Emergency Preparedness and Response in the Asia-Pacific Region

Response: Distributing Dignity Kits during Mongolia’s Dzud
Mongolia experienced extreme winter conditions known as a Dzud during 2015-2016. As animals died in large numbers, this precipitated the welfare and security of herder communities. In response, UNFPA distributed dignity kits to protect women and girls from the harsh winter conditions. As one of the worst Dzuds in history unfolded, access to health facilities became almost impossible. UNFPA distributed dignity kits to affected women and girls, providing the health and wellbeing of herder communities.

Response: Meeting family planning and midwifery needs in Vanuatu
Vanuatu is considered the world’s most vulnerable country to natural hazards. UNFPA has engaged in the emergency response to Cyclone Pam in 2015, providing reproductive health kits and dignity kits to address the immediate needs of disaster-affected communities with the support of the Australian Government. UNFPA also established Women Friendly Spaces in hard-to-reach areas, provided vouchers for transportation of pregnant women, and distributed emergency reproductive health kits, life-saving medicines and dignity kits. UNFPA also established Women Friendly Spaces in hard-to-reach areas, provided vouchers for transportation of pregnant women, and distributed emergency reproductive health kits, life-saving medicines and dignity kits. UNFPA also established Women Friendly Spaces in hard-to-reach areas, provided vouchers for transportation of pregnant women, and distributed emergency reproductive health kits, life-saving medicines and dignity kits. UNFPA also established Women Friendly Spaces in hard-to-reach areas, provided vouchers for transportation of pregnant women, and distributed emergency reproductive health kits, life-saving medicines and dignity kits. UNFPA also established Women Friendly Spaces in hard-to-reach areas, provided vouchers for transportation of pregnant women, and distributed emergency reproductive health kits, life-saving medicines and dignity kits. UNFPA also established Women Friendly Spaces in hard-to-reach areas, provided vouchers for transportation of pregnant women, and distributed emergency reproductive health kits, life-saving medicines and dignity kits.

Response: Dignity Kits and safe childbirth in storm-battered Sri Lanka
Sri Lanka experienced multiple overlapping humanitarian needs. Over a quarter of the population in Kathila, Kanchi and Shah are displaced by internally displaced people for disaster-related reasons. The year 2015 saw Cyclone Malakal, a devastating storm that affected the island, displacing over 120,000 people displaced to 246,000 internally displaced people. UNFPA pre-positioned reproductive health kits and dignity kits to address the immediate needs of disaster-affected communities with the support of the Australian Government.

Response: Integrating population data with disaster management in Indonesia
As part of the Asia-Pacific ‘Ring of Fire,’ Indonesia has long been prone to disasters and vulnerable to extreme weather events brought on by climate change. To support data collection efforts, UNFPA facilitated a successful partnership between Statistics Indonesia and the National Agency for Disaster Management to integrate population data with pre-existing demographic information on women and girls. Through the Central Emergency Response Fund, UNFPA collaborated with the Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka and the Ministry of Health to immediately provide 1,000 midwifery kits and 6,000 dignity kits, support mobile clinics for pregnant women and conduct awareness-raising sessions on reproductive health and gender-based violence for women and girls of reproductive age, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers. UNFPA also helped fund the supply of hygiene items to women and girls in both the immediate aftermath and the rehabilitation phase.

Response: Pre-positioning reproductive health kits in Fiji
Fiji was hit by Cyclone Winston in February 2016, devastating the country. UNFPA pre-positioned reproductive health kits and dignity kits to address the immediate needs of disaster-affected communities with the support of the Australian Government.

Response: Reaching the most marginalized in Myanmar
Myanmar faces multiple overlapping humanitarian needs. Over a quarter of the population in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan are internally displaced people for disaster-related reasons. Over a quarter of the population in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan are internally displaced people for disaster-related reasons. UNFPA pre-positioned reproductive health kits and dignity kits to address the immediate needs of disaster-affected communities with the support of the Australian Government.

Response: Preparing mental health care in the Philippines
One of the biggest challenges faced by the Philippines is the lack of mental health care services. UNFPA pre-positioned reproductive health kits and dignity kits to address the immediate needs of disaster-affected communities with the support of the Australian Government.
Asia Pacific is home to more than 80% of the world’s disasters.

At any time, approximately 4% of any displaced or disaster affected population will be pregnant.

15% of those will experience pregnancy-related complications.

There are over 125 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in 2016, the most vulnerable of whom are women and children.

Vulnerability to natural disasters is increasing, exacerbated by poverty and environmental destruction.

At least 90 per cent of the victims of natural disasters live in developing countries.

Two-thirds of people infected with HIV live in countries affected by recurrent natural hazards and conflict.

Women and children account for more than 75% of the refugees and displaced persons at risk from war, famine, persecution and natural disaster.

Of the 1.4 billion people living in fragile states, almost 60% are under the age of 25.

In emergencies, women and adolescent girls confront exclusion, marginalization and exploitation including gender-based violence.

60 per cent of maternal deaths and 45 per cent of newborn deaths take place in fragile contexts.

1.4 billion people living in fragile states,