



Children affected by the Enga landslide in PNG, read books in a child-friendly space set up by UNICEF to provide a safe place to gather for play, self-expression and learning.

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Humanitarian Situation Report No. 1

Reporting Period
1 January to 30 June
2024

East Asia and Pacific Region

HIGHLIGHTS

- Humanitarian challenges:** East Asia and the Pacific is the most disaster-prone region with the most disaster displacements¹ and most weather-related child displacements² globally. Conflict and disasters left 4.2 million people internally displaced at the start of the year. So far, in 2024, the region has faced heatwaves, droughts, floods, landslides, extreme storms, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and armed conflict.
- Targeted emergency responses:** The Regional Office intensified support for Myanmar, where increased fighting escalated displacement and protection concerns for women and children, with an estimated 6 million children needing humanitarian assistance. EAPRO also provided critical financial and technical support for emergency responses in Papua New Guinea, the North Pacific, Viet Nam and Mongolia, as well as for several nationally led smaller-scale emergencies.
- Results for children:** Through UNICEF support, 1.9 million children were vaccinated against measles and 8.2 million children were vaccinated against polio. 47,458 children aged 6-59 months with severe wasting were admitted for treatment. UNICEF-supported programmes reached over 180,000 people with critical WASH supplies and services and 16,611 women, girls and boys with gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions.
- Capacity building and systems strengthening:** UNICEF provided technical support to governments and partners to enhance child-focused and inclusive humanitarian action. This comprehensive approach aimed at reducing disaster risks, strengthening systems to withstand shocks and ensuring effective child-centred responses in health, nutrition, WASH (water, sanitation, hygiene), child protection, education and cash support.
- Funding overview:** Resources carried forward from 2023 includes US\$ 34 million under several multi-year grants issued to support the EAP regional and county offices in responding to COVID-19, primarily earmarked for health systems strengthening. This significant carry-forward budget increases HAC EAPRO funding status to 96%. However significant funding gap in all other sectors (approximately 50%) remain.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS



11,800,000
children missed first dose of measles vaccine³



1,500,000
children affected by severe wasting⁴

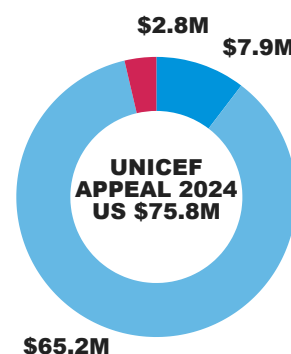


81,000,000
People lack basic water services



64,000,000
People affected by disasters in Asia-Pacific

FUNDING STATUS (IN US\$)**



- Humanitarian Resources received in 2024
- 2023 carry over Resources received in 2024
- Funding gap

** Funding available includes: funds received in the current year; carry-over from the previous year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

East Asia and the Pacific remains the most disaster-prone region, recording the highest number of disaster displacements globally in 2023⁵ and the most weather-related child displacements in absolute numbers.⁶ Conflict and disasters left 4.2 million people internally displaced at the beginning of the year, nearly four times higher than the annual average of the past decade.⁷ Notably, three of the top five countries predicted to experience the most weather-related child displacements in the future are in the region: Viet Nam, the Philippines, and China.⁸

Climate-exacerbated weather events have increased six-fold in East Asia and the Pacific region over the past 50 years.⁹ Between January and April 2024, the El Niño climate pattern caused record heatwaves across the region and drought-like conditions in parts of Viet Nam, the Pacific, the Philippines and China. In Timor Leste, 27 per cent of the population (around 360,000 people) experienced severe food insecurity driven by El Niño-induced drought conditions.¹⁰

In the Pacific, the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), extreme drought conditions led to severe water shortages. Saltwater intrusion increased water salinity and damaged crops, worsening the situation. By April, more than 35,000 people, including 17,131 children (8,394 girls and 8,737 boys), needed humanitarian assistance.¹¹

In Viet Nam, 73,900 households in the Mekong River Delta faced clean water shortages caused by severe drought and saltwater intrusion. Women and children were most impacted by health, nutrition and safety risks. An estimated 88,000 children needed humanitarian assistance.¹²

Elsewhere, El Niño brought heavy rains, leading to widespread flooding and landslides in multiple countries, including Thailand, Malaysia, Timor Leste, Indonesia, the Philippines, China, Papua New Guinea (PNG), and the Pacific Islands.

Mongolia experienced its harshest dzud¹³ in 50 years, affecting over 188,300 people, including 80,215 children (40,830 girls and 39,385 boys) and causing 20 deaths, including two children. While the severe winter conditions had subsided by mid-May 2024, the number of livestock losses reached 7.2 million, putting children and women in rural herder households at greater risk of malnutrition.¹⁴

The Philippines' first significant storm of the year, Typhoon Ewiniar/Aghon, hit in May, causing several deaths and displacing thousands from their homes. There are signs that the La Niña weather phenomenon, which brings wetter conditions and more frequent extreme storms to the region, could return in 2024.¹⁵

Many countries in the region are situated in the Pacific Ring of Fire, characterised by active volcanoes and frequent earthquakes, significantly increasing their disaster risk. Indonesia and the Philippines experienced volcanic eruptions, while earthquakes hit Indonesia, Vanuatu, and China.

A catastrophic landslide in Enga Province in the remote PNG Highlands region caused significant loss of life and widespread damage to infrastructure and property in May. An estimated 7,849 people, including 3,360 children, were affected. Damage to major roads impeded the delivery of humanitarian aid, fuel, food and supplies. All schools in the area were closed, increasing protection risks for children. The security situation remains volatile in the Highlands region due to pre-existing inter-communal tensions, which erupted in several violent clashes in February.¹⁶

In Myanmar, UNICEF activated Level-2 Emergency Procedures¹⁷ in January 2024 after intensified fighting in multiple parts of the country caused further displacement. Nearly 3.2 million people were internally displaced as of 24 June, escalating protection concerns for women and children. More than 66,100 people have been displaced to neighbouring countries since the military coup on 1 February 2021, including Thailand and other neighbouring countries. An estimated 6 million children are currently in need of humanitarian assistance.¹⁸

Landmines and explosive remnants of war caused 339 civilian casualties in Myanmar (29 per cent of them children) in the first quarter of 2024. Civilian properties and public infrastructure, including temporary learning spaces, have been destroyed. Humanitarian access continues to face significant challenges due to government restrictions, destroyed roads, tightened security for transport of supplies, and safety concerns for humanitarian workers. The onset of the monsoon and seasonal flooding in Myanmar increased population movements, infrastructure damage and the risk of seasonal diseases, exacerbating the already severe humanitarian needs caused by the ongoing conflict.¹⁹

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

REGIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

UNICEF's East Asia and Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO) supports 14 country offices and works with governments, UN agencies and other partners to deliver life-saving assistance for children during emergencies. UNICEF provides technical support to enhance child-focused and inclusive humanitarian action across the region. This includes helping partners prepare for emergencies, reduce risks and implement child-centred responses that meet the Core Commitments for Children. When disaster strikes, EAPRO enables countries to address the urgent needs of children and families in areas like health, nutrition, water, sanitation, hygiene, child protection, education and cash support.

Emergency response

EAPRO coordinated corporate-wide support to ensure UNICEF Myanmar could continue its work for children despite deteriorating access and security conditions. Following the activation of UNICEF's Level-2 Emergency Procedures in January 2024, EAPRO provided extensive technical assistance to the CO to adapt programming, enhance advocacy and engagement strategies, coordinate cross-border efforts for displaced children, and secure global thematic humanitarian funding.

Examples of technical support include providing guidance to the Myanmar Nutrition Cluster to address critical therapeutic food supply

shortages, improving water and sanitation services in border areas with Thailand, scaling up public health responses to cholera and acute watery diarrhoea outbreaks, and establishing a virtual safe space for women and girls to enhance GBV prevention and risk mitigation. Additionally, EAPRO provided remote assistance to cover critical child protection staffing gaps.

EAPRO also supported emergency response planning and reporting for the Enga landslide in Papua New Guinea and the dzud in Mongolia. Humanitarian thematic funds from the Regional Rapid Response Fund were allocated to the PNG landslide response, the dzud in Mongolia and drought responses in the North Pacific and Viet Nam. The PNG CO received training on managing GBV during the landslide response. Technical support was also provided to mobilise funding and vaccines for the polio response in Indonesia.

Emergency preparedness and capacity building

EAPRO conducted regular risk assessments and horizon scanning updates, engaging with 10 COs to review and strengthen their preparedness plans, and enhancing disability-inclusive preparedness in 14 COs' plans.

EAPRO facilitated Emergency Preparedness and Response Training and simulation exercises for 74 staff (37 male, 37 female) from Cambodia and Timor-Leste COs and the RO, ensuring RO staff are ready for emergency deployment.

The RO facilitated knowledge-sharing and provided training to build capacity for child-centred humanitarian action. A Humanitarian Learning webinar series was launched for emergency focal points, covering accountability to affected populations (AAP), disability inclusion, shock-responsive social protection and anticipatory action. UNICEF staff in Myanmar and Mongolia received additional training to advance AAP integration into their programming, and an AAP orientation session was held for partners in Cambodia.

The first cohort of the Child Protection in Emergencies individual technical mentoring scheme was launched with 18 mentees from Myanmar, Laos, the Pacific, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Cambodia, Mongolia, and China. Two inter-agency regional webinars were held to strengthen child protection in emergencies through caring for child survivors and GBV risk mitigation.

In collaboration with UNICEF South Asia, 198 staff and partners received targeted training to enhance disability inclusion in emergencies. An Education in Emergencies Fundamentals course was launched in partnership with Save the Children's Humanitarian Leadership Academy and completed by 26 UNICEF staff, implementing partners and government representatives from Lao PDR, the Philippines, Thailand and Cambodia.

Systems strengthening and regional innovation

EAPRO supported regional risk modelling, guiding the finalisation Cambodia's CCRI-DRM²⁰ subnational risk assessment mapping children's exposure to climate and disaster shocks. The CCRI-DRM initiative will inform disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation strategies and is currently being extended to Lao PDR and the Pacific.

UNICEF enhanced child-inclusive disaster risk management by engaging with private sector networks and contributing to the draft ASEAN Guidance on the role of Social Workers and Social Service Workforce in Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Resilience. As part of the Asia-Pacific Technical Working Group on Anticipatory Action (AA), the RO contributed to an AA minimum training package and an initial inter-agency Training of Trainers for country-level focal points.

Multi-country border programming exchanges were coordinated with UNICEF South Asia and Myanmar, Bangladesh and Thailand COs to strengthen collaboration, monitoring and reach of critical protection services.

EAPRO completed two regional projects²¹ to improve shock-responsive social protection and climate-informed social policies, focusing on strengthening early warning systems, implementing anticipatory actions, establishing risk financing, and advocating for sustained investment in social sectors during external shocks.

New guidance on disability-inclusive emergency ECD kits and accessible child-friendly spaces was developed under an ongoing regional pilot project in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), with the documents set for release later in 2024.

UNICEF EAPRO and UN Women are co-leading the creation of the Asia and Pacific Regional Dashboard of Women-Led Organisations in Disaster and Humanitarian Settings. The dashboard will improve coordination, identify service gaps and ensure meaningful inclusion of women-focused organisations in humanitarian efforts. Over 100 organisations have been mapped ahead of the launch on 19 August, World Humanitarian Day.

UNICEF integrated AAP activities into response agreements, humanitarian protocols and monitoring tools in several countries, including Thailand, Timor-Leste, Indonesia and Fiji, to enhance humanitarian response and accountability.

CAMBODIA

Health

With funding from the Republic of Korea for COVID-19 recovery and health system restoration, UNICEF supported seven provincial health departments²² to provide essential maternal and child health services. The support includes immunisation, antenatal and postnatal care, nutrition and health promotion through 1,100 integrated outreach sessions. This benefited 7,637 children and 1,140 pregnant women, preventing disruptions of access to routine health services, especially in vulnerable communities in hard-to-reach or disaster-prone areas.

UNICEF also provided essential medical equipment to establish newborn care units in three referral hospitals. Thirty-two doctors, midwives and nurses (24 women, eight men) were trained in intensive neonatal and paediatric care at the Angkor Hospital for Children Teaching Centre.

Child Protection

All 77 UNICEF staff, UN Volunteers and consultants (36 women, 41 men) participated in orientation and briefing sessions on PSEA, GBV, sexual harassment and child safeguarding. Through partnerships with governments and NGOs, UNICEF ensured that 55,583 children and adults (29,020 female, 26,563 male) could access information on how to report sexual exploitation and abuse. Additionally, UNICEF's Safe Online digital campaign to prevent and protect adolescents from online sexual predators reached more than 5.59 million people. Information on mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) reached 4,785 children and caregivers with messaging on self-care and how to seek professional support. UNICEF supported 3,129 women and children to access GBV prevention and response interventions provided by government social workers and NGO partners.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The Provincial Department of Rural Development distributed prepositioned UNICEF WASH supplies for water treatment, storage, and hygiene to support 632 people (113 girls, 107 boys, 212 women, 200 men) affected by drought in Kampong Thom and Battambang provinces. The Ministry of Rural Development also mobilised its own resources in two other drought-affected provinces, Kampong Chhnang and Takeo, to rehabilitate water wells and provide clean water and WASH supplies to 1,235 families.

Social Protection

In collaboration with national and international partners, UNICEF provided technical assistance to the government on the design, implementation and monitoring of shock-responsive social protection. This included developing transparent communication mechanisms to ensure affected individuals are aware of available support. UNICEF is also supporting the National Social Assistance Fund to identify the coping mechanisms of social aid beneficiaries and the potential needs of vulnerable households. The results will be used to guide the programme's expansion, including training local officials.

Social and Behaviour Change Communications & Accountability to Affected Populations

UNICEF implemented social and behaviour change communication to reduce environmental risks for children and adolescents. Key messages on air pollution and heat wave stress were integrated into radio broadcasts and community outreaches on early childhood development. These messages directly reached 27,610 caregivers (18,729 women, 8,881 men) through in-person parenting sessions in Kratie and Ratanakiri, and three radio spots broadcast on nine radio stations nationwide reached an estimated four million people. A video on air pollution distributed via UNICEF's social media channels was viewed more than 243,000 times, and a video on water pollution video was viewed more than 168,000 times.

Using partners' existing communication channels, 40,480 people (24,723 women, 15,757 men) from vulnerable populations provided feedback on health services. Subnational teams used this information to improve health service outreaches in remote and hard-to-reach areas.

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Health

UNICEF delivered health supplies²³ worth US\$1.61 million to support access to essential healthcare. In addition, UNICEF has chartered flights to deliver vaccines for more than 600,000 children and 250,000 pregnant women in support of government plans to restore routine immunisation and implement a catch-up campaign. Vaccines are due to arrive in the country in July 2024.

Nutrition

UNICEF supplies, including Vitamin A, deworming treatment and micronutrient supplements, were distributed to children, pregnant women and postpartum mothers on Child Health Day (20 May). The coverage data is not yet available. Procurement is ongoing for nutrition supplies²⁴ to cover the targeted cases of severe and moderate acute malnutrition for the remaining months of 2024.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

In collaboration with the Ministry of Urban Management, UNICEF supported 11 water and sanitation projects to improve water supply systems in health centres, kindergartens, and cooperative farms, benefitting 110,000 people. A feasibility study is ongoing for new water supply and sanitation projects in health facilities in flood-prone provinces, with technical support from government engineers.

INDONESIA

Health

UNICEF provided technical assistance to the government to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate two polio outbreak responses. UNICEF's support focused on enhancing readiness assessments, micro-planning, vaccine and logistics management, training health workers, communication and advocacy, social mobilisation and community engagement at both the national and provincial levels.

The first outbreak was confirmed in late December 2023 in Central and East Java. The subsequent outbreak response targeted 8.5 million children aged 0–7 years in three provinces (Central Java, East Java and Yogyakarta) in January and February 2024. Quick surveys of Rapid Convenient Assessment in randomly selected areas conducted to validate the immunisation rate showed a coverage range between 96 and 99 per cent in the three provinces.

A second polio outbreak was declared in Papua in April 2024. The outbreak response began on 27 May 2024, targeting all six provinces. By 30 June 2024, 404,600 children aged 0–7 years had received the first dose of nOPV2 vaccine (47 per cent of the target) and 106,308 children (12 per cent) had received the second dose. The outbreak response in Papua is ongoing.

Nutrition

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health in the prevention, early detection and treatment of child wasting (acute malnutrition) to strengthen emergency response and prevent malnutrition before it starts. To ensure children across Indonesia have access to quality nutrition services, the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition programme was extended from 128 districts to 150 and more than 1,200 caregivers and community members in 50 districts were trained to identify early signs of malnutrition in children by measuring the mid-upper arm circumference. This contributed to screening 7.5 million children, of whom 40,447 were referred for treatment of severe wasting. UNICEF also supported the revision of the national standards for local production of Ready-to-Use-Therapeutic Food (RUTF) in line with Codex Alimentarius guidelines for RUTF specifications.

As co-lead of the Nutrition Sub-Cluster, UNICEF developed a pocket guide to nutrition in emergencies for health workers. It was launched at an online event attended by more than 500 people in 34 provinces. Guidelines to accelerate provincial and district contingency plans are also in development. To support evidence generation on nutrition and climate change, UNICEF collaborated with the Ministry of National Development Planning to review more than 3,000 scientific publications on the impact of climate change on nutrition and food security in Indonesia. The results will guide the integration of nutrition interventions into the climate mitigation agenda.

Child Protection

UNICEF continued its technical support to the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection to strengthen integrated protection services for women and children. By 30 June, 324 (out of 514) districts and cities across Indonesia had initiated work to establish safe reporting and response services. The Ministry's protection information system recorded that 8,548 children (6,088 girls, 2,460 boys) and 4,927 adults (4,715 women, 212 men) made reports and were provided with integrated protection services.

In partnership with the Ministry, UNICEF is spearheading a pilot programme for protection service providers in East Java to build their capacity to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse of women and children. At least 44 service providers (28 women, 16 men) completed the training, which has now been incorporated into the service standards and code of conduct for case managers and frontline officers.

Education

UNICEF collaborated with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology and the Education in Emergencies Cluster on implementing the Safe Schools Programme in Indonesia. The CO's Mitra Muda young partner network provided input into the development, led by Plan International, of disaster response guidelines for youth volunteers in the education sector. UNICEF also supported the printing and distribution of revised Safe School modules incorporating climate change education to benefit an estimated 180,000 children in 10 provinces (Aceh, Bengkulu, West Java, East Java, Yogyakarta, South Sulawesi, NTT, NTB, Maluku, Papua). Additionally, UNICEF partnered with the Jayapura Regional Disaster Management Agency and the Education Office to establish a Safe Schools secretariat, now awaiting final endorsement by the city's Mayor.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

UNICEF significantly strengthened the capacity of 190 primary healthcare centres (across eight districts in four provinces) to prepare for and respond to climate change and disasters. The training sessions, attended by 392 government officials and health workers, covered the WASH FIT²⁵ quality improvement tool, infection prevention and control, climate, gender equality, disability inclusion and regular monitoring and evaluation. Following the training, UNICEF supported 115 health centres to conduct WASH FIT assessments which found that 77 health centres did not meet basic WASH standards. UNICEF supported all 77 health centres to develop WASH improvement plans and facilitated substantial facility upgrades, benefiting over 3.6 million people. Enhancements, including new water sources, expanded storage, improved sanitation for people with disabilities and menstruating women, and better medical waste management, will increase climate and disaster resilience.

UNICEF also collaborated with the national government to engage businesses in supporting WASH services, including in emergencies, through corporate social responsibility activities. In Banda Aceh, UNICEF is supporting the WASH working group to develop proposals for private sector support.

Social and Behaviour Change Communications & Accountability to Affected Populations

UNICEF co-chaired the Ministry of Health's Risk Communication and Community Engagement Working Group, ensuring the participation of 116 member organisations in outbreak preparedness and response.

UNICEF's support for the polio outbreak responses included 17 online training sessions on interpersonal communication for more than 10,000 people deployed to promote polio immunisation in Central Java. Two further online training sessions for health workers, teachers and religious leaders in Papua were attended by more than 200 organisations, and 30 health workers joined an in-person training in Sorong, West Papua. Social and behaviour change support for the polio campaign also included an online learning asset repository for health workers (s.id/polio) and awareness and mobilisation messaging, which reached more than 8.2 million people via UNICEF's social media channels.

LAO PDR

Health

With funding from the Australian Government, UNICEF provided technical and financial assistance to the Ministry of Health for a successful nationwide measles and rubella campaign, 20-31 May 2024. UNICEF's support was focused in six provinces, and included in-country vaccine distribution planning, training of trainers, media outreach, the national campaign launch, development of a data dashboard and rapid convenience monitoring during the campaign. The campaign successfully reached 95 per cent of the targeted children aged 9-59 months, with 603,135 out of 633,849 being vaccinated during the campaign.

UNICEF is supporting the government to implement a national electronic immunisation register in all 18 provinces. Between January and May, 47,092 children were registered in the database, achieving 27.3 per cent of the year's target of 151,000 children. UNICEF also deployed seven cold chain technicians to assist the Ministry of Health, through Gavi's COVID-19 service delivery support.

MONGOLIA

Health

Since 1 January 2024, UNICEF supplied 94 interagency emergency health kits, each containing basic medicines and medical devices to support 10,000 people for approximately three months. Local health centres using the kits delivered health services to 134,099 people (25,304 girls, 24,312 boys, 41,397 women, 43,086 men, including 7,774 persons with disabilities). Another 20 emergency health kits were pre-positioned in flood-prone areas to bolster the local health centres' response capacities in an emergency.

In partnership with the National Centre for Mental Health, UNICEF trained 158 district-level health and social workers to provide psychological first aid to children and herders affected by dzud. UNICEF also provided MHPSS services through home visits and group discussions to 4,240 affected people (1,672 girls, 1,635 boys, 456 women, 477 men, including 482 persons with disabilities). To increase access to MHPSS for remote populations, UNICEF extended the capacity of the national 24/7 hotline service by three more operators.

UNICEF closely monitored the risk of infectious disease outbreaks in flood-affected areas situations and disseminated hygiene promotion messages to an estimated 1,000 people through trained volunteers. Health professionals trained by UNICEF provided psychological first aid to 65 children (37 boys, 28 girls) affected by flooding in Zavkhan province.

Nutrition

UNICEF screened 9,698 children (4,952 girls, 4,746 boys, including 875 children with disabilities) for acute malnutrition in 72 soums across nine provinces. The screening identified 284 (134) children aged 6-59 months with acute malnutrition who were referred for treatment by the National Centre for Public Health and primary health centres. To improve their nutrition status, 5,750 children aged 6-59 months (2,939 girls, 2,811 boys, including 534 children with disabilities) received vitamin A, vitamin D3 and micronutrient powders, and 1,150 pregnant and lactating women received micronutrient powders and vitamin D3.

Child Protection

UNICEF supported child protection and violence prevention services, including awareness activities, home visits and referrals, for 6,280 children and caregivers (2,003 girls, 1,850 boys, 1,165 women, 1,262 men, including 440 persons with disabilities).

In partnership with the General Authority for Development and Protection of Family and Children, UNICEF trained 510 local responders to adopt a multi-disciplinary approach to child protection in dzud responses and ensure that minimum standards for child protection in emergencies are met. To support effective child protection case management and referral services, 72 multi-disciplinary teams were equipped with tablets, laptops and scanners. The team in Zavkhan province was mobilised in May to conduct a rapid needs assessment of 117 children affected by the floods and provide immediate services, including food, clothing, health care and psychological first aid.

Education

UNICEF ensured continuous learning for children in vulnerable herder households, providing 520 children aged 5–6 years (266 girls, 254 boys, including 32 children with disabilities) with portable digital audio devices pre-loaded with audio lessons. Learning kits were distributed to another 800 children (376 girls, 424 boys, including 92 children with disabilities) in remote areas.

UNICEF partnered with the Mongolian National Institute of Education Research and the Institute of Disaster Research on an ongoing study to assess the impact of dzud on education services and identify the preparedness and early action interventions needed to enhance response preparedness.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

UNICEF distributed 1,480 hygiene kits to households with children and pregnant and lactating women in 15 provinces affected by dzud. In Zavkhan province, 150 hygiene kits were provided to flood-affected households, and 100 disinfectants and five disinfectant sprayers were delivered to assist with post-flood disinfection.

In anticipation of severe seasonal floods, UNICEF pre-positioned 1,000 family hygiene kits and provided three high-capacity water pumps to the National Emergency Management Agency. UNICEF is constructing 19 WASH facilities in emergency assembly areas, including seven water kiosks, four mobile toilets and eight public toilets with showers. UNICEF partnered with the Mongolian Red Cross Society and National Emergency Management Agency to train 440 (243 women, 197 men) frontline staff and community responders on WASH in emergencies and dissemination of flood prevention messages.

Social and Behaviour Change Communications & Accountability to Affected Populations

To ensure accountability to affected populations, UNICEF held consultations with local authorities, responders and school children in 13 dzud-affected provinces to identify critical needs and response gaps. UNICEF also engaged with the Mongolian Children's Council, the Teen Parliament network and young volunteer groups to support locally led initiatives on well-being, safety, mental health and disaster risk reduction for school children and herder households.

UNICEF disseminated advocacy messages on the impact of dzud on children's well-being, education and health via its social media channels and engaged social media influencers and vloggers to increase awareness of psychosocial support needs for children and adolescents affected by disasters.

PACIFIC MULTI-COUNTRY OFFICE

Health

UNICEF delivered essential health and nutrition supplies²⁶ for 37,324 people (8,230 girls, 8,565 boys, 10,058 women, 10,471 men) to prevent potential health crises in the drought-affected Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI). Two interagency emergency health kits to support 10,000 people for three months and one kit to treat 100 people for acute diarrhoea and cholera were provided in the Solomon Islands as part of the ongoing response to Tropical Cyclone (TC) Lola. UNICEF supported the Kiribati Ministry of Health to treat 4,613 suspected cases of rotavirus, including 2,629 children aged 0–5 years and 1,153 children aged 5–14 years (equal girls to boys ratio) and vaccinate 178 children (90 girls and 88 boys).

Nutrition

UNICEF continued to support the response to TC Lola in Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands with vital technical guidance and essential nutrition supplies. In Vanuatu, UNICEF co-led the Nutrition Sub-Cluster with the Vanuatu Ministry of Health, ensuring a coordinated response by nutrition partners and leading the nutrient analysis of food aid in collaboration with the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster. UNICEF also issued a public advisory note to promote breastfeeding and healthy diets during the emergency. Through these collaborations, 4,544 children aged 0–5 years benefitted from improved nutritional support and care in emergency-affected areas. In the Solomon Islands, essential nutrition supplies, RUTF and micronutrient powders were delivered to health facilities to support 1,112 children and women in need.

Child Protection

UNICEF provided community-based psychosocial support services to 119 children (60 girls, 59 boys) and caregivers in Mangia village, Tonga, and Nabavatu, Fiji, as part of ongoing recovery from the 2020 tsunami and volcanic eruption. Services included structured recreational activities, early childhood development activities and case management with follow-up support. Thirty frontline workers (14 women and 16 men) were trained to support child protection in emergencies.

Education

UNICEF Educational supplies supported learning continuity in schools affected by disasters. In Fiji, tents were provided to accommodate students affected by cyclones at three schools while classroom reconstruction is completed. Learning supplies were distributed to drought-affected Majuro, RMI, and school-in-a-box kits to flood-affected Ratu Navula College in Fiji.

UNICEF is supporting the rehabilitation of schools in Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands damaged by TC Lola. In Vanuatu, where high contractor costs have limited progress, UNICEF is helping the Ministry of Education and Training test a model that empowers schools to lead reconstruction efforts using local contractors. UNICEF supplied building materials to the pilot school, Lesasanemal Primary School on Pentecost Island, serving 100 primary and 25 pre-primary students.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

UNICEF reached 39,125 people (19,787 women and 19,338 men) through emergency WASH activities, including immediate relief efforts and long-term resilience building.

UNICEF supported the drought response in the North Pacific, providing collapsible water tanks and water pumps to 2,572 people in FSM and 915 people in RMI. Across FSM, UNICEF also distributed 634 WASH and dignity kits to 3,620 people and reached 900 people with handwashing messaging in five municipalities. With UNICEF support, the RMI Ministry of Education reached 51 children with WASH awareness in Arno Atoll's schools.

In Vanuatu, UNICEF co-led the WASH cluster response to TC Lola with the Department of Water Resources. With partners, Adventist Development & Relief Agency (ADRA), World Vision Vanuatu and Vanuatu Red Cross Society, UNICEF rehabilitated water systems and distributed WASH kits in five provinces. This support ensured 35,638 people (17,551 female and 18,087 male) had sufficient water for drinking and domestic needs, 29,680 people (14,574 female and 15,106 male) participated in handwashing behaviour-change programmes, and 10,324 people (5,162 female and 5,162 male) received critical WASH supplies.

UNICEF integrated gender and disability considerations into all WASH response activities informed by rapid needs assessments and focus group discussions with women, girls, and persons with disabilities in affected communities. To promote gender equality and protect women and girls, separate latrines were constructed in evacuation centres and menstrual hygiene was emphasised during the distribution of hygiene kits in emergencies.

In Samoa and Tonga, UNICEF prepositioned WASH supplies to prepare for future emergencies and build resilience.

Social and Behaviour Change Communications & Accountability to Affected Populations

UNICEF partnered with the Fiji Council of Social Services to develop a community feedback platform and data dashboard that enables affected populations to safely share their views online, by phone or in person. Forty-seven members and volunteers have been trained on the tool's use.

Between March and June, UNICEF provided technical assistance to the government drought response in Yap State, FSM, to activate a social listening system. More than 4,000 people were reached with hygiene messages, significantly reducing waterborne diseases like diarrhoea. In Samoa, UNICEF supported risk communication for a dengue fever outbreak, assessing community knowledge, attitudes and practices to inform strategy and developing IEC materials, which contributed to a decrease in dengue cases by mid-June.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Health

UNICEF built the capacity of 45 frontline healthcare workers (22 women, 23 men) and 19 village health assistants to respond to public health emergencies in three disaster-affected provinces (West New Britain, East Sepik and Enga). The training and accompanying information booklet covered WASH, disease outbreaks, malnutrition and GBV.

UNICEF prepositioned supplies and mobilised trained personnel in affected provinces to support emergency responses. For example, in East Sepik province, UNICEF's health promotion officer participated in joint UN information management training and assisted in coordinating the UNICEF flood and earthquake response after the provincial administrator declared a state of emergency on 25 March. Emergency medical supplies, including 34 interagency emergency health kits (30 basic and four supplementary, each capable of supporting 10,000 people over three months), were distributed in Enga for the landslide response.

Nutrition

In the conflict-affected Highland provinces, 2,886 children (1,385 girls and 1,501 boys) aged 6–59 months were treated for severe acute malnutrition with UNICEF essential nutrition supplies. UNICEF trained 85 healthcare workers (44 women and 41 men) and 130 village health assistants (72 women and 58 men) to ensure the high quality of nutrition services provided to children and their mothers. In addition, 25,551 children aged 6–59 months (12,264 girls and 13,287 boys) received Vitamin A supplementation, and 38,071 children aged 12–59 months

(18,274 girls and 19,767 boys) received deworming tablets to support their growth and development. Counselling to improve maternal, infant and young child feeding and care practices reached 59,023 primary caregivers of children aged 0–23 months through healthcare facilities and village health assistants.

Child Protection

As co-leads of the Child Protection Sub-Cluster, UNICEF and the National Office for Child and Family Services collaborated to identify child protection risks and enhance prevention and response capacities. UNICEF facilitated a comprehensive training-of-trainers session for over 40 participants from civil society, faith-based organisations and UN partners. The training rollout built the capacities of 332 (160 women, 172 men) staff and partners to implement the Child Protection Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Action and support GBV prevention and response, MHPSS, safeguarding, PSEA and psychological first aid.

UNICEF supported the Enga Provincial Health Authority, training 111 volunteers and first responders (60 women, 51 men) to provide psychological first aid to landslide survivors, with a special focus on children. Information on safeguarding and PSEA was distributed to 1,600 aid workers and the affected community, as well as 200 child protection information sheets and 1000 GBV pocket guides. In partnership with CARE, 19 community volunteers were trained to run three child-friendly spaces which were accessed by over 532 children (232 girls, 300 boys).

UNICEF supported the PSEA Inter-Agency Network to enhance the capacities of members and stakeholders, strengthening the capacity of 12 civil society organisations to comply with UN PSEA standards.

Education

UNICEF supported a needs assessment of schools in East Sepik Province impacted by the 6.9-magnitude earthquake and flooding. Emergency education supplies²⁷ were subsequently provided to help re-establish 14 affected schools.

In Enga province, UNICEF supported the provincial education authorities in identifying potential locations for safe temporary learning spaces following the massive landslide. UNICEF is supporting the ongoing advocacy of the district education team to encourage students to return to school. Volunteers and teachers were identified to operate flexible/shift classes in the temporary learning spaces using UNICEF home-learning packs, stationery supplies and psychosocial support resources for 3,818 students (1,690 girls and 2,128 boys). UNICEF collaborated with cluster partners to ensure that the 300 trained teachers are actively engaged in providing quality education to the affected children for the remainder of the academic year.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

UNICEF distributed 500 hygiene kits, including collapsible jerricans, to 500 families affected by floods in East Sepik. Similarly, in Enga province, UNICEF partnered with ADRA and the Provincial Health Authority to distribute 770 hygiene kits, helping more than 3,100 people, including at least 1,490 women and girls, to meet their basic hygiene needs and prevent the outbreak of diseases. With funding support from the Government of Japan, UNICEF established a partnership with CARE International to support essential WASH services, including hygiene behaviour change advocacy, in affected communities, schools and healthcare facilities.

THE PHILIPPINES

Health

UNICEF supported the Department of Health and the Ministry of Health in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) to lead an immunisation campaign in response to 1,124 measles cases documented between January and May 2024. The campaign covered seven provinces and three cities and vaccinated 1,204,187 children aged six months to 10 years old (88 per cent coverage of the targeted population). Technical assistance included coordination with the Public Health Emergency Operations Centre, vaccine and supplies procurement, health facility readiness assessment, micro-planning workshops, interpersonal communication training, recruitment of vaccinators and social mobilisers, and provision of supplemental cold chain, PPE supplies and tents.

Nutrition

At the national level, UNICEF worked with the Nutrition in Emergencies Core Group to finalise the Nutrition in Emergencies Strategic Plan 2023-2028, which is aligned with the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2023-2028 and other relevant country strategies. Supply readiness and sector standby partnerships have been updated to ensure responsiveness to the country's evolving needs.

At the sub-national level, UNICEF supported the government in Caraga (Region XIII) to strengthen capacities to plan and deliver life-saving nutrition interventions under the Typhoon Rai Recovery and Rehabilitation Towards Climate Resilience Programme. UNICEF also worked in the CERF-Anticipatory Action target areas to ensure that local governments have the necessary capacities to respond to an emergency.

Child Protection

With technical support from UNICEF, the National Child Protection Working Group, chaired by the Council for the Welfare of Children, updated its rolling work plan and terms of reference in April to include new priorities and prepare for future emergencies.

In June, the 4th National Plan of Action for Children for 2024-2028 was approved, with support from UNICEF and the Council for the Welfare of Children. The plan focuses on strengthening child protection systems and child participation, areas that have been identified as gaps in existing national strategies and frameworks. The plan integrates climate resilience to protect children from immediate threats and future challenges.

PSEA assessment and technical support for civil society partners are ongoing to safeguard the protection of affected communities against sexual exploitation and abuse in all initiatives, including future humanitarian responses.

Education

Technical assistance was provided to enhance the Department of Education's Safe Learning Environment and Facilities Guidebook, which will serve as the primary reference for school leaders to ensure child-friendly designs, especially during emergencies.

The Digital Learning Recovery Programme continued for 53 schools in Southern Leyte and 43 schools in Dinagat Islands affected by Typhoon Rai. Support included maintenance of the digital learning packages and offline hub devices. Training and advocacy packages are being developed in preparation for possible expansion to 100 additional schools.

UNICEF participated in the Department of Education's 7th National Climate Change Conference, where teachers who received seed funding from UNICEF's Change the Current Programme showcased their community action interventions.

Two orientations were conducted for 120 personnel from the BARMM Ministry of Basic, Higher and Technical Education to emphasise the importance of planning for education in emergencies in line with the Bangsamoro Education Reform Development Plan.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

UNICEF supported the Department of Health's Health Emergency Bureau to finalise the WASH in Emergency Technical Guidance manual for local government responders, particularly those at the local health office level. It provides knowledge and tools to effectively deliver WASH services, such as water supply, excreta disposal and hygiene promotion, in emergency situations.

Social Protection

To strengthen shock-responsive social protection, UNICEF signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Social Welfare and Development in April to implement a standby agreement on emergency cash transfers, with explicit support for vulnerable families outside of social protection systems.

As co-chair of the BARMM Cash Working Group, UNICEF supported a strategic planning workshop in April 2024 with the Ministry of Social Services and Development, OCHA and Oxfam, at which new strategic priorities were agreed.

Social and Behaviour Change Communications & Accountability to Affected Populations

In April 2024, UNICEF deployed personnel to seven provinces in BARMM to help develop micro-plans for increasing uptake of the measles vaccine during the outbreak response campaign. In collaboration with the Health Promotion Bureau, UNICEF created and updated demand generation tools and templates used during micro-planning sessions. Throughout the campaign, UNICEF staff conducted rapid coverage monitoring in selected municipalities to identify missed children and inform messaging to encourage immunisation.

THAILAND

Health

In coordination with provincial health authorities and designated district hospitals in Thailand, UNICEF worked to ensure access to life-saving vaccines for children living along the Thai-Myanmar border. By the end of June, 662 children and 99 pregnant women were fully immunised under a pilot programme in Tak province, and 722 children and 64 pregnant women were immunised with at least one dose in a second pilot in Mae Hong Son province.

Nutrition

UNICEF conducted two orientation sessions for partners, Legal Status Network Foundation and Help Without Frontiers Foundation, to improve infant and young child feeding practices in humanitarian settings by enhancing access to breastmilk substitutes.

Child Protection

With UNICEF support, 64 volunteers (54 women, 10 men) were trained on data collection, child protection in emergencies, child safeguarding, and psychosocial first aid. Through a network of fixed and mobile child-friendly spaces, over 1,000 children on the move were reached with learning activities and psychosocial support delivered by trained volunteers. This included 890 children who attended regularly and another 187 children (88 girls and 99 boys, including one child with a disability) who accessed a child-friendly space for the first time. Psychological first aid was provided to those 187 new children, as well as 53 parents and caregivers (29 men, 24 women, including two people with disabilities). Twenty-nine children (13 girls, 16 boys) received individual case management.

Gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions were accessed by 6,202 people (1,873 girls, 2,081 boys, 2,248 women) and 752 people (221 boys, 178 girls, 186 women, 167 men) were provided with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse. Children and young people also received messaging on safe and unsafe touch, increasing understanding and access to reporting mechanisms.

Education

In partnership with Save the Children, UNICEF reviewed early childhood development and primary-level home-based learning kit sector standards to ensure the kit contents and activities meet children's learning needs in an emergency. Learning kits were distributed to 1,932 children (909 girls, 1,023 boys).

UNICEF supported coordination efforts by facilitating four meetings of the national Education Inter-Sector Working Group. In Tak province, UNICEF supported four coordination meetings, a post-distribution monitoring exercise and a rapid need assessment in five border districts.

In collaboration with the Coordination Centre for Children and Women in the Southern Border Provinces Administration Centre, 980 magic boxes containing recreation and learning materials were distributed to families and ECD centres to support 4,643 children (2,284 boys, 2,359 girls) in flood-affected provinces in southern Thailand.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

UNICEF trained 48 people (26 women, 22 men) to support WASH in emergency responses. With the help of trained volunteers, and through partnership with Help Without Frontiers and Legal Status Network Foundation, UNICEF installed water treatment systems providing clean drinking water to 5,231 displaced people (1,062 girls, 1,161 boys, 1,511 women, 1,497 men) living in temporary sites.

UNICEF hygiene supplies provided relief to 3,431 people (644 girls, 720 boys, 1,085 women, 982 men, 40 persons with disabilities) who had fled their homes and 4,647 people (1,034 girls, 1,125 boys, 1,233 women, 1,255 men) were reached with appropriate sanitation services. Safe and appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene services installed at learning facilities and safe spaces reached 1,832 students (878 girls, 954 boys).

Social and Behaviour Change Communications & Accountability to Affected Populations

UNICEF reached 4,193 people (909 girls, 1,023 boys, 1,133 women, 1,128 men) with behaviour change outreach activities and information campaigns. UNICEF partner Help Without Frontiers evaluated the support provided through 12 child-friendly spaces in Mae Sot and Phop Phra Districts along the Thai-Myanmar border. The evaluation gathered the perspectives of 280 children (146 girls, 134 boys) aged 5–17 years and 12 community champions (eight women, four men) on topics such as safety and security, respect for culture and social norms, ownership, participation, responsibility and safe and accessible reporting channels. The findings will help inform strategic decisions and improve the effectiveness of the project.

TIMOR-LESTE

Health

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health to ensure that the cold chain system was fully functional across all municipalities. Trained biomedical technicians repaired refrigerators in each municipality, and UNICEF installed solar refrigerators in 105 health facilities without electricity. UNICEF also helped establish cold chain capacity at four regional warehouses using COVID-19 resources. These warehouses are now equipped with walk-in cold rooms, ultra-cold freezers, and backup generators to store routine antigens and the Pfizer vaccine. The national warehouse currently has the capacity to store up to two million doses of routine antigens.

To ensure COVID-19 vaccination is integrated with routine immunisation, UNICEF provided technical support to the national immunisation technical working group and Ministry of Health in forecasting and requesting 2,500 Pfizer vaccine doses for 2025 via the GAVI portal. Additionally, UNICEF coordinated with GAVI to deliver 2,880 Pfizer vaccine doses by late August 2024.

At the subnational level, UNICEF supported the scale-up of digital technologies to enable timely data collection, analysis and reporting to inform risk analysis and emergency preparedness.

Nutrition

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health to prevent child wasting by accelerating screening for acute malnutrition and promoting optimal infant and young child feeding practices at facility and community levels. This included distributing MUAC tapes and instructions to caregivers for early detection of wasting, ordering supplies for mother support groups to conduct malnutrition screenings, partnering with NGOs in four municipalities for community-level interventions and printing 12,000 copies of nutrition information materials for community distribution.

Child Protection

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion in strengthening national preparedness and response mechanisms through the endorsement of child protection standard operating procedures for case management and referrals in emergencies. The digital case management system, Primero, was officially launched to coordinate services for children affected by emergencies, and 24 people were trained on the platform.

UNICEF collaborated with 15 partners, leading gender and protection sector meetings to plan for preparedness, including January's heavy rains. In response to a localised flood in Covalima in June, the Ministry supported the evacuation of 122 children and their guardians, monitored the situation for child protection issues and conducted child-friendly activities, distributing kits to all 122 children.

UNICEF also strengthened the implementation of PSEA and Child Safeguarding policies, including GBV risk mitigation. UNICEF trained six programme focal points on these areas to ensure proper implementation and monitoring. Programme monitoring in Covalima found posters to encourage reporting and referral of GBV, SEA and child abuse were present in the flood-affected village.

Education

UNICEF procured school furniture and education materials to support the Ministry of Education's ongoing response to 2021 flood damage affecting 34 basic education schools in five municipalities. The supplies, including 2,000 teaching and learning materials, 2,000 children's chairs, 204 chairs and tables for teachers, and 204 bookshelves, will benefit 19,310 students (9,744 girls and 9,566 boys).

UNICEF also constructed inclusive toilets in eight basic education schools in Lautem and Manufahi municipalities, ensuring better access to hygiene and sanitation facilities for 1,338 students (684 girls and 654 boys).

VIET NAM

Health

Routine immunisation in 2024 was hampered by vaccine shortages in late 2023, which led to an estimated 150,000 children missing essential vaccines. By April 2024, 130 cases of measles and 118 cases of pertussis had been reported. Using COVID-19 funding, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health in increasing vaccination coverage to reduce the risk of disease outbreaks, particularly in high-risk, disadvantaged and hard-to-reach areas. This included installation of 990 refrigerators nationwide and training to build commune health staff's capacity in cold chain maintenance and vaccine management. As a result of advocacy by UNICEF and WHO, the Government issued a decree in February for centralised vaccine procurement, which will help ensure consistent and cost-effective supply.

Nutrition

Despite funding from the National Target Programme for Socio-Economic Development in Ethnic Minority and Mountainous Areas for screening and treatment of child wasting, many local health offices lacked the therapeutic food products needed for treatment. To ensure all children identified with wasting can be treated, UNICEF provided 5.5 tons of RUTF as well as technical support, monitoring and supervision in partnership with the Tay Nguyen Regional Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology to ensure that treatment standards are met. As a result, 374 children (165 girls, 209 boys) with wasting were treated in the economically disadvantaged Gia Lai province.

Child Protection

UNICEF collaborated with the Department of Children's Affairs in the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs to finalise three e-learning courses on MHPSS for children in emergencies designed for frontline and social workers. These training programs aim to enhance the social welfare sector's capacity to effectively respond to the MHPSS needs of children and youth during emergencies.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Following the declaration of a drought emergency in four provinces in April, UNICEF and the Ministry co-led the WASH in Emergency Working Group's response. A household survey was conducted in eight affected communes in Ca Mau and Long An provinces to identify assistance needs. EAPRO allocated emergency funding to enable the CO to procure water storage equipment, ceramic water filters and communication materials for distribution to affected households.

Social Protection

UNICEF collaborated with stakeholders, including the Viet Nam Disaster Management Authority, to develop a pilot programme for humanitarian cash transfers (HCT) in disaster-affected areas. With support from UNICEF Headquarters, the use of UNICEF's HCT information management system (HOPE) was explored. Standard operating procedures for HCT implementation and contracts with financial providers are complete, and terms of reference for third-party monitoring and grievance mechanisms are near completion. An internal simulation is planned before the pilot launch later in 2024.

Social and Behaviour Change Communications & Accountability to Affected Populations

Building on the successful Vaccine Champions programme in 2023, UNICEF trained 142 community people (43 men, 99 women) in communication skills to promote COVID-19 vaccination, routine immunisation, nutrition, maternal and child health and WASH practices. The trained communicators subsequently facilitated 130 community information sessions, reaching 2,944 parents and caregivers (502 men, 2,442 women) with messaging on routine immunisation, nutrition, maternal and child health, life-saving behaviours in emergencies and gathering feedback to ensure accountability to vulnerable groups. To support a rapid response during a measles outbreak, existing digital and printed communication materials were consolidated into a package for immediate use.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

UNICEF takes a leading role in regional humanitarian leadership and coordination. At the regional level, UNICEF is an active member of the Inter-Agency Emergency Preparedness Working Group (WG); the UN Issue-Based Coalition on Resilience Building; the Asia Pacific Technical WG on Anticipatory Action; the Accountability to Affected Population and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Technical WG; the Gender in Humanitarian Action and Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies WGs, the MHPSS Regional WG; and the Asia-Pacific Regional Cash WG.

In line with country-level humanitarian coordination mechanisms, UNICEF leads or co-leads national clusters/sectors and working groups for WASH, education, nutrition, child protection, gender-based violence and logistics. It also provides technical support and coordination to national disaster bodies in several countries to enhance preparedness, early action, and emergency responses.

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- Cambodia: Japan at forefront of climate resilient infrastructure in Southeast Asia | Japan Times
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- Indonesia: Women pull out the stops to combat polio in Central Java | UNICEF
<https://www.unicef.org/indonesia/health/stories/women-pull-out-stops-combat-polio-central-java>
- Mongolia: A Harsh Mongolian Winter Leaves Millions of Livestock Dead | New York Times
<https://www.nytimes.com/2024/03/29/world/asia/mongolia-winter-animals-dead.html>
- Mongolia: Severe winter in Mongolia - A story of loss and strength | UNICEF
<https://www.unicef.org/mongolia/stories/severe-winter-mongolia-story-loss-and-strength>
- Myanmar: Community-led WASH initiatives mitigating extreme weather impacts | UNICEF
<https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/stories/shelter-storm>
- Myanmar: Water project helps peace to flow in Kayin State | UNICEF
<https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/stories/unicef-water-project-helps-peace-flow-villages-myanmars-kayin-state>
- Myanmar: Widespread use of landmines is threatening the future of Myanmar's children | UNICEF
<https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/stories/dreams-risk>
- Pacific Islands, FSM: Micronesia drought leaves thousands desperate for food | Radio New Zealand
<https://www.rnz.co.nz/international/pacific-news/511385/micronesia-drought-leaves-thousands-desperate-for-food-unicef>

- Pacific Islands, Tonga: Longing for Home: MHPSS support for recovery | UNICEF
<https://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/stories/longing-home-story-melean-and-silia>
- Pacific Islands, Vanuatu: A metal chest brings laughter to a cyclone-ravaged community | UNICEF
<https://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/stories/metal-chest-brings-laughter-cyclone-ravaged-community-remote-vanuatu>
- PNG: 'Absolute human misery' as landslide operation moves to recovery | Radio New Zealand
<https://www.rnz.co.nz/news/world/518105/papua-new-guinea-landslide-absolute-human-misery-as-operation-moves-to-recovery>
- PNG: Surviving the deadly Kaokalam landslide | UNICEF
<https://www.unicef.org/png/stories/surviving-deadly-kaokalam-landslide>
- PNG: Video - Response to deadly landslide in Enga Province | UNICEF
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cnWR7SYxDqM>
- Philippines: Fighting Measles in Marawi | UNICEF
<https://www.unicef.org/philippines/stories/fighting-measles-marawi>
- Philippines: Frontliners in Measles Outbreak | UNICEF
<https://www.unicef.org/philippines/stories/frontliners-measles-outbreak-0>
- Philippines: Photo essay - Protecting children in BARMM through measles vaccination | UNICEF
<https://www.unicef.org/philippines/stories/building-bright-futures-protecting-children-through-vaccination>
- Thailand: Bringing the gift of clean water to migrant children | UNICEF
<https://www.unicef.org/thailand/stories/bringing-gift-clean-water-migrant-children>
- Thailand: Opening the Magic Box - Rebuilding Childhoods Damaged by Floods | UNICEF
<https://www.unicef.org/thailand/blog/opening-magic-box>
- Thailand: Restoring a sense of security for children traumatized by war | UNICEF
<https://www.unicef.org/thailand/blog/restoring-sense-security-children-traumatized-war>
- Timor-Leste: Handwashing facilities at health centres help save lives from COVID-19 | UNICEF
<https://www.unicef.org/timorleste/stories/handwashing-facilities-health-centers-help-save-lives-covid-19>
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<https://www.unicef.org/vietnam/stories/anticipatory-action-proactive-approach-disaster-management>
- Viet Nam: Innovative WASH solutions for children affected by drought in Soc Trang | UNICEF
<https://www.unicef.org/vietnam/bringing-innovative-solutions-help-children-soc-trang>

HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

- East Asia and Pacific Region Appeals
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/eap>
- East Asia and Pacific Region Situation Reports
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/eap/situation-reports>
- All Humanitarian Action for Children Appeals
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals>
- All Situation Reports
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/situation-reports>

NEXT SITREP: 31 JANUARY 2025

ANNEX B — FUNDING STATUS

Consolidated funding by sector

		Funding available			Funding gap	
Sector	Requirements	Humanitarian resources received in 2024	Other resources used in 2024	Resources available from 2023 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Emergency Preparedness	3,554,750	2,225,461	-	17,571,565	-	0%
Regional Technical Assistance Costs	1,874,700	500,000	-	1,903,331	-	0%
Emergency response	70,396,589	5,139,631	-	45,712,991	19,543,967	28%
Total	75,826,039	7,865,092	0	65,187,887	2,773,060	4%

*repurposed other resources with agreement from donors

Note: As the global HAC ACT-A and HAC-Coronavirus appeals are no longer valid in the current appeal year, reporting against any carry-forward amounts in grants received under these has been integrated in corresponding regional, multi-country, or country appeals. Resources carried forward from 2023 therefore includes several multi-year grants issued to support the EAP regional and county offices in responding to COVID-19, including health systems strengthening, under the umbrella of HAC-ACT-A (US\$ 33,885,904) and HAC-Coronavirus (US\$ 182,813). About 40% of this funding expires through 2024, while the rest is valid through 2025. This significant carry-forward budget increases HAC EAPRO funding status to 96%. If the HAC ACT-A and HAC-Coronavirus carried-forward amounts are not taken into account, the EAP Regional appeal is actually only 51% funded in total.

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ENDNOTES

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3. The number of children under age 5 unvaccinated for MCV1 (the first dose of measles-containing vaccine) in the last five years (2018–2022). WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2022 Revision, 22 July 2023. Available at <www.who.int/publications/m/item/WUENIC_notes>
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6. UNICEF, Children displaced in a changing climate: Preparing for a future already underway, 2023. <<https://www.unicef.org/reports/children-displaced-changing-climate>>
7. Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, IDMC Global Report on Internal Displacement, 2024. <<https://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2024/#regional-overviews>>
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10. OCHA & FAO, Asia and the Pacific: El Niño Humanitarian Snapshot, 31 March 2024. <<https://reliefweb.int/report/world/asia-and-pacific-el-nino-humanitarian-snapshot-31-march-2024>>
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16. UNICEF PNG, Humanitarian Situation Report No. 3, 14 June 2024. <<https://reliefweb.int/report/papua-new-guinea/unicef-papua-new-guinea-humanitarian-situation-report-no-3-landslides-14-june-2024>>
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19. Ibid.
20. CCRI-DRM: Children's Climate Risk Index-Disaster Risk Model
21. The two projects are “Scaling up anticipatory action and shock-responsive social protection to proactively manage the risks and impacts of climate shocks and disasters in ASEAN” and “The interplay between climate change policies and social sector budgets: strengthen financing of the climate-informed social policies in Asia and the Pacific”.
22. Ratanakiri, Mondulakiri, Kratie, Preah Vihear, Strung Treng, Takeo and Siem Reap
23. Supplies included syringes, hospital equipment and essential medicines.
24. 6,300 cartoons of Ready-to-Use-Therapeutic Food (RUTF), 300 boxes of F-75 milk, 150 boxes of F-100 milk and 22,000 bottles of micronutrient tablets.
25. WASH FIT is a risk-based, quality improvement tool for health care facilities.
26. Supplies included first aid kits, midwifery kits, tents, antibiotics, oral rehydration salts, zinc tablets, Vitamin A and deworming tablets.
27. Supplies included 14 high-performance tents, 20 ECD kits and 20 school-in-a-box kits.