

East Asia and the Pacific

Update on the context and trends

The East Asia and Pacific (EAP) region is home to a third of the world's population, including over a quarter of the global child population (600 million children – half in China). According to 2030 estimates, the region will have the world's largest population. Urbanization continued to be a regional defining megatrend and is expected to reach more than 70 per cent by 2030.

The East Asia and Pacific region expanded vaccination against COVID-19 rapidly, allowing for the reopening of economies in 2022. The economic recovery in 28 programme countries served by the 14 UNICEF country offices, however, were heavily impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine and the structural slowdown and fiscal tightening. Poverty in the region stopped declining for the first time in 20 years due to the pandemic, with 32 million people prevented from escaping poverty as a result. The pandemic also pushed millions more people who were previously not poor into poverty. COVID-19 exacerbated the stark and persistent inequities faced by children in a region where 30 million children were already living in poverty prior to the pandemic.

In 2022, 13 of the world's 30-most climate-vulnerable countries were located in East Asia and the Pacific, which generally bears the brunt of 70 per cent of natural disasters globally. Over the past 50 years, natural hazards in Asia and the Pacific affected 6.9 billion people and killed more than 2 million people. Several countries situated along the Pacific Ring of Fire are prone to earthquakes, volcanic activity and tsunamis. In January 2022, an underwater volcano in the Pacific near Tonga erupted, affecting 84 per cent of the Tongan population, including 36,500 children.

Prior to 2022, the region had been witnessing more frequent and more intense occurrence of cyclones, floods and droughts. In December 2021, Super Typhoon Rai (local name Odette) swept over the Philippines, leaving 2.4 million people, including 912,000 children, in need of humanitarian assistance into 2022. The La Niña weather phenomenon, which had already caused prolonged drought in the equatorial Pacific that had affected more than 100,000 people in Kiribati and Tuvalu, headed into its third consecutive year in 2022, further increasing the risk of extreme weather events across the region.

The region continued to experience challenges with civic and human rights and democratic space, hindering the empowerment of children and adolescents. The challenges included legislation limiting individual and civil liberties and placing restrictions on civil society, freedom of assembly and freedom of the press.

Increased rates of civil unrest were seen across several countries, while elections and the ongoing conflict in Myanmar also resulted in escalating rates of violence within the region. In Papua New Guinea, post-election violence led to a record number of deaths and injuries, thousands of people displaced and widespread reports of gender-based violence. In Myanmar, multiple challenges, including the political crisis, the escalating conflict and violence, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, climate-related disasters, rising poverty and a collapse in public services, left an estimated 14.4 million people, including 5 million children, in need of humanitarian assistance. These interrelated risks threatened child survival, development and well-being across the country and worsened the conditions in Rakhine State for a safe and dignified return of Rohingya refugees.

The L2 emergency in Myanmar underscored the continued relevance of emergency and preparedness in the region. This crisis has also shown that EAPRO has a key role to facilitate exchanges with neighboring countries (such as Thailand) and to strengthen capacities in those neighboring countries in areas such as nutrition, health, and WASH, which were previously not formally part of the country

programme.

In the Philippines, the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao peace process continued to gain strides. Combined with the ongoing operations of the security forces against extremist and armed elements, a gradual improvement in the security environment improved access to previously hard-to-reach areas.

Disasters, conflict and migration increased the risk of different forms of gender-based violence, especially for women and girls. Girls and boys, including those with disabilities, were exposed to heightened risks of physical and emotional violence, abuse and exploitation in 2022.

In response to the evolving context in 2022, the UNICEF Regional Office for the East Asia and Pacific (EAPRO) acted on its accountabilities in providing technical advice, technical oversight, convening knowledge and advocating for children's rights. It centred its attention and priorities on countries facing multiple issues and suffering from limited resources and capacity and promoted a risk-informed approach to programming.

Major contributions and drivers of results

Outcome 1: Survive and Thrive

In 2022 EAPRO supported a multi-pronged approach to strengthening and expanding selected areas of health systems, with particular emphasis on reaching vulnerable communities such as those missed by immunization services. Systematic low coverage in some geographic areas increased the risk in some countries for vaccine-preventable disease outbreak - as evidenced in the confirmation of vaccine-derived polio in Indonesia in 2022. Catching up and recovering of immunization activities for children who missed immunization during the pandemic, have been prioritized for most severely affected countries across the region (Indonesia, Philippines and Myanmar, Viet Nam and DPR Korea). The zero-dose agenda has been advanced with Primary Health Care strengthening and expansion, UNICEF aimed to move towards zero-dose communities, looking at multiple deprivations beyond immunization and include other preventive /curative MNCH services, and services such as WASH, education, social protection and nutrition. Capacity building was on Effective Vaccine Management and groundwork for solarization of health facilities and environmentally friendly, sustainable health care waste management was conducted with ROSA. Support for digital health has been provided to countries in collaboration with T4D team.

For Nutrition, EAPRO supported UNICEF Country Offices on protecting diets, services and practices in the context of the lingering effects of the pandemic and the ongoing food, fuel and finance crises. Major contributions included support for the Global Action Plan for Wasting Roadmaps implementation in five countries, including the development of simplified approaches for wasting treatment and establishing links to a matching fund for supplies of essential therapeutic foods. EAPRO supported six Country offices in creating an evidence base and determining priority actions to improve the nutritional quality and labelling practices of commercially available complementary foods. For overweight prevention, EAPRO supported Country offices with translation of the evidence base created in previous years into policy actions, such as creating marketing restrictions for unhealthy foods, supporting food labelling, designing taxes for sugar-sweetened beverages and improving school food environments. The technical work was complemented with successful fundraising, including with new private sector partners, and strengthening regional nutrition governance with the ASEAN Secretariat and its Member States.

Outcome 2: Learn and Acquire Skills (Inclusive of Early Childhood Development)

The year started with continued effort with education stakeholders to reopen schools. By August 2022, most schools in East and South-East Asia had reopened and were operational, but Pacific countries continued school closures. Globally and regionally, the focus shifted to tackle the ‘learning crisis’ and to invest more to support learning recovery. To ensure that UNICEF contributes to this shift, EAPRO supported country offices and collaborated with partners. Country offices benefited from EAPRO technical and knowledge support for improving access to quality early childhood education; foundational literacy and numeracy for the most marginalized children; national learning assessment systems; innovation and digital transformation in the education sector; and sector analysis, planning and costing or financing for climate change and disaster risk reduction.

The second Asia–Pacific Regional Education Ministers’ Conference was co-organized with UNESCO and the UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia, with participation from more than 30 ministers. The Declaration on the Digital Transformation of Education Systems was adopted. Strategic partnerships were enhanced with SEAMEO, ASEAN, the Asia–Pacific Regional Network for Early Childhood, the World Bank, the Republic of Korea, Australia’s Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), the United Kingdom’s Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office and civil society groups. A regional follow up to the Transforming Education Summit has been led by UNICEF and UNESCO, in coordination with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

For early childhood development, EAPRO strengthened important partnerships on parenting, integrated early childhood development policymaking, climate change and environmental degradation’s impact on young children’s development with the World Health Organization, Save the Children and the Asia–Pacific Regional Network for Early Childhood. EAPRO provided technical support to the Country offices on the same issues, particularly to Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Mongolia, Pacific countries, Philippines and Timor-Leste. EAPRO prepared for and responded to emergencies and mapped the capacity of preparedness in country offices for early childhood development.

Outcome 3: Protection from Violence, Exploitation, Abuse, Neglect and Family Separation

EAPRO supported the development, roll-out and implementation of frameworks and guidelines for systemic change. This included the Regional Plan of Action on the Protection of Children From All Forms of Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, the 2021 ASEAN Road Map and the guidance on strengthening social work. Together with the Cambodia Country Office, EAPRO led the organization of the 2022 ASEAN ICT Forum on Child Online Protection, which drew 420 participants from 10 ASEAN Member States, the private sector and children and young people. Consultations were conducted with 320 children and insights gathered from more than 7,000 U-Reporters for the preparation of the Call to Action From Children and Young People to the Private Sector on Child Online Protection. EAPRO also supported the development and roll-out of the child protection systems-strengthening benchmarking tool, designed to measure the maturity of different elements of the child protection system at the country level and identify areas for improvement. EAPRO launched a model conceptual framework to effectively enable children to claim their rights related to the environment and climate justice, which was piloted in Indonesia and Malaysia. The Child Protection Information Management System (CPMIS) for strengthening case management and administrative data for child protection was rolled out in Indonesia, Myanmar and Philippines.

The first regional multisectoral framework on mental health and psychosocial support was developed. EAPRO also developed guidance notes on risk mitigation of gender-based violence in emergencies across programme sectors and documented case studies. EAPRO also trained more than 125 staff from 13 country offices on mental health and psychosocial support in humanitarian contexts. A total of 60 staff from 13 country offices were trained on gender-based violence and risk mitigation survivor support and referrals, and 40 staff were trained on referral pathways for gender-based violence and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. Staff capacity on disability-inclusive humanitarian action was strengthened through five webinars and training sessions for disability and emergency focal points.

Outcome 4: Safe and Resilient WASH and Sustainable Climate and Environment

EAPRO focused on strengthening quality programming and building partnerships for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and climate and environment programmes. EAPRO provided high-quality technical support and capacity-building for country offices, governments and other partners and developed a menu of options for use by the country offices when drafting climate strategies. EAPRO provided dedicated support to WASH in emergencies, notably the level-2 emergency in Myanmar, as well as for WASH in emergencies training for UNICEF staff in the region and for subnational partners in the Philippines, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam. EAPRO assisted country offices to form new partnerships with and mobilize resources from DFAT, the Green Climate Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, multilateral development banks, the private sector and national committees.

UNICEF co-convened the Sanitation and Water for All Sector Ministers' Meeting in Jakarta, Indonesia, in May 2022, hosted by Indonesia's Minister of National Development Planning, with ministerial or director-level representation from Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mongolia and Timor-Leste.

Other activities entailed the development of studies and guidance on climate-resilient WASH, gender and disability-inclusive WASH and youth innovation in WASH; communication of UNICEF collaborative work with the Asian Development Bank and others at other regional conferences and events; and global leadership from UNICEF on talent management and the Women in WASH initiative.

Outcome 5: Equitable and Inclusive Social Protection and Social Policies

The socioeconomic crisis worsened the situation of children in 2022 who were already poor and vulnerable, with new groups of children who had never experienced poverty becoming impoverished, including those from urban areas and with high levels of education. To address the issue, the Social Policy and Economic Analysis team worked with all of EAPRO and country offices to develop an analytical framework, titled *Bring Childhood Back on Track*, and to determine areas for interventions and strategic prioritization. Cities and local governance were targeted with special attention for strengthening and expanding the East Asia and Pacific Child-Friendly City initiative. Through that framework, EAPRO focused on deepening the research and knowledge related to child poverty in the region and expanded the regional SharePoint pages.

To further support countries in responding to the ongoing socioeconomic crisis, EAPRO promoted evidence-based and inclusive social and financial policies and the expansion of fiscal space for social sectors and national social protection systems.

On public finance, the baseline regional budget analysis conducted under the European Union and the UNICEF Public Finance Facility revealed gaps against international benchmarks in health, education and social assistance even prior to the pandemic period. The compounded shocks that countries led to disinvestment in education and almost zero change in social assistance despite the opening of political space during the pandemic. Prioritizing and protecting social sector spending, with a focus on revenue expansion, efficiency gains and innovative finance remain key priorities. In 2022, EAPRO focused on building country office capacity in public finance management for children and promoting public finance for accelerating results for children. UNICEF also partnered with the International Monetary Fund to build up awareness of the macro and fiscal situations in the region. Shock-responsive social protection systems for vulnerable populations was strengthened to improve their preparedness for emergencies.

Outcome 6: Protection and realization of children's rights

EAPRO supported five country offices integrate a child rights-based approach in their programming, and eight country offices worked on policy initiatives addressing business practices. This was

complemented with training for staff and partners and five guidance notes on increasing cooperation with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), including a regional event promoting ratification of the Optional Protocol on a Communications Procedure in South-East Asia.

Cambodia and Philippines Country Offices released their respective Demographic and Health Survey results; Fiji Country Office released its first Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey report; and the results from several rounds of MICS Plus phone data collection in Mongolia and Samoa were released. Voluntary National Reviews in Asia and the Pacific revealed that the uptake of child-focused Sustainable Development Goal indicators by many countries needs greater push.

With establishment of the Young Person's Action Team in 2022, EAPRO now has a systematic mechanism for working with young people as equal partners to inform programmes, research and advocacy. UNICEF staff received technical support on disability inclusion and the meaningful engagement of organizations of persons with disabilities. The ongoing collaboration between the Child Protection and Private Fundraising and Partnerships teams on the situation analysis of children affected by migration in the ASEAN region, with enhanced roles and accountability of the private sector, contributed towards progress on the 'leave no one behind' commitment.

Regionwide research was conducted in partnership with the ASEAN Disability Forum on empowering of children with disabilities and their legal representatives for effectively claiming their rights. The purpose is to strengthen the capacity of legal aid providers to provide legal information, assistance, and representation for children with disabilities and their parents/guardians. A mapping of disability-inclusive social protection found that 55 per cent of countries in the region provided disability benefits to children and 67 per cent covered youth with disabilities.

Outcome 7: Special Purpose

In 2022, PSFR raised US\$202 million (US\$ 179 million excluding India) in EAP/SA region; of this US\$14 million was regular resources to support global programmes and emergency response. This represents a 14% increase from 2021 in total gross revenue results (including India). Of special note, two country offices achieved remarkable growth; China delivered an outstanding 60% increase in individual giving and a 40% increase in gross revenue vs 2021, India achieved a remarkable 66% increase in individual giving. Indonesia had a remarkable year with raising income of US\$3.5million and achieving 90% growth vs 2021. Philippines also increased their overall PSFR income to US\$7.3 million which was 6% above the 2022 target.

Outcome 8: Management Effectiveness

EAPRO and the 14 country offices benefited from increased high-quality technical support and guidance for management, operations, logistics, human resources, ICT and security that strengthened internal systems, mechanisms and capacities to support effective programme delivery. Overall performance of the Regional Office according to the scorecard and a staff survey was satisfactory.

EAPRO provided guidance and oversight to country offices in conducting Programme Budget Reviews, developing Country Programme Management Plans (Fiji and Mongolia) and facilitating internal and external audits (Mongolia, Philippines and Thailand, as well as EAPRO). EAPRO facilitated training sessions on implementing partnerships, an enterprise governance risk and compliance tool, preventing sexual exploitation and abuse, the partner reporting portal and the UN Partner Portal. EAPRO advised the Mongolian Government on strengthening health supply chains and facilitated several country offices' supply training sessions.

EAPRO worked on enhancing learning and development of staff as well as diversity and inclusion of the workforce. Learning opportunities were provided to staff, including mentoring, management mastercourse and induction training. Inter-regional staff exchange was also facilitated for national staff. As a follow-up to the Pulse Check in 2022, EAPRO issued guidance on flexible working

arrangements, organized webinars around giving and receiving effective feedback for PER year-end, as well as on topics to increase psychological safety of staff in the office, among other activities. In terms of the diversity of staff in the office, the percentage of female staff at the P5 level or higher was on target, however, there remains to be more work done to increase the number of programme nationals at the P5 level or higher.

Four country offices (Indonesia, Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Philippines) conducted digital transformation compliance reviews and were aligned with UNICEF ICT standards and policies. Cambodia and Myanmar established ICT governance mechanisms in place, and Papua New Guinea and the Philippines started the process.

The Security team provided quality security advice, technical support and oversight, including the reopening of the Hakha Field Office in Myanmar. EAPRO Security section also provided training to 178 UNICEF personnel in the areas of Women's Security, PSEA and Emergency and Crisis Response, as well as significant and ongoing capacity building of regional security professionals.

While progress has been made on PSEA, there are still significant gaps in country-level implementation. COs require continued and sustained technical support from the RO, clear global guidance on the applicability of the PSEA framework in non-humanitarian settings and clear direction on the integration of child safeguarding and PSEA. The regional office has played a substantive role in the development of the global Disability Inclusion Policy and Strategy and is planning steps for contextualisation for the Pacific, and later the East Asia region.

Outcome 9 – Effective Change Strategies

EAPRO provided oversight, technical guidance and quality assurance support to country offices developing new country programmes, particularly Cambodia, Papua New Guinea and Philippines. Priority focus was given to ensure integration of cross-cutting programme elements (notably disability and gender) as part programme development and to strengthen child rights-based, climate-focused and risk-informed programming. The Executive Board approved the Mongolia Country Programme and the Pacific Islands Multi-Country Programme.

To respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and humanitarian emergencies in Cambodia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines and Thailand, EAPRO strengthened staff capacities for emergency preparedness and response. In 2022, all 14 country offices achieved the minimum preparedness benchmark. Proactive EAPRO engagement with programme sectors and country offices allowed disaster risk reduction and risk-informed approaches to be embedded into country programming in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Pacific countries, Philippines and Viet Nam. To support country offices in addressing accountability with affected populations within humanitarian action, technical resources and training modules were developed; and training reached 80 staff from four country offices and 40 UN Country Team members in Papua New Guinea. Twelve country offices assessed their accountability with affected populations and identified priorities for action, while Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam each drafted an action plan.

EAPRO supported more than 65 evaluations or evaluative processes and undertook evaluation learning webinars which were developed into Agora courses and also made available on Youtube. Seven webinars were conducted in 2022 and are available online regarding outcome harvesting; impact evaluations; humanitarian evaluations; evaluability assessment; evaluation in programme scale-up; contribution analysis; and gender-sensitive evaluations.

The Regional Advocacy Framework and Action Plan was finalized, and a Regional Task Force for Advocacy was established. The regional B2B Communication Strategy was accelerated with LinkedIn campaigns. Traffic to the regional website grew in 2022, reaching 224,000 users. EAPRO reached more than 25 million people across all social media channels.

To continue addressing adverse business impacts on children's rights, interventions targeting the garment, palm oil, telecommunication, construction and infrastructure industries with links to programme priorities. National action plans on business and human rights and children's rights and business principles accelerated country progress with advocacy and guidelines on industry standards. The 2022 United Nations Responsible Business and Human Rights Forum for Asia and the Pacific, the first ASEAN ICT Forum and 18 country case stories brought strong visibility to children's rights in the context of human rights due diligence.

The number of programme initiatives using vetted digital public goods were on track, increasing from 22 in 2021 to 24 in 2022. Demand for support for digital innovation remained high, notably in the provision of frontier tech solutions (three completed and three ongoing).

UNICEF with partners continued providing critical, lifesaving COVID-19 information to families and communities. EAPRO provided technical guidance and support to country offices to develop, implement, track and monitor the risk communication and community engagement plans and the organizational shift from C4D approaches to social and behaviour change.

Tailored technical support was provided to all 14 country offices to strengthen gender equality results across sectors. Gender Programmatic reviews were supported in Cambodia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines and Timor-Leste, with integration of intersectional approaches in collaboration with UNICEF Australia. DFAT mobilized AU\$2.5 million to accelerate adolescent pregnancy and child marriage programming in the Lao PDR and Philippines country offices. Together with UNFPA, young people-led digital survey tool was developed to improve adolescent pregnancy and child marriage data, with pilots in Indonesia and Lao PDR.

Lessons Learned and Innovations

Partnerships and Engagement

EAPRO continued to nurture a strong partnership with ASEAN across all sectors. A partnership to strengthen regional nutrition governance was extended for an additional three years with the ASEAN Secretariat. In collaboration with SEAMEO, the ASEAN Secretariat and the ASEAN Korea Cooperation Fund, EAPRO signed agreements for the second round of the Southeast Asia Primary Learning Metrics, which included Timor-Leste for the first time. EAPRO worked closely with ASEAN to present its regional framework on the rights of children in the context of migration at the International Migration Review Forum. EAPRO provided support to the launch of the Regional Plan of Action for implementation of the ASEAN Declaration on the Rights of Children in the Context of Migration. And EAPRO worked closely with ASEAN in the organization of the ASEAN ICT Forum on Child Online Protection. Under the ASEAN–UNICEF Framework for Cooperation, ASEAN contributed to the COVID-19 response, with \$10 million for vaccine procurement – the first of such agreement. Moving forward, EAPRO will continue to harmonize and prioritize its partnership with ASEAN, especially in developing an agenda on children's rights and evidence-based advocacy and policy that lead to concrete action at the country level.

The Asian Development Bank continued to be an important partner, with UNICEF enhancing children's rights in its developing member countries' project lending. UNICEF re-established partnership discussions with the New Development Bank to explore areas of collaboration, including in WASH and Climate Resilience.

With UNDP, UNICEF continued its role as co-chair of the Issue-Based Coalition on Inclusive Economic Growth and COVID-19 recovery. UNICEF also actively participated in the Issue-Based

Coalition for Human Rights and Gender Equality and Women Empowerment as well as on Building Resilience. UNICEF also continued to be an important contributor to the United Nations Evaluation Development Group in supporting systemwide evaluation as well as the Peer Support Group in conducting quality assurance of United Nations Sustainable Development Frameworks.

Lessons Learned: Data Systems

The increased frequency and complexity of converging crises underscore the need for robust and timely data systems. For example, there remains a need to improve the collection of real-time data to better understand the increase in demand for services as well as uptake. There is a continued need to develop more nimble data collection methodologies and platforms to measure changes in key child indicators to monitor changes during crises. While big data and innovative methods for data collection mechanisms produce data to analyse trends and develop solid theoretical framework and hypotheses to test frameworks, solid evidence is needed for informing policies. The use of technology should remain a tool and not the driving factor for knowledge generation. Due to significant delays in accessing ‘cleaned’ data from administrative systems, there is continued reliance on out-of-cycle surveys or use of other collection instruments which increases the costs for timely availability and review of data to trigger corrective actions where and when needed.

Lessons Learned – Elevating Children’s Rights

The EAPRO ROMP has a dedicated outcome - protection and realization of children’s rights - which focuses on leaving no child behind. The first year of ROMP implementation highlighted the technical strength of the RO and the long-standing reputation of UNICEF as a lead agency in evidence and knowledge on children and adolescents as our core strengths. On the other hand children’s rights and human rights language have become increasingly weak in programming, and newer staff members have weak knowledge and capacity on children’s rights. The siloed and sectoral focus of programmes could also prevent UNICEF from working holistically around the Convention of the Rights of the Child. Moving forward, EAPRO will develop a regional advocacy strategy to advance children’s rights. Skilling staff through rights- and results-based management training will be prioritized so that children’s rights are embedded within the ‘DNA’ of every staff member.

Lessons Learned - Knowledge broker, thought leadership and evidence generation

Being a knowledge broker of children’s issues and future trends in the region is at the core of EAPRO’s work and is a ROMP strategy. The EAPRO team agreed that there are two assets in this area: existing EAPRO expertise, with all sectoral and cross-cutting teams having produced abundant evidence (research, studies, assessments), and a functioning governance mechanism through the EAPRO Research, Evaluation and Studies Committee. However, the team recognized the following challenges: (i) abundance of information available via multiple channels; (ii) the Research, Evaluation and Studies Committee has potential but it is not utilized optimally; and (iii) there is a disconnect between evidence and advocacy. As a way forward, the EAPRO team committed to bolster the Research, Evaluation and Studies Committee by identifying evidence gaps and developing a common theme for 2023 so that all teams contribute knowledge in a coordinated fashion.

Innovation: Environmental and Social Safeguarding Standards (ESS)

EAPRO brought in a dedicated ESS expertise and developed a training package to train all staff on ESS. This will be critical to ensuring programmes are designed, implemented and monitored in a way that reduces environmental and social risks, and hence will improve overall programme effectiveness and performance results. This is also a crucial foundation in place for accreditation with various climate funds and condition for many donors and partners. Given global guidance and policy directives are expected in late 2023, this will enable EAP to be ahead of the curve in having the capacity to implement ESS, while contributing to global guidance and policy.

Innovation: Child Rights-Focused Programming Approach

In line with ROMP commitment to elevate child rights in EAP, EAPRO supported country offices preparing country programme documents to systematically include child rights into the programme development process. This entailed the provision of foundational training on child rights/human rights to country office staff and partners. Five CPD submitting countries (PNG, Mongolia, Fiji, Cambodia and Philippines) were supported in developing compendiums of key recommendations and concluding observations from the Convention of the Rights of the Child and other human rights instruments (CEDAW, Universal Periodic Review) to be used as a key resource document for the development of the CPD.