



5 year old Ettien, reading a book with his mother, Jessica, at the UNICEF-supported Pango Early Childhood Care and Development Center, Efate, following the December 2024 Vanuatu earthquake.

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Humanitarian Situation Report No. 2

Reporting Period
1 January to 31
December 2025

East Asia and Pacific Region

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Humanitarian context:** East Asia and the Pacific remained the world's most disaster-prone region in 2025, with climate shocks, disease outbreaks and conflict affecting tens of millions of people.¹ Floods, typhoons, earthquakes, drought and violence drove large-scale displacement, with 5.2 million people internally displaced at the start of the year² and children facing the highest climate risk globally.³
- **Coordinated response:** The Regional Office oversaw the Myanmar Level 2 emergency and earthquake response, deploying surge staff and supplies, and coordinating multisectoral support. Country Offices delivered humanitarian assistance in Cambodia, China, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Lao PDR, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Vanuatu and Viet Nam.
- **Results for children:** With UNICEF support, 1.2 million children were vaccinated against polio, 2.3 million children aged 6-59 months received vitamin A, and 23,765 children aged 6-59 months were treated for severe wasting. Critical WASH supplies reached more than 320,000 people; over 395,000 children continued learning; 16,657 households received humanitarian cash assistance; and over 15 million people received life-saving information.
- **Preparedness and systems strengthening:** UNICEF supported governments and partners to advance child-focused, inclusive and accountable humanitarian action across health, nutrition, WASH, child protection, education and shock-responsive social protection.
- **Funding:** Only US\$14.5 million in new funding was received for implementation of activities planned under the 2025 EAP Regional Humanitarian Action for Children appeal. Of the US\$47 million in carry-over funds, almost half was earmarked for ongoing COVID-19 response and health systems strengthening, resulting in notable funding shortfalls for other sectors and for new sudden-onset emergency responses.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS



10,700,000
children missed first dose of measles vaccine⁴



1,500,000
children affected by severe wasting⁵

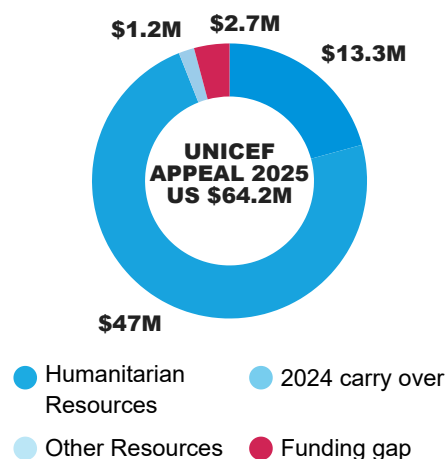


81,000,000
people lack basic water services⁶



210,000,000
children are highly exposed to cyclones⁷

FUNDING STATUS (IN US\$)**



** 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

Throughout 2025, East Asia and the Pacific faced overlapping climate, health and social crises, with extreme weather events and conflict affecting tens of millions of people. As the world's most disaster-prone region, it is home to an estimated 580 million children and adolescents exposed to more frequent and intense climate and environmental hazards than anywhere else. All countries are classified as high or extremely high risk on the Children's Climate Risk Index. The region records the highest levels of disaster-related displacement globally and, at the start of 2025, 5.2 million people were internally displaced by conflict and disasters, the highest level since 2016. Women and adolescent girls continued to face heightened risks of violence, including gender-based violence (GBV), and barriers to accessing humanitarian aid and protection services.

Climate hazards intensified throughout the year. Between July and December, Viet Nam was struck by 15 storms, including seven consecutive typhoons,⁸ affecting more than 1.5 million children and causing an estimated US\$4 billion in damage. In the Philippines, Tropical Cyclone Tino affected 5.5 million people in November, followed by Super Typhoon Uwan, which affected 7.7 million people and displaced 1.2 million at its peak. Typhoons in Lao PDR affected 305,258 people, while monsoon floods in southern Thailand impacted 2.9 million people, including 519,000 children. Flooding in Indonesia affected 3.5 million people, displaced over 1 million, and damaged 2,185 educational facilities, affecting 180,717 students.⁹ Earlier in the year, extreme heat in the Philippines forced school closures for more than 68,000 students and fires displaced 12,000 people. Drought affected 46 per cent of Mongolia, increasing dzud risk for 70,000 people, while more than 10,000 people in Bougainville, Papua New Guinea, faced acute water shortages.

Public health emergencies further strained systems. Dengue outbreaks reached epidemic levels across the Pacific.¹⁰ Measles outbreaks continued in Mongolia, Viet Nam, Lao PDR, Cambodia, the Philippines and Indonesia, with more than 41,000 cases in Indonesia and over 13,000 in Mongolia. Polio outbreaks in Papua New Guinea, Indonesia and Lao PDR triggered emergency responses; while a bubonic plague outbreak in Khövsgöl province, Mongolia, resulted in lockdowns affecting approximately 130,000 people. Other health emergencies included a 160 per cent increase in HIV diagnoses in Fiji, a diarrhoeal disease outbreak in the Solomon Islands and a pertussis outbreak in Vanuatu that claimed three children's lives.

Geophysical hazards compounded humanitarian needs. Vanuatu continued its recovery from the 7.3-magnitude quake in December 2024, which affected 80,000 people. Earthquakes in the Philippines affected more than 1.5 million people,¹¹ while a 6.8 magnitude earthquake in China's Xizang Autonomous Region left approximately 47,500 people without shelter in sub-zero temperatures. Volcanic activity in Indonesia and the Philippines displaced more than 8,600 families.¹²

Conflict and violence drove further crises. Border clashes between Thailand and Cambodia escalated in December, closing more than 2,400 schools and displacing over 1 million people across both countries.¹³ In Papua New Guinea, inter-communal and election violence displaced more than 1,700 people, while civil unrest in the Federated States of Micronesia disrupted essential services and education. Maritime migration of Rohingya refugees resulted in an estimated 427 deaths.

Myanmar remained the most complex crisis in the region, with overlapping crises creating a "humanitarian catastrophe".¹⁴ A 7.7-magnitude earthquake in March affected 9 million people, including 2.7 million children, and monsoon flooding affected more than 85,000, compounding the effects of the ongoing armed conflict. Record levels of airstrikes on civilian targets, including schools and health clinics, were reported in the second quarter of 2025, and humanitarian access was restricted in 114 townships.¹⁵ By year's end, over 3.6 million people remained displaced, 21.9 million people needed humanitarian assistance, 16.7 million faced acute food insecurity, with 540,000 children projected to suffer from acute malnutrition.¹⁶

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

REGIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

UNICEF's East Asia and Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO) supports 13 country offices (COs) and the Pacific multi-country office, covering 28 countries in total. Working with governments, United Nations agencies and partners, EAPRO provided remote and in-country technical assistance across all programmatic and operational areas of humanitarian assistance.

Emergency response and coordination

EAPRO supported country-level emergency responses in Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu and Viet Nam, providing remote and in-person technical assistance for programme design and monitoring, mobilising surge and supplies, inter-agency coordination and partnership management, security support, and resource mobilisation. The Regional Rapid Response Fund disbursed US\$348,000 to activate emergency operations in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam. EAPRO facilitated 21 surge missions to support emergency responses, including six RO staff members and two members of the Regional Rapid Response Mechanism roster. The automated Situation Report tool pilot generated 43 reports across emergencies in Myanmar, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Thailand and Vanuatu, providing rapid, high-resolution analysis, including disaggregated population estimates, displacement patterns, connectivity disruptions and mapping of schools and health facilities, to facilitate initial response planning.

Myanmar remained a complex Level 2 emergency, with escalating conflict compounded by the devastating March earthquake and monsoon flooding. EAPRO delivered sustained, multisectoral engagement across response and recovery, coordinating cross-border assistance under the Myanmar +5 strategy and facilitating surge mobilisation, security management, supply coordination, streamlined partnership procedures, and advocacy with regional and global stakeholders.

Eighteen surge missions supported the earthquake response, complemented by immediate remote assistance. Technical assistance guided emergency WASH response design for urban and hard-to-reach areas, an inter-agency post-disaster needs assessment to inform

earthquake recovery planning and resource mobilisation, and the Nutrition Vulnerability Analysis to strengthen evidence-based advocacy and programming. EAPRO facilitated US\$3.1 million in health and nutrition supplies, alongside supply chain management training for six local partners (all women), to strengthen health programmes for hard-to-reach communities. Child protection programming for unaccompanied and separated children was strengthened through the establishment of an inter-agency family tracing and reunification framework and referral system developed with Child Protection Area of Responsibility partners. The RO trained more than 120 frontline workers and partners to deliver MHPSS through child-friendly spaces. Disability inclusion was reinforced through procurement of more than 2,000 assistive devices for people with injuries and disabilities.

EAPRO developed contextualised technical guidance for the earthquake response, covering disability-inclusive temporary learning spaces, safe school construction and school damage inspections, child-friendly spaces and care for child survivors of sexual abuse. EAPRO supported the CO to establish community feedback mechanisms and strengthen data sharing and referral pathways across prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), community engagement and cash-based assistance. It also supported the adoption of harmonised procedures for the Mother and Child Cash Transfer Programme and the rollout of the HOPE platform, alongside national training on Cash Plus design and climate-sensitive social protection, enabling programme scale-up.

In the second half of the year, consecutive typhoons and flooding affected Lao PDR, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. EAPRO supported country and interagency coordination, reviewed response plans, developed fundraising proposals, and provided technical assistance to ensure emergency WASH services, timely education supplies, and integration of child protection and accountability across responses. In Viet Nam, EAPRO supported programme design and post-distribution monitoring for cash-based assistance programmes and integration of MHPSS into child protection and education responses. Myanmar, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu were supported to strengthen emergency parenting programmes, assess MHPSS gaps and roll out the Minimum Services Package for adolescents. Specialist assistance was also provided to Cambodia and Thailand to address conflict-related impacts on education and mental health linked to border tensions.

Health emergencies affected multiple countries. EAPRO reviewed outbreak response plans and coordinated with WHO, the Global Polio Eradication Initiative and Gavi to align technical support. The polio outbreak in Lao PDR triggered a multi-country response requiring regional coordination due to cross-border population movements with Cambodia and Viet Nam. EAPRO also supported resource mobilisation, securing US\$11.8 million for Papua New Guinea's polio response.

Emergency preparedness and capacity building

EAPRO strengthened emergency preparedness across the region by supporting country offices (COs), governments and partners to enhance readiness for current and future crises. Technical assistance was provided to 14 country offices through Emergency Preparedness reviews, quarterly horizon scanning and risk analysis.

Gender-responsive preparedness was reinforced through technical support to increase uptake of gender standards. This included alignment of emergency indicators with the Gender Action Plan, quality assurance and development of regional Gender in Emergencies dashboards, and rollout of the GBV Risk Mitigation Toolkit, now adopted by 12 country offices. A three-part webinar series on women's leadership in emergencies was delivered through the regional Gender in Humanitarian Action network in collaboration with UN Women and UN OCHA.

Regional supply and logistics preparedness was strengthened through supply plan reviews for all 14 country offices and support for local and regional sourcing strategies. With contributions from Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Humanitarian Logistics Capability initiative and UNICEF Regional Humanitarian Thematic Funding, EAPRO established a regionally managed stockpile of prepositioned emergency supplies in Brisbane to support Pacific responses, with capacity to assist up to 250,000 people. Investment cases and operational guidelines were disseminated to all COs, strengthening rapid response capacity and supporting donor engagement and resource mobilisation.

A regional After-Action Review of the Typhoon Yagi response was implemented, covering Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam and the RO. The review identified priority actions to strengthen preparedness for multi-country emergencies, including senior management humanitarian leadership, targeted skills development, integration of gender equality, disability inclusion and AAP, regional resource mobilisation and partnerships, supply pre-positioning, and use of innovative data and analysis tools.

Capacity building remained central to preparedness efforts. EAPRO delivered targeted sectoral training and provided online mentoring and thematic webinars for emergency focal points and Regional Rapid Response Mechanism members. An in-person emergency preparedness and response training and simulation exercise was held for 12 RO staff (8 women, 4 men). A total of 329 personnel completed security training for complex threat environments, including 103 women through Women's Security Awareness Training in Timor-Leste, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Preparedness sessions were also delivered for staff and partners across the RO, Cambodia, Malaysia, Mongolia and Timor-Leste, alongside updates on emergency partnership procedures shared through CO networks.

Safeguarding, protection and accountability capacities were strengthened across sectors. The Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE) community of practice and webinar series reached 75 staff and practitioners across 14 countries. Eight mentees from Cambodia, Fiji, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Philippines, and Vanuatu completed the CPiE mentoring programme, resulting in improved integration into national preparedness plans and the development of new tools, including national coordination guidelines in Indonesia. Targeted mentoring was also provided to three MHPSS focal points in China.

EAPRO strengthened GBV prevention, response and risk mitigation capacity through training of more than 336 staff and partners across 23 countries. Pacific Island countries and Myanmar were supported to adapt the Laaha virtual safe space for women and girls. PSEA training reached 279 staff and partners across 20 countries and 18 National Committees. AAP capacity was enhanced through targeted training and regional learning on two-way communication, effective complaint and feedback mechanisms, integration into emergency planning and strengthened linkages with PSEA. Training reached 26 partner staff (11 women, 15 men) along the Myanmar–Thailand border, 18 UNICEF staff (10 women, 8 men) and 17 partner staff (11 women, 6 men) in the Philippines, and 94 partner staff (66 women, 28 men) across 30 organisations in Indonesia. Three regional AAP webinars reached a further 112 staff.

Disability-inclusive humanitarian action was advanced through seven regional orientations and trainings, reaching 144 staff and 135 partners, including organisations of persons with disabilities and government representatives from 11 ASEAN Member States. Emergency response guidance informed by lessons from the Myanmar earthquake response was developed and shared with 28 countries in the region and beyond.

Sector-specific preparedness was strengthened through development and piloting of a regional Education in Emergencies learning module. EAPRO launched the updated regional Nutrition in Emergencies Toolkit and simulation model, complemented by regional nutrition capacity assessments and a cross-country exchange between Indonesia and Viet Nam. Shock-responsive social protection capacity was strengthened through cash-based assistance training for 114 personnel, including government representatives from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, China and Mongolia, alongside technical guidance for Cambodia and Fiji on applying the Rapid Assessment Tool in government-led programmes. The capacity of 211 government officers to implement gender-responsive social protection programming was strengthened through a regional and six national events.

Resilience building and regional innovation

EAPRO supported resilience building and regional innovation by strengthening risk-informed approaches, climate resilience and emergency-ready service delivery systems. Technical support for subnational climate and disaster risk analysis was expanded through the Children's Climate Risk Index and Disaster Risk Model (CCRI-DRM). In partnership with the United Nations Satellite Centre, subnational CCRI-DRM models were advanced for Fiji, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, with ongoing support in Lao PDR and Indonesia. Cambodia's CCRI-DRM was launched with a disability inclusion dimension, while new subnational assessments were initiated in Malaysia, Mongolia and Timor-Leste, bringing regional coverage to nine countries.

EAPRO launched the Climate-Resilient Child Protection System Package, promoting system adaptations that integrate disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness. A training package was piloted in Cambodia with national authorities and social workers and will be launched regionally in early 2026. Regional support also enabled the public launch of the ASEAN Regional Guidance on the role of Social Workers and the Social Service Workforce in Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Resilience, alongside development of a pocket guide for frontline social workers and piloting of child protection and climate training in Cambodia. A youth-led disaster risk reduction training package co-designed with YPAT members was piloted and finalised.

With technical guidance from EAPRO, Timor-Leste became the first country globally to pilot integration of a Climate Marker into Primero, generating evidence on links between climate events and child protection risks to inform preparedness and response investments. EAPRO also developed guidance to strengthen risk-informed education preparedness and recovery and co-led a regional early childhood development event focused on services in climate-impacted, emergency-prone contexts.

Health sector resilience was strengthened through integration of gender into immunisation planning in Lao PDR, Indonesia, Myanmar, the Philippines and the Solomon Islands, alongside technical support on demand generation and training for over 100 people on health care waste management, including WHO staff and manufacturers. Through Japan's Digital Health Initiative, EAPRO supported 10 countries to strengthen digital health systems for emergency service delivery, with regional knowledge sharing at global and regional forums.

Public-private partnership engagement was strengthened through technical assistance to the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance to develop its Private Sector Engagement Strategy 2026–2030, co-facilitate the Protection, Gender and Inclusion Exchange Forum in Penang and train participants from 11 ASEAN Member States through the AHA Centre Executive Leadership Programme. UNICEF also contributed technical inputs to ASEAN's regional disaster response planning processes and an emergency simulation exercise.

Inter-agency coordination was strengthened through joint monitoring of country engagement in the UNICEF–UNHCR Strategic Collaboration Framework, revision of the Regional Cash Working Group Strategic Roadmap, and coordination with WHO to support outbreak preparedness, brief regional donors on measles and polio responses, and guide improvements to oxygen systems and WASH infrastructure in health facilities in Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea.

CAMBODIA

Health

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and partners, UNICEF supported life-saving and primary health care services for people displaced by the border conflict. The response covered 180 villages across 75 communes and 69 health centres in Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear and Siem Reap provinces, including outreach services in 50 displacement sites. Integrated mobile health and nutrition services were delivered with provincial and district health officials and nearby health centres. A total of 3,343 children aged 6 months to under-nine years received measles-rubella vaccination (1,656 girls, 1,687 boys), while 65 children received polio vaccination (35 girls, 30 boys). In addition, 22,246 women and children accessed primary health care services, including antenatal care referral. Health promotion activities on hygiene, nutrition, dengue and malaria prevention reached 21,102 people (13,671 women, 7,431 men).

Nutrition

UNICEF supported an emergency nutrition response in 50 displacement sites across three provinces. Between August and September 2025, UNICEF worked with the National Nutrition Programme and provincial health departments to conduct screening to detect and manage acute malnutrition among young children. After a second wave of conflict in December 2025, UNICEF's civil society partner screened 3,361 children under five years (1,643 girls, 1,718 boys) for wasting in 49 displacement sites. Screening identified 131 children with moderate acute malnutrition (63 girls, 68 boys), while 39 children with severe acute malnutrition (20 girls, 19 boys) were diagnosed and referred to health services, where they received Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF). In parallel, 3,361 parents and caregivers were counselled on infant and young child feeding practices, strengthening immediate care and reducing risks of malnutrition in displacement settings.

Child protection

In coordination with the Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF) partners, UNICEF provided technical and financial assistance to the Government to conduct rapid assessments in August and December. Findings informed the child protection response, prioritising child-friendly spaces, psychological first aid and awareness raising on prevention of violence against children, gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, UNICEF supported the establishment of 15 child-friendly spaces in 11 IDP sites across Battambang, Siem Reap, Preah Vihear, Oddar Meanchey and Banteay Meanchey provinces and an orientation for 25 government child protection staff on global standards for managing child-friendly spaces and data collection. These spaces engaged 2,319 children (1,321 girls, 998 boys), including 192 children with disabilities. UNICEF also supported Poipet Transit Centre to manage 22 returning migrant children at Kongva IDP site, with three children reunited with their families and the remaining cases undergoing family tracing and reintegration. Family support packages were provided to all 22 children.

UNICEF-supported psychological first aid, delivered by trained social workers and Buddhist monks, reached 5,216 internally displaced children (2,500 girls, 2,716 boys), 2,359 parents and caregivers (868 women, 1,491 men), including 24 persons with disabilities. Case management and referral services supported 93 children at risk of or experiencing violence, exploitation or abuse (48 girls, 45 boys, including one child with disabilities).

Risk awareness and reporting were strengthened through the development and distribution of 500 banner sets and 7,300 leaflets on violence against children and gender-based violence, alongside the training of 70 community facilitators. Information on safe and accessible reporting channels for prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), violence against children and gender-based violence reached 6,124 people across displacement sites, including 2,163 children (1,121 girls, 1,042 boys) and 3,961 adults (2,421 women, 1,540 men), strengthening awareness and access to protection mechanisms in displacement settings.

Education

The border conflict closed 1,311 schools, disrupting learning for 322,103 students (118,528 girls, 203,575 boys) and affecting 15,034 teachers (5,940 women, 9,094 men). Home learning packages were provided to 15,000 primary school children, 751 early childhood development (ECD) kits reached 12,000 preschool learners, and 365 temporary learning spaces supported continuity of learning. In addition, 700 Parenting Chatbot posters were distributed for display in learning spaces, enabling 995 parents of children under six to access key early childhood development messages.

As Education Sector co-lead, UNICEF strengthened national and sub-national capacity to manage education in emergencies. This included supporting the Disaster Management Secretariat within the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, and the Provincial Offices of Education to improve rapid assessment and reporting systems, introducing digital tools that enabled faster, more accurate data collection. Coordination meetings improved collaboration and timely decision-making across the sector. UNICEF also provided technical assistance to develop national guidelines on minimum standards for temporary learning spaces, ensuring safer, more inclusive environments for displaced children.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

In support of the Government-led response, UNICEF delivered rapid, life-saving assistance by procuring and distributing essential WASH supplies, reaching at least 59,630 people (9,350 girls, 9,732 boys, 20,680 women, 19,868 men). In collaboration with Provincial Departments of Rural Development, 248 emergency latrines and 11 emergency water supply facilities were constructed or rehabilitated, improving access to safe water for over 5,000 internally displaced people and sanitation for more than 10,000. Hygiene promotion sessions with returning IDPs reached 4,389 people (1,308 female, 3,081 male) across 56 villages.

As WASH Sector co-lead, UNICEF provided strategic leadership to strengthen coordination, data analysis and reporting through sustained inter-agency engagement, including regular validation of WASH data and reporting to OCHA and the Humanitarian Response Forum. In total, more than 165,000 people were reached through UNICEF and HRF WASH interventions.

Social protection

UNICEF supported the Government to implement relaxed conditionality for national cash transfer schemes for pregnant women, children under two and school-age children affected by school closures, enabling National Social Assistance Family Package beneficiaries to continue receiving support despite displacement and access constraints. Through these measures, 78,428 households benefited directly, including 12,007 pregnant women, 14,799 children under two, and 48,584 school children. UNICEF also supported the Ministry of Planning to identify affected households for the planned rollout of a government-funded emergency cash transfer programme targeting displaced families, aligned with national systems. Although rollout was temporarily paused following a second border dispute incident due to challenges in identifying additional eligible households, UNICEF's technical support strengthened readiness for rapid implementation.

To strengthen coordination, UNICEF co-chaired the Cash Working Group, supporting harmonised approaches, aligned transfer values and improved information sharing, reducing duplication and strengthening delivery of cash assistance during the emergency.

Accountability to affected populations and community engagement

UNICEF directly reached 790,981 people (494,587 women, 296,394 men) through communication and engagement to support behaviour change in health, nutrition, WASH, early childhood development and child protection. A multimedia campaign supporting the Ministry of Health's measles outbreak response reached over 2 million people, including 1,694,587 women.

UNICEF also strengthened AAP through capacity-building support to partners. A total of 135 Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport officials and Provincial Women and Children Committees members were trained (61 women, 74 men), alongside 34 civil society staff (12 women, 22 men) who were mentored on social and behaviour change approaches to strengthen early childhood development planning and service delivery. In addition, 1,952 frontline workers (1,074 women, 878 men) improved their interpersonal communication skills to support inclusive

engagement, trust building, service uptake and delivery of risk communication and community engagement, including on immunisation, mental health during emergencies and healthy environments for children.

CHINA

Health

Following the January earthquake in the Xizang Autonomous Region, UNICEF responded to requests from local authorities in Dingri, Sajia and Angren counties to provide warm winter clothing to protect displaced infants, young children and pregnant women in the sub-zero conditions. Provisions included diapers, newborn kits and winter clothing sets for 10,845 children (5,612 girls, 5,233 boys) and cotton jackets and quilts for 81 pregnant women. This one-off emergency support provided immediate protection and reduced health risks.

Child protection

At the request of local authorities, UNICEF supported the expansion of MHPSS to address needs in earthquake-affected Dingri and Lazi counties. An estimated 1,000 people directly benefited (900 children and adolescents, 100 adults), with an additional 1,200 people benefiting indirectly. Support was delivered remotely through national and local partners, strengthening continuity of psychosocial support during emergencies.

Education

UNICEF supported the Dingri Education Bureau with emergency education supplies to support learning continuity in 10 kindergartens and three primary schools. Supplies included recreation kits, stationery supplies and bedding sets that benefited 2,168 children (1,088 girls, 1,080 boys), enabling children to return to learning and regain a sense of routine and normalcy following the earthquake.

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Health

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Public Health in delivering vaccines, enabling two rounds of national catch-up campaigns and the restoration of routine immunisation services. As a result, 278,121 children were fully vaccinated against tuberculosis and 275,205 against hepatitis B, and 276,378 pregnant women against tetanus-diphtheria. By the end of 2025, 99 per cent of children born between 2022 and 2025 who had missed routine doses were fully immunised, restoring national vaccination coverage to pre-COVID-19 levels. UNICEF provided technical assistance through a national health consultant and two national officers who worked closely with the Ministry to implement and monitor the programme.

Using humanitarian funds, UNICEF procured essential maternal health medicines, including amoxicillin, metronidazole and paracetamol, and distributed them to 1,850 health facilities nationwide. More than 78,000 pregnant women benefited from this support. UNICEF also procured essential child health medicines, including antibiotics, oral rehydration salts and zinc, contributing to the treatment of 11,951 children with pneumonia and 212,932 children with diarrhoea.

Nutrition

UNICEF delivered nutrition supplies enabling the treatment of 17,595 children with severe wasting, representing 49 per cent of the targeted caseload. These supplies included ReSoMal, procured in 2025, and RUTF, F-75 therapeutic milk and Amoxicillin, which were procured in December 2024 and delivered in 2025.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

A UNICEF-supported water supply project in Suncheon County, South Pyeongyang, was completed, supplying two schools and two health facilities with safe water and benefiting 12,817 people (6,665 female, 6,152 male). UNICEF also collaborated with the Ministry of Urban Management to initiate two additional water supply projects in Tokchon and Kwaksan counties.

WASH supplies, including 300 water filters, 3,000 hygiene kits and 200 rolls of tarpaulin, were distributed across 19 counties in seven provinces, reaching around 12,000 people. These supplies promoted hygiene and handwashing as part of a preventive, cross-sectoral response linked to health and nutrition services. With support from the Government of China, UNICEF procured 3,400 cartons of handwashing soap and 1,000 20-litre water containers, which can support an additional 39,000 people for three months.

INDONESIA

Health

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health and national emergency stakeholders to strengthen multisectoral preparedness through the development of key national frameworks. These included operational technical guidelines for the Health Emergency Operation Centre, emergency case management curricula, mass gathering health risk management guidelines, and the National Action Plan for Health Security 2025–2029. To enhance national surge capacity, UNICEF supported training and simulations for 42 emergency responders (11 women, 31 men) from Indonesia's Health Reserve Emergency Medical Team. The four-day programme focused on field hospital operations and chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear preparedness in line with WHO standards.

During flooding in Aceh, UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Provincial Health Office to strengthen health cluster coordination and

service delivery, prioritising reproductive health, communicable disease control and MHPSS.

Nutrition

UNICEF strengthened preparedness by supporting development of an online nutrition in emergencies course and providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Health on the ASEAN terms of reference for a regional pool of nutrition experts. UNICEF supported the government-led flood response through the Nutrition Sub-Cluster by providing 7,000 MUAC tapes and technical support on infant feeding in emergencies and integrated management of acute malnutrition. Cluster partners screened more than 18,000 children, and 51 children with wasting were identified for treatment. In Aceh, UNICEF also supported government communications promoting optimal breastfeeding and regulating donations of breastmilk substitutes.

Child protection

Emergency response capacity was strengthened through a national training-of-trainers for 38 participants (21 women, 17 men) from key ministries and six provinces,¹⁷ followed by provincial training for 150 participants (79 women, 71 men). Additionally, 160 frontline responders in Aceh and Sumatra (84 women, 76 men) were trained in child protection in emergencies, psychosocial support and PSEA. To further strengthen PSEA systems, UNICEF provided hands-on compliance support to implementing partners and delivered PSEA training to all 190 UNICEF staff (108 women, 82 men) and 161 fundraisers (79 women, 82 men). UNICEF and UNFPA supported the development of two national PSEA training modules and oriented 16 UNICEF PSEA and emergency focal points (10 women, six men) on preparedness tools.

UNICEF deployed two consultants to support subnational flood-response coordination by establishing joint secretariats and consolidating displacement data. This identified 104 separated children (96 in Aceh, four in North Sumatra) who received appropriate child protection services.

At the national level, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection to strengthen gender-responsive integrated protection services through an emergency response plan, intersectoral coordination guidelines, a practical pocketbook aligned with ASEAN guidance on strengthening the social service workforce in DRR and climate resilience, and the establishment of a coordination hub for women's and children's protection services. A Gender Analysis for Emergency Preparedness, informed by consultations with all programme sections and two female Regional Young People's Action Team members, guided sector preparedness, risk identification and mitigation, strengthening inclusive preparedness and response.

Education

Jointly with Save the Children, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education to coordinate the national Education Cluster flood response in Sumatra, including developing the response strategy and deploying a data-collection tool to monitor partner actions and flood impacts. Preparedness was strengthened through technical assistance to the Safe Schools Secretariat and the Ministry to procure and preposition 100 temporary learning space tents, enabling continuation of learning for approximately 4,000 children. UNICEF also integrated climate and environmental content into early-grade literacy and ECD training, reaching 530 teachers (466 women, 64 men) in priority areas.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

As WASH Sub-Cluster co-lead, UNICEF supported the Government in convening a national coordination meeting in February with over 50 organisations, resulting in an agreement to develop a five-year emergency preparedness and response action plan. UNICEF also provided technical support to the Government of East Java to finalise its environmental health contingency plan and a detailed action plan, strengthening preparedness for future emergencies.

In East Flores, UNICEF supported sub-cluster coordination and harmonised reporting tools in response to the Mount Lewotobi Laki-Laki eruption. This strengthened real-time information sharing and government-led coordination, enabling partners to deliver over 2,000 cubic metres of safe water to more than 12,000 people. In Sumatra, where flooding disrupted WASH services for 36,238 households, UNICEF deployed two consultants to support activation of the sub-clusters and strengthen coordination, needs assessments and response planning at provincial and district levels.

Social protection

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Development Planning to revise poverty measurement in three flood-affected provinces, informing the redesign of social assistance during response and recovery, including higher benefit levels and planning for cash support to displaced populations in 2026. UNICEF also supported the Ministry of Social Affairs to establish a technical working group for a new disaster pooling fund and provided ongoing technical assistance to develop an operational framework for scaling up adaptive social protection in emergencies, covering benefit design, coverage, duration, trigger mechanisms and alignment of beneficiary databases.

Accountability to affected populations and community engagement

As co-lead of the Risk Communication and Community Engagement Plus Working Group, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health with coordination, message development and capacity building to sustain community engagement for outbreak preparedness and the measles and flood responses. An online training built the capacity of 11 implementing partner organisations on AAP frameworks and tools, and over 40 members participated in workshops on engaging social media content and online safety, strengthening partners' capacity to deliver timely, relevant and safe public communication. A dedicated WhatsApp platform now enables rapid information exchange by more than 360 members, strengthening real-time coordination.

Child-centred disaster risk reduction

UNICEF supported the National Disaster Management Agency to scale up child-centred disaster management by integrating child-centred contingency planning guidelines and training into national systems, with the training module formally handed over to the national disaster training centre in December 2025. Capacity development on advocacy, stakeholder engagement, the Core Commitments for Children and

child-centred planning tools reached over 396 government and partner representatives, including 14 district and provincial disaster management departments, across South Sulawesi, Papua, and West and East Nusa Tenggara. Of 84 district disaster management authorities trained between 2023 and 2025, 18 have now committed to applying child-centred approaches in contingency planning.

LAO PDR

Child protection

UNICEF continued supporting emergency child protection and MHPSS responses in four villages in Luang Namtha Province affected by Typhoon Yagi. In 2025, UNICEF delivered integrated, multi-sector support linking child protection with education, health and WASH, reaching 3,014 people (1,464 women, 1,550 men) across Pasak, Vieng Tai, Donesamphanh and Bopiad villages. UNICEF trained 32 community volunteers on MHPSS, child safeguarding, PSEA and first aid, strengthening local preparedness and response capacity. A total of 1,155 children aged 9–17 years (654 girls, 501 boys) accessed structured play, learning and psychosocial support, while 716 parents and caregivers participated in positive parenting and child protection sessions, reporting reduced stress and improved caregiving practices.

At the subnational level, UNICEF provided technical leadership on child protection coordination, harmonising standards, strengthening referral pathways and supporting multisector integration. In November, UNICEF co-led a Protection Cluster meeting with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare to review typhoon impacts, ongoing responses and preparedness actions, including GBV services and cash support.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

UNICEF supported early recovery from Typhoon Yagi, completing eight gravity-fed water supply systems in Luang Namtha that provide safe water to 3,100 people (including 983 women and 570 girls). Following Typhoons Wipha and Bualoi, UNICEF co-led the WASH Cluster, supporting the Government to strengthen coordination, conduct needs assessments, and replenish pre-positioned supplies across four regional warehouses. Emergency WASH supplies and response activities reached 22,315 people (10,725 women, 11,590 men) across 52 villages in 13 districts of five affected provinces (Luang Prabang, Vientiane, Houaphanh, Khammouane and Xiengkhouang).¹⁸

Technical and financial assistance enabled the cleaning and shock chlorination of 71 shallow wells in Vientiane Province, restoring safe drinking water for flood-affected communities. UNICEF also supported the rehabilitation of the water supply systems at Sopbao District Hospital in Houaphanh Province following severe flooding.

MALAYSIA

Education

UNICEF worked with the Ministry of Education and the National Disaster Management Agency to strengthen DRR in education. Disaster preparedness modules for teachers and students were launched on the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction, alongside the #BencanaReady campaign, which mobilised private-sector support to equip 200 students in 12 flood-prone schools with preparedness kits and lifesaving knowledge. Training-of-trainers workshops built the capacity of 159 state and district education officers, enabling the rollout of DRR education in 1,037 primary schools nationwide and reaching 44,035 students (22,232 girls, 21,803 boys) in high-risk areas. With Universiti Perguruan Sultan Idris, materials were adapted into braille and sign language, extending access to children with disabilities in 14 special education schools. UNICEF also continued collaboration with the Iskandar Regional Development Authority through the Eco-Life Challenge, strengthening environmental education and low-carbon lifestyle skills for over 100,000 primary school students in Johor.

Child-centred disaster risk reduction

UNICEF provided technical inputs to Malaysia's Nationally Determined Contribution 3.0 and National Adaptation Plan, embedding child rights and meaningful youth participation, and supported development of the Children's Climate and Disaster Risk Index to identify high-risk districts and guide targeted investments. UNICEF also co-hosted the ASEAN Children and Youth Climate Summit, resulting in the Langkawi Declaration, conducted the National Youth Climate Change Survey with 1,400 young people, and engaged the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Disaster Risk Management. Together, these actions strengthened policy leadership and supported over 3,000 young people to design and implement local climate initiatives.

MONGOLIA

Health

UNICEF supported the Government of Mongolia to sustain essential health services and respond to concurrent emergencies, including a nationwide measles outbreak, seasonal respiratory illnesses and dzud-related access constraints. Following the confirmation of 13,777 measles cases nationwide, UNICEF supported a nationwide immunisation catch-up campaign targeting 151,456 children who had missed routine vaccination (74,213 girls, 77,243 boys). UNICEF contributed to vaccine delivery and data reconciliation to strengthen immunisation coverage tracking and address persistent surveillance gaps, improving follow-up for unvaccinated children.

To strengthen national surge capacity, UNICEF supported the renovation of a 20-bed paediatric ward at the National Centre for Communicable Diseases. The upgraded ward incorporated child-friendly and disability-inclusive features, expanding access to quality inpatient care for children with severe respiratory illness, including children with disabilities.

In anticipation of dzud impacts in five high-risk provinces, UNICEF prepositioned emergency supplies and supported mobile health services. Eight inter-agency emergency health kits and fuel support enabled mobile teams to deliver essential care to over 3,000 people (520 girls, 500 boys, 1,010 women, 970 men), reducing service disruptions during extreme winter conditions and improving continuity of care in remote and hard-to-reach areas.

Nutrition

As Nutrition Cluster lead, UNICEF coordinated the measles-related nutrition response and co-implemented interventions with the Ministry of Health. UNICEF delivered vitamin A supplementation to 80,160 children nationwide (40,880 girls, 39,280 boys), reducing the risk of severe complications and child mortality associated with measles infection. In anticipation of increased malnutrition risks linked to dzud-related livelihood stress and seasonal service disruptions, UNICEF pre-positioned life-saving nutrition supplies in high-risk areas, enabling treatment for 150 children with severe acute malnutrition (73 girls, 77 boys) and vitamin D supplementation for 2,000 children (1,020 girls, 980 boys). These actions sustained access to essential nutrition services in remote and climate-affected communities and reduced the risk of nutritional deterioration during periods of heightened vulnerability.

Child protection

UNICEF delivered child protection in emergencies training to 55 frontline staff from the National Emergency Management Agency (18 women, 37 men), strengthening knowledge and skills on child safeguarding, GBV risk mitigation and PSEA. Training included survivor-centred approaches and safe reporting mechanisms, equipping emergency responders to identify, prevent and refer protection risks during disaster response and emergency operations.

In partnership with the International Organization for Migration, UNICEF conducted and disseminated a study on the vulnerabilities of migrant and displaced children. The evidence generated informed national stakeholders and strengthened the knowledge base for child-sensitive preparedness planning, improving readiness to protect migrant and displaced children in emergencies.

Education

UNICEF supported the Government and education partners in assessing sectoral emergency preparedness. The study analysed the education system's readiness for crisis response, identifying gaps in planning, coordination, inclusivity and continuity of learning during emergencies. UNICEF facilitated sector dialogue to identify concrete preparedness actions aligned with national education policies and emergency frameworks.

UNICEF also contributed to the development of early childhood development curriculum, promoting age-appropriate and child-centred approaches that can be applied in emergency and disruption contexts. These efforts strengthened institutional capacity to plan for and maintain education continuity during crises.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

UNICEF strengthened WASH preparedness and rapid response capacity to mitigate health risks. During the measles outbreak, UNICEF integrated hygiene promotion into response activities, reinforcing infection prevention and control practices among caregivers and communities in coordination with health partners. In dzud-affected provinces, UNICEF distributed 200 hygiene kits to herder households across five provinces, reaching 1,100 people (198 girls, 187 boys, 363 women, 352 men). The assistance prioritised children, pregnant women and persons with disabilities and helped sustain basic hygiene practices during periods of service disruption.

To enhance flood preparedness, UNICEF pre-positioned 1,000 family hygiene kits and updated standby agreements with suppliers and civil society partners. These actions strengthened surge capacity and will enable rapid scale-up of assistance to up to 5,000 people in flood-prone and peri-urban areas when needed.

Social protection

To strengthen child-sensitive and gender-responsive social protection, UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Government to revise the Social Welfare Law and initiate a new Family Support Law, focusing on integrating livelihood recovery measures for climate-induced shocks such as dzud and floods. UNICEF and the World Bank provided evidence-informed inputs and facilitated policy dialogue to address gaps in the legal framework, where gender inequalities, disability and lifecycle vulnerabilities were not systematically reflected, including in emergency and shock contexts.

UNICEF supported frontline firefighting efforts in Selenge province, where an estimated 11,000 people were at risk, by providing fuel and 30 blower devices to enable local authorities to contain fires and sustain access to essential services.

Accountability to affected populations and community engagement

UNICEF facilitated dialogue with Humanitarian Country Team partners to advance a common inter-agency approach to AAP. Discussions focused on strengthening community feedback and complaint mechanisms and promoting inclusive participation in humanitarian action.

Child-centred disaster risk reduction

In partnership with the Deputy Prime Minister's Office and the National Emergency Management Agency, UNICEF supported upgrades to national disaster data systems by providing specialised equipment and digital tools, strengthening coordination, information management and operational readiness for emergency response. Development of the subnational Children's Climate and Disaster Risk Index was initiated, which will strengthen the evidence base on children's exposure and vulnerability to climate and disaster risks once completed in 2026.

UNICEF worked with the Mongolian Children's Council to deliver youth peer educator training that equipped adolescents with knowledge and skills in disaster risk reduction, early warning and community outreach, promoting meaningful participation of children and adolescents in preparedness efforts. To strengthen disability inclusion in humanitarian preparedness and response, UNICEF facilitated a provincial-level

dialogue with local authorities and partners to identify barriers faced by children with disabilities and practical entry points to strengthen inclusive preparedness and response.

PACIFIC MULTI-COUNTRY OFFICE

Health

In Vanuatu, UNICEF assessed 33 earthquake-damaged health facilities, including Vila Central Hospital, and supported renovations to temporary vaccine storage facilities to maintain cold-chain integrity. During the pertussis outbreak in Shefa and Tafea provinces, UNICEF deployed surge teams, provided emergency health kits and supported catch-up immunisation across seven area councils in Tanna, delivering 1,905 pentavalent vaccine doses and 1,078 MMR1 doses, strengthening protection against vaccine-preventable diseases among children. In Samoa, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health to temporarily replace the routine Td vaccine with TDaP for pregnant women in response to a pertussis outbreak. UNICEF developed training materials and oriented health workers nationwide, reaching 4,000 pregnant women and 200 health workers with the vaccine.

To strengthen measles preparedness, UNICEF provided 10,000 measles-rubella doses to Samoa and 1,000 doses to the Cook Islands, supporting catch-up vaccination and outbreak response planning. In Kiribati, UNICEF strengthened outbreak preparedness for pandemic influenza, dengue and HIV through risk-informed planning integrated into routine health services. In Fiji, UNICEF improved HIV prevention for mothers and newborns by supporting the integration of elimination of mother-to-child transmission into divisional health plans, training 98 health workers and strengthening standard operating procedures.

UNICEF also conducted a rapid knowledge, attitudes and practices survey to inform dengue awareness activities and supported subsequent community engagement with schoolteachers and village leaders. Creative outreach included a poster and photography competition involving 50 children (30 girls, 20 boys). In Tonga, UNICEF supported five health facilities in Ha'apai and Eua to install solar power systems, enhancing resilience and service continuity.

Nutrition

In Vanuatu, UNICEF co-led the Nutrition Sub-Cluster and coordinated partners to harmonise tools and reporting. A nutrition initial rapid assessment in 12 earthquake-affected communities identified significant nutrition risks, including limited dietary diversity and reduced access to health services. UNICEF supported 99 outreach events, screening 2,617 children under five for malnutrition, providing vitamin A supplementation to 917 children, deworming treatment to 918 children and distributing 461 boxes of micronutrient powders. Outreach activities reached 2,617 caregivers (2,355 women, 262 men) with maternal, infant and young child nutrition messages. At the primary health care level, 21,422 caregivers accessed nutrition services, with 3,621 caregivers reached through outreach.

In Tonga, UNICEF delivered training on rapid nutrition assessment to Nutrition Cluster partners, strengthening national capacity to respond to future emergencies.

Child protection

In Vanuatu, UNICEF supported the government-led child protection earthquake response, reaching 2,126 people (390 girls, 444 boys, 567 women, 392 men, 333 with unrecorded age or sex) with services, including psychological first aid, counselling and family tracing, delivered via child-friendly spaces in Port Vila. To strengthen local capacity to provide psychosocial care and early intervention, UNICEF trained 111 frontline workers (67 women, 44 men), including 61 teachers and school leaders from 48 schools, on foundational MHPSS and child counselling. The 'I Support My Friends' peer-support programme trained an additional 31 adult focal points (19 women, 12 men) and 74 peer supporters aged 9–17 years. Information on MHPSS, child protection and PSEA reached an estimated 227,043 people (112,092 girls and women, 114,951 boys and men) via radio, SMS and social media, increasing community awareness of safe reporting pathways and available services. UNICEF also strengthened referral pathways and inter-agency coordination by supporting the development of minimum standards for child counselling, completing a nationwide service mapping and rolling out a rapid protection assessment toolkit, including GBV safety audit tools.

In Tonga, a six-month MHPSS programme targeting children and fathers reached 393 school children (277 girls, 116 boys), including two children with disabilities, and 181 caregivers, supporting child well-being and family mental health.

Education

In Vanuatu, UNICEF co-led the Education Cluster earthquake response with the Ministry of Education and Training. Fifty-five temporary learning spaces enabled 4,400 children (2,112 girls, 2,288 boys) to return to class, and 3,388 children (1,626 girls, 1,762 boys) received learning supplies. Reconstruction began on six damaged classrooms, improving safety and resilience for 210 children and seven teachers. Thirty ECD kits supported early learning for 1,200 young children. MHPSS support reached 9,173 parents and 262 teachers, improving psychosocial well-being and classroom safety. UNICEF also trained 130 ECD teachers and eight school directors in partnership with World Vision, including on-the-job coaching, school-based DRR, mental health and psychosocial support messaging and emergency drill exercises.

In Fiji, UNICEF supported finalisation of the CERF-funded anticipatory action framework, expanding preparedness to include school quick fixes and MHPSS support ahead of cyclone season. In Vanuatu and Kiribati, UNICEF supported the launch of the education in emergencies and DRR policy and finalisation of contingency plans at national, provincial and school levels. In the Solomon Islands, UNICEF updated and piloted the School-Based DRR handbook in 13 schools and communities, with six schools completing action plans and seven underway.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

In Vanuatu, UNICEF co-led the WASH Cluster earthquake response and supported water trucking, rapid assessments, repairs and recovery activities in coordination with the Department of Water Resources and cluster partners. Hygiene kits reached 13,195 people, including an

estimated 6,029 women and girls who received menstrual hygiene products. Water supply was restored to 12,037 people through quick fixes and rehabilitation, and WASH services were restored in 21 schools and 13 health centres. UNICEF also led a lessons-learned process that informed revisions to the WASH cluster standard operating procedures. Restoration of the Mele water system, which benefits 7,000 people, is underway.

In Kiribati, UNICEF supported integrated vulnerability assessments and drought preparedness through water assessments in outer islands. In Fiji, UNICEF supported government-led preparedness by prepositioning WASH supplies to support at least 10,000 people¹⁹ and supported the education and health sectors by prepositioning supplies to support 5,000 people²⁰ across 246 schools in Suva and Nausori and Ministry of Health warehouses. In the Solomon Islands, UNICEF constructed over 46 school latrine blocks in the Central Islands and Guadalcanal provinces and prepositioned WASH supplies, including 232 cartons of 75-gram soap, 11,085 MHM kits, and more than 15,000 SATO Pans. In the Republic of the Marshall Islands, UNICEF and the National Disaster Management Office convened the year-end WASH cluster meeting, strengthening coordination and planning.

Social protection

In Fiji, UNICEF contributed to consultations on the disaster risk financing strategy, promoting child-sensitive approaches and engagement with regional partners on parametric insurance solutions for schools and health facilities. In Vanuatu, UNICEF conducted a rapid feasibility assessment for humanitarian cash transfers following the December earthquake. While immediate implementation was not pursued, findings informed child-sensitive social protection options and initiated the country's first multidimensional child poverty assessment, which was validated in December. In Tonga, UNICEF completed post-distribution monitoring of the 2024 humanitarian cash transfer programme. Findings informed advocacy on nutrition-sensitive cash-plus approaches and universal child benefit schemes, increasing government interest in prioritising children within social protection systems.

UNICEF completed an assistive technology landscape assessment across 10 Pacific Island countries to map current provision, identify gaps and inform planning for a regional supply chain hub, including emergency response and preparedness considerations. UNICEF also supported training on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities across 10 Pacific countries, co-facilitated with the Pacific Disability Forum. Training supported evidence-based policy dialogue, revitalised national disability coordination mechanisms and strengthened inclusion of organisations of persons with disabilities in national decision-making, including for emergency preparedness and response.

Accountability to affected populations and community engagement

In Fiji, UNICEF rolled out a complaints and feedback mechanism in 76 communities, reaching approximately 12,000 people through messaging platforms. A total of 304 feedback cases were recorded and 61 were addressed. UNICEF also delivered training on AAP and safeguarding to 37 members (19 women, 18 men) of the Fiji Council of Social Services and District Councils of Social Services. UNICEF reached approximately 800,000 people through the Get Ready, Disasters Happen campaign on radio and social media. UNICEF also co-created the Faith for Life handbooks for Christian and Hindu leaders with a dedicated DRR chapter to support community preparedness messaging through faith networks. The validation of the handbooks engaged 69 people, including two with disabilities.

In Vanuatu, UNICEF worked with the Ministry of Health, RCCE partners and the National Disaster Management Office to target messaging on public health, community mobilisation and back-to-school support to earthquake-affected communities. UNICEF also used U-Report polls and SMS blasts, reaching 1,000 to 1,600 people per campaign.

Child-centred disaster risk reduction

Across Fiji, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, UNICEF supported risk-informed planning by developing subnational CCRI-DRM dashboards with UNITAR UNOSAT and national climate ministries.

In the Federated States of Micronesia, UNICEF became a full member of the National Disaster Committee under the updated Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan (to be endorsed in January 2026). UNICEF also supported an early warning workshop in Pohnpei in August for 40 participants (7 women, 33 men) and participated in a tabletop exercise in Chuuk with approximately 60 emergency stakeholders. Risk education activities reached 634 students (309 girls, 325 boys) through International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction events and a tsunami drill. In the Republic of the Marshall Islands, UNICEF worked with the National Disaster Management Office to deliver DRR activities for 300 students (150 girls, 150 boys).

Approximately 1,300 young people across 14 Pacific Island countries took part in the 'Wavemakers: Pacific Youth Participation' landscape analysis, which documented gaps and promising practices to inform stronger adolescent and youth engagement, including in emergency preparedness and response. UNICEF also launched an action brief on emergency preparedness, reaching over 270,000 adolescent girls across the same 14 countries. Developed through consultation with adolescent girls, it sets out pre-positioned, girl-centred emergency supplies across sectors to support rapid response that protects girls' health, safety and dignity.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Health

UNICEF and WHO supported the National Department of Health polio outbreak response by strengthening disease surveillance, detection and investigation systems. As of December, 72 circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 detections were reported nationwide, including five confirmed human cases, 64 environmental detections and three detections among healthy children. Two rounds of nOPV2 vaccination were conducted across 17 mainland provinces, alongside delivery of fractional IPV in all 22 provinces, targeting 2.98 million children under 10 years. Coverage reached 82.4 per cent and 83.2 per cent for nOPV2 rounds one and two, and 80 per cent for fractional IPV.

In drought-affected Bougainville, UNICEF supported the continuity of maternal and newborn health services, providing a complete midwifery

kit for the Nissan Sub-Health Centre to support around 50 safe deliveries over five months.

Nutrition

UNICEF provided emergency nutrition supplies to the Nissan Sub-Health Centre in Bougainville in response to drought-related food shortages. Supplies included RUTF to treat 15 children with severe acute malnutrition, as well as micronutrient powder, MUAC tapes for community screening and nutrition awareness materials.²¹ As Nutrition Sector lead, UNICEF sustained technical support to partners on integrated management of acute malnutrition, including simplified emergency approaches. Training delivered in partnership with three provincial health authorities strengthened the capacity of 99 health workers (63 women, 36 men). Nutrition services were integrated into the national polio response, reaching 828,345 children under five with vitamin A supplementation and 767,541 with de-worming.

Child protection

UNICEF co-led the Child Protection Sub-Sector, convening 10 coordination meetings to finalise and launch the Papua New Guinea-adapted Child Friendly Spaces Toolkit. This included distribution of 300 toolkit packages and training of trainers for 68 participants (39 women, 29 men) to support provincial rollout, alongside training on child protection in emergencies and the Child Protection Minimum Standards for 16 participants (11 women, five men).

Safeguarding was strengthened through integration of PSEA and GBV risk mitigation into a three-day emergency preparedness, response and partnership training for 36 participants (15 women, 21 men) from local partners and disaster management offices. A four-day training on survivor-centred investigations of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment built the capacity of 21 representatives (16 women, five men) from implementing partners and the United Nations inter-agency PSEA network. UNICEF also distributed 282 dignity kits to child, family and sexual violence support services to enable survivor-centred care and referral pathways for children and caregivers affected by violence.

Education

Following conflict and climate vulnerability assessments in 40 Huon-Gulf and Bulolo communities, including 20 schools, UNICEF supported the National Department of Education to train 131 teachers and education personnel (47 women, 84 men), including 10 provincial education officials. Thirteen School Learning Improvement Plans integrating resilience actions were developed, benefiting 3,795 students (1,703 girls, 2,092 boys). The plans strengthened safer learning environments through hazard and risk mapping and supported practical climate adaptation and green skills development through school clubs.

UNICEF strengthened school and community preparedness by building the capacity of 959 stakeholders (457 women, 502 men) across Morobe and Central provinces, including teachers, community leaders and young people. Training focused on climate resilience, disaster preparedness and WASH governance, strengthening the ability of local education systems to sustain learning and protect children during climate- and conflict-related shocks.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Responding to ongoing insecurity and displacement, UNICEF extended emergency WASH support in Mulitaka following the Enga landslide. Reliable water and sanitation services, including gender- and disability-inclusive facilities, were restored at the health centre, primary school and surrounding communities, benefiting 7,200 people (1,486 girls, 1,610 boys, 1,970 women, 2,134 men). Improved WASH services strengthened infection prevention at the health centre, including the labour ward, which supports four to five deliveries per month. Upgraded school sanitation facilities benefited 704 students (402 boys, 302 girls) and 16 teachers (11 men, five women). Hygiene promotion activities reached Pokalip, Yambali and Yuango communities, promoting disease prevention, handwashing and safe sanitation practices.

UNICEF distributed 100 WASH dignity kits to 100 drought-affected households, including 31 female-headed households, reaching 300 vulnerable people (178 women, 122 men). The response was delivered in coordination with government and humanitarian partners, reducing health and protection risks. Capacity building also strengthened disaster risk analysis and emergency response skills for 25 humanitarian stakeholders (one woman, 24 men) through the Morobe Provincial DRR planning process.

Accountability to affected populations and community engagement

UNICEF integrated AAP into emergency preparedness, response and partnership training for 36 local civil society organisations and provincial disaster officials (15 women, 21 men) and established an AAP task force to strengthen the systematic integration of accountability principles across programme design and implementation, including stronger community feedback and complaints mechanisms.

Child-centred disaster risk reduction

With support from the Global Humanitarian Thematic Fund, UNICEF prepositioned emergency supplies across programme sectors and system strengthening to enable faster mobilisation. Three long-term agreements were established with vendors in Port Moresby, Lae and Mt Hagen and a contingency programme document was formalised with the Catholic Archdiocese of Mt Hagen to enable access to warehouse facilities and support first response in the Highlands.

Through the KOICA project, UNICEF, UNHAT and CARE International supported a one-week workshop for 25 provincial government and faith-based organisation representatives (one woman, 24 men) to update the Morobe Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Plan, aligning it with the Sendai Framework and national frameworks and integrating child protection and rights.

THE PHILIPPINES

Health

In the first half of 2025, UNICEF distributed 15 basic and 15 supplementary inter-agency emergency health kits to 46 local government units in the Ilocos, Cagayan Valley and CALABARZON²² regions, sustaining supplies of essential medicines and consumables for continuity of

primary health care in typhoon-affected areas. UNICEF also provided 35,950 personal protective coveralls and 10,000 surgical masks to health facilities, and supplied 35 power generators to rural health units to enable facilities to continue operating despite intermittent power supply. These interventions supported the provision of routine maternal, newborn and immunisation services, reaching at least 4,672 women and children at supported facilities.

In the second half of 2025, UNICEF supported the government-led earthquake response in northern Cebu. Five basic and five supplementary emergency health kits were donated to the Central Visayas Centre for Health Development and distributed to affected local government units. Each basic and supplementary kit can meet the medical and supply needs of up to 1,000 and 10,000 people, respectively, for three months.

Nutrition

UNICEF provided anthropometric supplies, including MUAC tapes, infant weighing scales and length and height boards, to 15 typhoon-affected municipalities in Catanduanes, Camarines Sur, Aurora and Isabela, strengthening screening and early detection of malnutrition. UNICEF also deployed personnel to support service delivery, monitoring, and information management, and conducted subnational capacity-building on Nutrition in Emergencies. In Central Visayas, UNICEF provided life-saving nutrition supplies to support the Department of Health, including 210 boxes of RUTF, breastfeeding kits, F75 therapeutic milk and MUAC tapes. Through these combined interventions, UNICEF supported malnutrition screening for 24,534 children under five (11,887 girls, 12,647 boys), treatment for 435 children with wasting (229 girls, 206 boys), iron and folic acid supplementation for 3,448 pregnant women and breastfeeding kits to 90 lactating women.

As Nutrition Cluster co-lead, UNICEF supported the Department of Health through coordination, assessments and information management. UNICEF worked closely with the National Nutrition Council to finalise the National Nutrition in Emergencies Strategic Plan 2025–2028 and update training modules. Training was subsequently delivered to 126 government counterparts and cluster members (101 women, 25 men) at the national and sub-national levels, strengthening preparedness for future shocks.

Child protection

Following Super Typhoon Uwan, UNICEF and partners strengthened child protection coordination in Bagamanoc, Caramoran, Panganiban and Vega by establishing child-friendly spaces with multisectoral services, building local capacity on child protection and GBV in emergencies, case management and the Child Protection Minimum Standards, and setting up child-friendly feedback and community awareness mechanisms.²³ UNICEF enabled 917 members of Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children and 719 frontline workers, trained through a post-graduate diploma in child protection, to deliver psychosocial support to 1,983 children in Catanduanes and Cagayan through play therapy and life-skills sessions.

PSEA actions were integrated into hygiene kit distributions and community orientations in typhoon-affected areas and evacuation sites, reaching 3,654 people in Catanduanes (12 girls, 2,042 women, 12 boys, 1,588 men). UNICEF also reached 929,055 people with information on safe and confidential PSEA reporting channels (180,923 girls, 280,575 women, 189,138 boys, 278,419 men) across Catanduanes, Camarines Sur, Albay and Isabela. GBV risk mitigation was integrated into WASH, shelter and camp management planning, linking child-friendly spaces and MHPSS programming with case management referrals and providing 109,793 people in Catanduanes with access to GBV referral pathways between January and April.

UNICEF consulted with the Department of Social Welfare and Development and local partners to review the response, generating recommendations to institutionalise training, develop user-friendly materials, establish an online referral system, strengthen implementation of the Children's Emergency Relief and Protection Act and expand PSEA efforts. UNICEF also supported the National Child Protection Working Group to consolidate assessment and monitoring data and identify priority sites for psychosocial support and child protection desks.

Education

UNICEF provided temporary learning spaces, disability-inclusive learning and early childhood development kits, school-in-a-box packages and recreation kits to 83 community development centres and 58 public schools in typhoon-affected areas. This support reached 16,349 children (8,108 girls, 8,241 boys, including at least 3,235 children under five) and 694 teachers, helping restore access to safe learning environments and sustain education services during recovery.

Under the leadership of the Department of Education, UNICEF provided technical guidance to the expanded Education Cluster to finalise its Terms of Reference and develop a three-year strategic plan to strengthen coordination and preparedness standards. Capacity-building activities supported 72 educators (60 women, 12 men) to improve preparedness and response, including adaptation of school safety procedures, learning continuity standards and alternative delivery modes aligned with Department of Education policies.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

UNICEF and partners enabled 89,469 people (17,398 girls, 19,284 boys, 25,036 women, 27,751 men) to access safe water through water kits, vouchers, water bladders and repairs to community water systems. Sanitation support reached 9,771 people through toilet repair kits and desludging services. WASH facilities were repaired in 88 schools and child development centres and 30 health centres in Catanduanes, Albay, Camarines Sur and Isabela, where 5,625 adolescent girls also received menstrual hygiene kits with information materials.

A total of 11,083 hygiene and water kits were distributed to 46,816 people (9,599 girls, 9,604 boys, 13,608 women, 14,005 men, including 541 persons with disabilities), while hygiene promotion activities reached 10,828 people (3,248 girls, 3,149 boys, 2,274 women, 2,166 men). These interventions supported displaced and hard-to-reach communities and contributed to the transition from emergency response to early recovery.

As WASH Cluster co-lead, UNICEF trained 120 local officials on WASH in Emergencies, supported an assessment of cluster coordination performance in Camarines Sur and Catanduanes and helped formalise an emergency desludging mechanism with the Bicol Department of Health. At the national level, UNICEF supported a review of the WASH Cluster strategic plan and the development of a 2025 operational plan, including contingency planning for a major earthquake in Greater Metro Manila. UNICEF also facilitated a donation of 5,000 SATO taps

and 5,000 toilet pans from LIXIL to the Departments of Education and Health, and supported installation training in readiness for distribution.

Social protection

UNICEF supported emergency cash transfers to 7,873 poor and vulnerable households affected by Super Typhoons Pepito and Uwan, including 2,122 households in Cagayan in January and 5,751 households in Catanduanes in November. Assistance was delivered through the Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program and the Land Bank of the Philippines, aligned with government guidelines and coordinated with other cash actors. Post-distribution monitoring showed households primarily used the cash for food, medicine and education, demonstrating the effectiveness of delivering emergency assistance through national social protection systems.

UNICEF also supported the Department of Social Welfare and Development in operationalising the standby memorandum of understanding on emergency cash transfers. Terms of reference were developed, and a national workshop ensured buy-in across the Department, strengthening readiness.

Accountability to affected populations and community engagement

More than 7,855 typhoon-affected people (4,521 female, 3,334 male) participated directly in community engagement dialogues, with an additional 8,763 people reached through learning sessions linked to cash assistance. Key messages on PSEA, services and feedback and complaint mechanisms were also disseminated through radio and print materials reaching an estimated 131,443 people. Safe and confidential reporting mechanisms were established in coordination with local authorities, strengthening community-level protection systems.

Child-centred disaster risk reduction

UNICEF launched the Climate Landscape Analysis for Children, supported an inter-agency working group on children and youth participation and backed youth-led preparedness initiatives through the Green Rising Fund and the Kabataang Resilient Network. Overall, 2,413 children and young people participated in UNICEF-supported climate and disaster risk reduction initiatives (1,123 female, 1,281 male, 9 prefer not to say).

THAILAND

Health

UNICEF supported routine immunisation of 14,019 children under five years and 2,697 pregnant women. A total of 490,637 vaccine doses were procured and delivered to health facilities, alongside 30,000 polio vaccine doses donated to provincial health authorities to strengthen preparedness following outbreaks in neighbouring Myanmar. Planning advanced for vaccination of 16,593 children and 23,048 pregnant women in hard-to-reach communities along the Thai–Myanmar border. Fifteen health officers (9 women, 6 men) completed multiplier immunisation training to strengthen local delivery capacity.

UNICEF supplied hospitals with 221 pieces of cold chain equipment, including one freezer, 12 refrigerators, 70 vaccine carriers, 45 cold boxes, 80 icepacks, three freeze tags, and 10 data loggers, strengthening vaccine reliability and service continuity for vulnerable and marginalised populations.

Nutrition

UNICEF developed tailored nutrition in emergencies guidance for partners responding to protracted needs along the Thai–Myanmar border, strengthening their capacity to assess nutrition risks and adapt responses to ensure appropriate support for women and children. Thirty village health volunteers and women's group members (27 women, 3 men) were trained on infant and young child feeding practices, including appropriate use of breastmilk substitutes, to support breastfeeding promotion in target areas.

Child protection

Along the Thai–Myanmar border, 3,545 children (1,858 girls, 1,687 boys) and 2,248 caregivers and community members (1,731 women, 517 men) accessed MHPSS and psychological first aid through fixed and mobile child-friendly spaces, and 74 children (37 girls, 37 boys) received case management services. Near the Thai–Cambodian border, mobile teams working with government departments and local partners delivered psychosocial support and recreational activities through 112 child-friendly spaces, reaching 12,516 displaced children. UNICEF and partners also provided psychological first aid to 228 conflict-affected children (128 girls, 100 boys).

To strengthen service quality, 499 staff and volunteers (317 women, 182 men) were trained in child rights and child protection in emergencies, including PSEA and GBV. A further 102 frontline service providers (58 women, 44 men) strengthened their capacity in MHPSS, including 42 people trained in psychological first aid and trauma-informed care. Support and outreach ensured 86,003 people (30,802 girls, 30,439 boys, 12,991 women, 11,771 men) had safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse across sites along the borders with Myanmar and Cambodia and flood-affected areas. A further 6,911 people (2,227 girls, 2,310 boys, 1,878 women, 496 men), including teachers, shelter caregivers and civil society partners, received PSEA risk mitigation and prevention interventions, supported by local-language PSEA materials integrated into distributions and child-friendly spaces. UNICEF and partners reached 23,568 people (11,701 girls, 11,460 boys, 407 women) in school settings with information in local languages on GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response.

Education

Along the Thai–Myanmar border, UNICEF supported 3,225 children with individual learning materials, including non-formal education kits for 400 children (200 girls, 200 boys) in migrant learning centres and home-based learning kits for 2,825 displaced children (1,545 girls, 1,280 boys). An additional 26,210 children (12,744 girls, 13,466 boys) accessed disability-inclusive learning and recreation materials in migrant learning centres, border schools and temporary displacement sites. Fifteen partners and community members (12 women, 3 men) were trained to support education in emergencies, and 65 people (29 women, 36 men), including teachers, volunteers, health workers and partner

staff, participated in exchange visits and bilateral meetings between Thai and Myanmar border schools to address cross-border school admission and qualification requirements. Vocational skills training enabled 110 young people (47 girls, 63 boys) to complete courses in handicrafts, hairdressing and organic farming. UNICEF complemented the government flood responses with Magic Bags and back-to-school kits for 17,713 affected children (8,863 girls, 8,850 boys).

Disability-inclusive recreation and learning kits also supported nearly 20,455 conflict-displaced children along the Thai–Cambodian border, enabling continued learning and guided play while schools were closed. UNICEF developed a storybook for young children and an activity book for school-age children to address anxiety and support caregiver engagement, with distribution planned to reach around 40,000 children.

WASH

In Tak and Mae Hong Son provinces, 3,221 people (1,418 girls, 1,608 boys, 50 women, 145 men) accessed safe drinking water through filtration and storage systems, while 5,213 people (2,218 girls, 2,073 boys, 426 women, 496 men) benefited from improved sanitation services in border schools and communities. Gender-sensitive hygiene kits were distributed to 2,500 displaced children (1,197 girls, 1,303 boys), including information on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and gender-based violence in emergencies. Thirty partner staff (16 women, 14 men) completed WASH in Emergencies training, strengthening local response capacity.

UNICEF also supported families affected by floods or conflict by providing age- and gender-appropriate hygiene kits, including baby kits, to 14,450 people (4,850 girls, 3,850 boys, 2,875 women, 2,875 men), alongside behaviour change messaging on flood recovery, infant and young child feeding, mental wellbeing and positive parenting. Across all responses, 6,550 girls and 2,875 women received hygiene kits containing menstrual products and underwear, supporting safety, dignity and equitable access to essential services.

Accountability to affected populations and community engagement

Social and behaviour change actions engaged 7,976 people, including handwashing and hygiene promotion activities for 5,501 people (1,450 girls, 1,362 boys, 1,614 women, 1,075 men), and communication materials for 2,475 people (684 girls, 648 boys, 711 women, 432 men). All UNICEF kits included a satisfaction and feedback survey to inform future adaptations, and implementing partners conducted regular consultations and used pre- and post-assessments for training and outreach. UNICEF also trained 21 partner staff on designing effective community engagement interventions and communication materials.

Child-centred disaster risk reduction

UNICEF participated in the UNHCR-coordinated inter-agency preparedness planning exercise and appeal for potential influx scenarios, outlining response options across WASH, education, child protection and nutrition. In parallel, UNICEF worked with IOM and UNESCO to advocate with government counterparts for expanded support to migrant learning centres.

UNICEF partnered with the National Institute of Development and Administration to assess school impacts and preparedness for extreme weather, finding that half the affected schools had not received post-disaster assistance. The findings informed collaboration with the Ministry of Education on climate risk analysis and climate-smart education, contributing to the ministerial commitment to prioritise climate-smart education. The partnership with the Ministry of Education supported planning and monitoring across 29,055 schools and built the capacity of 824 education administrators and teachers, benefiting around 31,700 students in 6,000 schools.

UNICEF also supported the integration of climate education and youth participation into the revised National Climate Master Plan (2015–2050) and commissioned a multisector analysis of climate risks to school infrastructure, assessing all government building types and 15 high-risk schools. A costed toolkit to guide risk-informed investment is in development.

TIMOR-LESTE

Nutrition

UNICEF supported national nutrition service delivery, treating 429 children with severe acute malnutrition (240 girls, 190 boys), with a 79.6 per cent cure rate. Vitamin A supplementation reached 30,123 children aged 6–59 months (15,181 girls, 14,942 boys), and 54,302 mothers of children aged 0–23 months received infant and young child feeding counselling in Ainaro, Baucau, Dili and Ermera.

Child protection

UNICEF strengthened climate-informed case management by integrating a climate marker into the Primero case management system and training child protection officers nationwide on its use. As a result, 192 children (121 girls, 71 boys) have been supported through climate-informed assessments since March. Child protection minimum standards were updated to reflect climate risks, and 48 social service workers (30 women, 18 men) were trained.

Community-based preparedness was strengthened through training for 45 volunteers and officials (25 women, 20 men) on establishing child-friendly spaces in climate-related emergencies, while 152 parents and caregivers (109 women, 43 men) were supported to develop household preparedness plans. Mobile birth registration was scaled up in climate-risk areas through training and outreach with the Ministry of Justice, reaching over 800 children by December.

Education

UNICEF strengthened preparedness for educational continuity in emergencies by training 68 teachers (22 women, 46 men) from 34 flood-prone schools on DRR, the Eskola ba Uma digital learning platform and the Online Learning Passport.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

UNICEF supported flood-prone communities in Ainaro, Baucau, Dili and Ermera through preparedness interventions funded by the Government of China. Twenty-five water tanks were installed in peri-urban communities, connecting 655 households (3,856 people) to safe water. Hygiene kits were distributed to 1,884 households, reaching 10,151 people (2,943 women, 2,833 men, 2,229 girls, 2,146 boys), alongside training on water system repairs, safe water treatment and conservation for 3,177 community members (1,587 women, 1,590 men).

Social protection

UNICEF developed and disseminated a policy advocacy brief on strengthening shock-responsive social protection to address climate risks. UNICEF also supported the registration of 34,369 children, including 42 children with disabilities, under the Bolsa Da Mãe conditional cash transfer programme, enabling access to government cash support.

Accountability to affected populations and community engagement

UNICEF worked with the Ministry of Health and partners to engage 28,632 caregivers (26,127 women, 2,505 men) through mother support groups in 166 villages across four municipalities, improving knowledge of infant and young child feeding in humanitarian and non-humanitarian contexts. Approximately 32,000 information stickers on breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding for children aged 6–23 months were distributed to support the initiative.

VIET NAM

Health

As a member of the Health in Emergency Working Group, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health's responses to multiple typhoons²⁴ and the ongoing recovery from Typhoon Yagi in 2024. UNICEF strengthened maternal and child health services by providing 2,232 medical bags for village midwives and health workers in Lao Cai, Cao Bang and Dien Bien, and 42 vaccine refrigerators, 300 vaccine carriers and 97 infant scales to commune health stations in Yen Bai. Overall, capacity building reached 2,012 local health staff. This included training on newborn care during and after emergencies, which, combined with outreach services, supported safe delivery and care for 10,634 newborns (5,064 girls, 5,570 boys) in Cao Bang, Yen Bai and Lao Cai.

Immunisation recovery activities, including cold chain strengthening, outreach and risk communication, benefited 57,354 people (30,422 women, 12,631 girls, 14,181 boys) in Cao Bang, Yen Bai, Dien Bien and Lao Cai. UNICEF also provided one million water purification tablets to the Viet Nam Administration of Disease Prevention to support flood-affected health facilities.

Nutrition

As the sector co-lead, UNICEF supported the government and partners in rapid assessments, response and recovery planning and nutrition interventions. The overall response included nutrition screening for 47,527 children under five (25,638 girls, 21,889 boys, including 44 children with disabilities) and delivery of 7,300 cartons of RUTF to treat 1,479 children identified with severe acute malnutrition (741 girls, 738 boys, including 13 children with disabilities) and 6,966 children with moderate acute malnutrition (3,358 girls, 3,608 boys, including nine children with disabilities). Infant and young child feeding counselling reached 3,643 parents and caregivers (2,836 women, 807 men).

Approximately 500 health workers at provincial, district and commune levels were trained on nutrition in emergencies, building local response capacity. At the national level, the Ministry of Health and UNICEF documented lessons learned and agreed to strengthen nutrition surveillance to improve preparedness and response.

Child protection

UNICEF and partners strengthened child protection and MHPSS in typhoon-affected provinces. Training on case management, including risk mitigation and response, reached 467 child protection staff, and formal case management services supported 3,407 vulnerable children, including 23 children with disabilities. GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions reached 29,827 women and children, and 1,310 child protection in emergencies kits were distributed to typhoon-affected children. Community awareness was reinforced through mobile outreach sessions and multilingual mass communication campaigns, reaching an estimated 316,784 people with messages on child protection and safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse.

In partnership with the Viet Nam Institute of Educational Sciences, UNICEF delivered two MHPSS training courses for 100 school counsellors and administrators in Cao Bang and Lang Son and initiated planning for school-based awareness and social behaviour change activities. UNICEF established 30 school counselling rooms in Dien Bien, Cao Bang and Lao Cai, and trained 208 school counsellors and teachers. School-based and community MHPSS activities reached 33,226 children and caregivers.

Education

UNICEF's education response reached more than 50,000 people, including at least 42,000 children, across Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Cao Bang, Lang Son, Gia Lai and other disaster-prone areas. Essential education supplies were provided to 18,253 primary and lower secondary school children (9,153 girls, 9,100 boys, including 232 children with disabilities). Capacity building on climate-smart schools and MHPSS reached 9,120 teachers and education managers (4,648 female, 4,472 men), enabling them to cascade skills to peers and caregivers.

Humanitarian cash-for-education transfers to 1,660 severely affected households (1,390 girls, 1,567 boys, 3,293 women, 2,654 men) supported families to meet urgent needs and reduce harmful coping mechanisms such as child labour and school dropouts. Social and behaviour change communication activities promoting well-being and child protection after climate hazards reached 21,248 people, including 16,177 children.

As co-chair of the Education in Emergencies Working Group, UNICEF supported an August national workshop to review the emergency response, identify lessons learned and plan ongoing support and recovery.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Across responses in 2025, UNICEF provided critical WASH supplies to 109,803 people (70,323 children), including 705 people with disabilities, and restored access to safe water for 70,908 people (52,870 children). In the second half of the year, UNICEF targeted 120,000 of the 342,000 people left without safe water and sanitation due to typhoons and floods, contributing to a sector-wide target of 220,000 people (45,320 children). Capacity building reached 200 local partners and teachers on WASH risk communication, hygiene promotion and PSEA, while hygiene promotion activities reached more than 2.5 million people nationwide.

Cash-for-WASH interventions supported 2,346 households in Lao Cai and Yen Bai following Typhoon Yagi, and in Thai Nguyen and Cao Bang following Typhoons Bualoi and Matmo. Post-distribution monitoring in Lao Cai showed improved access to clean water for 93.2 per cent of households, high satisfaction levels and increased participation of women in household decision-making.

At the national level, UNICEF co-led the WASH in Emergencies Working Group with the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment. A June national review workshop assessed WASH recovery and informed recommendations to revise Decree 50 on emergency assistance and early recovery. In August, UNICEF and the Ministry convened partners to contribute to the national contingency plan coordinated by UNOCHA. UNICEF also supported improvements to WASH damage assessment by proposing new indicators under Joint Circular 43, including the status of rural water systems and access to clean water in schools and health facilities, thereby strengthening preparedness and timely response to the late 2025 floods and typhoons.

Social protection

UNICEF delivered humanitarian cash assistance to 8,784 households, 49,623 people, including 19,561 children. This included multi-purpose cash to 4,778 households as well as cash for nutrition, WASH and education. Targeting and coordination were conducted through technical sectors and the inter-agency Cash Working Group with the Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority, using 5Ws reporting and Minimum Expenditure Basket standards, with UNICEF providing technical support to ensure effective delivery.

Cash assistance enabled households to meet immediate needs and restore livelihoods. Post-distribution monitoring showed that 81.6 per cent of households used unconditional cash for food, 40.5 per cent for home repairs, 38.4 per cent for agriculture and around 27–29 per cent for health and education. Preparedness measures introduced after the Typhoon Yagi response, including long-term agreements with financial service providers and monitoring partners, reduced cash delivery time to three weeks, half that of 2024.

Accountability to affected populations and community engagement

Guided by the national AAP Action Plan, UNICEF ensured affected communities were informed of their rights, engaged in decision-making and able to provide feedback through multiple channels. Feedback collected through community mechanisms, U-Report and child-focused platforms was analysed and used to adapt programme design, including revisions to post-disaster care packages, ensuring that services were responsive to the needs of children and families.

Child-centred disaster risk reduction

UNICEF partnered with the Young Pioneers, Children's Newspaper and ToHe Social Enterprise to launch Voices of Green, engaging 215 children and adolescents (183 girls, 32 boys) in DRR and climate and environmental advocacy through inclusive journalism and creative content. UNICEF also worked with the Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority to train 180 government officers in northern mountainous provinces on emergency preparedness and response planning.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

UNICEF plays a leading role in humanitarian coordination across Asia and the Pacific. At the regional level, it is an active member of the Inter-Agency Emergency Preparedness Working Group and the UN Issue-Based Coalition on Resilience Building, as well as several Asia-Pacific technical working groups, including those on anticipatory action, accountability to affected populations and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, gender in humanitarian action, gender-based violence in emergencies, mental health and psychosocial support, cash-based programming and logistics.

At the country level, and in partnership with national governments, UNICEF leads or co-leads clusters, sectors and working groups for water, sanitation and hygiene, education, nutrition, child protection, gender-based violence and logistics, in line with national humanitarian coordination structures.

UNICEF also provides technical and coordination support to government-led mechanisms, including national disaster management bodies, to strengthen preparedness, early action and emergency response.

SELECTED MEDIA AND HUMAN-INTEREST STORIES PUBLISHED IN 2025

Cambodia

- [Video: The challenges are doubled for a displaced mother and her newborn | Facebook](#)
- [Video: Emergency WASH services protect displaced children from life-threatening disease | Facebook](#)

- [Video: Critical mental health and psychosocial support for displaced children | Facebook](#)

China

- [Winter clothing supports children in Dingri County, Xizang Autonomous Region | X](#)
- [School supplies facilitate continuous learning after earthquake | X](#)

Indonesia

- [UNICEF Indonesia is ready to support post-disaster recovery | Tempo.co](#)
- [UNICEF is deeply concerned for the safety and well-being of children after devastating floods | Instagram](#)

Laos PDR

- [Emergency training equips Lao youth for climate threats in Luang Namtha | UNICEF](#)

Malaysia

- [Keeping children safe in a flood: Lessons in DRR from Rantau Panjang | UNICEF](#)
- [Surrounded by water, yet none to drink: Climate change shapes childhood in Rantau Panjang | UNICEF](#)

Mongolia

- [Video: 40 children equipped to lead community disaster preparedness | Facebook](#)
- [Video: Measles prevention | Facebook](#)

Pacific Islands

- [Fiji: Hope and recovery at Survival School | UNICEF](#)
- [Micronesia: Resilience amidst drought: Advocating for water conservation | UNICEF](#)
- [Tonga: After the waves: Cash transfers help Tongan families rebuild | UNICEF](#)
- [Vanuatu: Water of hope: How Mele is rebuilding after earthquake | UNICEF](#)
- [Vanuatu: Empowering children to support their friends' recovery through psychological first aid | UNICEF](#)

Papua New Guinea

- [Unsung heroes bringing life-saving vaccines to children | UNICEF](#)
- [Delivering sustainable WASH solutions in Mulitaka | UNICEF](#)
- [PNG Rallies to End Polio: Round 2 of Polio Campaign Kicks Off Nationwide | UNICEF](#)

Philippines

- [When Christmas feels different: Helping children and families in Cebu heal | UNICEF](#)
- [Cash-first is children first: Promoting dignity for vulnerable families in crisis | UNICEF](#)
- [Video: 5,000 typhoon-affected families receive cash grants | Facebook](#)
- [Video: 2024 Typhoon emergency response in the Philippines | Facebook](#)
- [Video: Restoring childhood joy through sports and recreation | Facebook](#)

Thailand

- [Video: Restoring smiles and learning for flood-affected children | YouTube](#)
- [Video: Supporting children at Thai-Cambodian evacuation centres | YouTube](#)
- [Video: When everything feels uncertain, play gives children room to breathe | YouTube](#)

Timor-Leste

- [Prioritising good sanitation and hygiene in the aftermath of landslides | UNICEF](#)
- [Rising after the flood: School restored hope for children in Searema | UNICEF](#)
- [Communities in Timor-Leste supported to tackle malnutrition after floods | UNICEF](#)

Viet Nam

- [Standing by her children on the road to recovery after the typhoons | UNICEF](#)
- [Australia DFAT, UN Viet Nam and UNICEF deliver vaccine refrigerators to typhoon-affected communes in Yen Bai province | UNICEF](#)
- [UK Government and UNICEF provide medical supplies to village health workers in Northern Viet Nam | UNICEF](#)

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 JULY 2026

ANNEX A - PROGRAMME RESULTS

Consolidated Programme Results

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
Health (including public health emergencies)					
Children vaccinated against measles, supplemental dose	Total	-	820,000	783,241	▲ 96%
Children 0-59 months vaccinated against polio, supplemental dose	Total	-	1.4 million	1.2 million	▲ 86%
Children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities	Total	-	630,000	595,830	▲ 95%
Nutrition					
Children 6-59 months screened for wasting	Total	-	110,000	57,851	▲ 53%
Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Total	-	42,000	23,765	▲ 57%
Children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation	Total	-	2.5 million	2.3 million	▲ 93%
Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	Total	-	90,000	66,945	▲ 74%
Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA					
Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Total	-	120,000	56,430	▲ 47%
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Total	-	110,000	63,370	▲ 58%
People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	Total	-	1.4 million	1.3 million	▲ 95%
Education					
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Total	-	450,000	395,261	▲ 88%
Children receiving individual learning materials	Total	-	110,000	63,485	▲ 58%
Water, sanitation and hygiene					
People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	-	290,000	224,308	▲ 77%
People reached with critical WASH supplies	Total	-	300,000	320,874	▲ 107%
People reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	Total	-	2.5 million	2.6 million	▲ 104%
Social protection					
Households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers (including for social protection and other sectors)	Total	-	42,500	16,657	▲ 39%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)					

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2025 targets	Total results	Progress*
People reached with timely and life-saving information on how and where to access available services	Total	-	15 million	15.4 million	▲ 103%
People sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	Total	-	5,000	3,508	▲ 70%

*Progress in the reporting period 1 January to 31 December 2025

ANNEX B — FUNDING STATUS

Consolidated funding by sector

		Funding available			Funding gap	
Sector	Requirements	Humanitarian resources received in 2025	Other resources used in 2025	Resources available from 2024 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Emergency response	45,606,099	9,628,704	964,696	20,568,011	14,444,688	32%
Emergency preparedness	16,674,167	1,501,016	216,363	25,120,113	-	0%
RO Technical Assistance	1,875,811	2,189,873	-	1,296,734	-	0%
Total	64,156,077	13,319,593	1,181,059	46,984,858	2,670,567	4% ²⁵

Funding available - funding available in the current appeal year to respond in line with the current HAC appeal.
 Humanitarian resources– humanitarian funding commitments received from donors in the current appeal year.
 Other resources– non-humanitarian funding commitments received from donors and/or funding repurposed in the current appeal year
 Resources available from 2024 (carry over)– funding received in the previous appeal year that is available to respond in line with the current HAC appeal

Who to contact for further information:

ENDNOTES

1. Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, IDMC Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID), 2025, <<https://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2025>>
2. IDMC GRID 2025
3. IDMC GRID 2025
4. The number of children under age 5 unvaccinated for MCV1 (the first dose of measles-containing vaccine) in the last five years (2019–2023). Source: WHO–UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2023 Revision, 15 July 2024, available at <www.who.int/publications/m/item/WUENIC_notes>.
5. UNICEF–WHO–World Bank Group joint child malnutrition estimates (global and regional), July 2023, data set available at <<https://data.unicef.org/topic/nutrition/malnutrition>>.
6. WHO–UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, Progress on Household Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene 2000–2022: Special focus on gender, UNICEF and WHO, New York, July 2023, available at <<https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-2023-wash-households>>.
7. This includes an estimated 21 million children with a disability. Source: UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office, Over the Tipping Point: How multiple, overlapping climate and environmental shocks and hazards on children in the East Asia and Pacific region are eroding their coping strategies, exacerbating inequality, and forever changing their futures, May 2023, available at <www.unicef.org/eap/over-tipping-point>.
8. Typhoons Wipha, Kajiki, Ragasa, Bualoi, Matmo, Kalmaegi and Fengshen.
9. UNICEF Indonesia, Situation Update on Floods in Aceh, North and West Sumatra, 5 December 2025
10. Dengue outbreaks in Samoa, Kiribati, Tuvalu, the Cook Islands and Nauru
11. A 7.4-magnitude quake in Davao Oriental affected over 1.51 million people and 6.9-magnitude quake in Cebu displaced more than 23,000.
12. Volcanic activity included sustained high alert levels at Mount Lewotobi Laki-laki in Indonesia and eruptions of Kanlaon Volcano in the Philippines.
13. In Cambodia, 644,589 people were displaced, including 336,302 women and 204,992 children. A total of 1,311 schools were closed, affecting an estimated 322,103 students and 15,034 teachers. (Source: Cambodia Humanitarian Response Forum, Situation Report 12: Cambodia–Thailand Border Situation, 27 December 2025.) In Thailand, over 437,000 people, including an estimated 86,000 children, were evacuated across eight provinces and 1,112 public schools were closed. (Source: UNICEF Thailand Country Office, Situation Report 4: Renewed Armed Clashes between Cambodia and Thailand, 18 December 2025.)
14. United Nations Special Rapporteur's report on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, advance unedited version, 20 October 2025. <<https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/country-reports/a80490-report-special-rapporteur-situation-human-rights-myanmar-advance>>
15. The UN Special Rapporteur's report documented airstrikes by the Myanmar Armed Forces on civilian targets, including schools, clinics, monasteries and displacement camps and accused the armed forces of blocking relief efforts in areas outside their control and threatened, harassed and extorted humanitarian workers.
16. By year's end, over 3.6 million people remained displaced, 21.9 million people needed humanitarian assistance, 16.7 million faced acute food insecurity, and 540,000 children were projected to suffer from acute malnutrition.
17. Aceh, Central Java, East Java, East Nusa Tenggara, Papua and South Sulawesi
18. Emergency supplies: 800 household plastic water buckets, 400,000 chlorine tablets, 2,048 bars of soap, 800 drinking water containers (20-liter capacity) with taps and water dippers, 3 sets of de-watering pumps (Honda, 5 HP capacity), 50 kg of chlorine powder, and 4 bags of coagulant (aluminium sulphate). In addition, 50 boxes of sanitary pad packs were distributed to 611 women and girls in 10 villages.
19. Supplies: 889 WASH kits, 500 buckets with taps and lids and 400 collapsible containers
20. Supplies: 288 school WASH kits, 295 buckets with lids and taps, 500 WASH dignity kits, 10,000 water purification tablets and 600 collapsible (10L) water containers.
21. Supplies: 14 boxes of therapeutic spread (92g sachets, CAR-150), 5 boxes of micronutrient powder (30-sachet packs, PAC-30), 5 packets of MUAC tapes and 50 nutrition awareness leaflets.
22. CALABARZON is an acronym for five provinces: CAVite, LAGuna, BAtangas, Rizal and QueZON.
23. Beneficiary data for this protection response are being finalised; however, preliminary field reports from partners consistently identified women, children, older people, persons with disabilities and pregnant women as priority groups for psychosocial support, protection desks, dignity kits and accessibility aids.
24. Between July and end November 2025, Viet Nam was hit by 15 tropical storms, including seven consecutive typhoons (Wipha, Kajiki, Ragasa, Bualoi, Matmo, Kalmaegi and Fengshen).
25. The way carry forward funding is calculated has changed this year: this now includes uncommitted fund balances carried forward from 2004 (US\$25.1 million) as well as prior year commitments that are continuing to be implemented in 2025 (US\$20.6 million). As a result, the reported funding gap appears lower.