, the seven countries are most in need of assistance in bolstering Civic Engagement and Rights. Collectively, they score below the LMIC average on 47 percent of the indicators for this category. The second greatest need is in the area of Rule of Law, where 38 percent of indicators are negative. The countries rate the best on Public Administration, where they are below the LMIC average on 30 percent of the indicators.

Looking at the seven countries, Cambodia and Laos score particularly poorly, below the LMIC average on most of the indicators for Rule of Law and Citizen Engagement and on half the indicators for Public Administration. Indonesia and Philippines rank the best, missing the LMIC average on only a few indicators for Rule of Law and Citizen Engagement and none for Public Administration. Vietnam comes in next best, above the LMIC average on all indicators for Public Administration, at or above the average on most indicators for Rule of Law, but missing almost half for Citizen Engagement. Timor-Leste scores at or above the LMIC average on the three indicators for which there is data for Citizen Engagement and at or above for most indicators for Rule of Law, but below on all indicators for Public Administration. Myanmar misses the LMIC

average on most indicators of Citizen Engagement but is at or above the average on most indicators of Public Administration and most for Rule of Law.

Taken together, the data suggests that the countries are most in need of improvement in the area of Civic Engagement and Rights and that Cambodia and Laos, in particular, are in need of improvement in all three categories. Specific needs for other countries are Myanmar and Vietnam in Citizen Engagement and Timor-Leste in Public Administration.

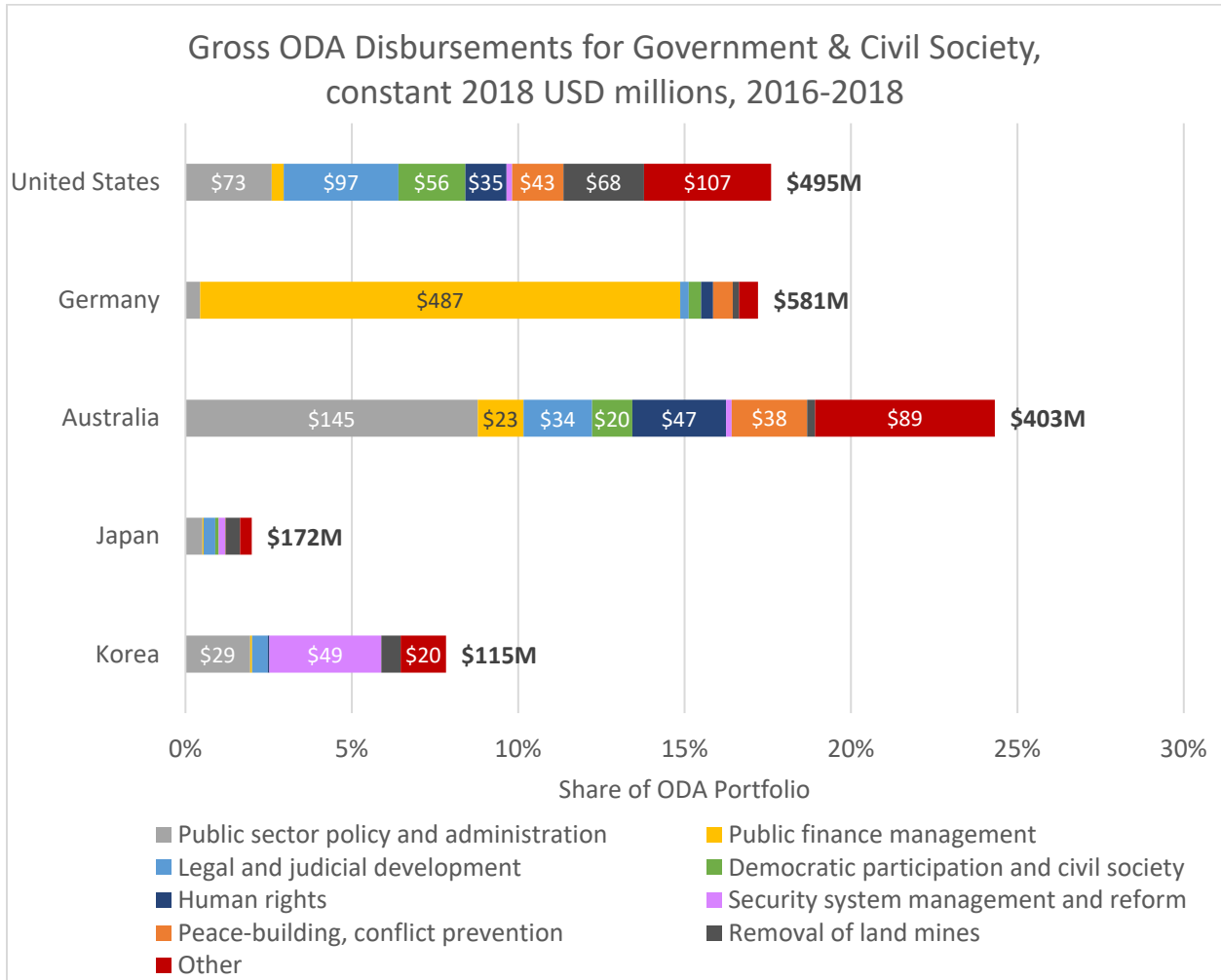
Donor Funding in Southeast Asia: The landscape

Per Figure 2, for the period 2016—2018, Germany provided the highest level of funding for Government & Civil Society⁸ to the seven LMICs at \$581 million, followed by \$495 million for the United States, \$403 million for Australia, \$172 million for Japan, and \$115 million for Korea. As a percentage of its portfolio of assistance to these countries, this category represents 24 percent for Australia, 18 percent for the United States, 17 percent for Germany, 8 percent for Korea, and 2 percent for Japan.

The Australian and U.S. portfolios were distributed across the various sub-sectors comprising Government & Civil Society, whereas Germany's assistance was concentrated on Public Finance Management and Korea's on Public Sector Policy & Administration and Security System Management & Reform. The greatest commonalities across donors were Australia, U.S., and Korea on Public Sector Policy & Administration; and the U.S. and Australia on Legal & Judicial Development, Democratic Participation & Civil Society, Human Rights, and Peace Building & Conflict Prevention.

⁸ Government and Civil Society is the relevant OECD DAC ODA code.

Figure 1



Source: OECD CRS (2020). All prices in constant 2018 USD, millions

Donor strategic priorities

Donor priorities can also be found in their development strategies and policies. KOICA's Mid-Term Strategy 2016-2020 puts focus on enhancing administrative services, including the human capacity of the civil service and administrative systems (including e-government); accountability of the political-administrative system, including increasing the accessibility and accountability of administrative services and fair election systems; and inclusiveness of the legal/institutional system, including strengthening legal institutional capacity, human rights for women and vulnerable social groups, and public security.⁹

The priorities for DFAT are institutions and policies/regulatory frameworks that promote economic growth and poverty reduction (including rule of law, protection of property rights, strengthening the business environment, and anti-corruption), responsive and accountable governance, institutional effectiveness (including for essential services such as health and education), and capacity development, all through a gender lens.¹⁰

GIZ focuses on the effectiveness of state institutions, participatory administrative structures and, democratic systems and networks, and respect for human rights and gender equality. This covers work in public administration, law and justice, anti-corruption, public finance, and security.¹¹

JICA concentrates on improving legal and judicial frameworks, human resources, strengthening the foundations of democratic rule (management of elections, functioning of parliaments, capacity of the media, and participation), enhancing public safety (democratization of police organizations, community policy, and criminal investigation), and improving public administration and financial management.¹²

For USAID, the focus is on participation, inclusion, and accountability, extending to strong democratic institutions, respect for human rights (covering economic, social, and cultural rights, dignity for all, and inclusion of women and other marginalized populations), and governance that is participatory, accountable, and inclusive. It encourages the integration of democracy and governance principles and practices in other development sectors.¹³

⁹ KOICA Mid-Term Strategy 2016-2010.

¹⁰ Effective Governance Strategy for Australia's aid investments.

¹¹ <https://www.giz.de/expertise/html/59888.html>.

¹² JICA. "Governance"; JICA. "Participatory Development and Good Governance: Report of the Aid Study Committee".

¹³ "USAID Strategy on Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance".

Donor collaboration

The following is presented as a framework, or guide, to how donors might begin the process of finding areas for collaboration. There are several ways to identify potential areas for collaboration: analyze the data to identify significant challenges or gaps in capability in the countries which donors might jointly address; look at funding patterns to see where there are common priorities; connect the priorities donors lay out in strategies and policies; find similar or comparable projects in a country or across the region; connect the importance of effective governance and public administration to the priorities in the other sector papers that are part of this project.

Gaps and needs

Reviewing the needs in governance and public administration of the seven partner countries, the largest gap is in the category of Citizen Engagement, and secondly Rule of Law. More specifically, donors would do well to bring together their strategies and activities in Cambodia and Laos where the gaps are glaring in Rule of Law and Citizen Engagement, but also for Public Administration. Further, as it is often difficult to find areas in which to work with government entities, Citizen Engagement could be the place to start with a collective effort to give citizens the capability to mobilize and assert their voice to influence and pressure government.

Myanmar and Vietnam also could use greater, more coordinated donor efforts on empowering citizens. Timor-Leste has various gaps in Public Administration that could benefit from donor collaboration.

Funding priorities

What comes through in the picture of donors' funding priorities is that Germany and Korea target the more technical areas of public administration, for Germany particularly public finance management and for Korea security systems management and public sector administration, the latter also being the largest program in the Australian portfolio. While also funding in technical/administrative areas, Australia and the U.S. have a large proportion of their portfolios in the more political, sensitive areas of governance, such as legal and judicial development, democratic participation and civil society, human rights, and peace building and conflict prevention. The Japanese portfolio is more evenly distributed across programs. This would suggest likely partners and areas for potential collaboration among donors.

Strategic priorities

There is considerable overlap in the priorities set forth in donors strategies and policies on governance and public administration. In varying ways and degrees, they all target the strengthening of democratic institutions, the rule of law, institutional effectiveness, and human capacity, all integrated with the principles of participation, accountability, and inclusion of women and marginalized populations. This suggests a wide range of potential collaboration among the five donors. Further, KOICA and JICA cover public safety on which they could be effective regional partners. KOICA and USAID both explicitly include human rights in their governance work.

Donor projects

Donor projects as reported to IATI (presented in Appendix II), while not complete nor up-to-date, do provide an indication as to where there may be common interests among donors and activities that could be linked up. By far the largest number of projects fall in the areas of capacity building and training, both institutional and human resources, suggesting it could be a logical target for donor coordination, followed at some distance by projects covering a broad category of good governance—rule of law, accountability, transparency, anti-corruption, democratic strengthening, and civil society. Following the breakdown in figure 2 on funding patterns, projects by Australia, Germany, and Korea are concentrated in the first category of

capacity building and training, while U.S. projects are more in the latter category of good governance.¹⁴

Indonesia hosts the largest number of projects listed via IATI in the area of capacity building, followed by Philippines and Cambodia. Korea supports the largest number of activities in the area of capacity building, followed, in order, by Germany, Australia, and the United States. Thus, capacity building in these three countries would be a logical target for donor collaboration, or at least coordination.

Connecting to other sectors

Another opportunity is to connect donor funding priorities and gaps in countries' governance/public administration capabilities with priorities found in the other sector papers in this project. Progress on education, health, gender equality, and the digital economy requires capable governance and public administration in order to create proper policies and regulatory regimes and to implement and administer public sector programs. Donors which are working to advance education, health, women's empowerment, or ICT might join efforts to invest in the concomitant public sector capacity building and good government.

More specifically, public administration capability in ICT and e-government, especially given the likely lasting dynamics wrought by COVID-19, will be essential foundations for progress in the reach and quality of education (including connecting students to the digital classroom), in enhancing health security, and in helping bridge the gender gap for women and girls.

Korea, Australia, and Germany could use the sizeable number of public administration capacity building programs in Indonesia to coordinate their efforts in that country and to find commonalities and lessons they could jointly transport to expanding work collectively in Laos and Cambodia, where the gaps in public administration are particularly large. Given the long-standing need to strengthen public health systems in the region, a gap made even more glaring by COVID-19 and with neighboring Korea providing a successful model and lessons on pandemic response, public health systems would be a logical focus for donor coordination.

¹⁴ No projects for Japan were found in the IATI data.

Initial focus

To bring all this together, an initial focus might be on governance and public sector needs in Cambodia and Laos. With Australia and the United States as one set of partners, and Germany, Korea, and Japan as a second set, they could divide responsibilities according to their particular areas of funding and focus, with the first two donors targeting civil society, human rights, strengthening democratic institutions, and rule of law efforts, and the second group focusing on public administration capacity building.

Further, the U.S. and Australia could collaborate on the program on Inclusive and Accountable Governance (the goal of which is to build inclusive and stable societies through transparent, legitimate, accountable, and competent governance) that Australia operates in five countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, and Timor-Leste); both countries working together could take it deeper in the current five countries and/or replicate it in Laos and Vietnam.

Another collaboration could be Korea and Germany to join together their respective activities in Indonesia on institution building.

Appendix I

Tables 3-5, a separate table for each of the three buckets of good governance—**Rule of Law, Public Administration, and Citizen Engagement**—presents the indicators comprising each of the buckets and the definition of each indicator. Following each table are figures that provide the data on each individual indicator for the seven countries of interest. The number before the indicator (first column) corresponds to the respective figure number.

Rule of Law—Figures 2-6

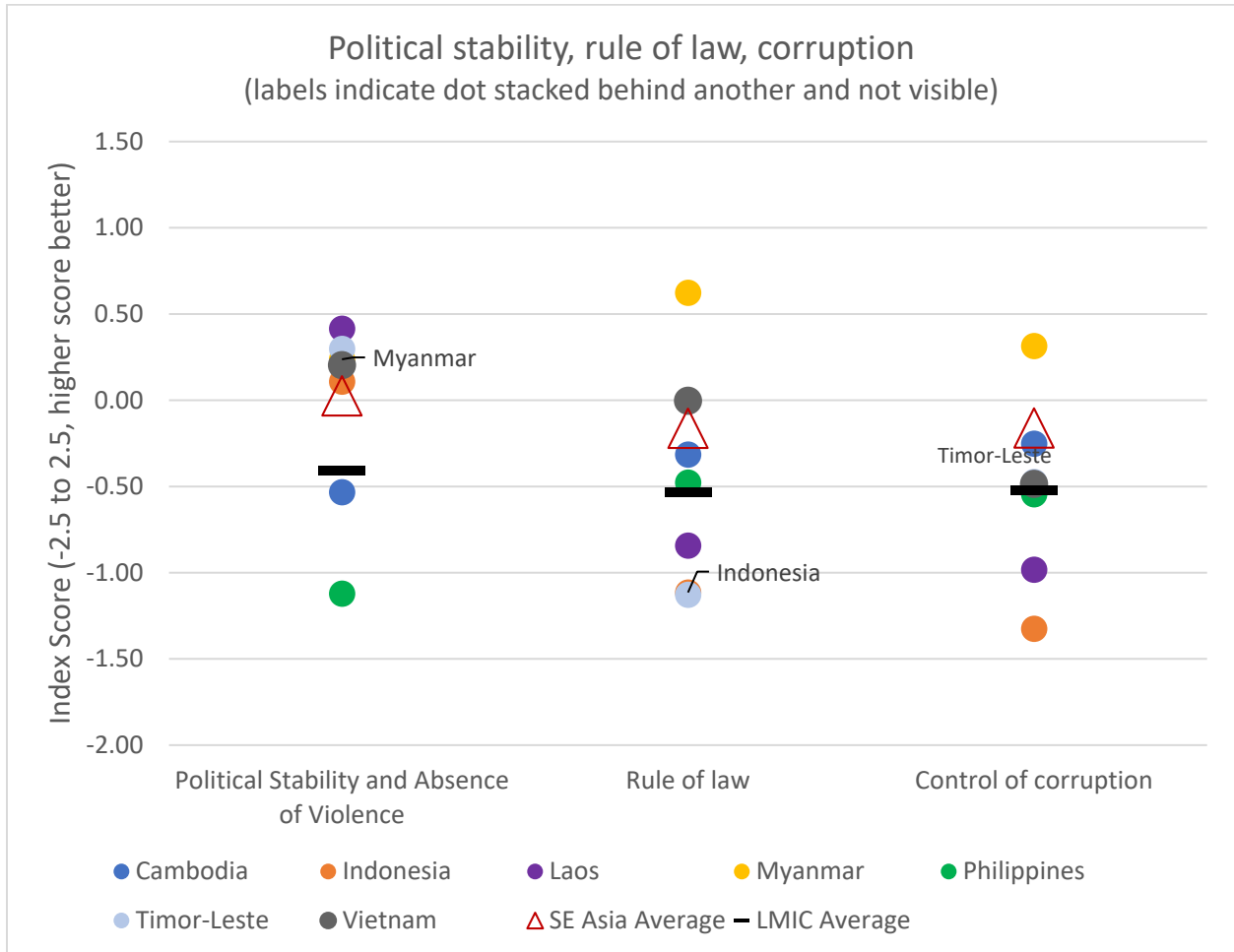
Table 3: Sub-components of Rule of Law

Indicator	Definition	Source
2-Political Stability & Absence of Violence	Political Stability & Absence of Violence reflects perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically motivated violence, including terrorism. Values range -2.5 to 2.5, with higher values corresponding to better governance outcomes.	World Bank, Worldwide Governance Indicators
2-Rule of Law	Rule of Law reflects perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence. Values range -2.5 to 2.5, with higher values corresponding to better governance outcomes.	World Bank, Worldwide Governance Indicators
2-Control of Corruption	Control of Corruption reflects perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as 'capture' of the state by elites and private interests. Values range -2.5 to 2.5, with higher values corresponding to better governance outcomes.	World Bank, Worldwide Governance Indicators
3-Judicial Constraints on the Executive	Judicial Constraints on the executive index seeks to measure the extent to which the executive respects the constitution and complies with court rulings, and the extent to which the judiciary is able to act in an independent fashion. The index is scored 0-1, with higher values indicating stronger judicial constraints on the executive.	Varieties of Democracy

Indicator	Definition	Source
3-Legislative Constraints on the Executive	Legislative Constraints on the Executive index seeks to measure the extent to which the legislature and government agencies (e.g., comptroller general, general prosecutor, or ombudsman) are capable of questioning, investigating, and exercising oversight over the executive. The index is scored 0-1, with higher values indicating greater legislative constraint on the executive.	Varieties of Democracy
4-Civil Justice	Civil Justice measures whether ordinary people can resolve their grievances peacefully and effectively through the civil justice system. The delivery of effective civil justice requires that the system be accessible and affordable, free of discrimination, free of corruption, and without improper influence by public officials. The delivery of effective civil justice also necessitates court proceedings conducted in a timely manner and not subject to unreasonable delays. Recognizing the value of Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms (ADRs), this factor also measures the accessibility, impartiality, and efficiency of mediation and arbitration systems that enable parties to resolve civil disputes. 0-1. 0 to 1 scale, with 1 stronger adherence to rule of law.	World Justice Project, Rule of Law Index
4-Criminal Justice	Effective Criminal Justice systems are capable of investigating and adjudicating criminal offenses successfully and in a timely manner, through a system that is impartial and non-discriminatory, and is free of corruption and improper government influence, all while ensuring that the rights of both victims and the accused are effectively protected. The delivery of effective criminal justice also necessitates correctional systems that effectively reduce criminal behavior with consideration of the entire system, including the police, the lawyers, prosecutors, judges, and prison officers. 0-1, higher is stronger rule of law.	World Justice Project, Rule of Law Index
4-Constraint on Government Power	Constraint on Government Power measures the extent to which those who govern are bound by law. It comprises the means, both constitutional and institutional, by which the powers of the government and its officials and agents are limited and held accountable under the law and non-governmental checks, such as free and independent press. This factor addresses the effectiveness of the institutional checks on government power by the legislature, the judiciary, and independent auditing and review agencies, as well as the effectiveness of non-governmental	World Justice Project, Rule of Law Index

Indicator	Definition	Source
	oversight by the media and civil society. The extent to which transitions of power occur in accordance with the law is also examined. This factor also measures the extent to which officials are held accountable for official misconduct. 0 to 1 scale, with 1 stronger adherence to rule of law.	
4-Absence of Corruption	Absence of Corruption measures the absence of corruption in government agencies. The factor considers three forms of corruption: bribery, improper influence by public or private interests, and misappropriation of public funds or other resources. These three forms of corruption are examined with respect to government officers in the executive branch, the judiciary, the military and police, and the legislature, and encompass a wide range of possible situations in which corruption—from petty bribery to major kinds of fraud—can occur. 0 to 1 scale, with 1 stronger adherence to rule of law.	World Justice Project, Rule of Law Index
5-Executive Branch Corruption	Executive Branch Corruption measures how routinely members of the executive, or their agents, grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use. 0 to 1 scale, 1 is more corrupt	Varieties of Democracy
6-Judicial Branch Corruption	The Judicial Branch Corruption indicator measures how often individuals or businesses make undocumented extra payments or bribes in order to speed up or delay the process to obtain a favorable judicial decision. 0 - 4 scale, most democratic 4.	Varieties of Democracy

Figure 2



Source: World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators (2018)

Figure 2, presenting three different indicators, is from the World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators.

The indicator Political Stability and Absence of Violence represents perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically motivated violence, including terrorism. Philippines scores well below the LMIC average, Cambodia just below, and the other five countries above the average.

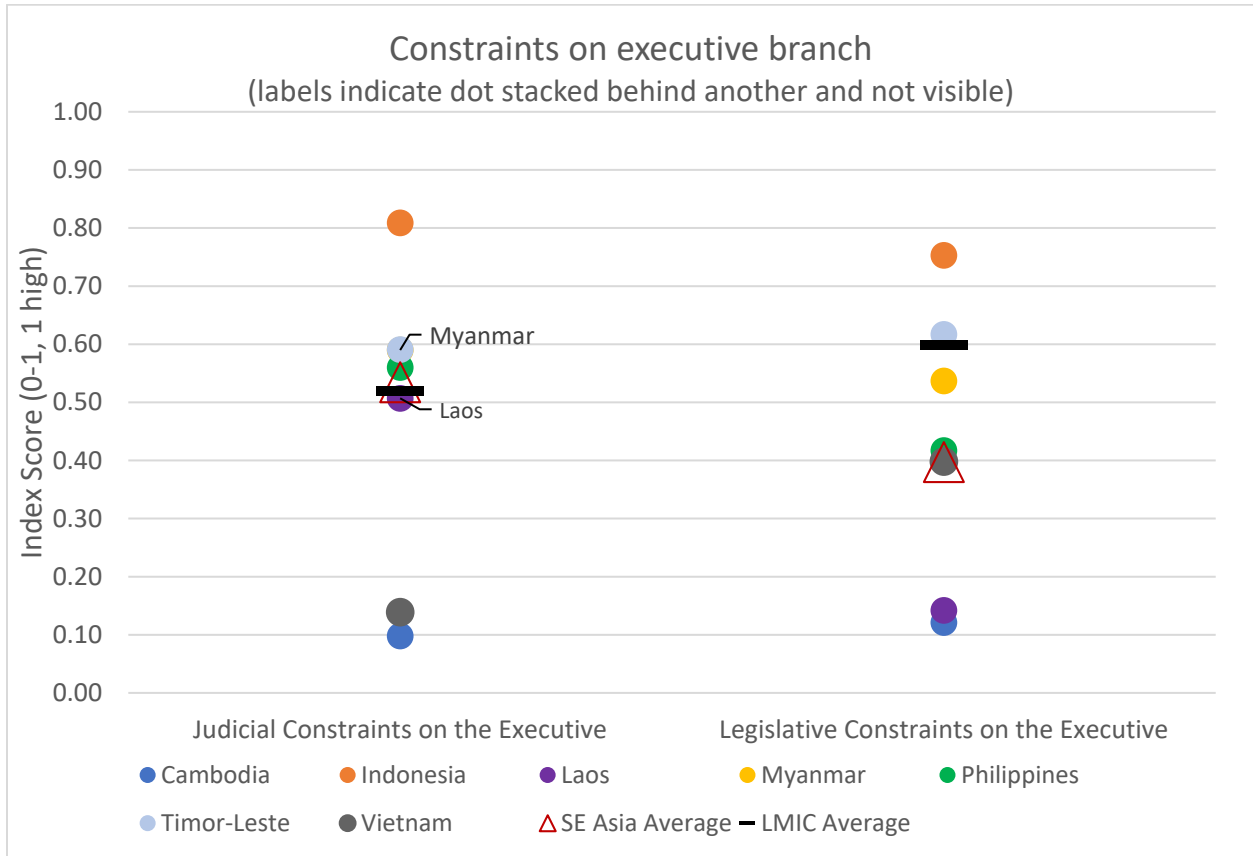
Rule of Law presents perceptions of the extent to which citizens have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, including the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, the courts, and the likelihood of crime and violence. Indonesia, Laos, and Timor-Leste fall below the LMIC average and Cambodia, Philippines, Vietnam, and Myanmar above.

Control of Corruption reflects perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as 'capture' of the

state by elites and private interests. Indonesia and Laos are perceived as more corrupt than the average LMIC, Philippines and Vietnam are at the LMIC average, and Cambodia, Myanmar, and Timor-Leste are seen as less corrupt.

No single indicator stands out as a problem for the region. Only Indonesia and Laos score below the LMIC average on two indicators.

Figure 3



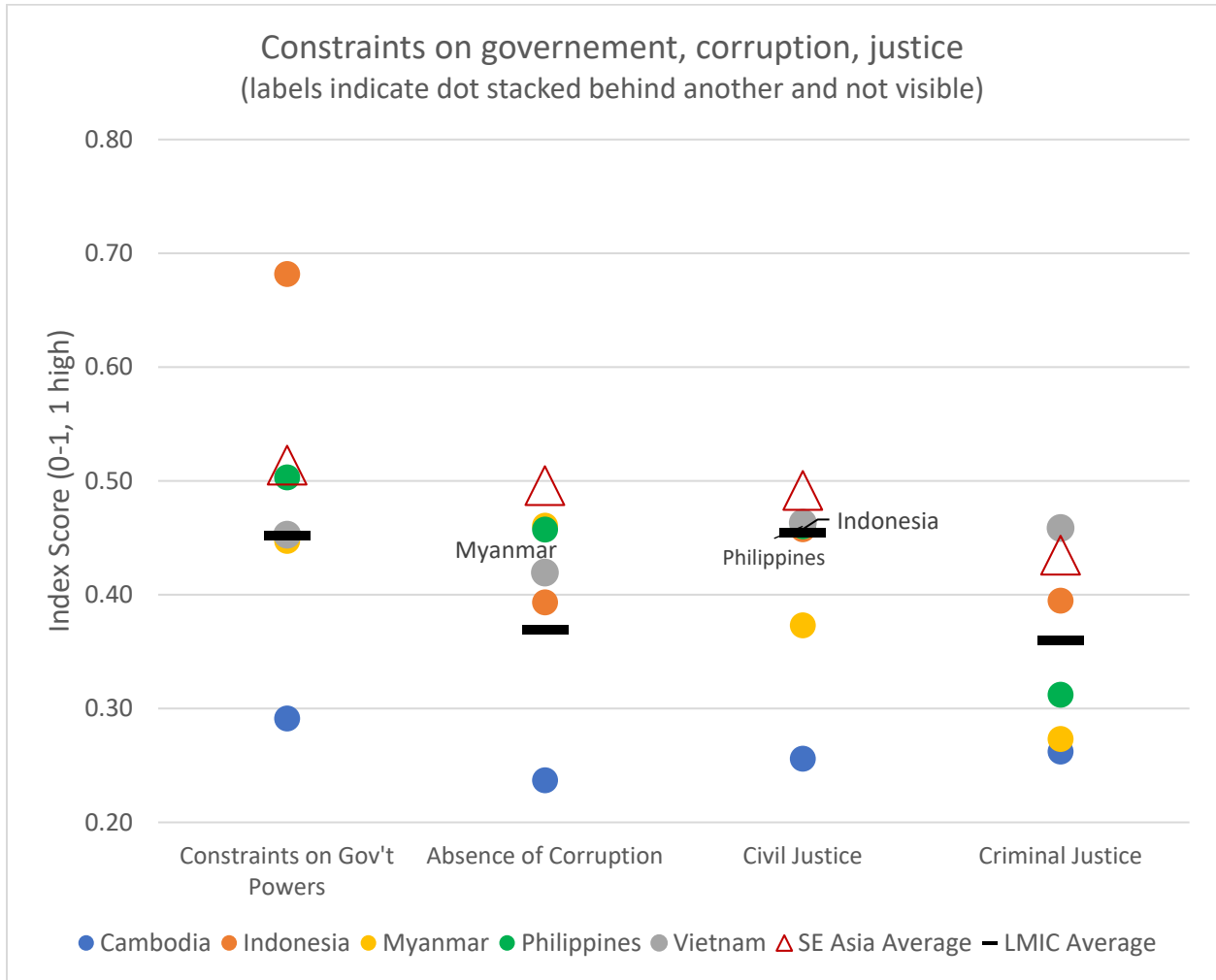
Source: Varieties of Democracy (2018)

Figure 3 presents data on governance from the Varieties of Democracy Index.

The first indicator, Judicial Constraints on the Executive, measures the extent to which the legislature and government agencies (e.g., comptroller general, general prosecutor, ombudsman) are capable of questioning, investigating, and exercising oversight over the executive. Cambodia and Vietnam fall well below the LMIC average, Indonesia well above, and Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, and Timor-Leste around the average.

Legislative Constraints on the Executive measures the extent to which the executive respects the constitution and complies with court rulings, and the extent to which the judiciary is able to act in an independent fashion. Cambodia and Laos fall well below the LMIC average, Myanmar, Philippines, and Vietnam are also below, Timor-Leste at the average, and only Indonesia above.

Figure 4



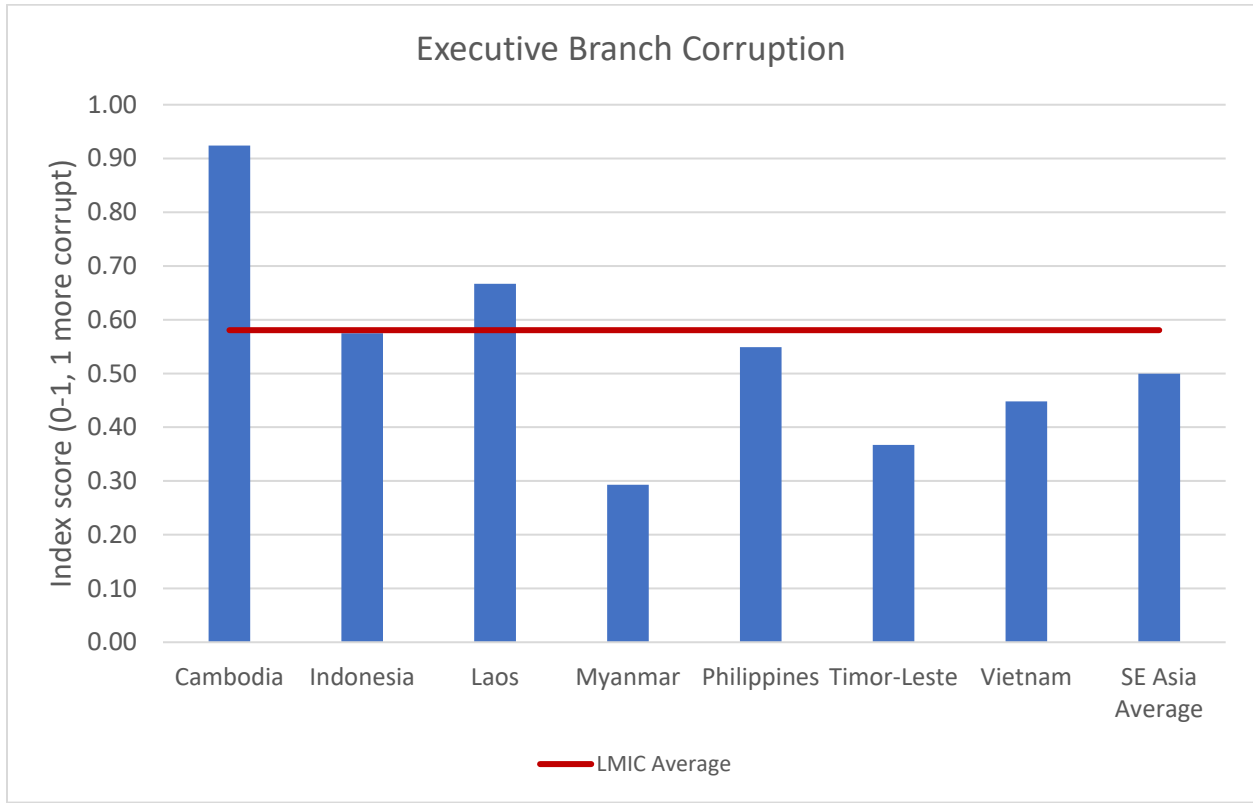
Source: World Justice Project (2019)

Figure 4 presents data on rule of law from the 2019 World Bank World Justice Project. The database does not include data for Laos and Timor-Leste.

The index measures how rule of law is experienced and perceived through four sub-indicators: Constraints on Government Powers, Absence of Corruption, Civil Justice, and Criminal Justice.

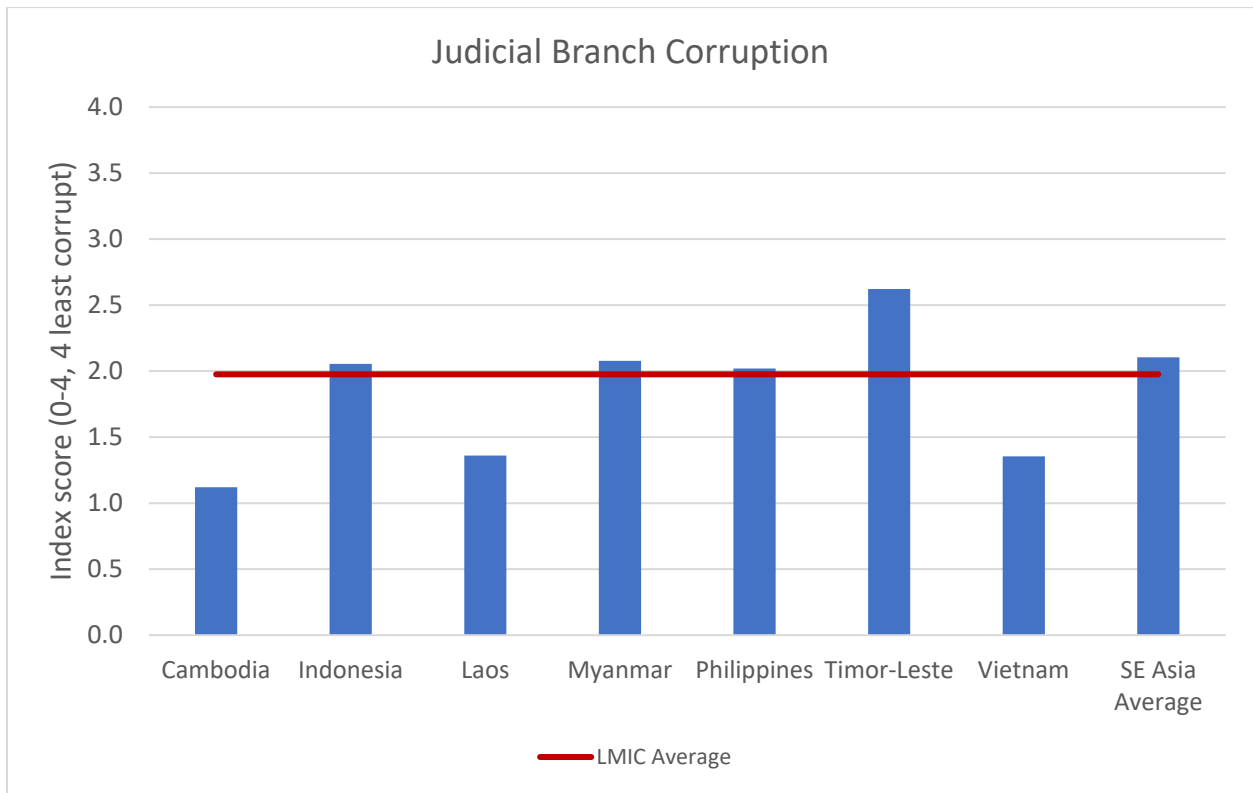
On the four sub-indicators, criminal justice is the principal issue, as three of the five countries for which there is data fall below the LMIC average. Cambodia scores below average on all four indicators, and Myanmar on two.

Figure 5



Source: Varieties of Democracy (2018). Note high scores here mean more corruption.

Figure 6



Source: Varieties of Democracy (2018). Note high scores here mean less corruption.

Figures 5 and 6 present data from Varieties of Democracy on levels of corruption in the executive and judicial branches of government in the seven countries. Executive Branch Corruption measures how routinely members of the executive, or their agents, grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use. Judicial Branch Corruption measures how often individuals or businesses make undocumented extra payments or bribes in order to speed up or delay the process to obtain a favorable judicial decision.

Cambodia and Laos are more corrupt than the LMIC average on both indicators. Vietnam joins these two with high judicial corruption. The other countries score at or better than the LMIC average.

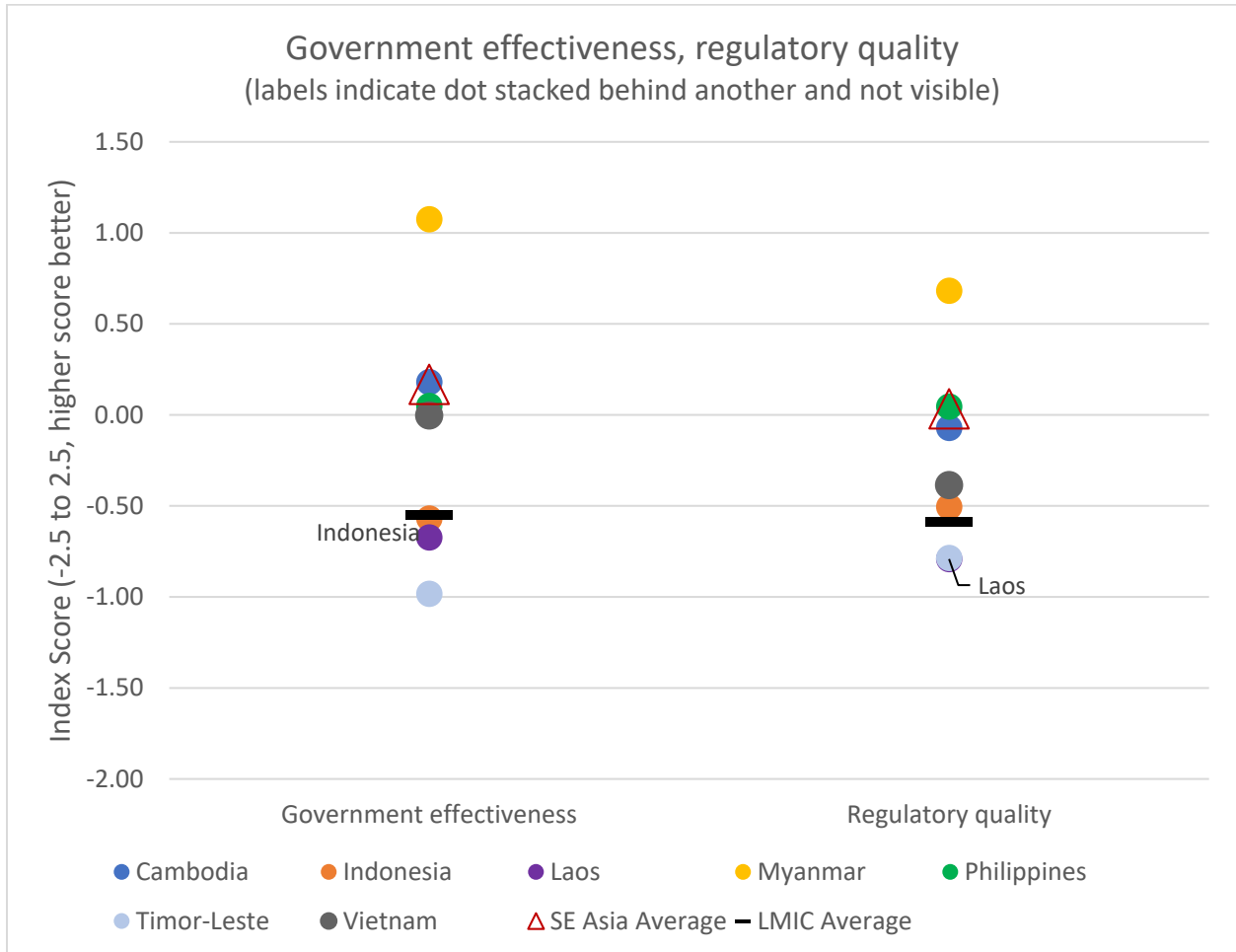
Public Administration—Figures 7 - 11

Table 4: Sub-components of Public Administration indicator

Indicator	Definition	Source
7-Government Effectiveness	Reflects perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies. Values range -2.5 to 2.5, with higher values corresponding to better governance outcomes.	World Bank, Worldwide Governance Indicators
7-Regulatory Quality	Reflects perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development. Values range -2.5 to 2.5, with higher values corresponding to better governance outcomes.	World Bank, Worldwide Governance Indicators
8-Regulatory Enforcement	<p>Measures the extent to which regulations are fairly and effectively implemented and enforced. Regulations, both legal and administrative, structure behaviors within and outside of the government. Strong rule of law requires that these regulations and administrative provisions are enforced effectively and are applied and enforced without improper influence by public officials or private interests. Additionally, strong rule of law requires that administrative proceedings are conducted timely, without unreasonable delays, that due process is respected in administrative proceedings, and that there is no expropriation of private property without adequate compensation.</p> <p>This factor does not assess which activities a government chooses to regulate, nor does it consider how much regulation of a particular activity is appropriate. Rather, it examines how regulations are implemented and enforced. To facilitate comparisons, this factor considers areas that all countries regulate to one degree or another, such as public health, workplace safety, environmental protection, and commercial activity. 0 to 1 scale, with 1 stronger adherence to rule of law.</p>	World Justice Project, Rule of Law Index

Indicator	Definition	Source
9-Efficiency of Public Revenue Mobilization	Efficiency of revenue mobilization assesses the overall pattern of revenue mobilization--not only the de facto tax structure, but also revenue from all sources as actually collected. (1=low to 6=high)	World Bank, Country Policy And Institutional Assessment (CPIA)
10-Quality of Budgetary & Financial Management	Quality of budgetary and financial management assesses the extent to which there is a comprehensive and credible budget linked to policy priorities, effective financial management systems, and timely and accurate accounting and fiscal reporting, including timely and audited public accounts. (1=low to 6=high)	World Bank, Country Policy And Institutional Assessment (CPIA)
11-Quality of Public Administration	Quality of public administration assesses the extent to which civilian central government staff is structured to design and implement government policy and deliver services effectively. (1=low to 6=high)	World Bank, Country Policy And Institutional Assessment (CPIA)

Figure 7



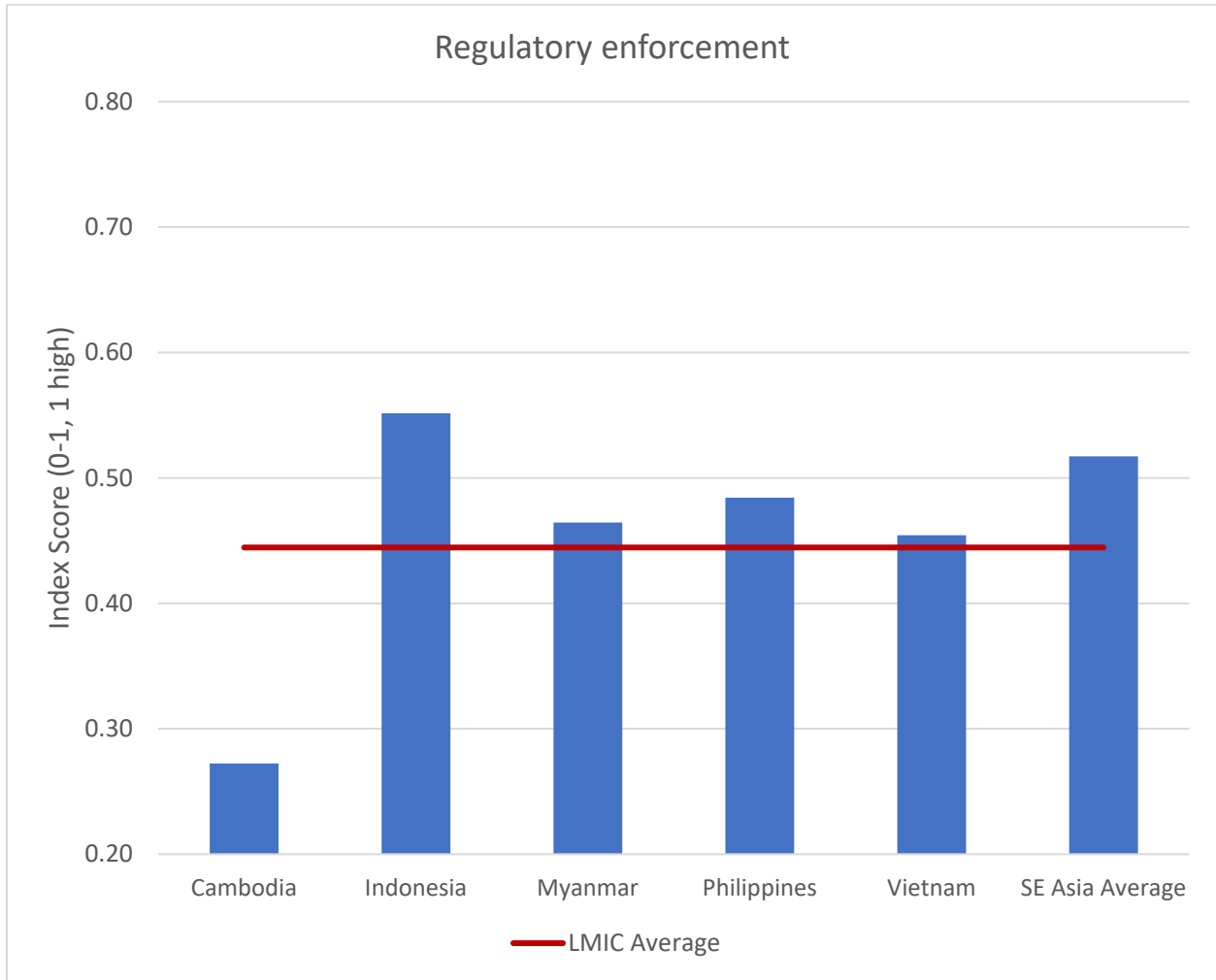
Source: World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators (2018)

Figure 7, presenting two different indicators, is from the World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators.

Government Effectiveness presents perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and its degree of independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies. Timor-Leste scores below the LMIC average, Indonesia and Laos hover around the average, and Vietnam, Philippines, and Cambodia score above and Myanmar well above the average.

Regulatory Quality covers perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development. Timor-Leste and Laos score below the LMIC average and the other five countries above, with Myanmar scoring well above.

Figure 8



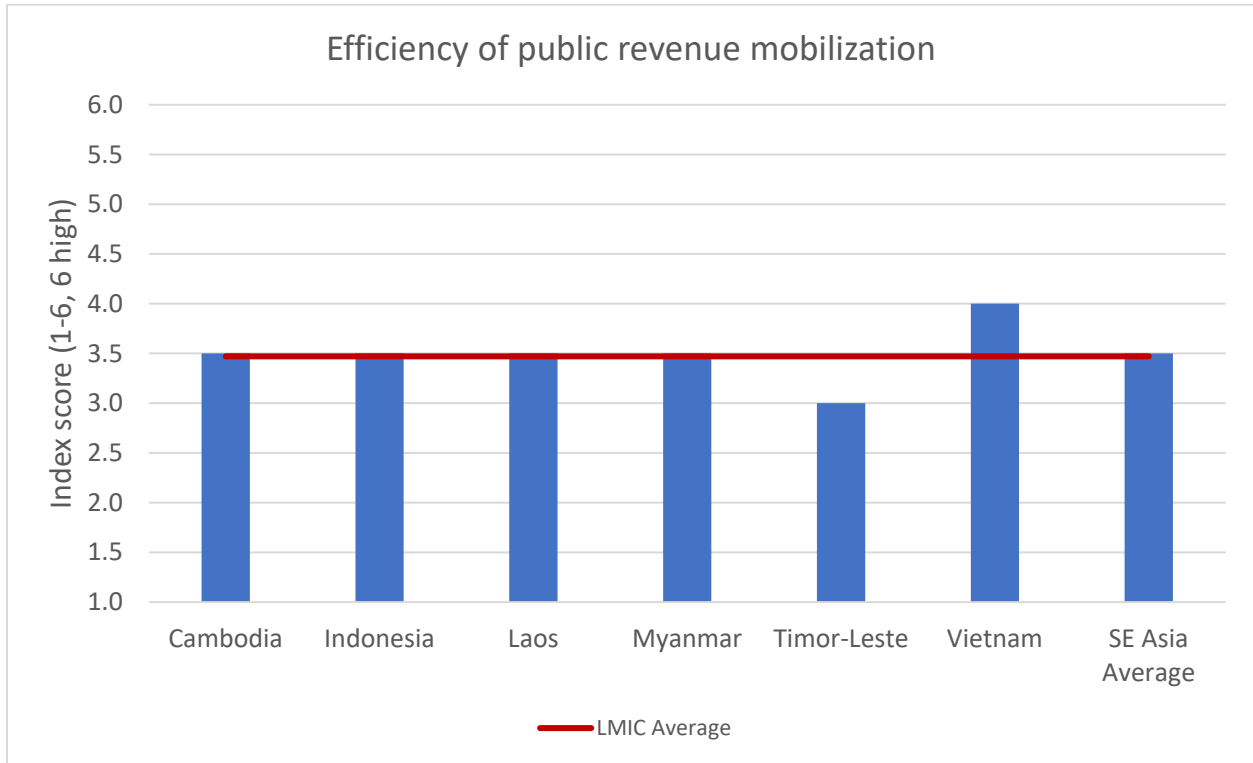
Source: World Justice Project (2019)

Figure 8 presents data on rule of law from the 2019 World Bank World Justice Project. The database does not include data for Laos and Timor-Leste.

The index measures how rule of law is experienced and perceived. The assessment is based on the sub-indicator for Regulatory Enforcement, the government's ability to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development

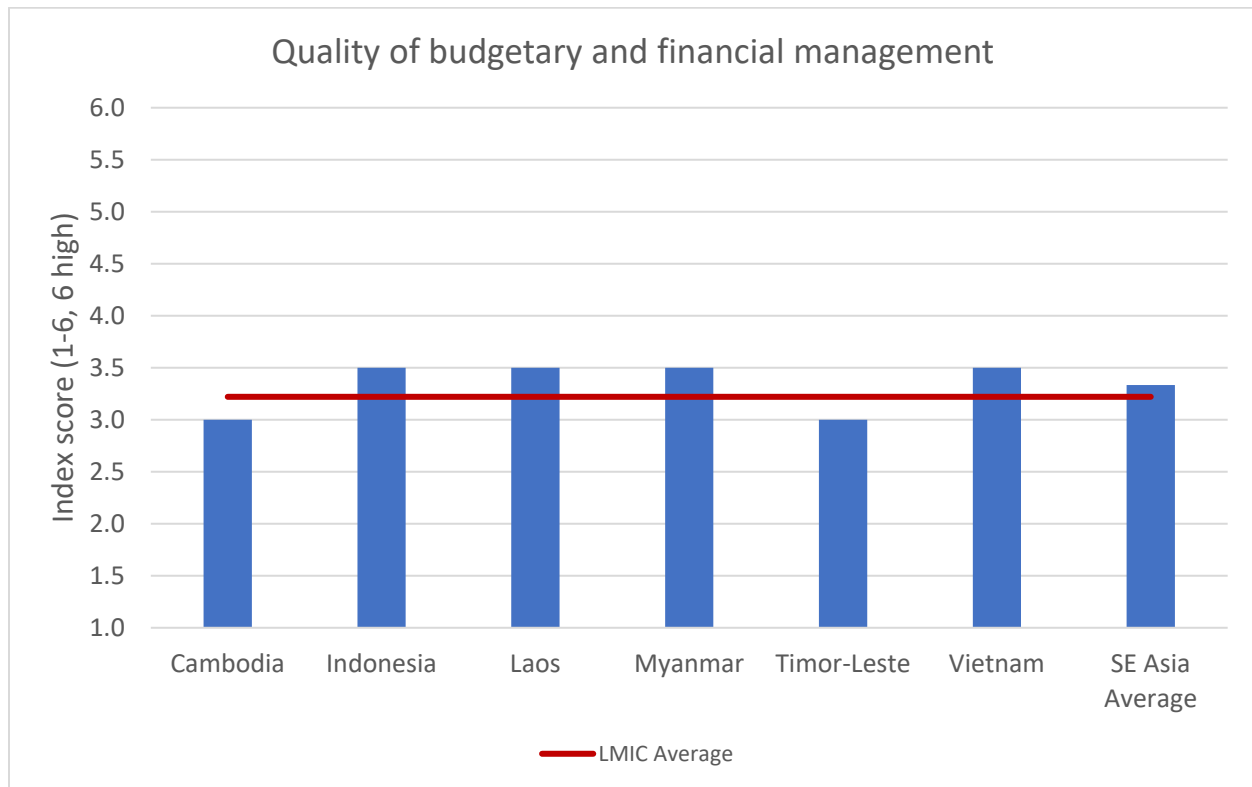
Here only Cambodia scores below the LMIC average, with all other countries at or above.

Figure 9



Source: World Bank, Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) (2018)

Figure 10



Source: World Bank, Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) (2018)

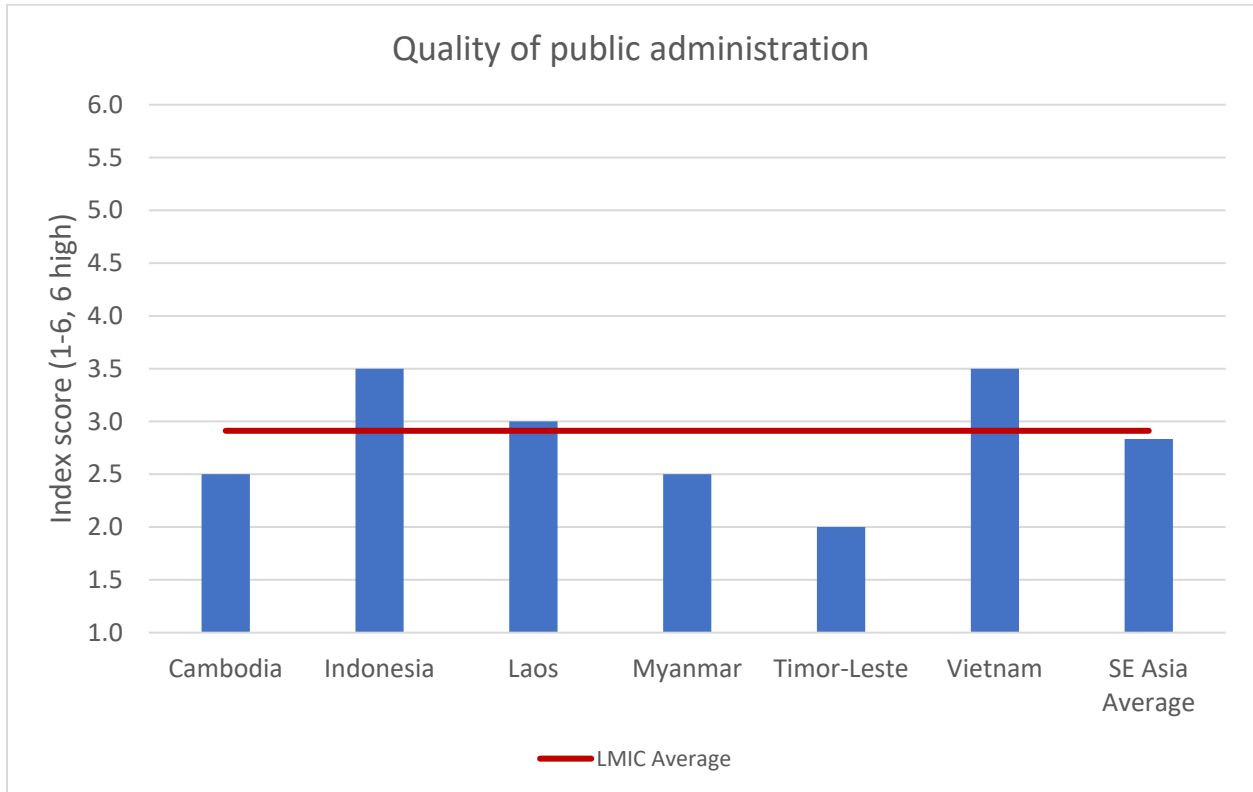
Figures 9 and 10 present data on financial management—fiscal and budgetary—from the World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) database.¹⁵ The graphs present data for six of the countries (Philippines is missing). Figure 9, Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization, assesses the overall pattern of revenue mobilization—not only the de facto tax structure, but also revenue from all sources as actually collected. Figure 10, Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management, assesses the extent to which there is a comprehensive and credible budget linked to policy priorities, effective financial management systems, and timely and accurate accounting and fiscal reporting, including timely and audited public accounts.

For figure 9, mobilization of public revenues, four of the countries just surpass the LMIC average, Vietnam is above average, and Timor-Leste falls below. For figure 10, budgetary and financial management, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam surpass the LMIC average, and Cambodia and Timor-Leste fall below.

Thus, budgetary capacity seems to be an issue for Timor-Leste, though all countries hover right around the LMIC average and could use additional work in these areas.

¹⁵ This database is supported by the Government of France through CEEPII, French Development Agency, and Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Figure 11



Source: World Bank, Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) (2018)

Figure 11, Quality of Public Administration, assesses the extent to which civilian central government staff is structured to design and implement government policy and deliver services effectively. Indonesia, Laos, and Vietnam score above the LMIC average and Cambodia, Myanmar, and Timor-Leste below (no data for Philippines).

Citizen Engagement and Rights—Figures 12 - 16

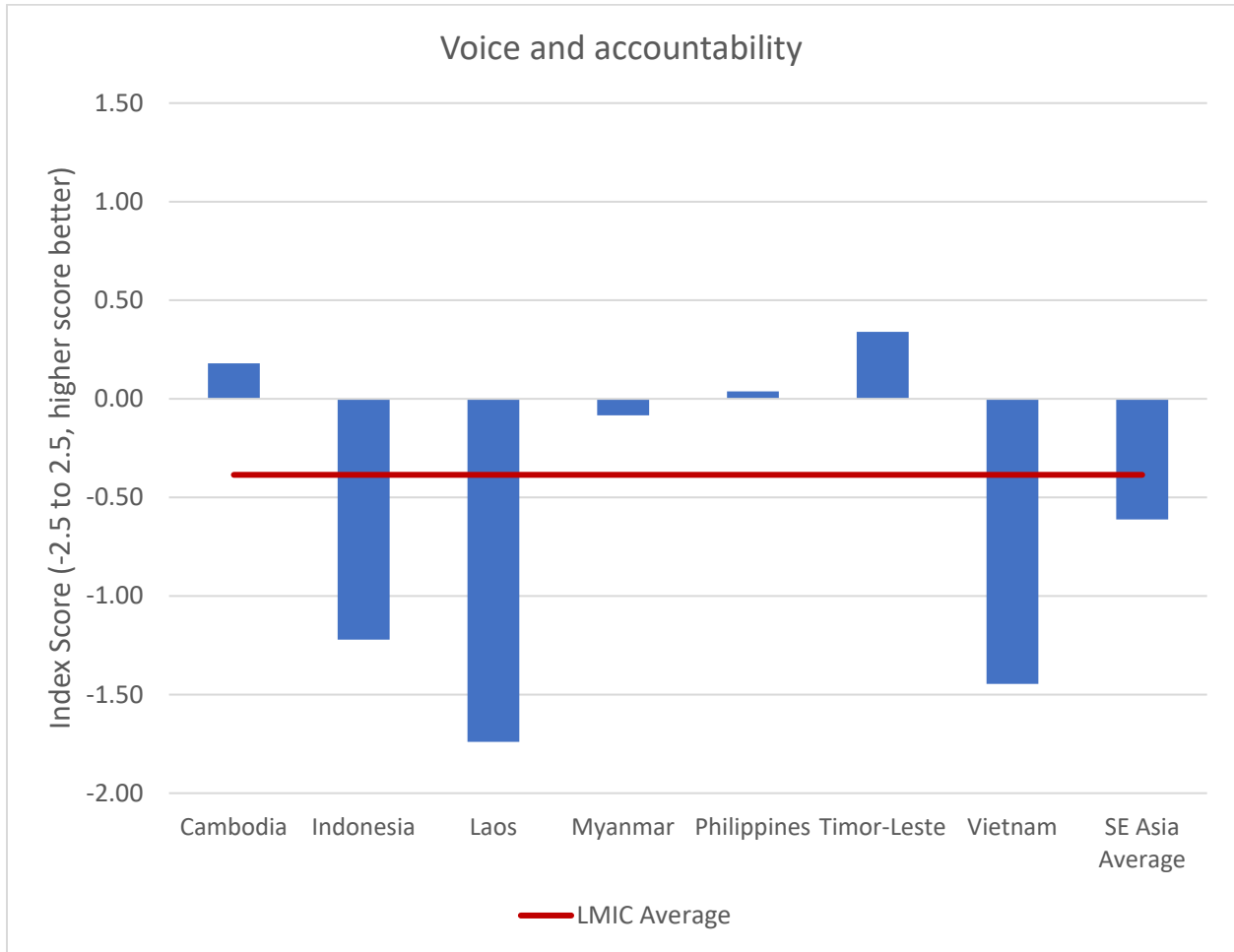
Table 5: Sub-components of Citizen Engagement and Rights indicator

Indicator	Definition	Source
12-Voice & Accountability	Voice & Accountability reflects perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media. Values range -2.5 to 2.5, with higher values corresponding to better governance outcomes.	World Bank, Worldwide Governance Indicators
13-Freedom of Expression	The Freedom of Expression index seeks to measure the extent to which the government respects press and media freedom, the freedom of ordinary people to discuss political matters at home and in the public sphere, and the freedom of academic and cultural expression. The index is scored 0-1, with higher values indicating greater freedom of expression.	Varieties of Democracy
14-Open Government	Open Government is defined as a government that shares information, empowers people with tools to hold the government accountable, and fosters citizen participation in public policy deliberations. The factor measures whether basic laws and information on legal rights are publicized, and evaluates the quality of information published by the government. It also measures whether requests for information held by a government agency are properly granted. Finally, it assesses the effectiveness of civic participation mechanisms—including the protection of freedoms of opinion and expression, assembly and association, and the right to petition, and whether people can bring specific complaints to the government. 0 to 1 scale, with 1 stronger adherence to rule of law.	World Justice Project, Rule of Law Index
14-Publicized Laws & Government Data	Publicized Laws and Government Data measures whether basic laws and information on legal rights are publicly available, presented in plain language, and made accessible in all languages. It also measures the quality and accessibility of information published by the government in print or online, and whether administrative regulations, drafts of legislation, and high court decisions are made accessible to the public in a timely manner. 0 to 1 scale, with 1 stronger adherence to rule of law.	World Justice Project, Rule of Law Index

Indicator	Definition	Source
14-Right to Information	Right to Information measures whether requests for information held by a government agency are granted, whether these requests are granted within a reasonable time period, if the information provided is pertinent and complete, and if requests for information are granted at a reasonable cost and without having to pay a bribe. It also measures whether people are aware of their right to information, and whether relevant records are accessible to the public upon request. 0 to 1 scale, with 1 stronger adherence to rule of law.	World Justice Project, Rule of Law Index
14-Civic Participation	Civic Participation measures the effectiveness of civic participation mechanisms, including the protection of the freedoms of opinion and expression, assembly and association, and the right to petition the government. It also measures whether people can voice concerns to various government officers, and whether government officials provide sufficient information and notice about decisions affecting the community. 0 to 1 scale, with 1 stronger adherence to rule of law.	World Justice Project, Rule of Law Index
15-Fundamental Rights	Fundamental Rights measures the protection of fundamental human rights. It recognizes that a system of positive law that fails to respect core human rights established under international law is at best “rule by law”, and does not deserve to be called a rule of law system. Since there are many other indices that address human rights, and as it would be impossible for the Index to assess adherence to the full range of rights, this factor focuses on a relatively modest menu of rights that are firmly established under the Universal Declaration and are most closely related to rule of law concerns. Accordingly, it encompasses adherence to the following fundamental rights: effective enforcement of laws that ensure equal protection, the right to life and security of the person, due process of law and the rights of the accused, freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of belief and religion, the right to privacy, freedom of assembly and association, and fundamental labor rights, including the right to collective bargaining, the prohibition of forced and child labor, and the elimination of discrimination. 0 to 1 scale, with 1 stronger adherence to rule of law.	World Justice Project, Rule of Law Index

Indicator	Definition	Source
16-Open Budget Index	<p>The Open Budget Index (OBI) assigns each country an overall score based on the simple average of the numerical value of each of the responses to the 109 questions in the Open Budget Survey that assess the public availability of budget information. A country's Transparency (OBI) score measures the extent to which it makes eight key budget documents available to the public on the relevant government website in a timely manner and the comprehensiveness of publicly available budget information. Scores range from 0-100, with higher scores indicating better performance on the OBI. Scores from 0-20 indicate scant or no publicly available information. Scores from 21-40 indicate minimal publicly available information. Scores from 41-60 indicate limited publicly available information. Scores from 61-80 indicate substantial publicly available information. Scores from 81-100 indicate extensive publicly available information.</p>	International Budget Partnership, Open Budget Index

Figure 12

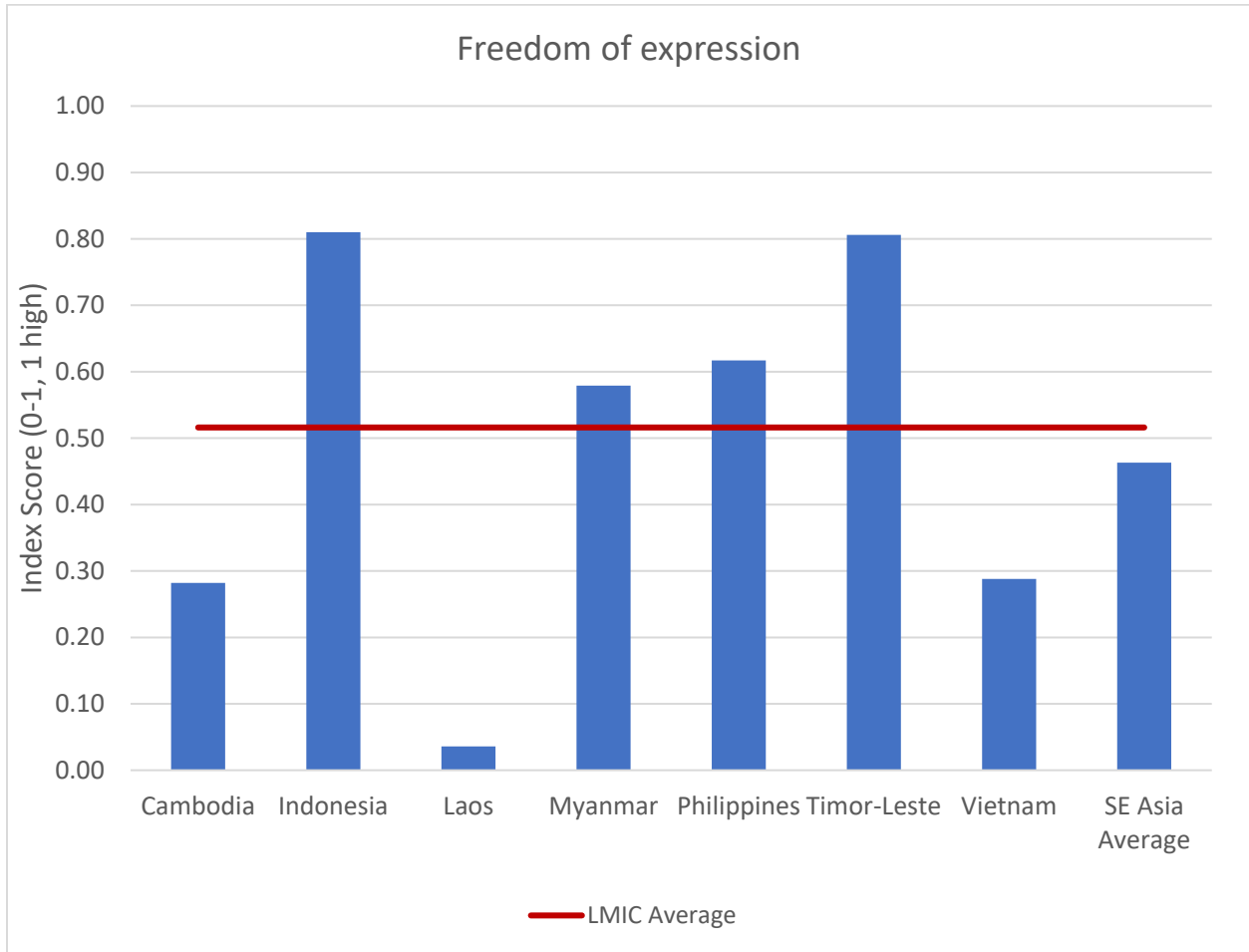


Source: World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators (2018)

Figure 12 presents data from the World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators.

Voice and Accountability represents perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media. Indonesia, Laos, and Vietnam score well below the average for lower-middle income countries (LMIC) globally, and the other four countries score above the average.

Figure 13

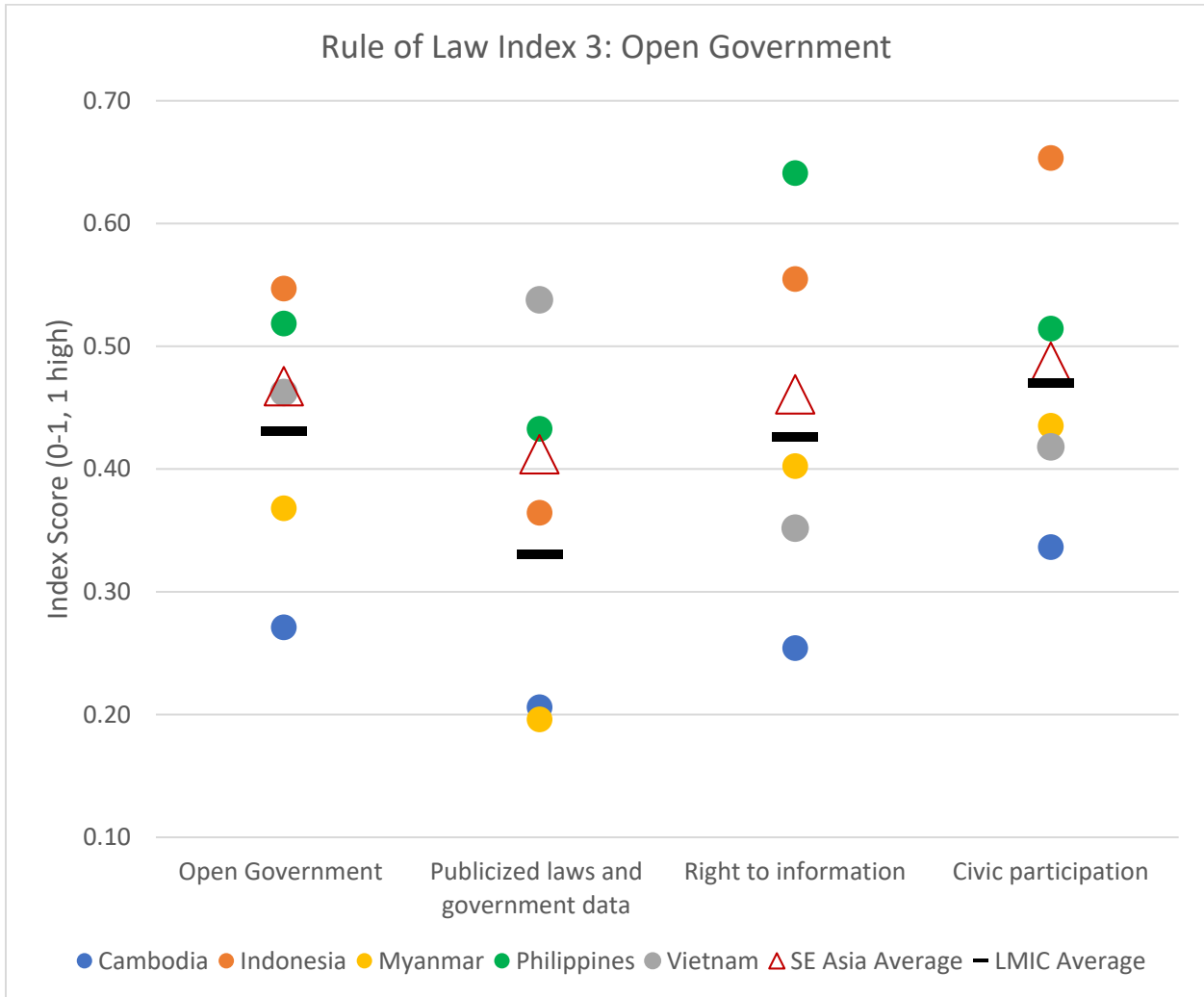


Source: Varieties of Democracy (2018)

Figure 13 presents data on freedom of expression from the Varieties of Democracy Index.

Freedom of Expression measures the extent to which the government respects press and media freedom, the freedom of ordinary people to discuss political matters at home and in the public sphere, as well as the freedom of academic and cultural expression. Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, especially Laos, fall well below the LMIC average. Philippines and Myanmar score above the LMIC average, and Indonesia and Timor-Leste well above.

Figure 14



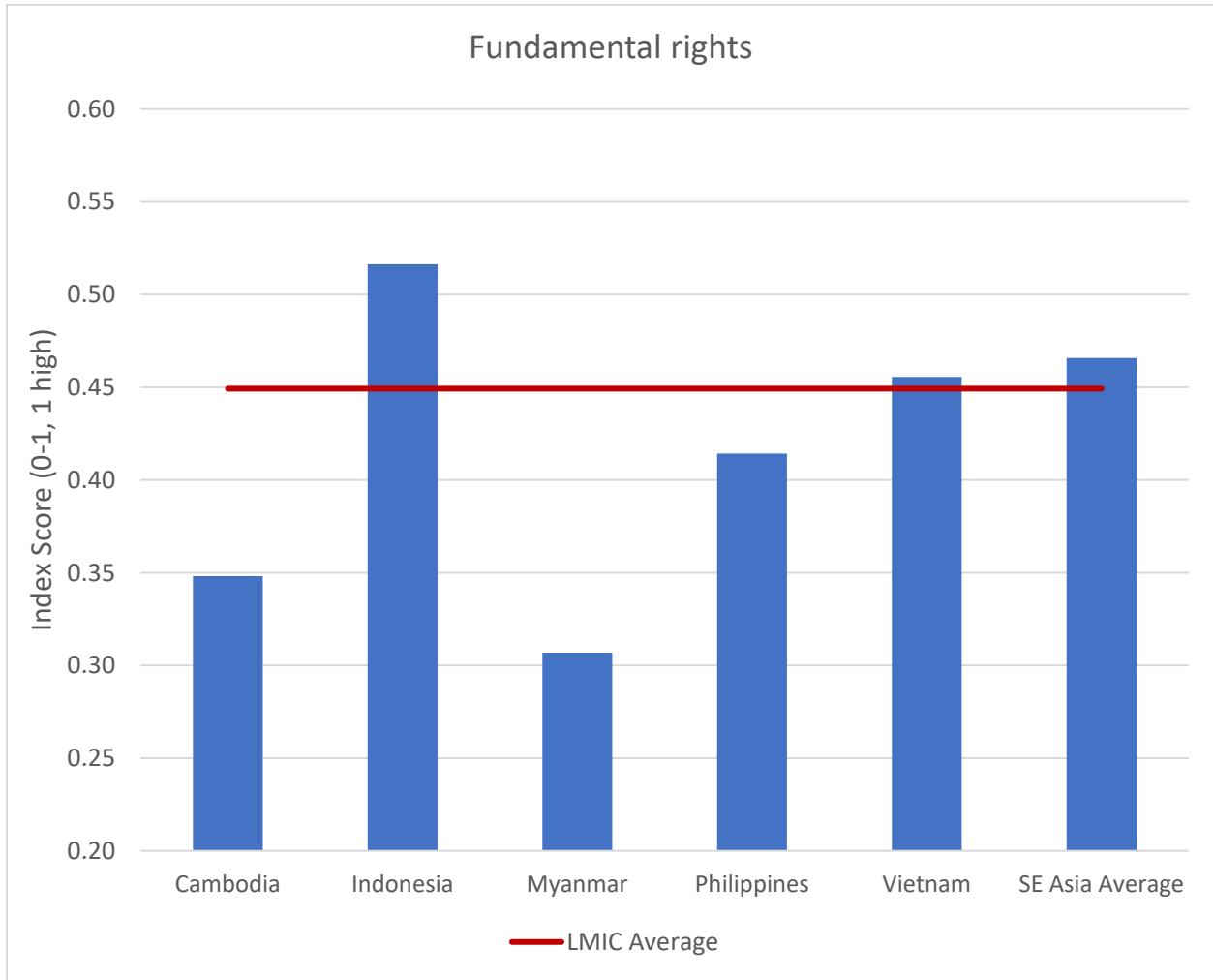
Source: World Justice Project (2019)

Figure 14 presents indicators on open government from the World Justice Project. It provides data on five of the seven countries—Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, and Vietnam—not on Laos and Timor-Leste.

The index (first column), Open Government, is a composite of the other three sub-indicators. Publicized Laws and Government Data reflects whether government shares information, empowers people with tools to hold government accountable, and fosters citizen participation in public policy deliberations. Right to Information measures whether basic laws and information on legal rights are publicized and evaluates the quality of information published by the government. Civic Participation measures whether requests for information held by a government agency are properly granted, and assesses the effectiveness of civic participation mechanisms, including the protection of freedoms of opinion and expression, assembly and association, and the right to petition, and whether people can bring specific complaints to the government.

With the exception of Vietnam, there is consistency across the indicators. Philippines and Indonesia score above the LMIC average on the composite index and all three sub-indicators. Cambodia and Indonesia score below the LMIC average on the composite index and all three sub-indicators. Vietnam scores above average on the composite indicator and publicized laws, but below average on the other two sub-components.

Figure 15

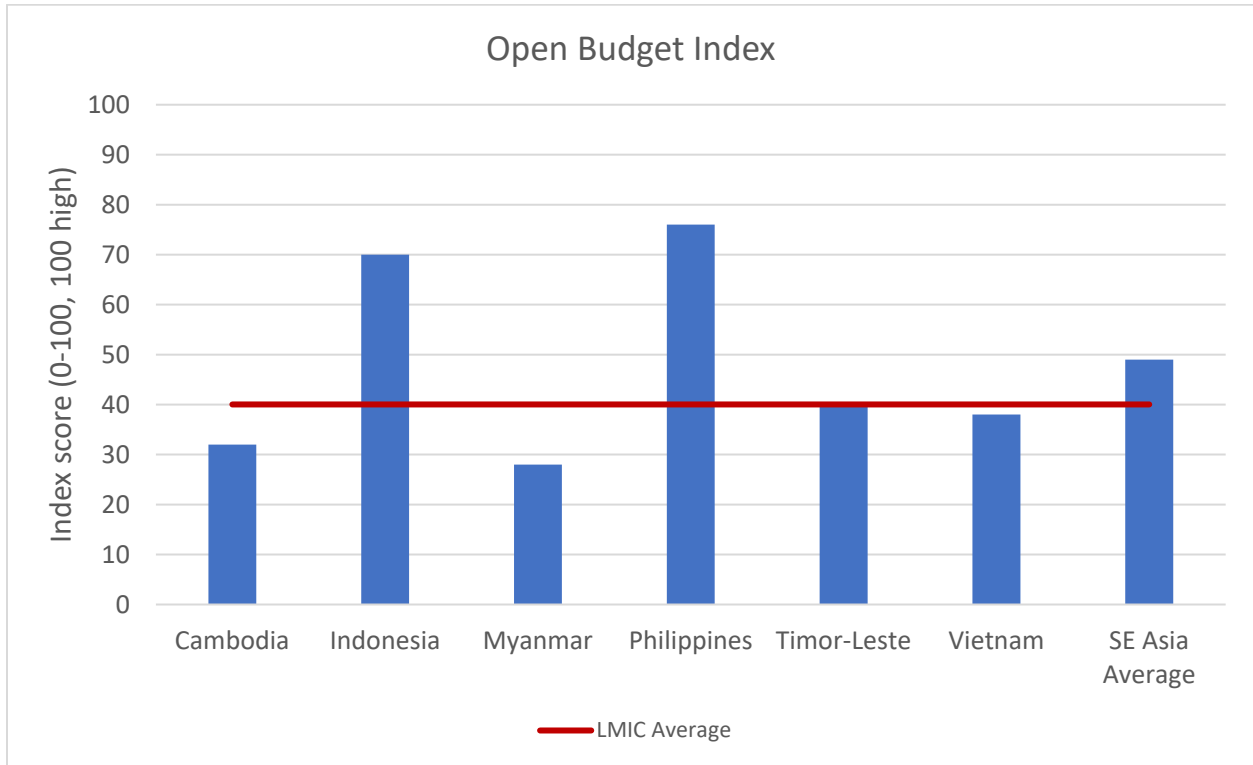


Source: World Justice Project (2019)

Figure 15 presents data on fundamental rights from the 2019 World Bank World Justice Project, which measures the extent that human rights are protected. The database does not include data for Laos and Timor-Leste.

Cambodia and Myanmar score particularly poorly on this indicator. Philippines is slightly below the LMIC average, while Vietnam is at average, and Indonesia well above.

Figure 16



Source: International Budget Partnership, Open Budget Index (2019)

Figure 16, Open Budget Index of the International Budget Partnership, reports the results of the Open Budget Survey that assesses the public availability of budget information.

It measures the extent to which budget processes are open. Indonesia and Philippines score as having more open government processes than the LMIC average, Timor-Leste at the average, and Cambodia, Myanmar, and Vietnam as less open (no data for Laos).

Appendix II. Donor projects

ACTIVE PROJECTS

International Aid and Transparency Initiative (IATI) data collected from d-portal.org. Last accessed 7/14/2020

Donor	Country	Project Title	Start	End	Project summary
Republic of Korea	IDN, LAO, PHL	Master`s Degree Program in Public Management and Public Sector Reforms (2019)	8-Dec-2018	1-Dec-2020	To improve capacity building of public officials by offering knowledge about personnel management, public organization, public finances, local government and policy process
USAID	IDN	Sector Reform & Utility Commercialization	10-Dec-12	8-Dec-20	Sector Reform & Utility Commercialization
USAID	MMR	Access to Health Fund	26-Jun-18	25-Jun-23	Pool resources from multiple donors to improve the delivery of essential services to poor, underserved, marginalized and vulnerable people, and strengthen the health systems capacity to sustain essential health services.
USAID	PHL	Anti-Corruption Reforms	1-Oct-13	30-Sep-20	Promote governance institutions, processes, and policies that are transparent and accountable across all development sectors. Support non-governmental as well as governmental institutions (including enforcement and investigation entities, independent audit agencies, anti-corruption commissions, procurement agencies, legislatures, line ministries, independent agencies, political parties, judicial actors, as well as civil society organizations, academia, press and the private sector). Support civic education and advocacy for reform of laws and practices or directly improving accountability and transparency of governance processes covering various development sectors.
Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	PHL	ATO Philippines AEOI Pilot	5-May-15	30-Jun-21	The G20 committed to working with developing countries to build their tax administration capacity and implement the new standard on automatic exchange of information (AEOI). The G20 endorsed the Global Forum`s Roadmap for developing country participation

Donor	Country	Project Title	Start	End	Project summary
					and identified the capacity challenges for many of these countries to implement AEOI. A number of capacity building pilot projects will be undertaken to support full implementation of the Standard by developing countries. The Australian Government's funding is supporting the G20 commitments on the AEOI Pilot with the Philippines with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade engaging the expertise of the Australian Taxation Office as the delivery partner for this commitment, via an existing Record of Understanding. The total value of this investment is \$0.14 million over 13-month period, starting May 2015.
Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	IDN	Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice II	1-Jul-14	11-Apr-22	The Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice Phase II (AIPJ II) is a planned investment of up to AUD 40 million for five years. Two previous Australian aid investments, the Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice (AIPJ) and the Australia Indonesia Security Cooperation (AISC) Program will be brought together under a single investment to strengthen the rule of law and the security environment in Indonesia. The Partnership will focus primarily on leveraging Indonesian's own resources to support a range of reforms in areas of court reform, prison reform, transnational crime and countering violent extremism, anti-corruption, security strengthening and gender equality and disability rights.
Republic of Korea	IDN	Cabinet Management for Better and Effective Polices and Regulations (Indonesia)	1-Aug-18	31-Dec-20	Develop capacity of analysts and civil servants of the Indonesian Cabinet Office to change existing policies into more effective policies
USAID	KHM	Cambodian Civil Society Strengthening Project	27-Jun-16	26-Jun-21	Using FY 2018 funds, this activity will strengthen the technical and operational skills of local civil society organizations, informal groups, and grassroots networks to better engage in Cambodia's political processes. This activity will provide grants to local organizations for innovative initiatives that promote democracy, government accountability, and human rights. This activity will also administer a Legal Defense Fund for imprisoned or threatened human rights activists as well as a Democracy and Governance

Donor	Country	Project Title	Start	End	Project summary
					Fund to provide small grant opportunities to grassroots organizations. The activity supports Mission Objective 1.2 (CDCS DO 1) of the Integrated Country Strategy 2018-2022 which seeks to "strengthen credible voices to promote fundamental democratic principles and human rights." It advances the Administration priority to "ensure effectiveness and accountability to the American taxpayer by increasing engagement with local partners to strengthen their ability to implement their own development agenda." The activity also supports the Administration priority to align with the U.S. National Security objectives by seeking to enable citizen-led improvement of weak institutions and poor governance.
Republic of Korea	KHM	Capacity building for capital market policy makers to stimulate economic growth	15-Jul-18	31-Dec-20	Capacity building for capital market policy makers to stimulate economic growth and to improve social and economic growth of partner countries; Providing invitational training course aims to share knowledge among developing countries and Korea; Strengthening Capital Market Policy Capability to Promote Economic Growth (2019-2021)
Republic of Korea	KHM	Capacity Building for Civil Servants of the Royal School of Administration (Cambodia)	1-Jan-19	31-Dec-21	Workshop on enhancing capacity of policy makers by providing a capacity building program; Providing invitational training course aimed to share knowledge among developing countries and Korea
USAID	IDN	CEGAH (Accountability Program)	31-Mar-16	30-May-21	In the last decade, Indonesia has shown significant progress towards more open and transparent governance practices. However, corruption remains a serious challenge in the country due to ineffective corruption prevention and prosecution efforts. CEGAH works to prevent corruption by improving the performance of justice institutions, particularly the Supreme Court and anti-corruption courts; building internal capacity within key government accountability agencies; and strengthening civil society organizations (CSOs) that focus on constructive engagement with the government to enhance public service delivery. In FY 2018, CEGAH will focus on developing the Supreme

Donor	Country	Project Title	Start	End	Project summary
					Court's integrated data systems and promoting data exchange among the justice and prosecution agencies for more consistent and fair court sentencing on corruption cases. CEGAH will also continue its support for the implementation and rollout of the national complaint handling system called "LAPOR SP4N" at both national and sub-national levels. CEGAH emphasizes several strategic sectors, including healthcare, education and the environment. In response to the identified linkages between corruption and extremism/intolerance, CEGAH will focus on the prevention of radicalism within Indonesia's civil service by working with the Independent Civil Service Commission and supporting CSOs to conduct research on possible leakages of government social program funds to extremists groups.
USAID	KHM	Civil Society Organizational Capacity Development	1-Oct-17	30-Sep-20	Strengthen the organizational capacity of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) for policy analysis and oversight, advocacy, coalition-building, internal governance, membership representation and services, and providing sustainable services that consistently meet the needs, priorities, and expectations of their constituents and communities. Areas of capacity development may include, but are not limited to, technical expertise (e.g., democracy, legal reform, standards of care); CSO self-regulation (e.g., establishing CSO Codes of Conduct); organizational capacity (e.g., strategic planning, financial management and accountability, public relations and outreach, revenue generation, accountable fundraising, constituency relations, member services, relationship management, learning and adaptation); and advocacy training.
Republic of Korea	PHL	Comprehensive Immigration Service Management (Philippines)	1-Jan-19	31-Dec-21	Comparing and analyzing the current state of immigration administration in Korea and the Philippines; completing guidelines to enhance immigration administration capacity in the Philippines
Germany - Ministry for Economic	LAO	Consolidation of the blood system in	1-Jan-18	31-Dec-20	Sustainable improvement of blood donor system in four selected provinces of Laos in terms of deployment and the number and quality of blood donations

Donor	Country	Project Title	Start	End	Project summary
Cooperation and Development		selected rural areas of Laos			
Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	KHM	Contribution to World Bank multi-donor trust fund to support the Implementation Plan for the Social Accountability Frame	5-Dec-19	28-Jun-24	Core problem: Poor quality of public services as an important reason for still significant development deficits. Module goal: Improve public service delivery, particularly in the areas of health and education. Contribution to the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda: Contribution to goal 16 of the sustainable development goals of Cambodia: "Promoting a peaceful and inclusive society, access to the legal system and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels", among others. Decentralization and deconcentration. Target group: Population in 35 rural districts, five urban areas and 22 districts (Sangkats) in the five provinces Takeo, Preah, Sihanouk, Kampong Speu, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Cham. Receiver / Promoter: Kingdom of Cambodia, represented by the Ministry of Finance / Secretariat of the National Committee for Subnational Democratic Development (NCDD). Significant outputs: The performance and quality of the public service (primary schools, health centers, municipal administrations) has improved. The participation of citizens in monitoring and their communication with the public service (primary schools, health centers, municipal administrations) has improved.
Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	IDN	CSIRO Partnership	1-Jul-17	31-Dec-20	Funding under this investments supports the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade's (DFAT) partnership with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) to develop a prototype of a blockchain platform facilitating trade related transactions in a selected country and a transport supply chain mapping tool, which will be applied to specific commodity transport supply chains. The total value of this investment is \$1.7 million over 3 years, starting 2017-18.
USAID	TMP	Customs Reform Support Activity	30-Sep-12	29-Sep-20	The goal of the Customs Reform Project is to ensure transparent and accountable customs processes that eliminate or significantly decrease leakage of revenue through inefficiencies, graft, and

Donor	Country	Project Title	Start	End	Project summary
					rent-seeking. In partnership with the Ministry of Finance Fiscal Reform Commission, the project will strengthen the capacity of a new Customs Authority so it can follow global and regional best practices in trade, specifically the 2005 World Customs Organization Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade (SAFE) and the trade facilitation component of the ASEAN Agreement on Trade in Goods (ATIGA). The project will streamline customs procedures, develop an anti-corruption plan, establish a customs hotline, and stand up a professional standards unit to serve as inspector general. The project will create a national trade information portal so that all trade related information, currently spread over multiple ministries and agency websites, is accessible through one central point.
Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	KHM	Decentralisation and Administrative Reform Programme	1-May-19	30-Apr-22	Government and line ministries at sub-national level improve in service delivery of prioritized services in a coordinated, population oriented and auditable way.
Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	TMP	Dili Post Program Support Unit			Funding under this investment provides administrative support to Dili Post staff in Timor Leste to support the effective and efficient management of in-country aid activities, namely: program strategic planning; project design, management and implementation; contract management; coordination and monitoring. The total value of this initiative is \$16.2 million over 10 years, starting 2010-11.
USAID	PHL	Education Governance Effectiveness (EdGE)	31-May-13	31-Dec-20	The Education Governance Effectiveness (EdGE) activity supports education decentralization and school-based management. EdGE provides mentoring for local chief executives, school division superintendents and supervisors, local school board members, and school heads on topics such as education planning, management, and evaluation. School governing councils are provided with training and mentors to develop and implement effective and responsive school improvement plans (SIPs). EdGE ties SIPs to local

Donor	Country	Project Title	Start	End	Project summary
					schoolboard budgets to reinforce the accountability of each governance structure in improving student achievement. With FY 2018 funds, EDGE will continue to leverage local government support and community participation to improve education outcomes with a special focus on improving reading skills and comprehension. Stakeholders will strengthen their planning and management and financing skills to more effectively utilize Special Education Funds. Through this partnership, USAID contributes to improved learning in the early grades by increasing government effectiveness, transparency, and accountability for education at the local level and increases the participation of stakeholders in education policy formulation and implementation.
Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	IDN	Education Technical Assistance Program - Indonesia	1-Apr-15	30-Jun-21	The Education Technical Assistance Program - Indonesia will support delivering high technical advice and strategic direction to the Government of Indonesia (GoI) in a range of high-priority education policy and practice areas. The program provides rapid, relevant and high-quality technical assistance and policy advice on a response-to-demand basis. Working at the national level, we will assist the Government of Indonesia (Ministry of Education and Culture) to address shortfalls in technical areas and its support systems, and in particular those that are slowing reform. The priority areas including learning assessment, early childhood education (ECE), family (parental) engagement in education, principals' and teachers' professional development, and private sector engagement. It also supports the Ministry of Religious Affairs agenda to improve the quality of Madrasah (Islamic Schools) education.
USAID	PHL	E-PESO	18-Mar-15	17-Feb-21	This activity will support select Philippine national government agencies in driving growth in electronic payments through policy reforms, business process improvements, and capacity building. The activity will focus on key areas where volume of payment transactions is high, including in government disbursements and revenue collections, at both the national and local government levels. E-PESO will support the Department of Budget and

Donor	Country	Project Title	Start	End	Project summary
					Management and the Bureau of the Treasury to shift national government disbursements from the current system using only government authorized depository banks, to PESONet, a U.S.-supported electronic payment initiative. PESONet makes payments to suppliers and contractors possible, whether or not the supplier's/contractor's bank is a government depository bank. U.S. assistance will also support agencies with large payment streams involved in the delivery of critical public services to shift to electronic payments. This will help increase transparency, reduce spending leakages, and enhance the efficiency in disbursements for public infrastructure, public services, and social support funds. E-PESO will also help improve efficiency of government collections, including support for the Bureau of Internal Revenue to expand options for revenue collection. It will provide advice to the Philippine central bank and the payment industry to establish more electronic payment channels to accelerate the shift towards electronic payments in retail transactions. Together, these different improvements will increase government resources for spending priorities, while improving the ease of doing business.
USAID	LAO, PHL	Good Governance	1-Oct-18	30-Sep-20	Support avenues for meaningful public participation and oversight, as well as for substantive separation of powers through institutional checks and balances. Transparency and integrity are also vital to government effectiveness and political stability.
USAID	TMP	Good Governance	1-Oct-19	30-Sep-20	Improve the capacity and sustainability of civil and criminal justice sector actors and institutions, enhance coordination amongst them, develop citizen demand for an effective and accountable justice system, and develop associations to advocate for all citizens. Justice sector actors and institutions include: police, border security, prosecutors, forensics experts, judges, court personnel, public defenders, corrections personnel, private bar, law schools, legal professional associations, and training institutions for each of them. Work towards an equitable justice system by ensuring equality before the law, fair trial standards,

Donor	Country	Project Title	Start	End	Project summary
					and other elements of procedural fairness. Ensure more equitable access to justice through innovations within and beyond the state system and through improvements in the quality and quantity of justice services, with a particular focus on women, youth, the poor, and other marginalized or vulnerable groups.
Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	TMP	Governance for Development Timor-Leste	31-May-13	30-Jun-21	The Governance for Development (GfD) Program is directed at reducing poverty in Timor-Leste through economic reform by focusing on (i) fiscal and economic policy; and (ii) the delivery of improved services by the Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL). Funding supports the provision of advisory support to key agencies including: the Prime Minister's Office and ministries responsible for economic coordination, civil service, agriculture and statistics. For example, in 2016 GfD focused on public financial management reform, improving business enabling environment, using evidence to make economic policy decisions and public administration reform. The total value of this initiative is \$72 million over 8 years, starting 2012-13.
Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	IDN	Governance for Growth KOMPAK	2-Jan-15	30-Jun-22	KOMPAK is facility-funded by the Government of Australia (GoA) to support the Government of Indonesia (GoI) in achieving its poverty reduction target and reduce inequality and promote economic growth. Working at both the national and sub-national levels, KOMPAK consolidates and builds investments in community empowerment, service delivery, governance, and civil society strengthening. KOMPAK focuses on addressing key constraints related to service delivery and employment opportunities, with a clear line of sight to development outcomes in the following areas: health, nutrition, education, local economic development and civil registration and vital statistic (CRVS). KOMPAK works at the national level and in 26 districts across seven provinces, mostly in the Eastern part of Indonesia (Aceh, Central Java, East Java, West Nusa Tenggara, South Sulawesi, Papua and Papua Barat). The Facility was established in 2015 until June 2022 with total value of the investment is \$179,7million.

Donor	Country	Project Title	Start	End	Project summary
USAID	KHM, IDN, PHL	Health Policy Plus (HP+) project	28-Aug-15	27-Sep-22	The purpose of the Health Policy Plus (HP+) project is to improve the enabling environment for equitable and sustainable health services, supplies and delivery systems through policy development and implementation, with an emphasis on family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH), maternal and child health (MCH), and HIV and AIDS. It is expected that work across health policy, advocacy, financing, and governance, in a highly coordinated and collaborative approach and with attention to gender equality and equity issues, will be required to achieve the project purpose. This project will leverage previous USG investments in the areas of policy, advocacy, financing, and governance, preserve the progress made to date, and ensure progression toward stated objectives.
Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	IDN	Indonesia Democratic Governance Reform	19-Mar-18	31-Dec-20	The Indonesia Democratic Governance Reform investment aims to contribute to improve democracy in Indonesia through political party reform and strengthen tolerance and pluralism, especially during elections in Indonesia. Technical assistance will be provided to build and support Indonesian civil society organizations (CSOs) to conduct research and advocate for political finance reform, including the draft revised political party law; promote civil society participation in monitoring campaign funding; and introduce transparent and accountable financial management of political party. In responding to increase sectarian and intolerance electoral campaigns, the investment will work with Indonesia Electoral Management Bodies and CSOs to counter hoax news and promote credible and accurate information. The total value of this investment is \$2.0 million over 2 years, starting 2017-18.
Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	KHM, MMR, IDN	Indo-Pacific Regulatory Strengthening Program	1-Oct-18	30-Jun-23	The Indo-Pacific Regulatory Strengthening Program was jointly developed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Department of Health (DoH), through the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA). Funded by the Health Security Initiative for the Indo-Pacific, the Program aims to improve marketing authorisation systems for medicines and medical devices and to promote regional collaboration on regulatory practice. The TGA

Donor	Country	Project Title	Start	End	Project summary
					will establish people-to-people and institutional links with counterpart regulatory authorities in Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos PDR, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Vietnam, and Thailand. The high-level objective is to strengthen health security in the Indo-Pacific by improving access to quality medical products for the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of priority diseases. The Program complements DFAT's \$75 million Product Development Partnerships Fund, which aims to bring new treatments and diagnostics to market for malaria and tuberculosis.
Republic of Korea	IDN	KOICA-UNDP Partnership for Capacity Building on Comprehensive Petition and Civil Complaining Handling System	1-Jan-19	31-Dec-22	Construct a comprehensive national complaints management system; Achieve capacity development of government authorities and officials; Raise government and public awareness; Plan for monitoring and evaluation; Increasing civil service competency and citizens' access to administrative services through the establishment of an integrated civil complaint management system centered on LAPOR (Indian civil complaints response system) and support of related competencies, and enhancing the satisfaction of civil service and civil service satisfaction through the establishment of an integrated civil complaint system.
Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	LAO	Land management and Decentralized Planning in Laos PDR	1-Oct-19	31-Dec-21	Land management and Decentralized Planning in Laos PDR
USAID	KHM	Legislative Function and Process	1-Oct-14	30-Sep-20	Improve the way the legislature and legislative processes and procedures work to uphold democratic practices. Focus on the quality and effectiveness of legislation, including the constitution, codes, laws, and regulations applying to various development sectors. Increase the legislatures capacity to be responsive to the people it serves, enhance public participation, engage in policy-making, hold itself and the executive accountable, and oversee the implementation of government programs, budgets, and laws.

Donor	Country	Project Title	Start	End	Project summary
Republic of Korea	KHM, IDN, LAO, PHL	Master`s Degree Program in Finance and Tax Policy (2019)	1-Aug-19	31-Jan-21	To train government experts in the fields of finance and tax policy needed by the developing countries
Republic of Korea	IDN, LAO, MMR, VNM	Master`s Degree Program in Public Administration (Local Government)(2019)	8-Dec-2018	1-Dec-2020	To strengthen the local government officials and civil servants by providing an integrative educational program on managerial skills and analytical policy expertise
Republic of Korea	IDN, LAO, PHL	Master`s Degree Program in Public Management and Public Sector Reforms(2019)	1-Aug-19	31-Jan-21	To improve capacity building of public officials by offering knowledge about personnel management, public organization, public finances, local government and policy process
Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	MMR	Myanmar Education Quality Improvement Program	16-Aug-16	30-Jun-21	The Myanmar Education Quality Improvement Program (My-EQIP) is a joint Government of Myanmar/Government of Australia program. It aims to improve the quality of education policy, planning, budgeting, management and research through strengthened monitoring, monitoring, evaluation, quality assurance, research, capacity and culture. Fostering critical analysis of timely and relevant information will improve decision-making and policy development, and drive efficient and effective service delivery to achieve better learning outcome. The Government of Myanmar owns and drives My-EQIP. The Ministry of Education identifies priorities and implements activities, and is primarily accountable for deliver of the end of program outcomes. The Government of Australia's support will provide opportunities to improve knowledge and skills that will allow the Government of Myanmar to deliver the program to achieve these outcomes.
Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	KHM, MMR, TMP, IDN, PHL	Open, Inclusive and Accountable Governance in SEA	1-Jul-18	31-Oct-21	In support of Australia's vision for a stable, open and prosperous Southeast Asia, Australia is working with Southeast Asian partners to promote transparent, legitimate, accountable and competent governance, resulting in strong outcomes for inclusive and stable societies. Starting with a portfolio of small, exploratory activities, Australia is expanding its focus on open, inclusive and accountable governance in Southeast Asia through: contextual analysis of civil

Donor	Country	Project Title	Start	End	Project summary
					society-state relations in seven Southeast Asian countries; applied research on political and electoral trends, and influences in responsive governance; evidence-informed networks within and between countries; and dialogues on responsive governance between interested states.
Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	TMP	Pacific Public Administration Governance Initiative	1-Jul-14	30-Jun-24	DFAT's Pacific Public Administration Governance Initiative is a 10-year, \$25 million investment, and captures DFAT's support to three regional institutions namely, the Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre (PFTAC), Pacific Association of Supreme Audit Institution (PASAI), and Pacific Islands Centre for Public Administration (PICPA). The Initiative seeks to develop robust domestic financial systems and sound management of public finances which are key financial sector priorities within Pacific Island Countries. Funding is through core contribution supporting the Strategy of each institution.
USAID	MMR	Peace, Elections and Citizen Engagement (PEACE) Election Observation Activity	1-Oct-18	31-Mar-21	This new activity will support the transparency and credibility of Myanmar's 2020 general election. With USAID support, long-term international observers will be deployed across target districts in Myanmar's States and Regions to report on the political environment, the impact of conflict on the electoral process - election administration, the campaign, election day and the post-election period - election administration, voter education, political campaigns, election violence and other relevant elements of the electoral process.
Republic of Korea	PHL	Philippine-Korean Partnership towards an Improved Philhealth System (Philippines)	26-Aug-17	31-Dec-20	Transfer of know-how on improvement of medical insurance premium collection, improvement of insurance efficiency, financial management of medical insurance, prevention of unfair insurance claim, to improve social and economic growth of partner countries; Providing invitational training course aims to share knowledge among developing countries and Korea
Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	PHL	Philippines Australia Citizens Empowerment Program	7-Feb-18	30-Jun-23	The Philippines Australia Citizens' Empowerment Program (PACE) assistance aims to support Philippine government bodies, facilitating their collaboration with civil society organizations to improve outcomes in the justice sector. Outcomes will include

Donor	Country	Project Title	Start	End	Project summary
					building stronger institutions, transparency, accountable governance and support for freedom of information and expression. The total value of this investment is \$5.1 million over 3 years, starting 2017-18.
Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	PHL	Pilot project Federal Catholic entrepreneur, AFOS and other organizations on the dual vocational training within the K-12 to reform, Philippines	1-Oct-13	31-Jul-20	Through exemplary implementation of dual training in the two project areas, strengthening the private sector in vocational education and policy dialogue.
Republic of Korea	LAO	Project for Institutional Capacity Building for the Department of Immigration of Lao PDR	1-Jan-17	31-Dec-21	Construction of the building of the Department of Immigration; Integrated immigration system development and equipment provision; Expert dispatch; Invitational training program
Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	IDN	Strengthening Capacities for Policy Planning for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda	17-Dec-19	31-May-23	Strengthening Capacities for Policy Planning for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The capacity for action and cooperation of various governmental and non-governmental actors to implement Agenda 2030 in Indonesia and in Indonesian development cooperation has been strengthened.
USAID	MMR	Strengthening Democratic Institutions	1-Jul-16	30-Jun-21	Increase the capacity of democratic institutions to further reinforce and entrench the democratic transition in Myanmar. Target partner institutions will include national, state, and/or regional Parliaments, Union Election Commission, political parties, and civil society.
USAID	TMP	Strengthening Inclusive Elections and Political Process Activity	29-Jun-16	31-Dec-20	A rules-based national parliament is essential for a transparent and democratic government. USAID will enable the parliament to be a more representative institution that can monitor, report, and prevent abuse of powers by the executive branch, and to be an institution that relies on evidence-based research for public policy

Donor	Country	Project Title	Start	End	Project summary
					analysis and law making. USAID is: enhancing the technical capacity of members of parliament and their staff to make data driven decisions when drafting laws; connecting the national parliament with constituents, other citizens, and civil society organizations to facilitate policy and legislation that reflects public input; and, supporting the Women's Caucus to increase their advocacy role, participation, and ability to influence legislation. Facilitating public engagement in the legislative and policy making process will enable state institutions to eventually deliver more responsive and better service delivery to citizens, and make state institutions more accountable to the public. The implementer, the International Republican Institute-IRI-(sole IP of CEEPS in TL), has been the lead for the earlier part of the activity focused on elections assistance and has strong capability in parliament strengthening, the current focus. IRI has a long-standing presence in Timor-Leste and is knowledgeable of the local context.
Republic of Korea	IDN	Strengthening Strategy Policy x-x-framework and Human Resources Capacity Development for the Presidential Archive Management (Indonesia)	1-Jun-19	31-Dec-21	Training for Strengthening Strategic Policy x-x-framework and Human Resources Capacity Development for the Presidential Records and Archives Management (Indonesia) to improve social and economic growth of partner countries; Providing invitational training course aims to share knowledge among developing countries and Korea
Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	MMR	Supporting Reform, Improving Governance	3-Oct-14	30-Jun-22	Funding under this investment follows the Myanmar-Australia Partnership for Reform, which aims to help strengthen democratic institutions and transparent revenue management, promote human rights and support credible elections. The total value of this investment is \$21.2 million commenced in the 2014-15 financial year.
Republic of Korea	IDN	Tax Reform for a Better DGT (Indonesia)	1-Jan-19	31-Dec-21	Change Management including employee readiness for tax reform implementation and tax education systems

Donor	Country	Project Title	Start	End	Project summary
Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	IDN	Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) System Reform	2018-07-01	30-Jun-21	Relevant private and public actors at national level have implemented key elements of the Indonesian government's reform agenda for vocational education and training.
Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	IDN	Transforming administration - Strengthening innovation	13-Dec-16	31-Dec-20	The Human Resource Management System as well as the Capacity for continued Innovation in the field of Public Administrative Services is improved.
Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	MMR	TVET Reform Program Phase II	2-Jul-19	31-Mar-23	The TVET Reform Program aims at the modernization and rehabilitation of technical training institutions under the Ministry of Education (MoE). The module objective (outcome) of the Program is to improve workplace-oriented training offers at the supported TVET institutes. The target group of the project comprises youths and young adults between approx. 14 and 20 years, as well as young jobseekers or employed persons who are seeking employment-oriented training in order to increase their opportunities for adequate jobs. In addition, teachers, instructors and management staff of the schools are part of the target group. The Financial Cooperation (FC) Program is a module under the joint German development program "Sustainable Economic Development" in Myanmar. In a first phase, three institutes in Yangon will be supported by the Program in the framework of an interconnected network of training institutes. In the second Phase, the TVET Reform Program will be extended to additional locations in Mandalay. Due to their proximity to the industry, these locations offer good conditions for piloting labor-market oriented training. From the FC contribution, modern training equipment, as well as teaching and learning materials will be procured for the participating institutes and, if necessary, smaller construction measures financed. Within the framework of the accompanying

Donor	Country	Project Title	Start	End	Project summary
					measure, equipment-related training will be financed, which enables the teachers and instructors at the institutes to operate and maintain the facilities properly, as well as to adequately apply them in class, from a technical and didactical point of view.
Republic of Korea	VNM	Upgrading National Information System on Foreign Investment to enhance the capacity of Ministry of Planning and Investment providing public service for investors	01-Dec-2017	02-Nov-2020	To contribute to promoting foreign and domestic private investment in Vietnam by developing New Development of National Investment Information system (New NIIS) and developing capacity of the government in promoting and managing investments
Republic of Korea	VNM	The 2nd project for Enhancing Forensic Capacity of the Ministry of Public Security of Vietnam	1-Dec-2019	2-Nov-2021	The construction of a 'Digital forensic lab' in the forensic institute of the Ministry of public security of Vietnam and provision of equipment and education (dispatchment of experts, invitational course) in the field of digital forensics, field investigation, and fire and traffic investigation.
Republic of Korea	VNM	Rural Development Programme in Tuyen Quang Province	1-Dec-2018	2-Nov-2022	Improve livelihood by rural infrastructure and income generation activities; Empower woman through gender-equality trainings, happy family management and income activities; Promote local residents' health by building capacity of healthcare professionals and improving facilities; Improve the quality of education by enhancing educational facilities and building capacity of educational staffs; Enhance the quality of public administration services and governance by improving public policies and building capacity of public officials
Republic of Korea	VNM	Project for improving the transparency and the quality of adjudication in the Viet Nam People's Court	3-Dec-2018	2-Nov-2022	To launch Case Allocation System of the Vietnam's Supreme court; BPR/ISP and formulating Case Allocation System; Provision and installation of HW/SW equipment and materials; Training of Vietnam judiciary

Donor	Country	Project Title	Start	End	Project summary
Republic of Korea	VNM	Project for Smart City Establishment of Quang Nam Province(Tam Ki City)	1-Dec-2019	2-Nov-2024	Project for IT-oriented city and public administration capacity enhancement of Quang Nam Province and Tam Ky City through the establishment of a Smart City
Republic of Korea	VNM	Enhancement of Integrated Disaster Response Capacity through the Implementation and Operation of the ENSURE (GreEN and Smart Urban Resilience) Center in Vietnam	1-Dec-2019	2-Nov-2024	Consulting service to enhance the urban disaster response process and strategy; Enhancing governance capacity and institution for urban disaster management; Capacity building for human resources regarding the Information system and disaster management policy; building integrated management system for emergency report; building integrated urban disaster management system; building an open data platform for urban disaster; building a spatial (2d, 3d) open data platform; establishing ENSURE center
Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	VNM	Improvement of Groundwater Protection in Vietnam	1-July-2017	30-June-2021	The development and implementation of a sustainable groundwater resource management for the water supply in Vietnam, still lacks suitable principles for decisionmaking and regulatory planning and technical capacity on national and provincial level. The project supports the responsible state institutions with implementing regulatory requirements for groundwater protection, collecting of base information for the setup of monitoring networks and the conversion of the findings into foundations for decisions.
Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	VNM	Programme Macroeconomic Reform - Green Growth	27-June-2018	31-Dec-2021	The Vietnamese government implements measures for sustainable growth according to the National Green Growth Strategy
Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation	VNM	Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services of forests in Vietnam	19-Oct-2017	31-Dec-2021	National and provincial government Institutions responsible for the management of protected areas implement mechanisms that provide local biodiversity and sustainable forest management services to local populations

Donor	Country	Project Title	Start	End	Project summary
and Development					
Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	VNM	Capacity building for law-making and appraisal of legislation	29-May-2020	31-July-2023	The understanding of Vietnamese professional and managerial staff on selected legal issues related to business and government internal legislative methods is improved.
USAID	VNM	Governance for Inclusive Growth (GIG) program	30-Sept-2012	29-Sept-2020	The Governance for Inclusive Growth (GIG) program supports the development of higher quality laws and regulations developed with more transparency, evidence, and public participation, to promote economic growth and trade, and address a number of other policy areas. ..With FY'17 funds, the program will support activities related to governance and transparency, including strengthening the business environment, continuing trade reforms, improving laws and policy development processes, combatting wildlife trafficking, strengthening National Assembly oversight, enhancing public financial management, and supporting vulnerable populations. It will support bill drafting and policy analysis; facilitate civil society organizations' participation in the law-making process. The intended results include systemize changes in the policy making process, and improved laws and regulations in a variety of policy areas.
USAID	VNM	Rule of Law	1-Oct-2018	30-Sept-2020	(No description provided)
USAID	VNM	The Provincial Competitiveness Index (PCI)	11-July-2013	30-Sept-2020	The Provincial Competitiveness Index (PCI) improves the business environment for better competitiveness and private sector growth through improved economic governance at the provincial level. Started over a decade ago, PCI produces a province-by-province competitiveness score that is widely watched by the public and private sectors. With FY 2018 funds, the activity will carry out the following activities: (1) identifying obstacles and barriers to doing business through surveys of local domestic and foreign invested firms, including on special topics; (2) analyzing economic

Donor	Country	Project Title	Start	End	Project summary
					governance data and proposing recommendations for reforms to policy makers and local authorities through policy dialogues; and (3) improving local capacity on economic governance by increasing the availability of data on governance through reports, diagnostic workshops, training, best practice sharing, website and e-newsletters. These efforts will result in policy and process improvement and reforms at the provincial level that will help create a more competitive and transparent business environment for better investment and trade. This activity supports Vietnam's journey to self-reliance by promoting greater transparency, investment and trade opportunities, and encouraging a business-enabling environment leading to upper-middle income status. This activity also supports the Mission Objective of enhanced economic governance to improve business and trade climate and create mutual prosperity by addressing and encouraging a strong business and trade environment. In addition, the activity supports the Indo-Pacific Strategy by creating the business enabling environment necessary to scale up foreign and domestic investments.
USAID	VNM	Enhancing Worker Rights	1-May-2017	1-May-2017	The Enhancing Worker Rights activity aims to strengthen workers' capacity and increase their access to information so that workers can effectively represent their interests and advocate for protection of their rights. With FY 2019 funds, USAID will work with the Industrial Relations Department and the Women Affairs Department of the Vietnam General Confederation of Labor (VGCL) to implement activities in Tay Ninh and Khanh Hoa provinces, which support export-oriented industries where women constitute majority of the workforce. The Enhancing Worker Rights activity is expected to strengthen the capacity of trade unions to represent workers in export-oriented industrial zones to ensure workers benefit from economic gains associated with increased international trade and investment. This activity supports the Mission Objective of enhanced economic governance to improve business and trade climate and create mutual

Donor	Country	Project Title	Start	End	Project summary
					<p>prosperity by addressing economic inclusion and encouraging VGCL to become a more accountable, inclusive organization that advocates for workers to have greater voice. Greater adherence to international labor standards in Vietnam, especially when the country is aggressively signing a large number of new Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), such as the EU-Vietnam FTA and the Comprehensive Trans Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), will level the playing field for U.S. businesses while helping Vietnam become a more attractive destination for continued foreign investment. In addition, the activity supports the Indo-Pacific vision by increasing USAID's advocacy for human rights.</p>
USAID	VNM	Trade Facilitation Program	30-May-2018	29-May-2023	<p>The Trade Facilitation Program (TFP) will support Vietnam to adopt and implement a risk management approach to customs and specialized inspections on import and export goods, which will facilitate the implementation of the World Trade Organization's Trade Facilitation Agreement. Working with the General Department of Vietnam Customs (GDVC), TFP will strengthen Vietnam's National Trade Facilitation Committee and its working groups, and coordinate with GDVC and related agencies to streamline border clearance procedures. Activities include conducting analyses, technical workshops, and expert technical assistance (TA). It will secure provincial buy-in in five provinces to harmonize the implementation of risk-based approaches between the national and provincial levels. TFP will train customs officers on risk management and facilitate dialogue between customs and businesses. The activity will strengthen engagement between the Vietnamese Customs and the public, including supporting dialogues with Vietnamese associations to improve both communication and citizen awareness of the role of Customs Officers as it relates to trade facilitation and specialized inspections. TFP will result in: harmonized and simplified policies and procedures across GVN units; strengthened national-provincial coordination; strengthened provincial-level</p>

Donor	Country	Project Title	Start	End	Project summary
					implementation and inter-provincial coordination; and enhanced partnerships between customs and the private sector.
USAID	VNM	USAID Wildlife Asia Task Order	31-Aug-2016	30-Aug-2023	Objectives for Far East Asia, regional: This new activity supports efforts to strengthen law enforcement of wildlife crimes, reduce demand for illegally traded wildlife and foster international cooperation to combating wildlife crime. The activity builds on ASEAN member states' commitment to introduce and enforce wildlife crime laws and promote international involvement in biodiversity conservation.
Australia	VNM	AusForReform	1-July-2017	30-June-2015	Aus4Reform will enable the Australian Government to continue to work with the Vietnamese Government to boost productivity and competitiveness in Vietnam. The program will support the development of quality policies, laws, and institutions through advocacy, consultation, and by strengthening the evidence base for economic policies - drawing on international experience and expertise, especially from Australia. Aus4Reform will contribute directly to two of the three pillars under Australia's Vietnam Aid Investment Plan (AIP): Pillar 1 on enabling and engaging the private sector for development and Pillar 3 on women's economic empowerment. As Australia continues to transition its relationship with Vietnam from development cooperation to an economic partnership, Aus4Reform will be important in this transition.

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