



The Beijing Declaration on South-South Cooperation for Child Rights in the Asia Pacific Region

1. We, the delegations of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Republic of Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vanuatu and Viet Nam, assembling to build strong cooperation and effective networking at the High Level Meeting for South-South cooperation for Child Rights in the Asia Pacific Region in Beijing, China, on 4-6 November 2010:
 - acknowledge with gratitude the excellent arrangements put in place for the consultations by the Government of the People's Republic of China as hosts, and the support of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);
 - note with satisfaction the positive engagement of the 28 participating governments at the High Level Meeting in exploring potential areas of future intra and inter-regional cooperation to advance, promote and protect the rights of child, within the framework of South-South cooperation; and
 - welcome the active participation of a number of partner organizations in Beijing with great interest in strengthening cooperation for the promotion of child rights in the Asia Pacific Region, namely the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP).
2. We reaffirm our commitment to the realization of all rights of all children within our respective national jurisdictions, as expressed in our universal ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and wide ratification of its two Optional Protocols: (i) on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, and (ii) on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, and of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and other relevant human rights instruments.
3. We remain firmly committed to accelerate our ongoing efforts to achieve progress against internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, the Declaration and Plan of Action emerging from the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children in 2002, and the World Fit for Children +5 Declaration agreed at the December 2007 Special Session on Children.

Status of Children in Asia and the Pacific

4. We welcome the substantive progress that has been achieved by countries across the Asia Pacific Region in meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and

in advancing the situation of our children, in particular. We acknowledge, however, the challenges remaining for many countries over the next five years, as reflected in the 20-22 September 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals at the sixty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly. We recognize that despite the development gains achieved in recent years, large numbers of children in Asia and the Pacific still do not have access to quality education and health care. We also recognize the urgent need to address issues of hunger, malnutrition, maternal and neo-natal mortality, child protection and income and social disparities, in particular.

Prospects for Greater South-South Cooperation

5. We acknowledge that, building on the series of earlier regional high-level consultations that began in 1991, the Beijing High-Level Meeting on Cooperation for Child Rights in the Asia Pacific Region provided a valuable opportunity for countries of the region to share good practices and lessons learned in support of the realization of child rights. We welcome the presentations by governments on their experiences in addressing each of the three main conference themes: (i) the development of a systems approach to child protection and child welfare in the Asia Pacific region, (ii) the achievement of the MDGs with equity – country experiences in the Asia Pacific region, and (iii) saving and enhancing children's lives through enhanced disaster risk reduction (DRR) in the Asia Pacific region. We note that these three conference themes represent issues of growing significance in the region, and areas where greater cooperation within a South-South framework would potentially deliver significant benefits for the countries adopting this declaration.
6. We endorse the outcomes of the 2009 High-Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation in Nairobi, Kenya. We reaffirm that South-South cooperation should be advanced as “a partnership among equals, based on solidarity”, and be guided by the principles of respect for national sovereignty and ownership, free of any conditionality. We note that the Nairobi Outcome Document emphasizes that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation, and urges United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to take concrete steps to support South-South cooperation by facilitating this cooperation and strengthening the capabilities of regional organizations.
7. We are convinced that, despite the great diversity represented by the 28 Asia Pacific countries participating in the Beijing High-Level Meeting, the people of the region share much in common, have strong mutual interests in socio-economic and human development, and have much to gain from closer cooperation. The Asia Pacific region is home to people from a vast array of different cultures and civilizations, ethnicities and languages and includes countries, and regions within countries, with wide differences in per capita income and greatly varying populations. We reaffirm that child rights are fundamental to all cultures and societies, and that protection, respect, promotion and fulfillment of child rights are vital for economic growth and human development.

Sharing Lessons Learned

8. We recognize that there are a number of examples where South-South cooperation in the Asia Pacific region contributed to important development gains. Cooperation

through regional organizations such as the Association for South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) have, for example, helped produce greater economic integration, a more stable security environment and a stronger political voice in global affairs for the countries of South-East Asia, South Asia, and the Pacific respectively. We note positively that a number of countries in the Asia Pacific region are already working together to advance children's rights, due to their mutual interest in improving the situation of children, and the potential value of exchanges with countries that have recent and relevant experience in addressing similar development challenges.

9. We acknowledge the growing number of complex cross-border issues affecting children, such as trafficking, drug abuse, the spread of infectious disease such as HIV and AIDS, and irregular migration, where effective solutions can only be achieved through broad and concerted action from multiple countries. We note with appreciation the examples of best practice and lessons learned featured in country panel presentations and supporting papers on South-South cooperation for child rights.
10. We affirm that these consultations in Beijing, in addition to providing a platform for sharing best practices and lessons learned on child rights among countries of the Asia Pacific region, also represent a starting point in considering new opportunities for South-South exchanges to advance child rights for mutual gains. Drawing on the examples highlighted during the High-Level Meeting, we commit to pursue new opportunities for South-South cooperation in the Asia Pacific region to advance child rights.

Child Protection and Child Welfare in the Asia Pacific Region

11. We note with concern that, despite the efforts of governments across the region to take concrete steps to ensure the protection of children, children in the Asia Pacific Region continue to face serious child protection challenges, including violence and abuse, child trafficking, corporal punishment, child pornography, neglect, early marriage, rigorous imprisonment, child labour and exploitation and discrimination related to HIV/AIDS.
12. We recognize that the challenges in developing a comprehensive child protection and child welfare system are significant, and note the growing body of evidence which highlights not only the impact of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect on the individual child's development and capacities, but also the longer-term costs of such impacts to the socio-economic development of society as a whole.
13. We recognize the need to pursue an approach that is focused primarily on prevention in the first instance and which ensures sustainability, cost efficiency and effectiveness. We advocate that such a systematic approach to addressing child protection concerns should be based on laws and policies that focus on safeguarding children from potential harm, and banning all forms of violence against children, would form the foundation of a national child protection system. We also recognize the value of maintaining the positive aspects of safety nets for children offered by our traditions of communities and extended families.
14. We therefore commit to building and strengthening adequately-resourced national child protection and welfare systems and mechanisms which include the prevention of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation, the establishment of timely and appropriate responses where protection concerns arise, and mitigation of the impact of such concerns on the lives of children and their families. We agree that building and strengthening a national child protection system is an area where

there is considerable scope for countries to learn from each other, not only in developing the legislative and policy framework, but also in terms of implementation and enforcement.

Achieving MDGs with Equity: Country Experiences in the Asia Pacific Region

15. We acknowledge that, while countries across the Asia Pacific region have made significant economic progress over the past two decades, serious and greater efforts are required to ensure that the poorest and most vulnerable children benefit from this progress. We note with concern that national progress on the MDGs is undermined by persisting and growing disparities. Policies and legislation to address these disparities across MDG indicators are urgently needed, and strategies such as geographic and pro-poor focus must be employed.
16. We note the findings of the September 2010 UNICEF global studies *Narrowing the Gaps to Meet the Goals* and *Progress for Children: Achieving the MDGs with Equity* that the global community could potentially save millions of lives by investing first in the most disadvantaged and at risk children and groups and communities, and that such an equity-focused approach would also help address the widening disparities that are accompanying progress towards the MDGs.
17. We note with appreciation the numerous examples cited by participating governments at the High-Level Meeting of how they have sought to address issues of inequity. We underline that these examples serve to highlight the important potential role of inter and intra-regional cooperation in channeling human and financial resources towards addressing disparities. We, the governments adopting this declaration, commit to do more to share relevant experiences and promote knowledge sharing in creating social safety nets for the poor.

Children and Disaster Risk Reduction in the Asia Pacific Region

18. We acknowledge the rapidly changing climate and the importance of disaster risk reduction (DRR) as a frontline strategy of climate change adaptation, and recognize the vulnerability of children to disasters, and that such vulnerability is being exacerbated by climate change. We also acknowledge that risk mitigation and disaster prevention need to be given as much attention as emergency preparedness and disaster response. Effective DRR can safeguard economic growth, social cohesion and environmental sustainability, while saving lives and livelihoods now and for future generations.
19. We recognize that designing and implementing community-based interventions – with specific attention given to children – and by promoting child-centred disaster risk reduction – which should include the participation of children as key potential resources – will support the outcomes sought by the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
20. We commend the numerous initiatives for progressing community-based and child-centred disaster risk reduction at the national and sub-national level. We urge the greater regional use, coordination and streamlining of such knowledge for the collective benefit of all Asia Pacific countries.

Strengthening Cooperation

21. We note that the Beijing High-Level Meeting also provided an opportunity for participating governments and partner organizations to identify new and existing

processes and mechanisms that could usefully support greater intra and inter-regional cooperation among countries of the Asia Pacific to advance child rights. We welcome, in particular, presentations during the plenary session on regional perspectives and partnerships by senior representatives from the SPC, ADB and UN ESCAP on existing mechanisms for cooperation in the region, and those which could be adapted or mirrored to provide a platform for greater cooperation on child rights.

22. We welcome the greater development of triangular exchanges involving countries of both the South and North to advance child rights, and call on UNICEF, other United Nations funds, programmes and agencies and other partner organizations to remain ready to assist this process.

Recommendations

23. Building on the discussions during the High-Level Meeting on Cooperation for Child Rights in the Asia Pacific Region, we undertake to pursue the following goals and strategies on how we can work together more closely to more fully realize the rights of all children in this region:

a) South-South Cooperation for Child Rights

- i. Explore avenues to share, and otherwise make accessible to other countries in the Asia Pacific region, details of individual country experiences - both good practices and lessons learned - to advance children's rights;
- ii. Support the establishment of a central database for sharing knowledge on regional efforts to advance child rights, that will make country experiences more accessible;
- iii. Support the development of a regional strategy for South-South cooperation programmes for child rights.

b) Child Protection and Child Welfare

- i. Explore the possibility of establishing a regional forum on inter-country exchange on inter-sectoral delivery of child protection services across technical disciplines, such as among social welfare, law enforcement, justice, health and education;
- ii. Develop a regional dialogue on approaches to child welfare and child protection services which focuses on prevention and encourages the mobilisation of local resources and cultural assets;
- iii. Enhance inter-country exchange and the sharing of good practices in the development of a social work force and their critical role in multi-sectoral approaches to preventing and responding to child protection concerns within a systems-based approach;

c) Achieving the MDGs with Equity

- i. Engage in collaboration on how to improve the collection and use of data and evidence that will increase understanding of disparities and their underlying causes;
- ii. Formally assess, present and promote successful country experiences, and examine successful experiences elsewhere in reducing disparities to assess the feasibility of adapting and replicating them;
- iii. Encourage regional-level research studies to examine and review in detail relevant data and literature in support of initiatives designed to reduce disparities;
- iv. Explore the possibility of establishing a regional repository of knowledge, expertise and data on equity issues.

d) Children and Disaster Risk Reduction

- i. Pursue concerted strategies, at national and regional levels, to encourage closer coordination among the range of governance, development and risk management institutions in Asia and the Pacific, with the aim of promoting more regular, systematic and results-oriented exchanges of knowledge, skills, resources, technology and information on disaster risk reduction, including child-centred DRR.
- ii. Mainstream community-based and child-centred DRR into regional and sub-regional development approaches, including through greater South-South exchanges on child-sensitive risk assessments, so that risk-informed programme planning is factored into project design, implementation and evaluation as much as possible.
- iii. Increase exchanges among countries and sub-regions in Asia and the Pacific to ensure that practical measures for child-friendly disaster risk reduction are integrated into community-based DRR efforts - recognizing that risks first and foremost are local phenomena in which communities have a central role in seeking to reduce vulnerabilities and enhance capacity.

Follow-up and Future Consultations

24. We welcome a number of potential mechanisms raised in plenary discussions in Beijing that could provide an effective vehicle to follow-up on our commitments to strengthen cooperation on child rights. We invite UNICEF to collaborate with regional organizations to assist governments in continued monitoring of their progress in meeting the agreed recommendations in this declaration.
25. We reaffirm that the High-Level Meeting in Beijing represented a beginning in more intensive efforts to strengthen and deepen South-South cooperation among countries of the Asia Pacific region to advance children's rights. To that end, we agree to meet again at Ministerial level in India in 2013 to assess progress and advance these issues further.

Adoption

26. We unanimously adopt this, the Beijing Declaration on South-South Cooperation for Child Rights in the Asia Pacific Region. We thank the Government of the People's Republic of China, and the people of Beijing, for their warm hospitality as hosts of the meeting, and welcome UNICEF's support for the consultations.