

UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office

Social Policy and Economic Analysis Section  
Thematic Funds Report

January- December 2018



A girl enjoys playing in the playground at Srae Taken primary school. The flag of Cambodia is behind...  
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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

ASEAN – Association of Southeast Asian Nations  
BRI – Belt and Road Initiative  
CCA – Climate Change Adaptation  
CO – Country Office  
CFCI – Child Friendly City Initiative  
CRC – the Convention on the Rights of the Child  
DeLog – Decentralization and Local Governance  
EAP – East Asia and Pacific  
EAPRO – East Asia and the Pacific Regional Office  
ECD – Early Childhood Development  
ECHO – European Civil Protection on Humanitarian Aids Operations  
ESCAP – Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific  
EWS – Early Warning System  
HCMC – Ho Chi Minh City  
LTA – Long Term Agreement  
MODA – Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis  
MOLISA – Ministry of Labour, Invalid and Social Affairs  
OBI – Open Budget Index  
OPM – Oxford Policy Management  
PEMNA – Public Expenditure Management Network in Asia  
PETS – Public Expenditure Tracking Survey  
PFM – Public Finance Management  
PF4C – Public Finance for Children  
RBM – Results Based Management  
RMT – Regional Management Team  
RO – Regional Office  
ROSA – Regional Office for South Asia  
SDG – Sustainable Development Goals  
SPEA – Social Policy and Economic Analysis  
UCLG – United Cities and Local Governments  
UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund

## Executive Summary

Rapid economic growth has led to a significant decrease in extreme poverty in many parts of the region in recent decades. However, inequalities and exclusion persists, with still large number of children are excluded from the benefit of economic growth.

**On Public Finance for Children (PF4C)**, there has been a general trend of steadily increasing government revenue to GDP ratio in recent years, particularly in countries where social sector spending remains low, creating potential fiscal spaces for these under-funded social sectors. Continued advocacy and technical assistance to Country Offices, contributed to increased internal buy-in of and interest in PF4C. A new facility in collaboration. A joint PF4C facility was agreed with EU to be launched in 2019 to support seven country offices under EAPRO and ROSA to strengthen PF4C engagements with the host governments.

**On Social Protection**, while more countries recognize the importance of social protection as a major public policy tool, developing or scaling-up specific child grants, progress has been uneven in terms of coverage as well as expenditure and investment. Recurring natural disasters in 2018 underlined the importance of solid national shock-responsive social protection systems, as finalized in the development of ASEAN Guidelines on Disaster Responsive Social Protection, and the ECHO initiative with WFP, FAO and ILO on regional ASEAN project on Shock Responsive Social Protection.

**On Local Government and Urbanization**, the East Asia and Pacific region has undergone a process of fast-paced urbanization in the past few decades and is home to nearly half of the world's urban population. UNICEF EAP placed increasing emphasis on partnerships and dialogue with urban leaders and city administrations in 2018. Jointly with the Mayor of Surabaya, UNICEF organized a critical regional event, *Growing Up Urban in East Asia: A conversation with mayors on making cities safe and sustainable for every child* in Surabaya brought together over 100 participants, including mayors, governors and senior officials and representatives of various urban departments.

**On Child Poverty and Research**, the Regional Office continued to focus to provide technical assistance and support to all the COs. The concept of cognitive capital development was developed and presented at several regional events that attracted the attention of policy makers and academia to view inequality amongst children from a new perspective. Support was provided for the statistical Analysis of child outcomes to establish the profile of early childhood development outcomes. The discussion on its measurement is ongoing and may influence the design and implementation of programmes addressing child welfare and inequity.

## Strategic Context of 2018

East Asia growth projections stand at 6 per cent for 2018 and 5.7 per cent for 2019 despite lower forecasts for the newly industrialized economies (ADB). Growth in the People's Republic of China is still expected to be 6.6 per cent in 2018, moderating to 6.3 per cent in 2019. The Southeast Asia growth forecast is 5.1 per cent for 2018, assuming robust consumption and infrastructure investment. Adjustments of growth rates for Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand lower the 2019 outlook by 0.1 percentage point to 5.1 per cent.

The latest information on government expenditure on social services presents a mixed picture across countries and sectors. Government education expenditure ranges from around 20 per cent of total government expenditure (UNESCO recommendation) in Malaysia, Viet Nam, Thailand, Indonesia and China, to less than 10 per cent in Lao PDR and Cambodia, based on World Bank data<sup>1</sup>. Government health expenditure ranges from close to 15 per cent of total government expenditure (the 'Abuja Target') in Viet Nam and Thailand, to around 10 per cent in the Philippines, 6-8 per cent in Malaysia, Indonesia, China and Cambodia, and less than 4 per cent in Myanmar and Lao PDR, based on WHO data<sup>2</sup>. There has been a general trend of steadily increasing government revenue to GDP ratio in recent years, particularly in countries where social sector spending remains low, creating potential fiscal spaces for these under-funded social sectors.

China's expansion of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in the region presented both challenges and opportunities. Massive infrastructure-led investment may play a significant role in promoting transport connectivity and regional integration, leading to higher long-term growth and therefore stronger government fiscal capacity. However, the amount of investment being made raises concerns over debt sustainability and squeezing out social sector spending that is crucial for children, at least in the short-run, in the countries concerned. The issue around the transparency of these mega projects is also perceived by some players to have negative implications on governance in participating countries.

Rapid economic growth has led to a significant decrease in extreme poverty in many parts of the region in recent decades. While more countries recognize the importance of social protection as a major public policy tool for stability and reduction in inequities, progress has been uneven in terms of coverage as well as expenditure and investment. In 2018, more countries were developing or scaling-up specific child grants. Those grants focusing on the early years are gaining popularity, and a life-cycle approach to social protection has been introduced in progressive national policies and regional strategic frameworks. Recurring natural disasters in 2018 underlined the importance of solid national shock-responsive social protection systems.

The East Asia and Pacific region has undergone a process of fast-paced urbanization in the past few decades and is home to nearly half of the world's urban population. In 2018, more than 56 per cent of the region's population lived in cities, including some of the largest cities in the world. Rapid urbanization has been an engine of development in the region. Evidence suggests that the so-called 'urban advantage' is no guarantee for improved outcomes for every child, who should be the clear winners. Inequity and exclusion can lead to the 'urban paradox' in which disadvantaged urban citizens fail to benefit from the urban advantage. Economic, social and spatial barriers need to be addressed by

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<sup>1</sup> Except the figure from China, which comes from government sources

<sup>2</sup> Ibid

engaging in integrated and contextualized child-sensitive urban planning and budgeting, and sector programming. In 2018, UNICEF EAP committed to strengthen its work on urban inequities, under the regional headline *Children grow in safe and sustainable environments*.

The main implication for UNICEF's strategic positioning is to strengthen government commitment and capacity to maximize national resources for children, starting with allocation and expenditure in social sectors. A lot remains to be done in equity and investment in services for children, and the risk that a small economic slowdown may imply a reduction of investment in social services must be avoided. In social protection, there is a need to strengthen the focus on exclusion error (entitled children not receiving benefits) rather than inclusion error (non-poor receiving the benefit). In designing solutions, there is a need to avoid developing parallel independent systems for cash in emergency.

## Results in the Social Inclusion Outcome Area

At the activity level UNICEF EAPRO's Social Policy and Economic Analysis Section's (SPEA) work focuses on four principal areas: 1) Social protection; 2) Public Finance for Children (PF4C); 3) Decentralization, Local Governance and urban (DeLog); and Child Poverty and Research.

### **1) Social protection:**

An increased number of countries in the region (Cambodia, Myanmar, Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand, Fiji, etc.) started or planned to implement or strengthen social protection programmes for children, their caregivers and pregnant women, directly addressing equity including gender equality at scale.

Building on lessons learned from the 2014-2017 Strategic Plan, UNICEF has identified key good practices for improved outcomes for children reflected in the 2018- 2021 Strategic Plan, namely strengthening national service delivery systems including of social protection, improved multi-sectoral planning and action, enhanced systems for linkages with humanitarian response and risk-informed programming highlighted in the resilience oriented social protection regional guidelines developed by EAPRO in 2017.

SPEA also promoted child and gender sensitive social protection at regional level. EAPRO successfully secured funding from ECHO as part of a joint UN (FAO, ILO, WFP, UNISDR) regional ASEAN project on Shock Responsive Social Protection. As part of this multicounty initiative the Regional Office assisted the drafting and approval of the ASEAN Guidelines on Disaster Responsive Social Protection, which disproportionately affect vulnerable groups including children and women. UNICEF advocated for child sensitive social policy interventions at a number of ASEAN events (i.e. 2 consultation meetings were held by the ASEAN Secretariat, one in Bangkok and another in Singapore).

As part of the same regional initiative, a regional study and in-depth country assessments of how to make social protection risk informed and shock responsive were carried out in Myanmar, Philippines, Vietnam and Cambodia. UNICEF led the work in Myanmar including operational options for making social protection program(s) shock responsive, and risk financing instruments and/or strategy to scale up social protection on the onset of disasters. The country studies also analysed options to strengthen Early Warning System (EWS) and assess the feasibility of triggering the scale up of social protection programs using EWS and climate information. The RO provided quality assurance to the options papers and roadmaps for Vietnam, Philippines and Cambodia.

Building upon all that experience a working paper on "Using Social Protection to Increasing Resilience to Shocks and Climate Risks for Children in East Asia and Pacific" was developed to share experience from the EAP region with a wider audience. The working paper was widely disseminated during the ASEAN consultation meeting in Singapore.

In Vietnam, the CO commissioned a study on shock-responsive social protection with a child lens. This study came to complement a broader technical note developed by the ILO in coordination with the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) focused on the policy and regulatory framework for shock-responsive social protection. This note was developed as part of the ECHO project and was the foundation of the complementary study.

Likewise, UNICEF Philippines CO commissioned a landscape analysis for shock-responsive social protection in the Mindanao region. The study came to fill the gap left by the in-depth analysis carried out as part of the ECHO project (focused on natural disasters) by using the same methodology to cover man-made disasters and conflicts.

Following the interest generated by the ECHO project, UNICEF Thailand CO commissioned an in-depth assessment on the national capacity for using social protection for responding to shocks (i.e. through testing a social protection preparedness tool developed by UNICEF).

The RO was able to quickly deploy a Social Policy consultant to support Indonesia CO during the earthquake in Sulawesi, in collaboration with the NY office. This is the first time Social Policy has been directly involved in the rapid response to an emergency in the region.

In terms of inter-agency coordination for cash-based transfers, the Regional Cash Working Group (RCWG) decided to integrate shock-responsive social protection in their 2019 work plan as a result of UNICEF advocacy and discussions held throughout the year.

## **2) *Public finance for children (PF4C):***

Continued advocacy contributed to increased internal buy-in of and interest in PF4C, which was featured in one RMT, one DROPS, and all regional sector network meetings convened in 2018. Sectoral collaboration was strengthened that PF4C was given a higher priority in EAPRO's sector work in WASH, nutrition and health. A WASH financing workshop was organized, a similar initiative for nutrition was planned to be launched in 2019 and a study on the equity of health public expenditure was commissioned, which built/will build entry points for PF4C work in the sectors.

Regional partnerships with key stakeholders were built or maintained to create a wider coalition for child sensitive public expenditure in the region. A joint PF4C facility was agreed with EU to be launched in 2019 to support seven country offices under EAPRO and ROSA to strengthen PF4C engagements with the host governments. UNICEF also partnered with ESCAP to contribute to its annual flagship report Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific to focus on costing and financing gaps of achieving SDGs, particularly those affecting children in the region. The partnership with PEMNA was maintained to use this platform of public finance policy makers and practitioners to have a child lens in public finance policy decisions and their implementation. The office also advocated for investment for children in other important regional gatherings such as ASEAN events to have a wider impact.

With support from EAPRO, noteworthy progress was observed in UNICEF's efforts to improve the adequacy, efficiency and effectiveness and equity of the public expenditure for children. In Timor-Leste, prioritization of children in the budgetary processes was institutionalized. Child friendly budgeting was adopted by Ministry of Finance, and related principles and guidelines were included in the Budget Call Circular, the document guiding the preparation of the government budget by all Ministries and Agencies. In Myanmar and Cambodia, UNICEF continued to work with the host governments in increasing the effectiveness of PFM systems in social sectors through improving the alignment of inputs (expenditure) to outcome and performance (social welfare and education respectively). In addition, the government in Cambodia announced to start a cash transfer programme targeting pregnant women and children in 2019, after long advocacy by UNICEF and other partners. In Thailand, UNICEF assisted the government in introducing and implementing MTEF/LTEF for ECD, contributing to the formulation of approval of provincial ECD plans and budgets approved in all 70 or so provinces. In China, UNICEF advocated with both Ministry of Finance and the national planning authority, National Development and Reform Commission, and included important services for children in the basic package of essential public services that will have significant impact on the wellbeing of children in China. In Vanuatu, the Pacific Country Office conducted a health public expenditure tracking survey (PETS) to identify the



bottlenecks in service delivery that was expected to inform the government to improve the efficiency in public health spending and health service delivery at large.

### **3) Local Governance and Urbanization:**

Recognizing that cities are critical players with considerable autonomy and nationally influential leaders and local governments, UNICEF EAP placed increasing emphasis on partnerships and dialogue with urban leaders and city administrations in 2018. Jointly with the Mayor of Surabaya, UNICEF organized a critical regional event, *Growing Up Urban in East Asia: A conversation with mayors on making cities safe and sustainable for every child* in Surabaya brought together over 100 participants, including mayors, governors and senior officials and representatives of various urban departments (planning and development, women and children's committees, child protection, and social welfare and education) from Bangkok, Changsha, Chiang Mai, Da Nang, Dumai, Ho Chi Minh City, Jayapura, Magelang, Phnom Penh, Shenzhen, Surabaya, Surakarta (Solo), Yangon and Zamboanga City. The GUUS Surabaya visioning exercise highlighted a focus on urban risks and challenges of particular importance in the region, along with a vision to address each of these challenges through multisectoral and integrated solutions.

In 2018, this milestone event, along with ongoing regional urban and local governance initiatives, created momentum as well as a platform for continued dialogues with local policy makers to reduce inequity for children and adolescents in cities, through the following initiatives.

- Strengthened evidence on children and adolescents living in urban settings is key to understanding their situation, and to respond to the social, economic and spatial risks they face, particularly the most disadvantaged among them. UNICEF Malaysia successfully finalized and launched the report, *Children Without: A study of urban child poverty and deprivation in low-cost flats in Kuala Lumpur*. The study was an instrumental input to the new National Children Well-being Road Map, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister.
- Municipalities across the region showed interest in working with UNICEF in identifying strategies and interventions to make city decision makers more accountable for improved child outcomes. UNICEF Philippines supported the Department of Health, Department of Interior and Local Government to develop a Child-Friendly Local Governance Audit System, which will be used to evaluate performance of local government in improving child outcomes and will be used in the 2019 audit. In Mongolia, with UNICEF support, significant progress was made on the Child Friendly community model, particularly on the inclusion of child specific indicators in the annual performance contract of governors of all 21 provinces and 9 districts of Ulaanbaatar with the Cabinet, making it mandatory for Governors to implement the defined building blocks of the CF Community model, including a 10% allocation of Local Development Funds.
- Strengthened partnerships, including central and city governments, the private sector, academia, civil society and UN agencies, were integral to scaling up innovative solutions, to expand opportunities available to urban children and adolescents and to ultimately align with

the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). In 2018, the government and UNICEF Viet Nam's collaboration enabled HCMC continue to serve as a model in the region to becoming a child-friendly city. A package of interventions continued, after the launch of the HCMC Situation Analysis, including strengthening of public-private partnerships through a forum with eleven business partners, who committed to address barriers related to nutrition, young worker protection and child care. A second city in Viet Nam, Da Nang whose leaders attended the GUUS Surabaya meeting, has shown interest in joining the Child Friendly City initiative (CFCI). The Government of China expressed interest to UNICEF China, to use the CFCI as an entry point to urban programming. Shenzhen and Changsha participated in the GUUS Surabaya meeting and expressed their intention to join the Child Friendly City Initiative. At the regional level, a new partnership between UNICEF and UCLG-ASPAC was established through the creation of a Children and Youth Committee chaired by the city of Jeonju (Republic of Korea). The committee, will focus on evidence generation, child and youth participation in the decision-making process as well as promoting Child Friendly Cities.

#### **4) *Child Poverty and Research***

During the year, the work on Child Poverty and Research continued to focus on providing technical assistance and support to all the COs. A special attention was given to two topics: Cognitive Capital, and quality of Research.

The concept of cognitive capital development was developed and presented at several regional events that attracted the attention of policy makers and academia to view inequality amongst children from a new perspective. Support was provided for the statistical Analysis of child outcomes to establish the profile of early childhood development outcomes. The discussion on its measurement is ongoing and may influence the design and implementation of programmes addressing child welfare and inequity.

In the last quarter of the year the SPEA section initiated an internal reflection on the importance of assessing size, quality, accessibility and impact of research produced by UNICEF in the region, as basis to design an effective Research Strategy. Three areas of work have been recognised: identification of key research players and institutions, building effective and strategic partnerships, increasing the internal capacity to do analysis and research, and not only outsourcing it.

## Financial Analysis

In 2018, UNICEF EAPRO received a planned budget of a total of US\$ 530,000 for its work in Thematic Sector 8: Social Protection, Inclusion and Governance. The amount of US\$ 90,000 was contributed from Regular Resources, and US\$ 440,000 originates from Other Resources-Regular. After the deduction of the overhead cost, UNICEF EAPRO has received the programmable balance of US\$105,714.29. The funding utilized from grant SC149907 in 2018 amounted to US\$ 514,871. Contributions for the thematic fund originate from UNICEF Thailand.

Table 1: 2018 Planned Budget by Thematic Sector

Thematic Sector 8: Social Protection, Inclusion and Governance  
East Asia and Pacific Regional Office  
Planned and Funded for the Regional Office in 2018 (in US Dollars)

Intermediate Results	Funding Type <sup>1</sup>	Planned Budget <sup>2</sup>
25 Equitable Chance in Life	RR	90,000
	ORR	440,000
<b>Total Budget</b>		<b>530,000</b>

\*All expense amounts are provisional and subject to change.

Table 2: Regional-level thematic contributions to thematic pool received in 2018

Thematic Pool 8: Social Protection, Inclusion and Governance  
East Asia and Pacific Regional Office  
Thematic Contributions Received for Thematic Pool 8 by UNICEF EAPRO in 2017 (in US Dollars)

Donor	Grant Number*	Contribution Amount	Programmable Amount
UNICEF Thailand	SC1499070020	111,000.00	105,714.29
<b>Total</b>		<b>111,000.00</b>	<b>105,714.29</b>

\*All expense amounts are provisional and subject to change.

Table 3: Expenditures in the Thematic Sector

Thematic Sector 8: Social Protection, Inclusion and Governance  
East Asia and Pacific Regional Office  
2018 Expenditures by Key-Results Areas (in US Dollars)

<sup>1</sup> RR: Regular Resources, ORR: Other Resources – Regular

<sup>2</sup> Planned budget for ORR does not include estimated recovery cost (only programmable amount)

Organizational Targets	Expenditure Amount*			
	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources –Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts
25-01 Child Poverty / Public finance for children	4,602	196,991	39,709	241,302
25-02 Social Protection	1,478	79,539	1,480	82,497
25-03 Adolescent empowerment	16,318	227,648	43,816	287,782
25-04 Gender discriminatory roles and practices	1,868	39,399	2,924	44,191
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,266</b>	<b>543,577</b>	<b>89,929</b>	<b>655,772</b>

\*Total Utilized figures obtained from UNICEF Performance Management System (CUBE)

\*All expense amounts are provisional and subject to change.

*Table 4: Thematic expenses by Results Area*

In 2018, Social Policy and Economic Analysis Section utilized US\$ 514,871 for programme activities and interventions related to technical, quality assurance and advisory support to regions and country offices. The funds utilization is summarized in the table below.

Thematic Sector 8: Social Protection, Inclusion and Governance  
East Asia and Pacific Regional Office  
Summary of Financial Implementation in 2018 (US Dollars)

Intermediate Results	Funding Type*	Total Expenditure
25-01 Child Poverty / Public finance for children	ORE	3,354
	ORR	195,534
25-02 Social Protection	ORE	1,077
	ORR	79,071
25-03 Adolescent empowerment	ORE	11,893
	ORR	222,481
25-04 Gender discriminatory roles and practices	ORE	1,362
	ORR	100
<b>Total Budget</b>		<b>514,871</b>

\*Total Utilized figures obtained from Performance Management System (CUBE)

\*All expense amounts are provisional and subject to change.

*Table 5: Expenses by Specific Intervention Codes*

The main interventions in 2018 funded using the thematic fund focused on research on social policy and public finance related issues, providing technical assistance and capacity building to Country Offices and capacity building and advocacy for governments in East Asia and Pacific countries to enhance national capacity and resources for services for children.

Thematic Sector 8: Social Protection, Inclusion and Governance

East Asia and Pacific Regional Office

Major Interventions Using Thematic Funds based on Specific Intervention Code in 2018

Specific Intervention Codes	Total Utilized (US\$)
25-01-06 PF4C: Improving public expenditure effectiveness / efficiency	8,268
25-01-99 Technical assistance - Child poverty	84,023
25-02-99 Technical assistance - Social protection	20,013
25-03-01 System strengthening for adolescent participation and civic engagement (including in humanitarian settings)	2,468
25-03-05 Adolescent participation data/research/evaluation evidence generation, synthesis, and use	4,922
25-03-99 Technical assistance - Adolescent empowerment	213,497
25-04-05 Gender programming - multisectoral	25,292
26-01-01 Country programme process (including UNDAF planning and CCA)	6,439
26-01-02 Programme reviews (Annual, UNDAF, MTR, etc.)	1,070
26-01-03 Humanitarian planning and review activities (HRP, RRP, UNICEF HAC)	18,311
26-02-06 Analysis of data	55,717
26-02-08 Programme monitoring	140,798
26-02-09 Field monitoring	1,056
26-05-02 Corporate, multi country, multi region and multi outcome evaluations	4,706
26-05-08 Corporate, multi country, multi region and multi outcome research	614
26-06-04 Leading advocate	6,140
26-06-08 Emergency preparedness (cross-sectoral)	12,024
26-06-12 Learning	5,939
26-07-01 Operations support to programme delivery	2,998
27-01-04 HQ and RO technical support to Goal Area 4 Safe and Clean Environment	23,143
27-01-06 HQ and RO technical support to multiple Goal Areas	8,177
27-01-07 HQ and RO technical support on gender	1,303
27-01-14 RO planning and quality assurance	19,615
28-07-02 Management and Operations support from RO	17,175
Unknown	2,066
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>655,774</b>

\*Total Utilized figures obtained from UNICEF Performance Management System (CUBE)

\*All expense amounts are provisional and subject to change.

## Future Work Plan

In 2019, the work on Social Policy and Economic Analysis (SPEA) will continue to work on the 4 key areas: 1) PF4C, 2) Social Protection, 3) Child Poverty and Research and 4) Decentralization local Governance and Urban.

On Public Financial Management for Children will focus in improving the capacity in utilizing public expenditures as a better tool to achieve rights and interest of children among all EAP Offices and assist country offices to improve adequacy, efficiency, and equity of Public Expenditure in the East Asia and Pacific Region.

On Social Protection we will support COs engaged in the design and the implementation of child sensitive social protection program, particularly child grants. We will continue to collaborate with the emergency section to build resilience into this programmatic approach and work closely with other UN agencies advising governments on resilience-oriented social protection, with clear coordination, synergies and complementarities with the use of cash on emergencies.

On DeLog, Social Policy will lead the regional efforts on Urbanization and engagement with municipalities, strengthening the operation and programmatic capacity of Co in using the Child Friendly Cities initiative as one of the tools for governance engagement at local level. This will be part of the follow-up of the Surabaya meeting on “Growing Up Urban” which created a first platform to promote the engagement of municipalities at regional level and the promotion of child friendly cities in the region.

On Child Poverty and research, we will continue the efforts to increase the quality, and effectiveness of research for children, improving the relationship with academia and partners, as well boosting the internal capacity of UNICEF COs to undertake direct analysis and policy recommendation, and not just outsourcing it.

Early Moment Matters and Leave No One Behind principle will continue to be an approach for clear programming results which receive priority as this issue will be among one of the three Regional Headlines.

Technical support to country offices will continue to centre on strengthening public finance for children while knowledge sharing in regional and global meetings on child poverty and equity will stay important. UNICEF will also consolidate our leadership in EMM-related social protection with ASEAN focusing on policies for the first 1,000 days.

### [Table 6: Planned budget for 2019](#)

Thematic Sector 8: Social Protection, Inclusion and Governance  
East Asia and Pacific Regional Office  
Planned Budget and Available Resources for 2019

Immediate Result	Funding Type	Planned Budget <sup>1</sup>	Funded Budget <sup>1</sup>	Shortfall <sup>2</sup>
25 Equitable Chance in Life	RR	90,000	90,000	0
	ORR	400,000	81,856	318,144
<b>Total for 2019</b>		<b>490,000</b>	<b>171,856</b>	<b>318,144</b>

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<sup>1</sup> Planned and Funded budget for ORR excludes recovery cost. RR plan is based on the total RR approved for the Country Programme duration

<sup>2</sup> Other Resources shortfall represents ORR funding required for the achievements of results in 2019

## Expression of Thanks

The thematic grant for social inclusion has enabled EAPRO to make a significant contribution to the improvement of the lives of children in East Asia and Pacific Region (EAP). UNICEF EAPRO and Country Offices in the region would like to extend our sincere and heartfelt thanks to the donor of the thematic funds. With your kind support, UNICEF EAPRO and EAP Country Offices have successfully strengthened government capacity and earmarked resources for sustainable improvements in children's lives, especially, in the area of social protection; child poverty; public finance management; local governance urbanization and programme planning and monitoring. We truly appreciate your commitment to the long-term development of children and look forward to continuing our joint efforts to drive results for children.



## Annex: Donor feedback form

### Report Feedback Form

**UNICEF is working to improve the quality of our reports and would highly appreciate your feedback. Kindly answer the questions below for the above-mentioned report. Thank you!**

Scoring :

5 indicates “highest level of satisfaction” while

1 indicates “Complete dissatisfaction”

\*Required

1. Title of Report/Project:\*

Enter your answer

2. Type of Report/Project:\*

- Consolidated Emergency Report
- Thematic Report (Non-Humanitarian)
- Other

3. UNICEF Office:\*

Enter your answer

4. Donor Partner:\*

Enter your answer

5. Date (dd/mm/yyyy)\*

Enter your answer

6. To what extent did the narrative content of the report conform to your reporting expectations?  
(For example, the overall analysis and identification of challenges and solutions)\*

- 1   2   3   4   5

7. If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

8. To what extent did the fund utilization part of the report meet your reporting expectations?\*

- 1 2 3 4 5

9. If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

Enter your answer

10. To what extent does the report meet your expectations in regard to the analysis provided, including identification of difficulties and shortcomings as well as remedies to these?\*

- 1 2 3 4 5

11. If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we could do better next time”

Enter your answer

12. To what extent does the report meet your expectations with regard to reporting on results?\*

- 1 2 3 4 5

13. If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

Enter your answer

14. Please provide us with your suggestions on how this report could be improved to meet your expectations.

Enter your answer

15. Are there any other comments that you would like to share with us?

Enter your answer

Submit

**Thank you for filling this form!**