At the heart of World Vision’s humanitarian work within the world’s most disaster-prone region – Asia Pacific – is our commitment to the well-being and survival of the most vulnerable children and their communities devastated by natural and human disasters. In 2020, we responded to the unprecedented global COVID-19 pandemic and 41 other national and provincial-level disasters (26 in South Asia and Pacific and 15 in East Asia).

Our response work with local and international partners involving innovative, multi-sectoral collaboration and evidence-based programmes reached nearly **16,112,000 people**, including **6,906,000 boys and girls**.

We remain agile to respond, provide relief, rehabilitate and help affected communities recover through resilience-building programmes, supported by 43 regional and over 550 national disaster response surge team members.

### Non-COVID-19 Major Responses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of disaster</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Sectors</th>
<th>People reached</th>
<th>Children reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyclones, Typhoons and Tropical Storms</td>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>🏝️ucceeded</td>
<td>14,506</td>
<td>7,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>🏝️ucceeded</td>
<td>5,845</td>
<td>498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>🏝️ucceeded</td>
<td>12,451</td>
<td>5,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>🏝️ucceeded</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>India</td>
<td>🏝️ucceeded</td>
<td>195,161</td>
<td>68,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floods and Monsoon</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>🛏️</td>
<td>52,800</td>
<td>13,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>🛏️</td>
<td>17,771</td>
<td>9,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>🛏️</td>
<td>8,686</td>
<td>2,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>🛏️</td>
<td>1,037,232</td>
<td>232,475</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Type of disaster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of disaster</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Sectors</th>
<th>People reached</th>
<th>Children reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volcanic Eruption</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>🌋</td>
<td>68,996</td>
<td>43,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthquakes</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>🌋</td>
<td>24,182</td>
<td>15,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>🌋</td>
<td>123,755</td>
<td>50,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protracted Crisis</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>🔄</td>
<td>612,674</td>
<td>343,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>🔄</td>
<td>199,270</td>
<td>1,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,977,282</td>
<td>1,752,619</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cash and Voucher Programming (CVP)

- Implemented cash and voucher approaches whenever appropriate, giving families the power to prioritise which urgent needs to address and provide for.
- Supported the early recovery of vulnerable families through cash and voucher programming.

### Inclusion and Gender Mainstreaming

- Partnered with faith leaders to train them on providing psychosocial support.

### Inter-Faith Engagement

- Ensured the most vulnerable had access to information and assistance, including ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, communities without internet, migrants, and marginalised groups (e.g., sex workers).
- Addressed specific risks and needs faced by vulnerable groups, especially women, children and people with disabilities.
- Invested in Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence interventions to address gender-specific challenges and needs.

---

**Protection encompasses all activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with human rights law, international humanitarian law (which applies in situations of armed conflict) and refugee law.**

**Child Protection encompasses preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse against children – including commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labour and harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation/cutting and child marriage.**

---

World Vision has been responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, since the beginning of the crisis, in 17 countries across the Asia Pacific. Our commitment towards the most vulnerable children and families remains steadfast, even in the most challenging situations. Tightened security measures and restrictions, economic downturns, compounded by the prevalence of natural disasters in the region, have put children at greater risk of food insecurity, abuse and health-related issues.

**COVID-19 Response**

World Vision's ongoing humanitarian efforts include:

**Cash and Voucher Programming (CVP)**
- Rolled out CVP response interventions amounting to over $27 million, and under its COVID-19, in 2020.
- Supported 1,338,299 people through over $8 million CVP interventions.

**Inter-Faith Engagement**
- Partnered with faith leaders from different religions to sensitise them on COVID-19 prevention and promote COVID-19 awareness and positive behaviour change.
- Designed and rolled out interventions focusing on positive messaging and early recovery.

**Technology**
- Engaged communities through technology and innovation initiatives to inform and educate them on health, hygiene and child protection.
- Adopted flexible and innovative approaches to ensure the vulnerable in marginalised and remote locations, including people with disabilities, children, communities and migrants without access to the internet or gadgets, had access to the necessary information on COVID-19.
## Disaster Management Overview 2020 | COVID-19 Response

### Total people directly reached

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total people</th>
<th>Sectors</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>3,525,512</td>
<td></td>
<td>751,765</td>
<td>746,980</td>
<td>1,104,198</td>
<td>931,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>935,197</td>
<td></td>
<td>221,117</td>
<td>195,942</td>
<td>295,946</td>
<td>290,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1,396,186</td>
<td></td>
<td>417,718</td>
<td>486,302</td>
<td>280,698</td>
<td>258,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>4,012,546</td>
<td></td>
<td>813,094</td>
<td>860,922</td>
<td>1,530,529</td>
<td>1,578,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>815,111</td>
<td></td>
<td>130,953</td>
<td>134,157</td>
<td>302,812</td>
<td>303,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>78,011</td>
<td></td>
<td>16,161</td>
<td>18,272</td>
<td>19,913</td>
<td>23,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>283,674</td>
<td></td>
<td>84,094</td>
<td>75,739</td>
<td>101,741</td>
<td>90,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>967,303</td>
<td></td>
<td>221,608</td>
<td>187,889</td>
<td>300,144</td>
<td>257,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>176,417</td>
<td></td>
<td>52,832</td>
<td>52,380</td>
<td>35,196</td>
<td>36,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>607,531</td>
<td></td>
<td>160,356</td>
<td>168,557</td>
<td>157,128</td>
<td>142,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNG</td>
<td>141,560</td>
<td></td>
<td>30,563</td>
<td>33,034</td>
<td>46,561</td>
<td>51,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td></td>
<td>800</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>1,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>391,503</td>
<td></td>
<td>70,580</td>
<td>70,701</td>
<td>128,505</td>
<td>121,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>243,719</td>
<td></td>
<td>98,922</td>
<td>97,419</td>
<td>39,016</td>
<td>26,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
<td>65,022</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,142</td>
<td>15,470</td>
<td>21,021</td>
<td>19,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>21,974</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,893</td>
<td>6,515</td>
<td>5,938</td>
<td>5,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>843,927</td>
<td></td>
<td>253,437</td>
<td>262,366</td>
<td>228,736</td>
<td>210,141</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total Impact

- **15,708,006** total people directly reached
  - **4,599,132** girls
  - **4,350,394** men
  - **6,758,480** children
  - **3,413,445** boys

- **25,352,224** people indirectly reached

---

*World Vision Asia Pacific*
Early Warning & Early Action
Monitors the indicators of threats to take anticipatory action to reduce the impact of recurring natural disasters especially for floods, floods, drought, landslides and Dzud.

Sets up different early warning systems, in collaboration with communities and the local government, to ensure necessary precautions or mitigating actions are taken, including evacuation to safer areas or harvesting crops, ahead of disasters to minimise loss.

Planted 20,000 tree seedlings in the hilly slopes of Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh through Cash for Work (CfW) as preparation for monsoon season to improve slope stability.

The CfW initiative also included the construction of permanent drainage in vehicular roads, clearing drainage and canals, and construction of brick pavements in camps to improve access.

CBDRM: Community-Based Disaster Risk Management
Builds community awareness and capacity to manage disaster risks and mitigate their impact.

Strengthens disaster preparedness mechanisms, at the community level, by supporting Community Disaster Management Teams in developing a contingency plan, conducting emergency drills, maintaining preparedness equipment and facilities.

Creates awareness and develops skills in disaster preparedness and mitigation among community members, including children.

Strengthened staff capacity, systems, and structures, at the Sanma provincial level, in Vanuatu for better preparedness to respond to disasters by:
• revising WVV Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan;
• conducting orientation and risk mapping with Area Councils and communities;
• resourcing the Sanma Provincial Emergency Operations Centre (PEOC);
• piloting and assessing community-level Participatory 3-Dimensional Mapping (P3DM).
**Child-focused DRR (CFDRR)**

Includes children and youth as active participants and contributors in community-based DRR activities because children are agents of change.

Provides platforms for children's voices about building community resilience to be well represented.

- Trained children and youth on basic disaster preparedness in the Philippines.
- Trained children and youth in monitoring and managing the early warning devices such as a public address system, provided by World Vision that served as government officials’ quickest means to announce important messages during typhoons.

---

**Post-disaster Resilience Building**

Incorporates resilience-building elements for disaster-affected communities in our post-disaster early recovery processes incorporate.

Strengthens shelter and infrastructure, diversifies sources of livelihood, incorporates psychosocial support and implemented Education in Emergencies (EiE), etc.

- Facilitated the development of disaster preparedness plans for villages/schools and established disaster preparedness groups for adults and children after Central Sulawesi Earthquake and Tsunami in Indonesia.
- Trained teachers to implement Education in Emergencies (EiE) and conducted disaster preparedness drills based on an earthquake scenario in pilot schools, along with making provisions for Preparedness Kits & Evacuation Boards.

---

**Safe School Initiatives**

Collaborates with the government, school teachers, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and various other stakeholders to enhance school safety by using the Comprehensive School Safety Framework.

Conducts disaster preparedness drills and activities, provides DRR facilities and invests in awareness-raising and training students and teachers in schools.

- Provided Safe and Child-Friendly School Construction Guideline (SCSCG) ToT Training to the Department of Basic Education in Myanmar.
- Rolled out SCSCG training at State/Region level and township levels because WV was a technical taskforce member.
**CCA: Climate Change Adaptation**

Aims to reduce communities’ vulnerabilities and risks to the effects of climate change.

Implements continuous education and sensitisation programmes in communities and schools on the causes and effects of the climate crisis, especially greenhouse gases.

Introduces adaptive measures and capacity building initiatives to enable communities mitigate the impact of climate-related disasters.

Implemented ecosystem-based DRR interventions, in India, including improving the tree cover in the project areas, promoting climate-resilient agricultural practices and water resource management.

Engaged Faith Leaders to promote Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) activities.

**Urban DRR**

Works with governments, communities and urban stakeholders to build resilience, raise awareness on disaster preparedness and implement emergency responses in urban settings, especially in old and poor pockets, as nearly half of the world’s population live in urban areas.

Worked with the government, in Mongolia, to analyse and identify gaps in the implementation of existing laws, policies and principles related to DRR/resilience and reviews sector strategies to assess if DRR is integrated.

Supported the Mongolian government to develop a city DRR/resilience strategy based on the Urban resilience scorecard assessment (Ulaanbaatar & Erdenet).

Equipped local and regional DRR training centre/safety household cabinet, children’s training cabinet and fire safety training cabinet, and organised the “Safety neighbours” public campaign among households.

**Capacity Building**

Strengthens the capacity of government and local partners at all levels with special emphasis on sustainability.

Builds the technical and management knowledge and skills of government, local actors and CBOs to implement DRR and CCA activities applying an inclusive approach.

Provided an orientation to newly elected local officials and DRM committee members, in Nepal, on humanitarian principles and how to operationalise during disasters.

Supported the Rural Municipality authority and Local Disaster Management Committee (LDMC) in preparing Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans (DPRPs) and Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Plan (LDCRP) for nine districts.

**Resilient Livelihoods**

Aims to build a resilient, diverse and sustainable livelihood for communities so that households develop better shock-absorbing ability, with reduced vulnerability and an enhanced capacity to cope with loss and damages to address frequent disasters and climate crisis.

Built the resilience of farmers through CCA and related agricultural training, in Sri Lanka, as well as provided input and coaching to improve their farming practices.
Policy and Advocacy

WV worked with national and regional government bodies to improve disaster management policies and processes. We brought community voices and inputs to the forefront through different platforms to advocate for inclusive and appropriate disaster preparedness actions about infrastructure, systems, schools and communities.

World worked to strengthen the commitment and capacity of the ASEAN Member States (AMSs) and ASEAN Secretariat in advancing quality and efficient implementation of the school safety component of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Work Programme 2016-2020. This was based on the ASEAN Common Framework for Comprehensive School Safety and ASSI Programme Strategy 2017-2020.

WV conducted Regional Exchange Learning Workshops, multi-hazard research, webinars on Safe School Initiatives and developed an instructional video on Safe School SOP.

Public-Private-Partnership

WV provided platforms to build capacity and facilitate innovation exchange sessions between the private sector and traditional disaster response actors.

In Mongolia, we conducted the "Participatory Disease Surveillance" training among veterinarians in targeted rural areas, soum (subdivision), province and national levels. WV also assessed the private veterinary clinics’ capacity at the soum level through the "Disaster Management Score Card" Self-Assessment tool (DMSC).

We planted climate-resilient fodder plants that contributed to increasing the capacity of herders in preparing feed for their livestock.

Guardians of the Planet Joint Report

WV was part of an alliance of partners that organised a consultation, with nearly 10,000 Asian children and youth from across 12 Asian countries voicing their views on the climate crisis.

Children and youth shared their opinions on the negative impact of the climate crisis, and recognised the need to strengthen policies and plans for mitigating disaster risks and promoting resilience.

Children and youth called for a more inclusive approach to DRR and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) processes where they can be vital contributors.

The findings of the consultation, both online and face-to-face, were consolidated into the ‘Guardians of the planet: Asia Pacific Children and Youth Voices on Climate Crisis and Disaster Risk Reduction’ report.
