

# EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGIONAL OFFICE

## CONSOLIDATED EMERGENCY REPORT 2018



(©UNICEF PNG/2018/Thomas Nybo)

*A young boy standing in front of his home in Daga Village, Papua New Guinea, devastated by the February 2018 earthquake.*

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
AAR	After Action Review
AHA	ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance
AMCDRR	Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asia Nations
CCCs	Core Commitments for Children
CDC	Centre for Disease Control
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
COs	Country Offices
CPD	Country Programme Document
CPiE	Child Protection in Emergencies
CYMG	Children and Youth Major Group
DfID	Department for International Development/UK
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAP	East Asian and the Pacific
EAPRO	East Asia and Pacific Regional Office
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EiE	Education in Emergencies
EPR	Emergency Preparedness and Response
HAC	Humanitarian Action for Children
HiE	Health in Emergencies
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IMAM	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition
NDMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
NiE	Nutrition in Emergencies
PDNA	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
PDR	People's Democratic Republic
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PSS	Psychosocial Support Services
RRRM	Regional Rapid Response Mechanism
TTX	Table Top Simulation Exercise
UN	United Nations
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USCDC	United States Center for Disease Control
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
VDMA	Vietnam Disaster Management Authority
WASH	Water-Sanitation and Hygiene

## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Despite strong economic growth in many countries in East Asia and the Pacific, children throughout the region, particularly the most vulnerable, have been significantly affected by humanitarian crises in 2018. East Asia and the Pacific remains the most disaster-prone region in the world, accounting for 70 per cent of the total number of people affected by disasters globally.<sup>1</sup> An estimated 4.7 million children are suffering from acute malnutrition across the region.<sup>2</sup> In 2018, a rising number of extreme weather events, such as typhoons, cyclones and floods, struck countries across the region, including the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Tonga and Viet Nam. Increased seismic activity led to a series of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions that affected millions of people in Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu.

The protracted humanitarian situation in Myanmar continued to pose significant challenges for children. Internal armed conflict coupled with religious and ethnic discrimination, exploitation, chronic poverty, statelessness, trafficking and humanitarian access restrictions in Myanmar's Rakhine, Shan and Kachin States affected hundreds of thousands of people, severely impacting the survival and wellbeing of vulnerable populations, especially children. Heightened geopolitical tensions in DPRK, international sanctions and lack of funding continue to hamper much needed life-saving humanitarian assistance in the country.

In 2018, the East Asia and the Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO) continued to work closely with UNICEF Country Offices (COs) and national authorities to deliver assistance to affected children and their families in line with the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action (CCCs). The Regional Office supported country office humanitarian responses in eight countries, including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Pacific Islands, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines, enabling UNICEF to reach an estimated 2.2 million children with life-saving assistance in nutrition, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), child protection and education.<sup>3</sup>

In addition, capacities of UNICEF Country Offices in the region in terms of humanitarian action were significantly strengthened through the provision of technical support and training in emergency preparedness, DRR and risk-informed programming. In 2018, all 14 Country Offices in the region went through an emergency preparedness planning exercise applying and following UNICEF's new Emergency Preparedness Guidance, considerably enhancing their emergency preparedness levels. At regional level, the expansion of UNICEF's Regional Emergency Response Roster to support emergency responses strengthened immediate surge capacity in the region. Technical support was also provided to Country Offices on risk-informed programming and on better linking humanitarian with development programming.

In terms of knowledge management and partnerships, EAPRO fostered information exchange among Country Office Emergency Focal Points through regular webinars and commissioned an important research study, entitled 'Enhancing UNICEF's Programme Effectiveness in Fragile Contexts in the Pacific'. In collaboration with OCHA and UNFPA, EAPRO continued to provide training support for the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Centre (AHA).

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<sup>1</sup> Australian Red Cross, '2 Billion People Affected by Natural Disasters in Past 10 Years', Australian Red Cross, 2018, [www.redcross.org.au/news-and-media/news/world-disasters-report-2018](http://www.redcross.org.au/news-and-media/news/world-disasters-report-2018), accessed 20 November 2018.

<sup>2</sup> UNICEF, the World Health Organization and the World Bank Group, 'Levels and Trends in Child Malnutrition: Key Findings of the 2018 edition', UNICEF, WHO, World Bank Group, 2018.

<sup>3</sup> Consolidated figure from UNICEF situation reports, 2018.

In 2018, the EAPRO requested US\$ 6,312,000 as part of the 2018 East Asia and Pacific Humanitarian Appeal for Children (HAC)<sup>4</sup> for emergency preparedness and response action and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in emergency prone countries in the region (besides PNG) that did not have a separate HAC page. Financial contribution from donors in 2018 and carry-forward from 2017 amounted to US\$ 3,431,222.

## II. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT: EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

1. In 2018, an estimated 25 million people, including more than 7.5 million children, were affected by emergencies in the East Asia and the Pacific, making it the most disaster-prone region in the world.<sup>5</sup> Responses to sudden-onset disasters that UNICEF supported in 2018 included Tropical Cyclone Gita in Tonga, a series of earthquakes in the Highlands of Papua New Guinea, flood events in Lao PDR, Myanmar and Mongolia, Typhoon Mangkhut and Yutu in the Philippines, the earthquakes in Lombok and Sulawesi in Indonesia, and a polio outbreak in Papua New Guinea.
2. On 26 February 2018, Papua New Guinea was struck by a 7.5 magnitude earthquake, which was followed by hundreds more quakes and tremors. These caused devastating destruction across the four provinces of Hela, Southern Highlands, Western Province and Enga. More than 100 people were killed and many more injured. Some 270,000 people, including 125,000 children, needed humanitarian assistance.<sup>6</sup> The emergency situation evolved into a complex emergency, with aftershocks continuing through July 2018 causing more damages, anxiety and stress. In addition to that, outbreaks of violence and armed conflict in both Hela and Southern Highlands led to the declaration of a second, overlapping State of Emergency. A third State of Emergency for Public Health was declared in early July 2018 due to confirmed cases of polio for the first time in 18 years in the country.
3. In Indonesia, on 28 September a 7.4-magnitude earthquake off the coast of Sulawesi, Indonesia, triggered liquefaction, landslides and a tsunami, affected 1.5 million people and took more than 2,000 lives.<sup>7</sup> More than 2,700 schools were affected, impacting the education of 270,000 children.<sup>8</sup> The earthquake happened just weeks after another tremor had displaced 340,000 people on the island of Lombok in August.<sup>9</sup>
4. In the Philippines, Typhoons Mangkhut, a Category 5 storm and the strongest since Typhoon Haiyan in 2013, destroyed 319,000 homes and affected over three million people in September, out of which 550,000, including 170,000 children, were in need of humanitarian assistance.<sup>10</sup> Only three weeks later, another Typhoon (Yutu) swept over the same area affecting over 259,000 people.<sup>11</sup> Cyclone Gita, a Category 4 storm hit the Pacific Island Nation of Tonga in February, affected 80% (80,000 people) of the country's population, damaging 1,900 houses and 85 schools.<sup>12</sup>
5. Heavy rainfall due by Tropical Storm Son Tin caused a dam break in Attapeu provinces in Lao PDR in July, leading to flash floods downstream that killed over 150 people and displaced

<sup>4</sup> The total request under the 2018 EAP HAC amounted to US\$ 20,012,000 which included US\$ 13,700,000 for the emergency response to the earthquakes in PNG. This part is reported on in the PNG country-specific Consolidated Emergency Report.

<sup>5</sup> Consolidated figures from UNICEF, governments and inter-agency situation reports, 2018.

<sup>6</sup> PNG Highlands Earthquake Disaster Management Team (DMT) Response Plan, March 2018.

<sup>7</sup> Indonesia Humanitarian Country Team, 'Central Sulawesi Earthquake Response Plan (Oct 2018 - Dec 2018)', 4 October 2018.

<sup>8</sup> Indonesia Ministry of Education and Culture, Safe School Secretariat, 2018.

<sup>9</sup> Ministry of Social Affairs and the International Organization for Migration Displacement Tracking Matrix, September 2018.

<sup>10</sup> OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin Philippines, Issue 9, October 2018.

<sup>11</sup> OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin Philippines, Issue 10, November 2018

<sup>12</sup> Kingdom of Tonga, Tropical Cyclone Immediate Response Plan, February 2018, p. 3



6,000.<sup>13</sup> In Myanmar, heavy monsoon rains temporarily displaced 268,000 people in 12 districts with Bago Region, Kayin and Mon States most affected. At least 57 people were killed.<sup>14</sup> In Mongolia, severe flooding effected on 7 out of 13 sub-districts of Bayan-Ulgii province resulting in loss of homes, shelters, livestock and properties affecting a total of 4,100 people.<sup>15</sup>

6. In addition to natural disasters, children continue to suffer from human-induced humanitarian emergencies in the region, particularly in Myanmar and DPRK. In Myanmar, 460,000 children required and continue to require humanitarian assistance as fighting, displacements and religious and ethnic discrimination continue. Approximately 244,500 people are internally displaced and living in camps across the country. In Rakhine, following the exodus of over 700,000 Rohingya from Myanmar in 2017, this population continued to face significant challenges, including lack of freedom of movement, discrimination and limited access to basic services, as well as tensions with other communities. In Kachin and Shan, intense fighting in 2018 led to a rise in the number of internally displaced people in those states. In Kachin, Kayin, Shan and Rakhine, humanitarian agencies including UNICEF lacked consistent and unfettered access to affected populations, which has undermined the delivery of assistance.<sup>16</sup>
7. In DPRK, an estimated 10.9 million people, including 2.59 million children, were and continue to be affected by chronic food insecurity and lack of access to life-saving basic services, such as health care and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities. While survey data has shown a significant drop in stunting, from 28 per cent in 2012 to 19 per cent in 2017, one in every five children under 5 years is stunted and 3 per cent of children under 5 years are suffering from acute malnutrition. Increasingly stringent restrictions on UNICEF and partners, including scrutiny of in-country expenditures and requests by transit countries for sanction related import waivers, continue to significantly hamper much needed life-saving humanitarian assistance in the country.<sup>17</sup>
8. East Asia and the Pacific is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. In recent years, the region has seen warming trends, rising sea levels and extreme weather events leading to more frequent and severe weather-related disasters. In addition, rapid urbanization and population growth in hazardous coastal areas are creating new disaster hotspots. The impacts of climate change could also bring huge economic losses to the region. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) estimated that climate change may reduce the region's gross domestic product (GDP) by up to 11 per cent by 2100.<sup>18</sup> UNESCAP predicts that increasing floods and drought events in the region will affect rice crops leading to increased food prices and by 2030, climate change could force more than 100 million people into extreme poverty.<sup>19</sup>

### UNICEF EAPRO Support Framework

9. Bearing in mind the repetitive monsoon and climate change related disasters as well as conflict-related humanitarian emergencies in the EAP region, EAPRO's support to the 14 COs increasingly focuses on EPR capacity building, adopting a holistic approach to bridge development and humanitarian efforts. Stronger focus on resilience building is defining UNICEF humanitarian action efforts in the region while advocacy for standard-setting, innovation and

<sup>13</sup> Office of the Resident Coordinator Lao PDR, Disaster Response Plan, 06 August 2018.

<sup>14</sup> <https://ocharoap.exposure.co/2018-year-in-review>

<sup>15</sup> Mongolia State Emergency Commission

<sup>16</sup> UNICEF Myanmar Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Appeal, 2019.

<sup>17</sup> UNICEF DPRK Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Appeal, 2019.

<sup>18</sup> <http://climatechange.searca.org/index.php/climate-change-latest-news/southeast-asia/2590-adb-sees-greater-economic-losses-from-climate-change>

<sup>19</sup> United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, [The Economics of Climate Change in the Asia Pacific Region](#), November 2016

new partnership in emergency response continue to be a priority. EAPRO continued to rely on and strengthen the Office Emergency Focal Point system in the region to integrate humanitarian action into regular programme implementation.

10. The general framework for the work of the EAPRO Emergency Unit comprises the following:

- **Supporting COs in emergency response**, both UNICEF programmes and the cluster-lead responsibility, through technical support to emergency coordination, rapid assessment, inter-agency and/or UNICEF appeal documents, emergency response planning, monitoring and evaluation.
- **Strengthening emergency preparedness, DRR, and resilience building**, as part of overall strategy setting through workshops, EPR trainings and simulation exercises, as well as quality assurance of preparedness action plans and support to building resilience of countries.
- **Supporting sector technical capacity in UNICEF programmes and the cluster responsibility**, through missions, development and adaptation of coordination tools, and training and ongoing advocacy support.
- **Enhancing knowledge management and partnership in humanitarian action**, with tools and methodologies developed with partners, participation to UNICEF-specific technical assessments and evaluations, inter-agency after action review, and strengthened humanitarian partnerships.

### III. HUMANITARIAN RESULTS

#### Supporting CO in emergency response

11. EAPRO supported UNICEF country offices in emergency-affected countries in the region to provide life-saving support to children and families in humanitarian situations. This included direct Regional Office surge support missions for the earthquake response in Papua New Guinea, the dam break in Lao DPR and the earthquake/tsunami emergency in Indonesia. The deployments, mainly in the field of emergency coordination and sectoral emergency response programming, greatly contributed to the timely assessment of needs and the development of high-quality emergency response strategies and plans. Through the Regional Emergency Response Roster, a total of 18 surge support deployments from Country Offices across the region in response to these emergencies were also facilitated by the Regional Office. The deployments along with technical and resource mobilization support contributed to the delivery of essential services in Health, WASH, Nutrition, Child Protection and Education, enabling UNICEF to reach an estimated 2.2 million children with life-saving assistance.
12. Significant humanitarian funding was mobilized in the Regional Office Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal (US\$ 7.2 million)<sup>20</sup> in 2018. Critical financial support was provided by the Regional Office to emergency-affected Country Offices in Papua New Guinea, DPRK, the Pacific, Myanmar, Mongolia and the Philippines through the allocation of Regional Humanitarian Thematic Funding, enabling CO to kick-start or sustain life-saving emergency interventions.

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<sup>20</sup> This includes funding received both for the Regional Office (US\$ 3.4m) and the PNG earthquake response (US\$ 3.8m) which was part of the EAPRO Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal (HAC) in 2018. Results for the PNG earthquake response are reported on in the PNG Country Office HAC.

13. The regional office also provided technical and quality assurance support for the development emergency response plans in PNG, Lao PDR and Indonesia; Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Appeals for Myanmar, DPRK and Indonesia; and CERF requests in DPRK, PNG, Myanmar and Indonesia.

### **Preparedness, DRR and resilience**

14. In 2018, emergency preparedness in all 14 country offices in the region was strengthened through in-country preparedness and disaster risk reduction trainings and the provision of technical support on the roll out and implementation of UNICEF's new global guidance on emergency preparedness.
15. In 2018, significant investment was made in system strengthening and capacity building of UNICEF offices and its partners in emergency preparedness and response in 14 countries through regional and in-country trainings. The Regional Humanitarian Action Workshop in March provided key updates on humanitarian developments and built the capacity of 15 UNICEF staff from 13 country offices on Risk Informed Programming, Accountability to Affected Population (AAP), humanitarian innovation and shock-responsive social protection. The Regional Emergency Roster training in November enhanced the emergency response capabilities of 22 staff from 12 countries who were added to the pool of immediate surge capacity in the region.
16. Following the commitments in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, considerable progress has been made to strengthen and mainstream disaster risk reduction in sectoral programming areas, building stronger linkages between humanitarian and development programming across the region. This included the implementation of safe school initiatives and integrating risk reduction strategies into development plans. A risk informed programming exercise was conducted in Timor-Leste that enhanced the capacity of UNICEF staff in DRR, Climate Change and Preparedness and identified short term preparedness actions and longer-term risk informed DRR plans within the different sectors. Technical support was provided to the Vietnam Country Office to conduct a child-centered risk assessment in four geographical regions of Vietnam. 23 Vietnam Disaster Management Authority (VDMA) representatives from different provinces were trained to conduct risk assessments independently through a three-day Training of Trainers (ToT) course. This intervention has provided technical knowledge and skills for the VDMA to be able to conduct risk assessments for high risk communities across 63 provinces in Viet Nam.
17. Building and/or expanding inclusive shock-responsive social protection and cash transfer systems continued to be a priority for the Regional Office in 2018. Significant progress has been achieved in this regard with the adoption of the ASEAN Guidelines on Disaster Responsive Social Protection which the UNICEF Regional Office along with other UN agencies facilitated. In addition to that, the Regional Office supported the Vietnam and Philippines Country Offices to conduct analyses of the social protection systems to determine entry points for including disaster response components.

### **Supporting sector technical capacity in UNICEF programmes**

18. Strong commitment to Cluster responsibilities continued to be a critical part of EAPRO efforts to ensure dialogue and support on humanitarian capacity in development programme at country level. Action taken in 2018 in specific programme areas where UNICEF has coordination responsibilities under the terms of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) cluster approach was extended as follows:



### Health in Emergencies (HiE)

19. The regional office EAPRO together with other partners actively supported PNG in its efforts to contain the Polio outbreak that was confirmed on 25th May 2018 in Morobe province and spread over to another 8 provinces. A massive immunisation response has been implemented across the country in all 22 provinces of the country to interrupt the circulation of the polio virus. More than 5 rounds of vaccination campaigns have been implemented since July 2018 with over 3 million children aged 0-15 years vaccinated with oral polio vaccines with overall vaccination coverage of over 90%. This is quite an achievement in PNG given the well-known challenges of the health system in the country. In order to ensure high levels of population immunity, two more rounds of vaccination campaigns are planned for phase 2 of the response between January - June 2019. UNICEF EAPRO has been working with the Country Office and supported the deployment of more than 15 international external experts in the areas of immunization, C4D, vaccination management, logistics, operations, admin and finance to support the National Department of Health (NDOH) in the response efforts.
20. In 2018, EAPRO continued its partnership with US CDC and supported the Myanmar Country Office to organize a Table Top Exercise (TTX) for HiE to support capacity building to prepare for, respond to and recover from Public Health Emergency (including mid-level outbreaks). The TTX simulated a public health emergency. Participants reviewed the processes involved in responding to a series of potential events, from the deployment of an investigation team until the declaration of the end of the crisis during a severe tropical cyclone followed by a cholera outbreak. The TTX was successfully conducted and was attended by some fifty participants from UNICEF Myanmar, UNICEF EAPRO, WHO Myanmar, Red Cross, and national and regional members of relevant divisions (e.g. public health, immunization, epidemiology) of the Myanmar Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS) and Ministry of Defense (MoD).

### Education in Emergencies (EiE)

21. In 2018, EAPRO provided emergency response support for Education to Lao PDR, PNG and Indonesia country offices, including surge support of the Regional Education Specialist to Indonesia and support to the development of the Education Cannot Wait (ECW) programme and funding proposal for Indonesia and PNG. As a result of identified needs to strengthen response capacities of UNICEF staff, the RO team began developing the regional ECD/EiE Learning Programme that will be rolled out in 2019.
22. UNICEF EAPRO promoted collaboration and contribution to the Asia Pacific Coalition for School Safety (APCSS), to support countries to achieve Sendai DRR goals for education and participated in the planning sessions/contributions on safe schools for the 8th AMCDRR ministerial conference in Ulan Bataar in July.
23. In November 2018, UNICEF EAPRO launched a regional evaluation of DRR programming in the education sector, to be finalized in mid-2019. The purpose of the evaluation is to take stock of successes and challenges in DRR programming in education and to develop a Theory of Change for going forward.

### Child Protection in Emergencies (CPIE)

24. UNICEF EAPRO provided remote support to the Country Offices for the emergency response in Palu and Lombok (Indonesia) and provided remote technical support for the roll-out of the PSEA framework. The Regional Adviser for Child Protection also undertook a field mission to Lombok to review the emergency response, with a focus on strengthening the protection response for children with disabilities affected by the disaster.
25. UNICEF EAPRO was invited by Save the Children to facilitate a session on Coordination and the Protection Cluster as part of its Child Protection in Emergencies Professional Development

Programme (CPiE PDP), which took place in Bangkok, Thailand from 22 October to 4 November 2018. 24 individuals representing Governments and NGOs, from 16 disaster-prone countries, including nine from the EAP region, participated.

#### Nutrition in Emergencies (NiE)

26. Technical assistance was provided to five countries to enhance their national capacities for nutrition emergency preparedness and response. Myanmar, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Papua New Guinea were supported to review the existing capacities for nutrition emergency response. Based on the review findings, a training package tailored to the identified gaps in each country was developed and countries supported to implement it. Following the training countries were supported to develop emergency preparedness and response plans for nutrition building on existing routine services capacity. In addition, a table top emergency response simulation exercise was conducted for Myanmar in collaboration with UNICEF health section and the centre for disease control (CDC).
27. UNICEF also facilitated an ASEAN regional training for nutrition and emergencies that benefited government officials from seven ASEAN member states- Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao people's democratic republic, Malaysia, Philippines and Vietnam.
28. Technical as also provided for the earthquake response in Papua New Guinea and earthquake/tsunami emergency in preparing the emergency appeal and setting up emergency response intervention. EAPRO also conducted a field visit support mission in the emergency affected provinces of PNG.

#### WASH in Emergencies (WiE)

29. In response to the Lombok earthquake, with RO support Indonesia was able to quickly mobilize surge support from Global WASH Cluster for supporting the government in coordinating the WASH Cluster/sector response to the earthquake and deliver life-saving supplies as requested by the government.
30. In response to the floods in Attapeu province in Lao PDR, The Regional Office provided technical support and training on Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) in WASH in line with the PDNA guidelines and supported the development of the Lao PDR Post Disaster Needs and Recovery Strategy for WASH. In Mongolia, the RO provided financial and technical support in containing infections in kindergartens and ECD centers following flooding in Ulgii sum area, Bayan-Ulgii Province through targeted WASH interventions. In PNG, support was provided in terms of mobilizing surge capacity and funding in EASH for responding to the large-scale earthquake.
31. The RO also commissioned a study to "Assess Country Capacity in Emergency Preparedness, Response and resilience in WASH" to understand critical capacity gaps in fulfilling UNICEF's core accountabilities for children in emergencies. With the support from the Global WASH Cluster, The RO carried out an assessment of regional WASH in Emergency capacities in terms of regional WASH emergency coordination in high risk countries. The critical gaps and recommendations suggested by these studies will guide the RO's WASH in Emergency work in 2019 and beyond.
32. In addition, the RO also conducted a regional WiE training in Bangkok, attended by around 25 participants across East and South Asia and Pacific Region. The training was evaluated very highly by participants in terms of gaining hands on experience in "Working the system" for an effective response and aligning UNICEF's preparedness and response actions with IASC and Global Wash Cluster tools and instruments. The RO also developed an online knowledge

platform as a “one stop solution” for accessing and using WASH in Emergency related tools and instruments for an effective response.

### Gender

33. EAPRO Gender Section supported Indonesia CO during the Sulawesi Tsunami response with technical assistance and targeted gender and GBViE advisory services, in particular to the Gender Focal Point (GFP), Emergency and Child Protection sections. This included the review of the Emergency Plan from a Gender/GBV perspective; the provision of gender resources and tools to the teams, such as the GBViE resource package; advocacy for meeting the minimum requirements of a gender-responsive humanitarian assistance approach (eg. sex-disaggregated data of affected people; gender balance for remunerators; inclusion of women and girls in response planning; GBViE integration in all sectoral programming; etc). EAPRO also connected the Indonesia gender/emergency team to the regional IASC GiHA e-group members deploying to Palu, for gender experts and personnel to connect across agencies and synergize gender-responsive programming.
34. EAPRO Gender Section, together with partner agencies, has organized a regional conference in April 2018 on Child Marriage and Teenage Pregnancy in Southeast Asia, and included a specific session on ‘Child Marriage in Emergency Settings’ for the 160 government, civil society, UN agency participants to attend. The session included the discussion of findings from recently completed research on sexual and gender-based violence in disasters; an overview of drivers of child marriage in emergency contexts; a holistic approach to adolescent well-being in emergencies; and the case study of addressing teenage pregnancy during the emergency response in the Philippines.
35. EAPRO Gender continued its targeted support to WASHiE and has again facilitated a Gender in WASHiE session, with a particular focus on MHMiE, at the annual regional training on WASH in Emergencies in November 2018. The section also ran a dedicated Gender in Emergency & DRR session during the Pacific Island CO Gender Training (September 2018), socializing the MHMiE toolkit and the GBViE Guidelines.

### Disability-inclusive humanitarian action

36. In 2018, the Regional Office supported the UNICEF CO in DPRK to improve access to specific needs health and rehabilitation care services for children either born with impairment or at increased risk of developing early childhood disabilities through the establishment of childhood disability screening labs and reinforcing the technical capacities of health services providers in emergency-prone provinces.

## **Knowledge Management**

37. The regional knowledge management function has also been significantly strengthened in 2018 through regular webinars with country offices, including knowledge management sessions during network meetings of emergency focal points that addressed emerging developments in the organisation and critical areas for humanitarian action, and the commissioning of an important research study, entitled ‘Enhancing UNICEF’s Programme Effectiveness in Fragile Contexts in the Pacific’. The study analysed the broader implications of the threats linked to political, environmental, social, economic and security on children, their families and communities, and draw recommendations for strategic approaches and opportunities for UNICEF to enhance resilience.

## **Regional Partnerships**

38. EAPRO continued to foster regional partnerships with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and the Children in a Changing Climate coalition

to improve joint and integrated humanitarian action for children. The Regional Office continued to participate in regional forums and contributed experiences and lessons learned to global forums highlighting impacts of disasters on children and women.

39. UNICEF partnered with Plan International, Save the Children and World Vision to support national consultations with children and developed a joint Stakeholders' Statement at a run up for Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) in July 2018. Joint advocacy by UNICEF and the Children and Youth Major Group (CYMG) to the 24 governments in Asia Pacific that passed the Ulaanbaatar Declaration ensured their commitment to work for and with children and youth.
40. In partnership with WFP, FAO, ILO UNICEF supported the development of the ASEAN guidelines on disaster responsive social protection. As part of a joint UN project, 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 programmes shock responsive. The country studies also analysed options to strengthen Early Warning Systems (EWS) and assess the feasibility of triggering the scale up of social protection programs using EWS and climate information.
41. EAPRO continued to contribute to build partners' capacity on EPR/DRR and its impacts on children and women through a second joint training with UNOCHA and UNFPA to the ASEAN Humanitarian Action (AHA) Center and its ACE programme in September 2018.

#### **IV. RESULTS ACHIEVED FROM HUMANITARIAN THEMATIC FUNDING**

42. In 2018, EAPRO had 1.6m US\$ available in Humanitarian Thematic Funding at the regional level. The funding proved crucial in supporting emergency preparedness and response efforts both at country office and regional level and contributed considerably to the achievement of humanitarian results.
43. Around 80% of Humanitarian Thematic Funding was used to support immediate life-saving emergency responses in countries affected by a sudden-onset disaster or protracted and under-funded emergencies. Contributions were made to respond to several tropical cyclones in the Pacific, the earthquakes in Papua New Guinea, Typhoon Manghikut in the Philippines, floods in Mongolia and the protracted emergencies in DPRK and Myanmar, as detailed below:

##### Pacific

44. Humanitarian thematic funding has enabled UNICEF Pacific to respond to all types of emergencies in its area of responsibility, including "small-scale" disasters. Humanitarian thematic funds supported the deployment of a child protection specialist and recreation kits that helped initiate psychosocial activities to the families who lost loved ones on the ferry that sunk in Kiribati in January 2018. Individual psychosocial support (PSS) was provided to 33 families, including 58 children (32 females), while community gatherings held in 12 villages were attended by 436 adults, including 167 women. PSS activities were also conducted for 89 students (50 females) in the primary school where most of the children victims were enrolled.
45. All assistance from UNICEF following Tropical Cyclone Josie and Tropical Cyclone Keni in Fiji was provided because of humanitarian thematic funding. WASH and education supplies that were released in support of the Government of Fiji's emergency response were pre-positioned emergency supplies that had been procured using humanitarian thematic funds. UNICEF released 39 tents to the Ministry of Education, Heritage and Art that provided temporary

learning spaces for 1,764 students (829 girls and 935 boys) and allowed the provision of uninterrupted educational services in schools on the most severely-affected islands of Kadavu and Ovalau, which resumed second term classes as originally scheduled. WASH supplies ensured access to safe water and hygiene materials for some 8,546 people (4,708 males and 3,838 females) in 73 affected villages, mostly on these two islands.

#### Papua New Guinea

46. The Regional Humanitarian Thematic funding supported UNICEF PNG in providing timely emergency assistance and meeting operational requirements for the earthquake response including transport, communication equipment, security, technical assistance and surge capacity. The earthquake primarily affected seven local governance areas in Hela and Southern Highlands provinces which were targeted by the Humanitarian Response plan. These areas included remote and hard-to-access populations in need of assistance with intercommunal violence also hampering relief efforts. Transportation to reach these areas was essential to the response and ensuring no one was left behind. Transportation costs included hiring of security, particularly once a subsequent State of Emergency had been declared following violence and insecurity in Mendi town in June 2018. An Emergency Coordinator was supported to provide technical expertise, direction and guidance for the implementation of the six emergency projects, as well as data collection, programme and financial monitoring and reporting. The Emergency Coordinator played a vital role in ensuring field implementation and monitoring was conducted as planned and risks were proactively identified and addressed/mitigated.
47. Additionally, a Security Advisor, based in the field, was supported to ensure compliance to security minimum requirements for UNICEF staff while delivering the emergency response, provide security assessments and real time security updates and guidance and train partners while maintaining flexibility with plans to reach people with lifesaving interventions as and when the security situation allows.
48. For Supply and Logistics, regional Humanitarian Thematic funding support the deployment of a surge Supply Specialist to provide additional assistance in planning, shipping, clearing (customs) and distribution of life saving supplies, including to rural and remote populations/areas. In total, for the emergency response UNICEF PNG Supply and Logistics has delivered over 120 Metric Tons/480 Cubic Meters of Health, Nutrition, WASH, Education and Child Protection supplies. Without the supply and logistics, transport and security and technical assistance provided through the surge capacity, UNICEF PNG would not have been able to deliver immediate lifesaving interventions covering health, nutrition, education, WASH and child protection needs.

#### Philippines

49. In response to the combined impacts of Typhoons Mangkhut (15 Sep) and Yutu (18 Nov) which affected a total of 1,068,255 families in 32 provinces, UNICEF supported training and orientation sessions for over 120 frontline workers and local health unit staff on the rapid identification of acute malnutrition and on proper infant and young child feeding (IYCF). A total of 801 pregnant and lactating women were screened for acute malnutrition; with 307 of them counselled on optimal IYCF practices. LGUs were also supported in screening more than 5,000 children under 5 years old; with 67 of them identified as having severe acute malnutrition (SAM). These children with SAM have been referred to appropriate management and care so they can receive life-saving treatment using ready-to-use therapeutic food.
50. In addition, UNICEF supported the measles immunization campaign in the most affected areas by the typhoons (CAR and Region II) where approximately 32,000 children were reached through a community-based immunization strategy.

51. A total of 17,478 people benefitted from the distribution of 3,500 water kits and repair of water sources. In ensuring water quality, 61 staff members from six municipalities were trained on water quality monitoring and testing using Portable Microbiology Lab. Where monitoring of water sources showed positive for E. coli, appropriate actions were done to reinstate communities' access to safe drinking water. To support the disinfection, UNICEF provided chlorine granules to the Municipal Health Offices. About 7,448 people received 1,650 family hygiene and dignity kits; while hygiene promotion activities in schools and communities reached 4,708 people. Community health workers, trained by UNICEF and its partners, conducted hygiene sessions on safe drinking water and safe sanitation and proper hygiene practices.
52. UNICEF, in partnership with civil society organizations (CSOs), reached 2,173 children and adolescents (1,134 girls, 1,039 boys) with psychosocial support activities in 13 Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) sites across five municipalities in Cagayan and Apayao provinces. These activities were managed by 80 trained CFS facilitators (73 women, 7 men), who initiated the psychosocial support sessions over the holidays. Distribution of emergency supplies, including CFS kits, were used as a venue to promote child rights and child protection messages, as well as disaster risk reduction strategies. 33 community members (32 women) in these barangays were also trained on psychosocial support for adults and reached 606 community members (537 women, 69 men) with these care sessions.
53. UNICEF worked with the Department of Education's (DepEd) Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Service (DRRMS) in identifying priority schools for Typhoon Mangkhut emergency response based on the degree of infrastructure damage and the urgent needs of teachers and learners. Psychological first aid to reduce the initial distress and foster short and long term adaptive functioning and coping was an identified need, thus, DepEd teaching and DRRMS personnel were capacitated to provide this to their respective schools, easing learners and educators alike towards a sense of normalcy. Schools where regular classes have resumed have been provided with 2,100 learner kits, 15 teacher kits and 15 temporary learning spaces benefitting 890 girls and 900 boys (total of 1,790 learners). Similarly, DSWD in these two regions have received a total of 34 UNICEF early childhood care and development (ECCD) kits and sets of local storybooks. These were distributed to affected child development centres in selected barangays. The ECCD kits benefitted around 1,020 preschool children.

#### Mongolia

54. UNICEF Mongolia Country office provided immediate responses in WASH and ECD to the flood-affected areas, targeting 960 vulnerable people and 1,900 children, based on the needs assessment and gaps in the response of other international and local partners.
55. Within the response period warm clothes, educational and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) support to the children from affected families were provided. UNICEF Mongolia reached a total of 625 most vulnerable affected children out of which 200 children received warm clothes and 425 children in temporary shelters received educational and WASH support.
56. Also, UNICEF supported educational and learning activities for children in the temporary shelters and has provided 8 Ger kindergartens with necessary WASH facilities, furniture, toys and learning materials for 2-5-year olds. This has enabled 240 affected children receive educational and development support.
57. In order to support sanitary situation of the shelters and access to clean water for 960 most vulnerable affected people in 8 temporary shelters, UNICEF provided hand washing stations, bio toilets and drinking water dispensers. In addition, UNICEF Mongolia supported the local government to clean up and disinfect the flooded areas near public places such as



kindergartens, schools and temporary shelters where children are mostly exposed to prevent from possible outbreak of infectious and non-infectious diseases.

#### DPRK

58. In the health sector, the thematic contribution was mainly utilized for the procurement of lifesaving supplies for pneumonia, diarrhoea and emergency obstetric and new-born care including Oral Rehydration Salt, Essential Medical Kits and Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care Kits, isoniazid preventive therapy for tuberculosis (TB) and X-Ray machines.
59. These supplies supported the response to the outbreak of Influenza Type A (H1N1) in January 2018 and contributed to the management of 246,351 cases reported. They also supported the response to the flash floods which hit North and South Hwanghae Provinces a week after Typhoon Soulik contributing to improved healthcare services for more than 10,000 displaced people and supporting the re-establishment of seven health facilities washed away by the flash UNICEF in consultation with the Ministry of Public Health identified Jongju city for modelling of new Integrated Management of Newborn and Childhood Illnesses and Child TB community-based services. For that purpose, UNICEF procured a digital X-Ray machine for screening/monitoring and diagnosis of TB suspects at the county level. In addition, UNICEF procured sufficient quantities of essential medical consumables (Household Doctor's bag refill) for nine "Convergent counties" and to cover the needs of children countrywide for one year.
60. For WASH, the regional thematic funding allocation contributed to the following key results:
  - About 42,00 people in Kosong and Orang county received new safely managed drinking water services
  - 48,900 people from Yontan and Unsan counties profited from the repair and rehabilitation of existing water supply system for enhanced availability of safe drinking water.
  - As emergency preparedness, the funding supported prepositioning of water purification tablets for 10,000 families. About 8,400 people from 3,400 families directly affected by the flash flood that hit North Hwanghae and South Hwanghae received support with immediate WASH relief items.

#### Myanmar

61. Emergency thematic fund was used to support to expand child protection intervention in Northern Shan and Kachin States. UNICEF in partnership with DanChurchAid (DCA), Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS), Kachin Baptist Convention (KBC) implemented child protection interventions covering 42 IDP camps and 22 villages across Kachin and Northern Shan. Over 7,500 children and adolescents benefited from psychosocial support. Camp-based volunteers and animators supported to establish and run Child Friendly Spaces (CFS). Through these CFS, children and adolescents learned how to overcome risky behaviors, reduce stress, learn team work and good personal hygiene practices and prevent negative coping mechanism. In Kachin, 1316 adolescents also received life skills education related to safe migration, child marriage and other protection concerns. In addition, 4,000 people including 2500 children received Mine Risk Education in northern Shan.
62. In Kachin and Shan, UNICEF organized capacity building activities for implementing partners on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), case management, child protection in emergencies (CPiE) and referral pathways. In August 2018, 17 case workers were trained on how to prevent family separation, handle unaccompanied and separated children cases and trace their families after the emergency. A draft SOPs has been developed with implementing partners at Child Protection Sub Sector level to provide clear guidance on how to conduct the family tracing and reunification process for unaccompanied and separated children. In December 2018, 32 child protection staff from three implementing partners were trained on

MHPSS, case management and CPiE. UNICEF also organized a training on case management coaching and supervision for Plan International and Danish Refugee Council.

63. In addition, 40 camp-based volunteers received refresher training on child protection, case management, Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on grave violation against children and child friendly space (CFS) roles and responsibilities. The trained 40 camp-based volunteers conduct monthly awareness session on child protection, child right, child law and case management in 25 IDP camps.
64. A four-day table-top simulation exercise (TTX) was conducted in coordination with UNICEF EAPRO, the United States Centre for Disease Control (CDC) and WHO simulating a health emergency, from the deployment of an investigation team until the declaration of the end of the crisis during a severe tropical cyclone followed by a cholera outbreak. Some fifty participants, including members of UNICEF Myanmar, UNICEF EAPRO, WHO Myanmar, Red Cross, and national and regional members of relevant divisions (e.g. public health, immunization, epidemiology) of the Myanmar Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS) and Ministry of Defense (MoD), attended the exercise and enhanced their knowledge and practical operational capacities for emergency response. The exercise paved the way to further refine and complete the development of the National Multi-Hazard Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan of the Ministry of Health and Sports, in partnership with a wide range of stakeholders.

#### Regional Level

65. At regional level, the Humanitarian Thematic Funding directly supported the deployment of regional office staff on surge in response to the PNG earthquake and the dam break in Lao PDR, supporting both COs in emergency management and coordination. It also enabled the regional office to provide technical and in-country support (DPRK, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Timor-Leste, Thailand and China) to strengthen Emergency Preparedness Planning, resulting in the development of Emergency Preparedness Plans in compliance with UNICEF's new Emergency Preparedness Guidance.
66. In addition, through Humanitarian Thematic Funding, EAPRO was able to provide in-country support to Timor-Leste to conduct a risk-informed programming exercise and facilitated participation of two UNICEF staff (regional and country office) to attend the AMCDRR conference in Mongolia, where 24 governments from the region made a commitment to work for and with children and youth on DRR as a result of a joint effort and advocacy with regional and country level partners.
67. Humanitarian Thematic Funding in complementarity with other funding sources contributed to strengthening the Office Emergency Focal Point system in the region through the annual Humanitarian Action Workshop, and to the achievement of EAPRO humanitarian knowledge management results, including the research study on 'Enhancing UNICEF's Programme Effectiveness in Fragile Contexts in the Pacific'.

## Humanitarian Thematic Funding Case Study

After the earthquake in Papua New Guinea's Highland Region, Regional Humanitarian Funding enabled the immediate deployment of emergency, security and supply and logistics surge staff, allowing UNICEF to quickly establish an operational presence in the affected area and provide life-saving assistance in WASH, nutrition, child protection, education and health to 138,000 people.

On 26 February 2018, Papua New Guinea was struck by a 7.5 magnitude earthquake – the first of several major quakes of 6.0 or greater. The earthquakes caused devastating landslides and widespread destruction across the Hela, Southern Highlands, Western and Enga Provinces, affecting 544,000 people, of which 270,000 people, including 125,000 children, were in need of immediate need of life-saving assistance. The earthquake happened in an area where UNICEF and other UN agencies did not have a previous presence and was marked by high levels of insecurity due to inter-communal fighting and tribal violence.

Regional Humanitarian Thematic Funding allowed the Regional Office to immediately deploy an experienced Emergency Specialist to act as Emergency Coordinator as well as Security and Supply and Logistics surge staff to the affected area. These deployments enabled UNICEF to quickly assess the impact and needs of children, evaluate the security situation to identify entry points to operate in the affected areas, develop an initial emergency response plan, identify additional staff augmentation requirements, develop a supply and logistics plan, and draft internal and external funding proposals. The deployments also supported the Country Office to identify implementing partners in the affected areas and draw up partnership agreements with them. The Emergency Coordinator also conducted several media interviews from the field, thus raising awareness of the crisis and supporting resource mobilization efforts.

Through these contributions, the UNICEF Papua New Guinea Country Office was able to rapidly establish an operational presence in the affected area and provide life-saving support to around 138,000 people in the first few months of the response. By end of July 2018, UNICEF reached over 37,000 children with measles and rubella vaccinations and 23,000 children with micronutrient powder. 64,000 people had been given access to safe drinking water, while 5,500 children were reached with psychosocial support services through 22 newly established Child-Friendly Spaces and

## V. ASSESSMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

68. In 2018, EAPRO conducted two After-Action Reviews (AAR), following the emergencies in Papua New Guinea and Indonesia that helped to identify gaps and further strengthen emergency response and recovery efforts, at both specific local and national levels. In addition, EAPRO also supported the Lao PDR Country Office in conducted the immediate needs assessment together with the government and UN partners after the dam break as well as the subsequent Inter-Agency Post-Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) allowing for a timely and accurate analysis of needs and prioritization of emergency response and early recovery efforts.
69. Together with the RO Education Section, a regional evaluation of disaster risk reduction in education systems in the region has commenced to strengthen UNICEF's approach in risk informed education programming.
70. In EAPRO, the Emergency Unit, headed by the Regional Emergency Advisor, comprises three additional staff: Regional Emergency Specialist, Emergency Preparedness Officer and Programme Assistant.

71. All EPR related activities have been periodically monitored and reviewed by the Emergency Unit and discussed during quarterly “matrix” meetings that bring programme emergency focal points and Emergency Unit staff together for information sharing, strategy setting and action planning. The Emergency Unit continues to share the responsibility for DRR and resilience with the Programme & Planning Sections and the Shock-Responsive Social Protection/Cash in Emergency function with the Social Policy Section while humanitarian evaluation is coordinated with the Evaluation section.

## **VI. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

72. A total of financial contribution to EAPRO received and available by donor and funding type is summarized in the Tables below. There is a continued need for predictable, flexible funding for humanitarian programme delivery, technical support and capacity building to link humanitarian efforts with development programmes in the region.

### **Table 1: 2017 Funding Status against the Appeal by Sector (in USD):**

*Not applicable for the reporting period*

**Table 2 - Funding Received and Available by 31 December 2018 by Donor and Funding type (in USD)**

Donor Name/Type of funding	Programme Budget Allotment reference	Overall Amount*
<b>I. Humanitarian funds received in 2018</b>		
<b>a) Thematic Humanitarian Funds</b>		
See details in Table 3	SM/18/9910	350,000
<b>b) Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds</b>		
US Fund for UNICEF (Cargill Foundation)	SM/18/0468	16,969
UK DFID	SM/17/0463	410,000
USA (USAID) OFDA	SM/18/0223	150,000
<b>Total Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds</b>		<b>576,969</b>
<b>c) Pooled Funding</b>		
<b>(i) CERF Grants</b>		
<b>(ii) Other Pooled funds</b> - including Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), Humanitarian Response Funds, Emergency Response Funds, UN Trust Fund for Human Security, Country-based Pooled Funds etc.		
<i>Not applicable</i>		
<b>d) Other types of humanitarian funds</b>		
<i>Not applicable</i>		
<b>Total humanitarian funds received in 2018</b>		<b>926,969</b>
<b>II. Carry-over of humanitarian funds available in 2018</b>		
<b>e) Carry over Thematic Humanitarian Funds</b>		
Thematic Humanitarian Funds	SM/14/9910	1,666,161
<b>f) Carry-over of non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds</b>		
US Fund for UNICEF (Cargill Foundation)	SM/16/0385	31,296
USA (USAID) OFDA	SM/17/0239	67,604
<b>Total carry-over non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds</b>		<b>98,900</b>
<b>Total carry-over humanitarian funds</b>		<b>1,765,061</b>
<b>III. Other sources</b>		
<i>Not applicable</i>		
<b>Total other resources</b>		

**Table 3: Thematic Humanitarian Contributions Received in 2018 (in USD):**

Thematic Humanitarian Contributions Received in 2018 (in USD): Donor	Grant Number <sup>21</sup>	Programmable Amount (in USD)	Total Contribution Amount (in USD)
Allocation from global Thematic Humanitarian*	SM189910	350,000	350,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>350,000</b>	<b>350,000</b>

\*Global Thematic Humanitarian Funding contributions are pooled and then allocated to country and regional offices. For a detailed list of grants, please see the 2018 Humanitarian Action Annual Results Reports.

<sup>21</sup> International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) requires all grants to be listed in reporting. <http://iatistandard.org/>

## **VII. FUTURE WORK PLAN**

73. EAPRO will continue to work with COs and Governments to facilitate adequate and swift emergency responses to humanitarian disasters in the region in line with the CCCs, particularly in the areas of coordination, WASH, Health, Nutrition, Education and Child Protection, with a focus on programme integration and cross-sectoral programming in gender, disability, early childhood development (ECD) and adolescence. In cases of major disasters that surpass country capacities, EAPRO will complement national capacity by providing surge capacity and support.
74. EAPRO will continue to support COs to enhance EPR and DRR capacity to build the resilience of children, families, communities and governments. Particularly, EAPRO will strive to improve the connectivity between development programmes and humanitarian action in policy, planning and implementation. EAPRO will also support COs to improve the quality of their emergency preparedness planning. EPR trainings and simulation exercises in country and field offices will also be conducted to improve CO EPR capacities.
75. EAPRO will continue to strengthen technical cooperation partnerships with regional or sub-regional partners and coordination platforms. The collaboration with the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Centre (AHA) on training and capacity building for National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) officials from ASEAN countries will be continued and strengthened.

## **VIII. EXPRESSION OF THANKS**

76. In 2018, the contributions from UNICEF's donors ensured significant emergency action was undertaken to provide live-saving relief, to improve the quality of life for children in difficult conditions, and to address and uphold in the process the rights of children and women that underpin UNICEF assistance efforts. UNICEF remained committed to work closely with Governments and its implementation partners to strengthen their capacity to prepare and respond. UNICEF also inspired consultations with and participation of communities so that their voices are incorporated in the mitigation and response interventions. In 2019, UNICEF will continue to build on its experiences and its leadership role in the field of EPR action and strive to identify successful approaches and strategies in order to better serve the most vulnerable children in the region.
77. On behalf of colleagues throughout UNICEF, EAPRO would like to express its sincerest gratitude to the donors who have supported UNICEF efforts to improve the situation of vulnerable children and women affected by emergencies and conflict in the EAP region.



## **IX. ANNEXES**

The annexes below include links to selected human interest stories as well as a link to the donor feedback form. Additional annexes including a two-pager for non-Thematic Funding contributions from USAID/OFDA as well as the respective donor statement are available in separate documents.

### **Annex A: Human Interest Stories**

East Asia Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO) produced the following human-interest stories in humanitarian action via its blog series in 2016. The stories were widely disseminated to the media, donors, partners and general public:

- a. <https://www.unicef.org/eap/stories/learning-brings-hope-after-tsunami-indonesia>
- b. <https://www.unicef.org/stories/deadly-earthquake-and-tsunami-hit-indonesia>
- c. <https://www.unicef.org/eap/stories/smiling-again-after-flood-laos>
- d. <https://www.unicef.org/stories/lao-pdr-flood-emergency>
- e. <https://www.unicef.org/eap/stories/building-healthier-futures-dpr-korea>
- f. <https://www.unicef.org/eap/stories/ending-polio-outbreaks-laos>
- g. <https://medium.com/@UNICEFpng/after-the-earthquake-mother-and-son-face-uncertain-future-together-79d59ede09ec>
- h. <https://www.unicef.org/eap/stories/png-earthquake-response>

### **Annex B: Donor Feedback Form**

The donor feedback form can be accessed through the following link:

- [Donor Feedback Form](#)