

# EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGIONAL OFFICE

## CONSOLIDATED EMERGENCY REPORT 2016



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Prepared by:  
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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AMCDRR	Asia Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asia Nations
CCCs	Core Commitments for Children
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
COs	Country Offices
CPiE	Child Protection in Emergencies
DfID	Department for International Development/UK
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAP	East Asia and the Pacific
EAPRO	East Asia and Pacific Regional Office
EiE	Education in Emergencies
EPR	Emergency Preparedness and Response
HAC	Humanitarian Action for Children
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
NiE	Nutrition in Emergencies
PDR	People's Democratic Republic
RRRM	Regional Rapid Response Mechanism
UN	United Nations
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
WASH	Water-Sanitation and Hygiene

## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) region remains extremely prone to natural hazards, with significant human casualties and economic losses. Children are among the most vulnerable to natural hazards, and suffer short-term and long-lasting negative impacts on health, nutrition, protection and education. Population growth, rapid urbanization and Climate Change continue to exacerbate the impact of disasters, which are expected to occur more frequently, with greater intensity, and impact larger populations in the coming years. This threatens the well-being and protection of vulnerable populations, especially children, and prevents them from realizing their full potential.

In 2016, the Asia Pacific region experienced a myriad of natural disasters and conflicts. Notably, El Niño led to irregular rainfall patterns, causing both severe drought and flooding, affecting more than 10 million people in the region. Considerable flooding affected Indonesia, Lao, Thailand, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), and Myanmar, and widespread drought was seen in Viet Nam, Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste, and several island countries in the Pacific. Typhoons and cyclones (e.g. Typhoon Sarika, Typhoon Haima, Typhoon Nock-ten, and Severe Tropical Cyclone Winston) disrupted the lives of thousands of children in the Philippines, China, Viet Nam, and several island countries in the Pacific, and earthquakes affected children in countries including Indonesia, China and the Solomon Island. Internal armed conflict and ethnic strife, specifically in Myanmar and the Philippines, continue to lead to internal and/or cross-border displacement and mass migration. Compounding the protracted crises are issues related to religious and/or ethnic discrimination, exploitation, chronic poverty, vulnerability to natural disasters, statelessness, trafficking and humanitarian access challenges, which continue to severely impact the survival and wellbeing of vulnerable populations, especially children.

In 2016, the East Asia and Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO) continued to work closely with UNICEF Country Offices (COs) and national authorities to deliver assistance to affected children and their families in line with the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action (CCCs), advocating for effective and timely humanitarian action through collective partnerships. In support of emergency response, EAPRO monitored unfolding humanitarian situations in the region, provided technical support to CO implementing emergency responses (Viet Nam, Mongolia, Timor Leste, the Pacific and Papua New Guinea), and ensured quality assurance of humanitarian appeals, programme planning and reporting (DPRK, Myanmar, the Pacific, and the Philippines). Moreover, emergency preparedness and response (EPR), disaster risk reduction (DRR), resilience and Climate Change were strategically featured in key country programme documents of eight COs undergoing planning for the next programme cycle (DPRK, Lao, Mongolia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, the Pacific, Thailand, and Viet Nam).

EAPRO provided valuable technical support to the 14 COs in the region. Specifically, CO capacity in EPR, DRR and resilience programming was strengthened through country and regional trainings conducted by EAPRO, and remote and in-country EAPRO technical guidance. In addition, sectoral programme support was provided to COs on Child Protection (Timor Leste and the Pacific) and Nutrition (Myanmar, Lao, Viet Nam, and the Pacific) to strengthen country and government capacity in sectoral humanitarian planning, response and monitoring.

Through participation in regional and international networking and technical events, and maintaining partnerships with regional partners, such as the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Children in Changing Climate Coalition, EAPRO contributed to positioning UNICEF and children's issues on the agenda. EAPRO remaining involved in discussions around the Sustainable Development Goals and the implementation of the Sendai Framework, and participated in the Asia Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) in November, championing meaningful participation of women, children and youth, and persons with disabilities in DRR initiatives.

In 2016, EAPRO requested US\$ 8,101,600 as part of the Humanitarian Appeal for Children (HAC), of which US\$ 7,000,000 was requested for disaster risk management, preparedness and response action for emergency prone countries in the region that did not have a separate HAC page (i.e. DPRK, Myanmar, Philippines and the Pacific). With the financial contribution from DfID, USAID/OFDA, Margaret A. Cargill Foundation and UNICEF Global Thematic Humanitarian Funds, the EAPRO Emergency Unit budget available and reached its full appeal target.

For 2017, the EAPRO HAC appeal amounts to US\$ 6,106,400, of which US\$ 5,323,400 is requested for technical support to countries in the region. The requested funds will continue to enable UNICEF to further strengthening of preparedness and response, as well as efforts towards DRR and building resilience.

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

1. EAP remains one of the most hazard-prone regions in the world – 11 countries in the region are among the top 20 high-risk countries for natural hazards according to the World Risk Report 2016<sup>1</sup>. Population growth, rapid urbanization, environmental degradation and other factors continue to accelerate and exacerbate trends, while hazards associated with Climate Change (including rising temperatures; increasing occurrence of floods and drought) appear more frequent and severe. This threatens the well-being and protection of vulnerable populations, especially children, and prevents them from realizing their full potential.
2. The impact of climate risks was significantly evident in 2016. El Niño impacts were one of the strongest ever on record, and the severe drought followed by floods resulted in devastating consequences for children and their families across the region, with millions facing shortages in water and food. Impacts and losses were compounded by vulnerabilities related to poverty, food and energy security and inequities in the coverage of basic social services. UNESCAP predicts that slow and sudden onset impacts of Climate Change could force more than 100 million people in the Asia and Pacific region into extreme poverty by 2030<sup>2</sup>.
3. The transition to the global Sustainable Development Goals also placed greater emphasis on the interconnectedness of sustainable development, Climate Change, and resilience to disasters, which is particularly critical for the EAP region. The AMCDRR, which took place in November 2016 hosted by the Government of India, transformed the commitments of Governments and stakeholders within the Sendai Framework into more specific regional, national and local actions. Nations released a political declaration and the “Asia Regional Plan”, which makes specific goals and targets required for implementation of the Sendai Framework in the region. Governments and stakeholders also committed to encourage more meaningful participation and support representation of women, children and youth, and persons with disabilities in leadership roles for DRR.

### Major Emergency Events in 2016

4. In 2016, El Niño continued to cause irregular rainfall patterns, resulting in severe drought (Viet Nam, Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste, and several Pacific island countries) and flooding (Indonesia, Lao PDR, Thailand, DPRK, and Myanmar), affecting over 10 million people. In Mongolia, ‘dzud’ winters, characterized by extremely low temperatures and heavy snowfall, typically occurs once a decade. However, Mongolia experienced ‘dzud’ both in January

<sup>1</sup> United Nations University – Institute for Environment and Human Security, [World Risk Report 2016](#)

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, [The Economics of Climate Change in the Asia Pacific Region](#), November 2016

(temperatures as low as minus 50 Celsius, one million animals killed, and 225,800 people affected<sup>3</sup>) and December of 2016 (temperatures as low as minus 56 Celsius, 157,000 people affected<sup>4</sup>).

5. In addition to El Niño related events, countries in the region also wrestled with the impact of severe weather events. Tropical Cyclone Winston, the strongest storm in recorded history to make landfall in the South Pacific Basin, hit Fiji in February 2016, affecting 350,000 people (40 per cent of Fiji's population) and leading to over US\$ 250 million in damages. The humanitarian appeal totaled US\$38 million for all partners and US\$ 7.1 million for UNICEF. In August, Typhoon Lionrock resulted in widespread flooding and the destruction of infrastructure, livestock and crops, affecting more than 600,000 people in DPRK. The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) covered approximately US\$ 13 million, including US\$ 9.8 million for actions to be implemented by UNICEF. In October, still recovering from the impact of El Niño-induced drought, Viet Nam was hit by Typhoon Sarika, causing severe flooding in many regions. EAPRO revised its HAC appeal, and was able to mobilize more than US\$ 4 million for the response. Throughout 2016, UNICEF worked closely with the Government of Viet Nam to support drought and flood responses, which has led to increased attention on the importance of preparedness among key government officials and departments.
6. Many countries in the region were also impacted by earthquakes in 2016, affecting children in several countries including Indonesia, China, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Island. The strongest tremor was felt in Papua New Guinea with a magnitude of 7.9.
7. Internal armed conflict and ethnic strife, specifically in Myanmar and the Philippines, continue to lead to internal and/or cross-border displacement and mass migration. Compounding the protracted crises are issues related to religious and/or ethnic discrimination, exploitation, chronic poverty, vulnerability to natural disasters, statelessness, trafficking and humanitarian access challenges, which continue to severely impact the survival and wellbeing of vulnerable populations, especially children. In Myanmar, over 262,000 children are in need of lifesaving humanitarian support in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan states. In the Philippines, clashes between the Philippine Armed Forces with the Abu Sayyaf group in Basilan and the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters in Maguindanao continue to drive conflict-related displacement, with mounting concerns on grave violations of child rights.

### UNICEF EAPRO Support Framework

8. Bearing in mind the repetitive monsoon and climate change related disasters in the EAP region, EAPRO's support to the 14 COs increasingly focuses on EPR capacity building, adopting a holistic approach to bridge development and humanitarian efforts. Stronger focus on resilience building is defining UNICEF humanitarian action efforts in the region while advocacy for standard-setting, innovation and new partnership in emergency response continue to be a priority. EAPRO continues to rely on and strengthen the Office Emergency Focal Point system in the region to integrate humanitarian action into regular programme implementation.
9. The general framework for the work of the EAPRO Emergency Unit comprises the following:
  - **Supporting COs in emergency response**, both UNICEF programmes and the cluster-lead responsibility, through technical support to rapid assessment, inter-agency and/or UNICEF appeal documents, emergency response planning, monitoring and evaluation.

<sup>3</sup> United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs – Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, [2016 Year in Review](#), January 2017

<sup>4</sup> United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, [Asia and the Pacific: Weekly Regional Humanitarian Snapshot \(10-16 January 2017\)](#), January 2017

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

### III. HUMANITARIAN RESULTS

#### Overview

10. EAPRO continued to provide technical support in EPR, including DRR and resilience building, to all 14 COs in line with the CCCs. In addition to emergency response support, EAPRO particularly invested in policy and strategy development, knowledge management and partnerships at both global and regional levels in 2016.
11. EAPRO requested US\$ 8,101,600<sup>5</sup> as part of the HAC appeal, of which US\$ 7,000,000 was requested for disaster risk management, preparedness and response action for emergency prone countries in the region that did not have a separate HAC page (i.e. DPRK, Myanmar, Philippines and the Pacific). With financial contribution of donors, the EAPRO Emergency Unit budget available and received reach its full appeal target. Working closely with UNICEF COs and their partners, these funds allowed EAPRO to deliver efficient and effective responses to humanitarian crises and further invest in emergency preparedness, DRR, and resilience building.

#### Supporting emergency response

12. Although various governments in the region have developed considerable capacity in emergency response, many have requested sector-specific humanitarian support from UNICEF COs to complement their relief efforts. EAPRO contributed to ensure timely response and resource mobilisation in countries faced with emergencies through conducting quality assurance of appeals and fundraising initiatives (e.g. Humanitarian Action for Children appeals for DPRK, Myanmar, the Philippines, and the Pacific), deploying surge capacity via the Regional Rapid Response Mechanism (RRRM), and providing technical support to emergency planning and response.
13. Significant humanitarian funding was mobilized in 2016 through CERF (US\$9.57 million) and the EAPRO Humanitarian Action for Children appeal (US\$5.57 million), and the Emergency Programme Fund (US\$ 1.5 million) to support emergency response in DPRK, Myanmar, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Viet Nam, the Philippines and the Pacific, and deliver timely and needed health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education and protection interventions.

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<sup>5</sup> The original appeal amount was US\$4,209,600, with US\$ 3,108,000 requested for emergency preparedness and response. The figure was revised in June 2016 to cover the drought emergency response in Viet Nam.



14. Funds accessed through the regional preparedness and response budget supported the response to El Niño-induced drought and the flooding caused by Typhoon Sarika in Viet Nam. Therapeutic foods and micronutrients were distributed to pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6 to 23 months, and critical WASH supplies were delivered to affected families. It also supported response to Severe Tropical Cyclone Winston in Fiji, where temporary school tents and education supplies were provided to affected children to ensure speedy return to school after the disaster.
15. In 2016, EAPRO dedicated resources for technical support to COs in the region with their El Niño response, with donor funds allocated for response to Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, and Timor Leste COs. In Mongolia, multiple micronutrients and Vitamin A capsules for children under five years old and pregnant and lactating women were procured, and counselling on infant and young child feeding was conducted. In Papua New Guinea, tube wells (boreholes) with hand pumps were installed in schools and health facilities of five drought-affected communities in North and South Whagi districts in Jiwaka province. Moreover, training was provided in the communities on operation and maintenance of the tube wells and the hand pumps with awareness raising on water conservation. In Timor Leste, essential WASH relief items were procured for vulnerable families in the most affected districts of Viqueque, Lospalos, Baucau and Covalima. In addition, anthropometric equipment and therapeutic feeding supplies were procured to provide services for mothers and children, especially children with Severe and Acute Malnutrition.
16. In addition, additional funds were provided in December to the DPRK CO to supplement the emergency response to Typhoon Lionrock, and to the Myanmar CO for an education programme in Kachin State, which aims to improve access to quality education for all conflict affected school-aged children through providing a safe and protective learning environment, psychosocial support and mine risk education, and improving capacity of volunteer teachers, facilitators and early childhood development caregivers to provide quality services.
17. As the response capacity in COs in the region vary considerably, the RRRM continued to ensure the availability of a pool of qualified candidates to provide standby capacity in all areas of UNICEF responsibilities for emergency response. In cooperation with the Human Resources Unit, the RRRM training in September bolstered capacity of additional 20 roster members who are now ready for deployment. The RRRM now contains more than 70 UNICEF staff members from all programme sections across the region, drawing from valuable resources and experiences, and acting as a cost-effective measure to ensure adequate human resources are available in the event of an emergency. In 2016, a total of 29 surge staff, including two RRRM staff members from China and Indonesia, one Emergency Specialist on stretch assignment from the Philippines, and one Human Resource Specialist from EAPRO, were deployed to support emergency response to Severe Tropical Cyclone Winston in the Pacific.

### **Strengthening emergency preparedness, DRR, and resilience building**

18. In 2016, EAPRO continued to support humanitarian planning, programming, and monitoring in the region. In terms of humanitarian planning, EAPRO supported Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR), Mongolia, Thailand, and Viet Nam COs to finalize their new Country Programme frameworks, strategically positioning EPR and DRR. EAPRO also guided Myanmar, Papua New Guinea and the Pacific COs through strategic discussions on EPR, DRR, resilience building and Climate Change, which are beginning their country programme planning processes. In Malaysia, EAPRO supported the development of the UNICEF Flood Contingency Plan ahead of the monsoon season. In Mongolia, Dzud preparedness and response planning was supported ahead of the harsh winter season.



19. In the area of humanitarian programming, EAPRO undertook a mission to provide technical support to the Middle Income Countries in Emergency pilot module in Bandung, Indonesia, and supported the CO in presenting project experiences and lessons learned in DRR at the AMCDRR. EAPRO also provided technical inputs on the workshop presentations for the National Consultation on Child-Centered Disaster Risk Reduction in Viet Nam, which saw participation from key government partners and other stakeholders.
20. On humanitarian monitoring, EAPRO continued to closely monitor the complex armed conflict situations in Myanmar (Rakhine, Kachin and Shan states) and the Philippines (Mindanao), as well as the ongoing humanitarian situation in DPRK. In Viet Nam, EAPRO supported the establishment of Humanitarian Performance Monitoring in the CO working closely with local colleagues. EAPRO also undertook a mission to the affected island of Ovalau to evaluate the response to Cyclone Winston in Fiji in October 2016.
21. EAPRO also prioritized capacity building and technical support on preparedness, DRR and resilience building. The in-country EPR refresher training and simulation exercise was organized for the Thailand CO (October 2016) and in Myanmar CO (January 2017), ensuring all staff were prepared to respond to L1 and L2 emergencies. The Humanitarian Action Workshop for UNICEF country-level emergency officers and focal points, held in March 2017 in Bangkok, provided key updates on humanitarian developments including the Grand Bargain, introduced the newly launched UNICEF Emergency Preparedness Guidance and highlighted successful country approaches and ongoing challenges in the areas of EPR and DRR and knowledge management.
22. To ensure preparedness is strengthened in the COs, EAPRO supported all 14 COs with the timely completion of the Early Warning Early Action system, achieving 88 per cent compliance rate in line with UNICEF global requirements. Regional quality assurance has been completed for five COs (Philippines, Viet Nam, Malaysia, DPRK and Cambodia), with the review of the remaining offices ongoing. Moreover, the EAPRO Emergency Advisor continued to support COs with recruitment of emergency preparedness and DRR staff. Through the technical partnership with the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency MSB, three staff were seconded to Cambodia, Pacific and EAPRO to support preparedness and DRR programming in 2016.
23. As outlined in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, resilience building is one of the key strategies in both humanitarian and development programming. In terms of influencing key policies on preparedness, DRR and resilience, EAPRO was a key contributor to the development of UNICEF's Guidance Note on Preparedness, Guidance Note on Fragile Contexts, and Guidance Note on Risk-informed Planning, which will be widely distributed in 2017.

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

24. Strong commitment to Cluster responsibilities continued to be a critical part of EAPRO efforts to ensure dialogue and support on humanitarian capacity in development programme at country level. Action taken in 2016 in specific programme areas where UNICEF has coordination responsibilities under the terms of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) cluster approach was extended as follows:

### **WASH in Emergencies (WiE)**

25. EAPRO strengthened country office capacity for emergency preparedness and delivery of humanitarian action with support for the WASH Cluster Coordination in Papua New Guinea, the Philippines and Fiji. In addition, the WiE training for staff and stand-by partners was organized in the larger Asia Pacific region, jointly coordinated by EAPRO and the Regional Office of South Asia.

### **Nutrition in Emergencies (NiE)**

26. Efforts to strengthen capacities for NiE were also sustained in 2016. Significantly, the regional strategy and toolkit were updated and finalized. Three NiE trainings were conducted in Viet Nam, Fiji, and Solomon Islands. Most importantly, Nutrition preparedness and response plans were completed in five COs, including Indonesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines and Timor Leste. Notable progress is underway on drafting preparedness and response plans in five additional COs – Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Lao PDR, and DPRK.

### **Education in Emergencies (EiE)**

27. Following sustained EAPRO technical assistance, advocacy and support for south-south technical cooperation, at least 10 countries in the region have integrated EiE into their national Sector Plans and Education Policies (Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Philippines, Myanmar, Viet Nam, Pacific Islands (Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji), and Papua New Guinea). This work was supported by the Peacebuilding Education and Advocacy Programme, which led to the development of education and peace-building plans. in Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, and the Philippines. The Solomon Islands also integrated Conflict and Disaster Risk Reduction into the new National Education Action Plan 2016-20 and is planning to update its 2012 Policy and Guidelines on Disaster Preparedness and EiE to include climate change and social cohesion.

### **Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE)**

28. EAPRO enhanced the capacity of COs in Child Protection in Emergencies through in-country trainings in 2016. In the Pacific, the Child Protection sections in Solomon Island and Fiji were supported with the review of its strategic approach to humanitarian planning, response and monitoring. In Timor Leste, the CPiE training was conducted and technical support was provided to local staff on humanitarian planning.

### **Enhancing knowledge management and partnership in humanitarian action**

29. Knowledge Management – UNICEF continued to build regional knowledge management capacity through documenting best practices and lessons learned, and supporting in-depth studies and research on emerging topics in humanitarian action.
30. With the growing capacity of countries in the EAP to respond to emergencies, the role of international actors in emergencies in the region is changing. In November 2016, EAPRO commissioned a study to assess the changing nature of UNICEF's role in disaster management in three selected middle income countries (Indonesia, Philippines, Cambodia), and to make recommendations for a more fit-for-purpose humanitarian strategy in the region. The finalized research paper was presented and discussed with emergency focal points at the Humanitarian Action Workshop in March 2017. Moreover, 23 Practice Notes on best practices in the EAP region was collected from the 12 COs, and the best practices and lessons learned were shared with the workshop participants.
31. In addition to an improved process and platform for knowledge sharing, EAPRO's Emergencies team facilitated seven webinars on global and regional policy discussions relevant to EPR, DRR, resilience and Climate Change in 2016, and shared bi-weekly emergency situation updates of the region with all emergency focal points in the COs.
32. Partnership – The transition to the global Sustainable Development Goals have placed greater emphasis on the interconnectedness of sustainable development, Climate Change, and resilience to disasters, which is particularly critical. EAPRO continued to strengthen regional partnerships through participation in global and regional policy forums in 2016, remaining engaged in discussions around the Sustainable Development Goals and the implementation of

recommendations from the World Humanitarian Summit and the Sendai Framework. In 2016, EAPRO participated in the AMCDRR, which transformed the commitments of Governments and stakeholders within the Sendai Framework into more specific regional, national and local actions. Nations released a political declaration and the “Asia Regional Plan”, which makes specific goals and targets required for implementation of the Sendai Framework in the region. Governments and stakeholders also committed to encourage more meaningful participation and support representation of women, children and youth, and persons with disabilities in leadership roles for DRR.

33. EAPRO also strengthened its regional partnership with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), contributing to the development of the ASEAN-UN Strategic Plan of Action on Disaster Management (2016-2020) which emphasizes the interconnectivity between disaster management and climate change, and the development of the UNICEF-ASEAN Framework of Cooperation which aims to pursue sustainable growth, full development and ensure the participation of children. Moreover, EAPRO remained engaged with various key partners, including UNOCHA and the Children in Changing Climate Coalition, to position results for children at the centre.

#### IV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

34. In EAPRO, the Emergency Unit, headed by the Regional Emergency Advisor, comprises three additional staff: Regional Emergency Specialist, Emergency Preparedness Specialist and Programme Assistant.
35. All EPR related activities have been periodically monitored and reviewed by the Emergency Unit and discussed during monthly “matrix” meetings that bring programme emergency focal points and Emergency Unit staff together for information sharing, strategy setting and action planning. The Emergency Unit continues to share the responsibility for DRR and resilience with the Programme & Planning sections while humanitarian evaluation is coordinated with the Evaluation section.
36. Despite EAP being considered one of the most disaster-prone regions, the lack of dedicated human and financial resources to humanitarian action for EAPRO and the COs remains a critical challenge. A pragmatic approach and strategic decision to link regular and humanitarian programmes and take full benefit of applying both agendas to ensure the overall UNICEF mandate of ensuring all children’s rights is a promising way forward.

#### V. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

37. A total of financial contribution to EAPRO received and available by donor and funding type is summarised in the Tables below. While our focus remains in regional emergency preparedness and response capacity building, there is a need for predictable, flexible funding for humanitarian programme delivery to link such efforts with development programmes in the region.

**Table 1: 2016 Funding Status against the Appeal by Sector (in USD):**

*Not applicable for the reporting period*

**Table 2: Funding Received and Available for EAPRO by 31 December 2016 by Donor and Funding type (in USD)**

Donor Name/Type of funding	Programme Budget Allotment reference	Overall Amount
<b>I. Humanitarian funds received in 2016</b>		
<b>a) Thematic Humanitarian Funds</b>		
Thematic Humanitarian Response	SM/14/9910	555,238 <sup>6</sup>
<b>b) Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds</b>		
UK DFID (I-Phrase II)	SM/15/0317	375,360 <sup>7</sup>
USA (USAID) OFDA	SM/16/0116	150,000 <sup>8</sup>
United States Fund for UNICEF (Cargill Foundation)	SM/16/0385	31,940
<b>Total Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds</b>		<b>557,300</b>
<b>c) Pooled Funding</b>		
<b>(i) CERF Grants</b>		
<b>(ii) Other Pooled funds</b> - including Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), Humanitarian Response Funds, Emergency Response Funds, UN Trust Fund for Human Security etc.		
<i>Not applicable</i>		
<b>d) Other types of humanitarian funds</b>		
<i>Not applicable</i>		
<b>Total humanitarian funds received in 2016 (a+b+c+d)</b>		<b>1,112,538</b>
<b>II. Carry-over of humanitarian funds available in 2016</b>		
<b>e) Carry over Thematic Humanitarian Funds</b>		
Thematic Humanitarian Response	SM/14/9910	<b>1,119,426<sup>9</sup></b>
<b>f) Carry-over of non-thematic humanitarian funds</b>		
UK DFID (I-Phrase I)	SM/12/0158	225,880
UK DFID (I-Phrase II)	SM/15/0317	32,067 <sup>10</sup>
UK DFID (II)	SM/13/0487	107,499
<b>Total carry-over non-thematic humanitarian funds</b>		<b>365,446</b>
<b>Total carry-over humanitarian funds (e + f)</b>		<b>1,484,872</b>

<sup>6</sup> Overall amount inclusive of Regional Thematic Fund (RTF) at Regional Director discretion amount of USD. 95,238.10.

<sup>7</sup> Received overall amount in two trenches, first trench on 25 October 2016 amount of USD. 213,000 and second trench on 2 December 2016 amount of USD. 162,360. Partly reallocated and spent by UNICEF DPRK USD. 200,000 and UNICEF Myanmar USD. 175,370.50

<sup>8</sup> Programmable amounts of donor contributions, excluding recovery cost.

<sup>9</sup> Total amount received on 24 December 2015: USD. 1.5 million from Dutch/COHORT 1 and USD. 600,000 from Global Thematic. From Dutch/COHORT 1, USD. 1 million was allocated to UNICEF Pacific and will be reported against CER Pacific.

<sup>10</sup> Partly re-allocated and spent by UNICEF Timor-Leste USD. 10,000 and UNICEF Pacific USD. 9,271.

<b>III. Other sources</b>		
<i>Not applicable</i>		
<b>Total other resources</b>		

**Table 3: Thematic Humanitarian Contributions Received in 2016 (in USD):***Not applicable for the reporting period***VI. FUTURE WORK PLAN**

38. In close collaboration with the 14 COs, EAPRO will support risk-informed management of conflicts and natural hazards, striving to strengthen emergency preparedness capacity and enhance the coordination of efficient and effective responses to disasters across the region, build resilience, and reduce the vulnerability of children.
39. EAPRO will condition to work with COs and Governments to facilitate adequate and swift emergency response in line with the CCCs, particularly in the areas of WASH, Health, Nutrition, Education and Child Protection. In cases of major disasters that surpass country capacities, EAPRO will complement national capacity by providing surge capacity and support.
40. EAPRO will continue to support COs to enhance EPR and DRR capacity, in order to build the resilience of children, families, communities and governments. Particularly, EAPRO will strive to improve the connectivity between development programmes and humanitarian action in policy, planning and implementation. EAPRO will also conduct quality assurance of the Early Warning, Early Action systems, organize EPR trainings with simulation exercises in country and field offices, and introduce and operationalize humanitarian performance monitoring.
41. EAPRO will continue to strengthen technical cooperation partnerships with regional or sub-regional partners and coordination platforms (e.g. ASEAN, IASC, and the Secretariat for the Pacific Community). Regional knowledge management for humanitarian action will be reinforced through the creation of learning and exchange opportunities for COs, documenting best practices and lessons learned and conducting regional-level research on emerging topics.

**VII. EXPRESSION OF THANKS**

42. In 2016, the contributions from UNICEF's donors ensured significant emergency action was undertaken to provide live-saving relief, to improve the quality of life of children in difficult conditions, and to address and uphold in the process the rights of children and women that underpin UNICEF assistance efforts. UNICEF remained committed to work closely with Governments and its implementation partners to strengthen their capacity to prepare and respond. UNICEF also inspired consultations with and participation of communities so that their voices were incorporated in the mitigation and response interventions. In 2017, UNICEF will continue to build on its experiences and its leadership role in the field of EPR action, and strive to identify successful approaches and strategies in order to better serve the most vulnerable children in the region.
43. On behalf of colleagues throughout UNICEF, EAPRO would like to express its sincerest gratitude to the donors who have supported UNICEF efforts to improve the situation of vulnerable children and women affected by emergencies and conflict in the EAP region.

## VIII. ANNEXES

### Annex A: Two-pagers

*Please see separate attachment*

### Annex B: Human Interest Stories

*Please see separate attachment*

### Annex C: Donor Feedback Form

#### Report Feedback Form

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

	<b>SCORING: 5 indicates “highest level of satisfaction” while 0 indicates “complete dissatisfaction”</b>
1. To	<b>SCORING: 5 indicates “highest level of satisfaction” while 0 indicates “complete dissatisfaction”</b>

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

5	4	3	2	1	0

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

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

5	4	3	2	1	0

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

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

5	4	3	2	1	0

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

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

5	4	3	2	1	0

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

5. Please provide us with your suggestions on how this report could be improved to meet your expectations.
6. Are there any other comments that you would like to share with us?

**Thank you for filling this form!**