

UNICEF PAKISTAN COUNTRY OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT 2010



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pakistan experienced the worst floods in over 80 years. Over 18 million people were affected by seven weeks of flooding across an area the size of Austria, Switzerland and Belgium combined. UNICEF mustered its resources and skills to address the situational needs resulting from this unprecedented disaster. Its response ensured, among others, the following outcomes by the end of 2010:

- 9.2 million children vaccinated against polio and 8.2 million against measles;
- Four emergency nutrition surveys undertaken and 354,000 children and 111,000 women screened for malnutrition;
- Clean water for 3.2 million people;
- Sanitation facilities for 1.5 million people, and 1.9 million people reached with hygiene messages;
- 2,790 temporary learning centres for 164,500 children and school supplies for 208,000 children;
- 926 child friendly centres serving 223,078 children;
- 249,000 people reached with non-food items for winterization;
- Three new emergency sub-offices; 240 temporary staff recruited;
- Procurement of more than USD 90 million worth of supplies;
- Studies undertaken on impact of floods on gender inequity and MDGs achievement.

In addition, UNICEF continued to respond to the ongoing needs from earlier emergencies, including earthquake-related displacement and reconstruction, as well as working on development challenges. The above was enabled by strengthening partnerships, supporting government on policies and standards, and scaling up services.

Shortfalls in programme response were caused by difficulties in raising sufficient funds to meet the needs of flood- and conflict- affected families. The humanitarian efforts were challenged by the massive number and geographic spread of the affected people, their underlying poverty and lack of coping mechanisms, and the limited capacity of partners. Ongoing insecurity and limited access to certain areas also challenged response effectiveness to children in great need.

UNICEF's most important collaborative partnerships outside of Government were within the humanitarian assistance system, where UNICEF led the WASH and Nutrition Cluster, Child Protection Sub-Cluster, Education Cluster (co-lead with Save the Children), and supported the Health Cluster and the Gender sub-cluster at national and sub-national levels. UNICEF initiated the Cross-Cluster Survival Strategy, joining with WHO and WFP to synergise life-saving emergency responses. Despite responding to two large scale emergencies, UNICEF also played an active role in the Delivering as One UN Programme, co-chairing the joint programmes on Education and Environment, and contributing to two other joint programmes.

2. COUNTRY SITUATION AS AFFECTING CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Two major emergencies severely affected the situation of children and women in Pakistan in 2010: displacement due to conflict and the unprecedented flooding during the monsoon season. Both crises occurred in fragile areas that have experienced earlier humanitarian emergencies and long-term development challenges. Even before the floods 36 per cent of Pakistan's population were living below the poverty line (State Bank of Pakistan, 2010 Annual Report) and the estimated USD 9.7 billion damage (World Bank, 2010, "[Pakistan Flood Damage at \\$9.7 Billion](#)") caused by the floods was expected to likely push more people into poverty and significantly increase the vulnerability of the most poor. Other human costs include increased numbers of children out of school, less

access to improved water sources, increased incidence of malnutrition and diseases, and reversals in advancements made in gender equality.

Since 2008, over 3 million people have been displaced due to military operations in northwest Pakistan. While many people have returned home, over 1.3 million remain displaced in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Federal Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). Many areas remain insecure and most of the infrastructure damage has yet to be repaired. Additionally, Pakistan hosts some 1.6 million Afghan refugees, many of whom have been in Pakistan for over ten years. The floods further displaced some of these people.

The floods damaged or demolished 1.9 million houses, and key social services - including water, sanitation, health care, and education - suffered serious damage, mostly in areas where services were already below optimal. Crops were destroyed, livestock killed, and at least one planting season was missed. This suggests that 2011 could be a year of food shortages with resulting risks for disease and malnutrition. As a result of the disaster and the ensuing displacement, women and children are now at higher risk not only of infectious disease and malnutrition, but also of domestic and gender-based violence, and human trafficking.

Water scarcity, pollution and environmental damage threaten the lives of children in Pakistan. Prior to the flood, 75 per cent of Pakistanis had access to a safe drinking water source; this has now fallen to 55 per cent in flood affected areas (UNDAC. 2010. [Multi-Cluster Rapid Assessment](#)). Low coverage of improved water supply and poor sanitation conditions are a major underlying cause of morbidity and mortality.

Nearly one in ten children in Pakistan dies before their fifth birthday, and half of these die in their first month. Chronic malnutrition is widespread, worst affected are children in remote and insecure areas. In Sindh and Punjab, wasting ranged from 14 to 23 per cent, moderate acute malnutrition ranged from 10.3 to 17 per cent and severe acute malnutrition ranged from 3.6 to 6.1 per cent (Flood Affected Nutrition Survey, 2010). Despite reductions in the infant mortality rate between 2002 and 2007, Pakistan remains off track to reduce child mortality. With more than 2.8 million children under five affected by the floods, it is estimated that the under-five mortality rate in flood affected areas will rise by 10 per cent in the next year (United Nations Pakistan. 2010. "The Human Cost of the Floods in Pakistan"). The rising number of polio cases is also a major concern.

With 43 per cent of children out of school ([Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey 2008-2009](#)), achieving universal primary education remains a considerable challenge. The floods and conflict have put further strain on the already fragmented education system. With more than 10,000 schools damaged or destroyed in the floods the devastation is likely to lead to a decline in school enrolment and in the rate of primary and secondary school completion, especially for girls.

In Pakistan's complex environment, key protection issues of concern include child separation and trafficking, child labour, early and forced marriages, exploitation, violence and, in certain crisis-affected regions, unexploded ordnance and child recruitment.

2011 will bring the challenge of implementing the 18th Amendment to the Constitution, which calls for significant decentralisation of revenue and responsibilities to provincial governments. Risks that will need to be mitigated include increasing inequities, as resources are not evenly distributed among provinces. Also, agreements on standards, certification and accreditation, and policies and legislation approved at federal level will now need to be replicated at provincial level.

3. CP ANALYSIS & RESULT

3.1 CP Analysis

3.1.1 CP Overview:

UNICEF Pakistan received Executive Board approval to extend the 2010-2011 Country Programme through 2012. The overall goal of the Country Programme is to contribute to the social, physical, mental and emotional well-being and development of all children in

Pakistan through the availability of a healthy, enabling and protective environment. The Country Programme emphasises the achievement of Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5.

In order to enhance the realization of the rights of all children in an equitable way, UNICEF Pakistan, in concerted efforts with the Government of Pakistan and other partners, selected focus districts based on mapping of the most vulnerable children of the poorest and most marginalized communities. Also, attention has been paid on reducing gender disparities in MDG and other goals and targets. In 2010, a series of cross-cutting strategies were utilised to achieve the planned results, including collecting age and sex disaggregated data and cross-tabulating by poverty indicators, enhanced policy dialogue and advocacy for the fulfillment of child rights; support to basic service delivery in selected districts; efficiency and social inclusiveness of service delivery mechanisms; documenting service delivery results; and community-based communication for behaviour change. Special emphasis was placed on strategies for delivering services in insecure environments across the programme.

The Country Programme is implemented through both federal and provincial level workplans pertaining to the provinces of Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). Additionally, post 2005 earthquake recovery work is still going on in Pakistan Administered Kashmir.

Overall, 2010 was defined by the large-scale flood emergency response which, due to its unparalleled magnitude, necessitated the suspension of nearly all regular programme activities for the second half of the year. In order to respond to the needs of the flood affected families, UNICEF quickly scaled up its activities, nearly doubled its staff, added three emergency hub offices and procured nearly USD 90 million worth of supplies. Due to this unprecedented scale up of emergency activities, UNICEF Pakistan will need to downsize significantly in 2011, closing three offices, three warehouses and gradually reducing staff size from 536 to about 285 staff by the end of 2011.

3.1.2 Programme Strategy

3.1.2.1 Capacity Development:

Capacity limitations in both governmental and non-governmental partners are challenging in the context of the ongoing decentralisation of responsibilities to provincial governments, and in the context of the flood emergency, which occurred in many areas with little NGO presence and where government staff were unfamiliar with large scale emergency response.

The Health and Nutrition programme supported training of over 60,000 Lady Health Workers to provide services at the community level including diarrhoea, malnutrition and pneumonia treatment. Fifty-five master trainers and 1,228 health care providers and community health workers were trained on Infant and Young Child Feeding.

The UNICEF-led WASH Cluster grew from 27 to 172 member organisations. Mapping of partners' presence and capacity was undertaken, and regularly updated. To build these partners' capacities UNICEF supported training for 2,770 government officials and community members (969 female). The Cluster also established technical working groups to agree on common standards. In order to assure a rapid, scaled up response to the floods, while building capacity, UNICEF used a mixture of private sector contractors, local government, NGOs and CBOs as implementing partners.

Under the regular programme, 5,672 primary school teachers were trained on Child Friendly Schools and Early Childhood Education. For flood response, 3,695 teachers were trained on emergency education, psychosocial support and disaster risk reduction. Capacity strengthening and planning workshops for over 300 Education Cluster partners resulted in Cluster work plans and monitoring and reporting formats, and helped in mapping presence and capacity of Cluster members.

Two critical priorities for the Child Protection programme were to increase professional standards of child protection caregivers and to strengthen the capacity of government staff for planning and oversight. UNICEF supported the development of Standard Operating Procedures and Terms of Reference for the government's Child Protection Units and for the staff of service providers, such as Child Protection Centres, Transit Centres and Child Friendly Spaces.

UNICEF invested in training and capacity building of interviewers and data analysts for surveys and rapid assessments. Notable achievements were the Flood Assessment Nutrition Surveys, the McRAM surveys, and vulnerability assessments, which produced critical data while simultaneously strengthening capacity to do rapid emergency surveys.

3.1.2.2 Effective Advocacy:

During the first half of 2010, UNICEF Pakistan focused on highlighting the situation of millions of displaced children and families affected by the conflict in north-western Pakistan. Donors, National Committees and external audiences gained useful information and insights into the situation of children and UNICEF's activities.

A range of advocacy initiatives and campaigns were carried out, including the Healthy Hat Trick initiative of the Regional Office for South Asia. Key messages on good nutrition, improved sanitation and girls' education were conveyed through the engagement of the Pakistan Cricket Team. UNICEF successfully advocated for the start-up of a national sanitation programme focused on addressing the current sanitation crises targeting 48 million people, with the 20 million flood affected people targeted during Phase I. Public advocacy on eradicating polio, tailored to different local settings, was a major area of work in 2010. A notable success was a jirga, or convention of Muslim religious leaders who committed to polio immunisation. Successful advocacy was also conducted on extending the no-fee grace period on birth registration.

A high-level visit of European Union Ambassadors and diplomats to earthquake-stricken areas impressed the visitors with the child friendly approach combined with quality construction. A strong advocacy effort based on concrete evidence of success resulted in the federal government's adoption of the of the child friendly school standards.

During the second half of the year, priority was given to supporting emergency relief and recovery efforts following the massive flooding in Pakistan. Hundreds of media interviews and human interest stories were produced to communicate the urgent needs of children. UNICEF was regularly represented in media briefings, and was sought out by journalists as a credible source of information on the ground.

The UNICEF Pakistan website was a particularly important resource for external audiences during the flood response. At its height, it received up to 26,000 hits and 2,500 visitors in one single day. The website also acts as a digital repository of key documents from the sections for easy public access. UNICEF's social networking sites got off to a good start in the last month of 2010.

3.1.2.3 Strategic Partnerships:

UNICEF's counterpart ministries in the Federal and Provincial Governments of Pakistan are the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education, Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Science and Technology. In order to strengthen the protective environment for children and open avenues to justice, UNICEF expanded formal agreements with a broad range of policy, decision and lawmakers. UNICEF also strengthened partnerships with the police, inter-religious councils, tribal authorities and the private sector. Through the strategic partnership with the National Commission for Human Development, UNICEF supplies are now being effectively utilized at 2,790 Temporary Learning Centres in flood affected areas.

UNICEF's strategic partnership role in the Delivering as One UN programme includes co-leading (with UNESCO and UNDP respectively) the Education and Environment UN Joint Programmes. UNICEF also participates in the two other joint programmes.

UNICEF is a strong partner in the Humanitarian Country Team, and is Cluster-Lead Agency for WASH and Nutrition, Sub-Cluster Lead for Child Protection under the Protection Cluster, co-leads the Education Cluster with Save the Children, co-led the Gender Based Violence sub-Cluster with UNFPA until handover in November and is an active member of the WHO-led Health Cluster. To ensure effective coordination, information sharing and gap analysis for improved response, UNICEF deployed over 60 dedicated Cluster Coordinators and information management staff, working in all affected provinces and at federal level for one of the most extensive humanitarian partnerships in history. UNICEF initiated an important strategic partnership with WHO and WFP, called the "Flood Survival Strategy", which greatly strengthened a synergistic response to health, WASH and nutrition problems. New Memorandums of Understanding were also signed with WHO and WFP, and with local partners.

UNICEF programmes incorporated partnerships for data collection, research and analysis with both Pakistani and international institutes. Considerable work was done on emergency assessments, and also in the area of child protection and social protection.

UNICEF's development partners, including national governments and governmental aid agencies, National Committees for UNICEF and international aid organisations contribute funds, materials and valuable technical knowledge and support to UNICEF's programme interventions.

3.1.2.4 Knowledge Management:

UNICEF set in place federal and provincial Cluster information management systems to facilitate an effective and coordinated emergency response. All UNICEF-led Clusters recruited information managers, whose responsibilities include sector coordination, compilation and analysis of partners' data and the sharing of key documents. UNICEF-led Clusters optimised information sharing through the www.pakresponse.info website as well as through Cluster mailing lists.

UNICEF financed four staff members for the Multi-Cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (McRAM) for inter-agency initial rapid assessment in flood affected areas. The assessment provided baseline data for the Pakistan Flood Relief and Early Recovery Response Plan, and assisted prioritisation for detailed Cluster assessments. UNICEF also supported the World Bank and Asian Development Bank-led WASH disaster needs assessment, and a range of Cluster assessments, such as the Rapid Protection Assessment, the Flood Affected Nutrition Survey, and the Education Cluster Rapid Assessments. UNICEF compiles regular Situation Reports shared with all partners, based on information provided by UNICEF programme sections, provincial offices, and Clusters. During the protracted relief and early recovery phases of the flood emergency, UNICEF has supported continual assessment and registration of target beneficiaries, such as through nutritional screening, and registration of separated and unaccompanied children. In order to facilitate this, UNICEF has strengthened partnerships with government, NGOs and CSOs. To provide oversight and end-user monitoring, UNICEF recruited four organisations to monitor emergency field operations.

UNICEF Child Protection also supported the Ministry of Social Welfare in conducting a legal review for the Convention on the Rights of the Child Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. The review will facilitate advocacy for the Pakistani government to ratify the Optional Protocols, which is significant as Pakistan is the only South Asian country which has not ratified them.

A gender audit of textbooks and curriculum was conducted in Punjab in addition to a situation analysis on school damage and gender disparity in education in the flood affected areas. The results encouraged the Secretary of Education to agree that policy level investments in girl-friendly education infrastructure are needed to increase enrolment and ensure girl child retention in schools.

3.1.2.5 C4D Communication for Development:

UNICEF supported the government in developing the national WASH behavioural change communication strategy, harmonising all hygiene and sanitation promotion activities.

There still remains a huge need for increased evidence-based, effective behavioural change communication, to ensure that the population is motivated to practice good sanitation and hygiene.

Sets of 14 'Meena' story books and films, translated in local languages, were produced as part of the Early Recovery Education Communication Strategy. A comprehensive social mobilization initiative, including a series of interactive sessions with school children, is planned in 2011 using the 'Meena' materials. In addition, as part of the flood emergency education response, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education and the National Disaster Management Authority in distributing 50,000 posters with illustrated messages for IDPs on the proper care of the school buildings they reside in. UNICEF also supported provincial mass enrolment campaigns in Punjab and Sindh with communication materials and social mobilisation, which led to the enrolment of 1.4 million primary children in Punjab, and an additional 120,354 girls enrolled in Sindh.

Rapid assessments following the floods identified an urgent need for effective communication, social mobilisation and advocacy to strengthen the protective environment for women and children, as outlined in UNICEF's Core Commitments for Children. To realise these goals, Communications Working Groups were established within the Child Protection sub-Cluster and functional linkages were created with the media and other stakeholders. A strategic 'C4D Quick Start Guide' was tested, translated and disseminated to all sub-Cluster members and UNICEF's implementing partners, in conjunction with targeted capacity-building sessions.

Milestones were also reached due to concerted efforts in behaviour change communications in the Health programme. After two rounds of Mother and Child Weeks, the use of clean delivery kits increased from 53 per cent to 65 per cent, BCG vaccine coverage increased, and mothers' knowledge about oral rehydration salts increased. The biggest health related C4D challenges remain immunisation, especially for polio, as well as sanitation and nutrition. At the end of 2010, these had been reviewed, strategies were being revised, and innovative approaches to eliminate bottlenecks were being explored.

3.1.3 Normative Principles

3.1.3.1 Human Rights Based Approach to Cooperation:

The two year extension of the Country Programme is based on an analysis of the most marginalized and vulnerable children and women, and of where stronger efforts are needed to reach the MDGs.

Causal analysis and duty bearer capacity gap analysis is done for each end year review, to guide the next year's priorities and work plans. For the Pakistan Flood Relief and Early Recovery Plan's (PFRERP) targeting strategy, identification was done of the most vulnerable groups and individuals in need of assistance. In order to ensure the implementation of needed services, a strong focus on data collection and cross-cutting issues was required, including identification of particularly vulnerable communities and groups. The government identified a list of severely-affected districts to be prioritised. In addition, the inter-agency "Survival Strategy" enabled UNICEF to partner with UNFPA, WFP and WHO to identify high-risk communities and ensure that life-saving assistance delivery was evidence- and equity-based, and distributions were appropriately targeted.

The following activities are two good practices in rights-based activities from UNICEF's 2010 regular programme:

- UNICEF-supported a "Gender Discrimination in Workplaces" study in Balochistan on challenges faced by female staff in the Department of Education, and a similar study on Lady Health Workers' challenges. Issues include challenges related to recruitment, retention and harassment. The studies explored the level of gender awareness of working conditions and identified gaps and recommended solutions.
- UNICEF established 2,811 Child Friendly Schools, aiming to link all school level interventions to protect and promote the rights of the child. UNICEF also supported the development of the National Child Friendly Inclusive School Standards endorsed in November 2010 in line with the CRC principles.

3.1.3.2 Gender Equality and Mainstreaming:

The emergency rapid assessment demonstrated that due to restricted mobility and lower literacy rates women had less exposure than men to warnings about floods and information on resources and behaviour change. Women and girls were also found to have more limited access to aid distribution due to the distance of services, security concerns, lack of female relief personnel, and were reluctant to use sanitary services due to lack of privacy and secure access. An increase in gender based violence was reported by NGO partners and the media. UNICEF incorporated the findings into project design, working through government, NGOs and female front line workers.

At the onset of the relief operations, UNICEF and UNFPA co-led the Gender Based Violence (GBV) sub-Cluster. GBV referral working groups were established, data collection methods were developed and technical support was given to Cluster member organisations. As of November, given UNICEF's other Cluster lead responsibilities, UNFPA took over GBV sub-Cluster leadership.

Specific gender activities included:

- Establishment of a Gender and Child Unit at the National Disaster Management Authority to address the special vulnerabilities of women and girls, including disaggregation of data by age and sex;
- Within UNICEF, all project proposals were reviewed to ensure gender considerations were incorporated. As part of the inter-agency Task Force on gender, UNICEF also participated in a gender review of over 500 project proposals under the PFERP;
- UNICEF held an orientation and gender sensitivity session for the government managers of the LHW programme;
- UNICEF provided gender checklists for the Temporary Learning Centres;
- The WASH emergency response included separation of male and female latrines and bathing units, and gender sensitive hygiene kits;
- Some 3,000 girls' primary schools were opened in Balochistan through the 'Community Support Process' which contributed to reducing gender disparity in access to primary schooling and provided thousands of women teachers with employment. Also, 6th and 7th grade classes opened in 71 government girls' primary schools, which provided middle school opportunities for 2,200 girls.
- 10,600 LHWs were trained and re-equipped to ensure that women and children were reached with basic health care, health information and referrals.

3.1.3.3 Environmental Sustainability:

UNICEF co-leads the One UN Environment Programme, which includes the WASH programme. UNICEF completed a study on the adaptation of the WASH programme to climate change, which includes a road map of interventions required for addressing envisaged climate change impact.

Environmental impact assessments are done for the hundreds of construction projects that UNICEF undertakes, and in each construction site, there has been an improvement in environmental management.

The Education section prepared and disseminated a concept note on disaster risk reduction, which included education on environmental sustainability.

3.2 Programme Components:

Title: *Maternal and child health care*

Purpose:

The purpose of the Maternal and Child Health Care (MCHC) programme component is to improve maternal and child health care and development, and contribute to reducing newborn, infant, child and maternal morbidity and mortality.

The programme contributes directly to the United Nations-Government of Pakistan Health and Population Joint Programme Outcomes and UNICEF's Country Programme Action Plan 2008-10 planned results. The planned results to be achieved by end 2010 included:

- a) 18 districts implementing integrated MNCH and Family Planning and Reproductive Health strategies in all public/non-profit facilities with utilisation of services increased by 20 per cent;
- b) 10 per cent decrease of newborns with low birth weight in 18 'One UN' districts;
- c) 80 per cent of mothers can correctly define exclusive breastfeeding in 18 districts;
- d) Household salt consumption is increased from 17 to 80 per cent;
- e) Morbidity and mortality due to vaccine preventable diseases is reduced with EPI, polio eradication and measles elimination programmes achieving their targets of no indigenous polio cases, more than 80 per cent Combo-III coverage; more than 90 per cent measles immunization coverage; and more than 90 per cent Tetanus Toxoid-II coverage;
- f) School health programme is initiated/strengthened and sustained to improve knowledge, attitude and practices relating to health promotion and disease prevention.

Resources Used:

Total approved for 2010 as per CPD: USD 59 million

Total available for 2010 from all sources:

RR USD 12.31 million; OR USD 68.65 million - Total: USD 80.96 million

Any special allocations:

- Allocation from the Executive Director for USD 0.4 million to accelerate programmatic response to H1N1 in accordance with the H1N1 preparedness and response plan.
- Allocation of USD 0.35 million from 2010 Regular Resources 7 per cent set aside, to enhance Equity Based Approach in Country Programmes.

List of donors

Canada
CIDA/HAND
Japan
Netherlands
New Zealand
Saudi Arabia
SIDA - Sweden
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
USA (USAID) Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)
USA Centers for Disease Control (CDC)
USA USAID
Consolidated Funds from NatComs
Netherlands National Committee for UNICEF
United Kingdom National Committee for UNICEF
United States Fund for UNICEF
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
Micronutrient Initiative Formerly IDRC
Red Crescent Society UAE
Rotary International
The GAVI Fund
United Nations Foundation Inc.
Global - Immunisation Plus (Thematic)
Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response (Thematic)
HIV-AIDS AND CHILDREN
YOUNG CHILD SURVIVAL & DEVELOPMENT
UNAIDS
UNDP (Joint Programme)

UNOCHA
WHO

Result Achieved:

Immunization

More than 90 per cent coverage was achieved in 82 per cent of target districts in polio supplemental immunization, while the Penta III coverage stands at 92 per cent, measles at 82 per cent and Tetanus Toxoid II at 72 per cent. Despite immunization results, the number of identified polio cases increased compared to the previous year, with 136 cases confirmed. The programme is revising its integrated communication strategy, in cooperation with stakeholders, to address this negative outcome.

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH)

Newborn care units were established in 48 district hospitals with over 150 staff trained. Mother and Child Weeks were scaled up to 136 districts, reaching families with behaviour change communication, and basic diarrhoea treatment and pneumonia management services.

HIV and AIDS

National HIV and Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT) Training Curricula were developed for district headquarter hospitals and a partnership was formed with the National Association of People Living with HIV and AIDS. Care and support was given to over 500 HIV affected families. The first National Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Adherence training and the first National Paediatric Clinical Management training were completed and National Guidelines for ART and PPTCT were revised, with a consensus reached on Early Breastfeeding. Also, National Guidelines for Care and Support of Children Affected by HIV and AIDS were developed.

Nutrition

National breastfeeding standards were endorsed and iodine deficiency disorder legislation was approved. The community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) programme is now reaching nearly half a million children. Flood affected nutrition surveys were carried out in four provinces, and a national nutrition survey was approved and will launch in 2011. Vitamin A supplementation during national immunization days reached 80 per cent of the target population.

Emergency response results

UNICEF required USD 78.4 million for the August 2010-July 2011 emergency flood response in Health and Nutrition. At the end of 2010, UNICEF had received USD 65.2 million, or 83 per cent of the required funding.

Key results achieved for the flood affected populations were:

- 8.2 million children 6-59 months were vaccinated against measles;
- 9.2 million children were vaccinated against polio;
- UNICEF supported the establishment of a total of 337 nutritional centres: 306 outpatient therapeutic feeding programmes and 31 in-patient stabilization centres. Additionally, UNICEF and WFP supported 167 Supplementary Feeding Programmes.
- 399,022 children under five and 140,023 pregnant and lactating women were screened for malnutrition. Of them 23,819 severely malnourished children, 47,726 moderately malnourished children and 43,341 women were enrolled in feeding programmes.
- About 10,600 Lady Health Workers (LHWs) were equipped and supported with financial incentives.

Critical factors, constraints and lessons learned

The flood caused severe damage to the rural health care infrastructure and displaced health care personnel such as LHWs and vaccinators. Unfortunately, in many areas there was a dearth of qualified partners to implement the needed health and nutrition interventions in the flood affected areas. In 2011, UNICEF will increase the number and scope of "contingency agreements" in either LTA or PCA form, in order to encourage partners to be better prepared.

High security risk areas in KP, FATA, Punjab and Sindh remained inaccessible for UNICEF staff, and even government polio immunization teams had limited access. This is a tremendous concern as 71 out of 136 identified polio cases are from FATA. Wider acceptance of polio immunization necessitates a partnership with religious leaders for social mobilization in hard to reach areas: a notable success was the convention of religious leaders from KP and FATA who endorsed immunisation against polio.

Monitoring, studies and evaluations

Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) survey results from the polio vaccination campaign were used for monitoring purposes and to gauge trends over time. Also, a post intervention evaluation of the April Mother and Child Weeks was completed in 20 districts with results used for planning purposes.

Key strategic partnerships and inter-agency collaboration

UNICEF's main partner is the Ministry of Health. UNICEF also works with the Ministry of Population and Welfare, Inter-religious Council for Health, parliamentarians, media, traffic police, CSOs and NGOs, salt producers, other UN organisations, such as WHO, UNESCO and UNFPA and numerous implementing and research organisations.

Future Workplan:

UNICEF Pakistan will prioritise the following activities and programmes in its Health and Nutrition programme:

- Promote innovative approaches to reach difficult-to-reach children with immunization and healthcare, with special emphasis on polio eradication;
- Advocate for making nutrition a government priority at national and provincial level, including sustained emergency response, expanded education and training, expansion of CMAM, and implementing a National Nutrition Survey;
- Scale up Community Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses services through supporting LHWs and Community Midwives;
- Strengthen integration and effectiveness of behaviour change communication activities;
- Replicate success of marginal budgeting for bottlenecks in Pakistan-administered Kashmir, in other provinces.
- Sustained programming for at risk populations living with HIV, including scale up the PPTCT Continuum of Care.

Title: *Primary education*

Purpose:

The Primary Education component of the Country Programme Action Plan 2009-10 is in line with Government priorities, the One UN Joint Programme on Education, achievement of the MDG and aims to:

- i) expand girls' and boys' enrolment and retention in primary and middle schooling;
- ii) improve the quality of primary education; and
- iii) strengthen the education system at national and provincial levels.

Expected key results of the Country Programme Action Plan 2008-2010 to be achieved by end year 2010 included:

- a. Improved elementary school enrolment, retention and completion rates, especially for girls and the most vulnerable children in 25 UNICEF-assisted districts (selected for their low enrolment rates);
- b. Learning achievement baseline established for Grades 4 and 8 in 14 focus districts and 9 additional districts under the One UN - Joint Programme;
- c. Reduced pre-primary (katchi) and Early Childhood Education dropouts in 425 pilot schools in 18 focus districts;
- d. Improved system for education sector data collection, analysis and use for planning,

budgeting and policy making at all levels in 23 existing and new focus districts;
e. Increased use of child-friendly water and sanitation facilities in 5 per cent of boys' and girls' schools in focus districts;
f. Disaster management authorities and other relevant institutions including sector specific line departments at the federal, provincial and district levels strengthened in emergency preparedness and response.
g. Completion of reconstruction of earthquake damaged schools.

Resources Used:

Total approved for 2010 as per CPD: USD 30.40 million

Total available for 2010 from all sources:

RR USD 2.88 million; OR USD 29.82 million - Total: USD 32.70 million

Any special allocations: None

List of donors

Australia AusAID

Canada

The Czech Republic

Denmark

European Commission/EC

Ireland

Netherlands

New Zealand

Saudi Arabia

Sweden - SIDA

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Austrian National Committee for UNICEF

Swedish National Committee for UNICEF

United Kingdom National Committee for UNICEF

BASIC EDUCATION AND GENDER EQUALITY (Thematic)

Global - Girls Education (Thematic)

Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response (Thematic)

UNDP (Joint Programme)

Result Achieved:

In 2010, enrolment at primary school level increased in UNICEF focus districts, from 350,000 to 530,000 children. In Punjab, enrolment increased by 64 per cent partly as a result of UNICEF-supported Universal Primary Education innovative strategies. UNICEF's interventions contributed to this increase by establishing additional 501 child friendly schools in 2010 bringing the total number of UNICEF-supported child friendly schools to 2,811 schools, with 398,949 students (145,265 boys and 253,684 girls) in grades 1-5, and 97,718 pre-school students (35,744 boys and 61,974 girls).

In order to increase the use of child-friendly WASH facilities in schools, UNICEF supported the finalisation of the National Standards on Water and Sanitation. A School Health Framework was developed and agreed to by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health, which now needs to be rolled out at Provincial level.

Baseline surveys were conducted in Balochistan and KP to establish a learning achievement baseline for grades 4 and 8, and annual examinations were held for two million students in Punjab.

To reduce pre-primary school dropouts, UNICEF and UNESCO developed a national Early Childhood Education (ECE) toolkit and national standards on the development of pre-school children. UNICEF also provided training to master trainers in Punjab and established 33 ECE resource centres.

UNICEF supported the development of a national level Education Management Information Systems (EMIS) software prototype to improve education sector data collection. The integrated EMIS will enable all provinces and districts to receive regular analytical reports for planning and monitoring purposes.

As part of earthquake recovery efforts, 163 permanent schools and 196 transitional schools were constructed in 2010. A total of 281 transitional schools and 248 permanent schools have now been constructed to date and are operational in the earthquake affected districts.

Emergency response results

Conflict Emergency

A total of 1,062 schools were assessed for gender-equal access and quality. UNICEF is supporting 32 primary schools (including IDP camp schools and second shift schools) for 28,500 displaced children and eight secondary schools for 289 students in IDP camps. A total of 486 Parent Teacher Committees were re-activated and 18 Mother Support Groups were established and members trained on enhancing school-community linkages.

Flood Emergency

UNICEF required USD 36.4 million for the 12-month emergency flood Education response. As of end year 2010, UNICEF had received USD 32.5 million, or 89 per cent of the required funding.

A total of 2,790 Temporary Learning Centres (TLC), including 120 ECE facilities, were established in flood affected districts, benefiting 165,000 children. Some 208,000 children were in centres receiving education supplies and 3,700 teachers in flood affected districts were trained on the use of emergency educational supplies and teaching in emergency situations. In addition, as co-lead of the Education Cluster, UNICEF supported effective coordination mechanisms in the emergency response.

Critical factors, constraints and lessons learned

Frequent changes in government personnel at the policy and implementation level and the complex security situation negatively affected project implementation. With the approval of the 18th amendment of the Constitution the role of the Federal Ministry of Education has to be redefined as most responsibility has been devolved to provincial governments.

In the wake of the floods, survival and protection aspects commanded greater governmental priority than education and education was not included in the national appeal until the early recovery period. While the floods brought challenges such as rapid and unpredictable population movements, and difficulties in tracking returnee children and ensuring their continued education, they were also an opportunity for many marginalized children (especially girls) to attend school for the first time. UNICEF used this opportunity to promote the value of girls' education, in addition to establishing emergency education centres for girls.

Monitoring, studies and evaluations

The following evaluations and studies were completed, informing the future work of the Education section: A rapid situation analysis of school damages and a gender analysis in flood affected districts in three provinces; a gender review of text books in Punjab; and a situation analysis on disparities in education in Punjab.

Key strategic partnerships and inter-agency collaboration

UNICEF's main partner is the Ministry of Education at national and provincial levels. UNICEF collaborates with UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNESCO, UNHCR and WFP within the framework of the One-UN Programme, national and international NGOs, and the private sector.

Future Workplan:

In 2011, UNICEF Pakistan will prioritise the following activities and programmes in education:

- Increase access to education for flood affected children aged 4 to 12 years through the establishment of Transitional School Structures and Temporary Learning Centres;
- Promotion of Universal Primary Education with focus on enrolling the most disadvantaged children, especially girls;
- Preparation of guidelines and manuals on Child Friendly Schools for provincial and district level education authorities;
- Enhance school readiness for primary school children through strengthened ECE/ECD centres;
- Provide support for a national survey to assess learning achievements of primary school students;
- Finalize software to support integrated EMIS system and conduct provincial and district level user trainings;
- Conduct evaluations on experiences in community involvement, especially the involvement of Mother Support Groups;
- Strengthen Cluster coordination to effectively respond to humanitarian needs and gaps;
- Completion of post-earthquake reconstruction of schools.

Title: *Water, environment and sanitation*

Purpose:

The purpose of the Water, Environment and Sanitation (WES) programme is to contribute to increased primary school enrolment and retention; to contribute to water quality and water resource management; to promote household latrines and improved hygiene practices in rural areas; and to enhance preparedness and response in emergencies with a focus on provision of safe water and promotion of improved hygiene practices. The programme has three projects: School Water, Environment and Sanitation; Water Quality and Management; and Community Water, Environment and Sanitation. Enhanced emergency preparedness and response have been integrated into all projects.

The main results planned for 2010 included:

- (a) Increased access to sanitation (5 per cent over baseline) in selected districts;
- (b) Increased utilization of child-friendly water and sanitation facilities by 5 per cent in boys' and girls' schools in selected districts;
- (c) More household caregivers know about safe hygiene practices (5 per cent over baseline) in selected districts;
- (d) A strengthened policy, regulatory, information management, institutional and coordination framework for drinking water and sanitation.

Resources Used:

Total approved for 2010 as per CPD: USD 5.9 million

Total available for 2010 from all sources:

- RR USD 9.63 million; OR USD 55.57 million - Total: USD 65.20 million

Any special allocations: None

List of donors

Australia AusAID
 European Commission/ECHO
 Ireland
 Japan
 Luxembourg
 Netherlands
 New Zealand
 Republic of Korea

Saudi Arabia
Sweden - SIDA
Spain
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
USA USAID
French National Committee for UNICEF
Netherlands National Committee for UNICEF
Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response (Thematic)
UNDP (Joint Programme)
UNOCHA

Result Achieved:

In 2010, UNICEF provided safe drinking water to 4.75 million people (including 2.63 million children), sanitation to 1.34 million people (including 720,000 children) and hygiene promotion to 2.95 million people (including 1.76 million children).

According to the 2010 Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation Report, access to proper sanitation facilities in Pakistan declined from 58 per cent in 2006 to 45 per cent in 2008, with about 48 million people practicing open air defecation. Key challenges include an insufficient enabling environment, inadequate sector capacity, population growth and low public awareness. UNICEF is targeting all of these areas holistically, and with partners. The WES programme successfully improved the enabling environment through formulation of sector policies, strategies, and action plans. UNICEF supported the formulation of the National Sanitation Action Plan, the approval of the National Drinking Water Quality Standards, and the approval of the National School WES Design Standards. Furthermore, UNICEF supported numerous capacity development initiatives covering sanitation, water quality monitoring and surveillance, where the knowledge of 2,770 government officials and community members (969 females and 1,801 males) was strengthened.

Advocacy continues to be a key WES component; a successful result was the contribution of the Government of Punjab to customize the WES management information software, which led to the software, worth USD 1.5 million, becoming availability nationally.

A National WASH Behaviour Change Communication Strategy was formulated to strengthen messaging in all hygiene and sanitation promotion activities. Global Hand Washing Day reached over 2.4 million people (1.24 million children) with messages on improved hygiene practices.

In light of the current prevalence of poor sanitation practices, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Environment in adopting a national initiative aimed at improved sanitation for 18 million flood-affected people and encouraging them to declare their communities 'open defecation free'. Already, with UNICEF support, 86,500 people (of which 21,000 are women and 44,980 children) live in communities declared open-defecation free.

Due to the flood emergency, UNICEF temporarily suspended the School WES programme following completion of 240 of the 1,500 target schools, reaching approximately 25,200 children (of which 14,800 are girls). To promote improved WES in schools, 480 teachers were trained on life skills-based hygiene education, and 600 School Management Committees members were trained on operation and maintenance of school water and sanitation facilities.

Emergency response results

In 2010, UNICEF responded to the urgent needs of conflict-affected IDPs, as well as the large flood affected population. UNICEF required USD 123.8 million for the 12-month emergency flood WASH response. As of end year 2010, UNICEF has received USD 80.5 million, or 65 per cent of the required funding.

In its flood response in 2010, UNICEF provided safe drinking water to nearly 3.2 million people, sanitation facilities to nearly 1.5 million people, hygiene promotion to 1.9 million people (970,000 female), non-food related items to nearly 2 million people (820,000 female) and about 30 million water purification tablets and sachets providing up to 300 million litres of safe drinking water. UNICEF also assisted local governments to clean reservoirs and conduct chlorination campaigns in order to control disease outbreaks.

As WASH Cluster lead, UNICEF supported the government in the development of provincial and regional inter-agency WASH contingency plans, with 306 professionals trained on WASH emergency preparedness, response, and Cluster coordination.

Critical factors, constraints and lessons learned

The flood emergency activities were challenged by the limited capacity in the implementing partners to adequately respond to the large scale emergency. Broadening the implementing partner base is critical to programme success. The lack of proper baseline statistics made it difficult to quantify the needs and the results of the emergency activities. Despite these challenges, the WES section was able to respond proactively to the emergency and mobilise partners across government, civil society and the private sector.

Key strategic partnerships and inter-agency collaboration

UNICEF's main partners are the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health. Other partners include UN organisations, especially WHO, Rural Development Departments, Public Health Engineering and Health Departments, Directorates of Education, Tehsil Municipal Administrations, local and international NGOs and CSOs and the private sector.

Future Workplan:

UNICEF will prioritise the following activities in 2011:

- Implementation of the Flood Work Plan to reach 3.69 million flood affected people in the relief phase and 5 million flood affected people in the early recovery phase;
- Continue support to approximately 100,000 IDPs still in camps;
- Address needs of returnees to crisis affected areas in FATA;
- Strengthening partner capacity;
- Maximizing efforts to ensure that upstream policies and strategies are approved;
- Scaling up rural sanitation to ensure "Total Sanitation" strategies;
- Strengthening water quality monitoring and surveillance systems;
- Strengthening and operationalization of a Management Information System in all provinces;
- Scaling up of school WASH facilities.

Title: *Child protection and empowerment of adolescents*

Purpose:

The purpose of the Child and Adolescent Protection Programme is to promote the goal of all children in Pakistan living in a protective environment free from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.

Expected key results of the Country Programme Action Plan 2008-2010 to be achieved by end year 2010 included:

- a. A Comprehensive Child Protection legislation framework approved and enacted in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and international standards;
- b. Provincial and district child protection systems in selected districts developed to prevent and address abuse, neglect and exploitation of girls and boys;
- c. Disaster management authorities and other relevant institutions including sector specific line departments at federal, provincial and district levels strengthened in emergency preparedness and response.

Resources Used:

Total approved for 2010 as per CPD: USD 7.58 million

Total available for 2010 from all sources:

- RR USD 2.04 million; OR USD 13.90 million; Total: USD 15.94 million

Any special allocations: None

List of donors

Belgium

Canada CIDA/IHA

European Commission/EC

Italy

Japan

Sweden - SIDA

Spain

Switzerland - Swiss Agency for Development

United Arab Emirates

USA USAID

Consolidated Funds from UNICEF National Committees

Netherlands National Committee for UNICEF

Swedish National Committee for UNICEF

Swiss National Committee for UNICEF

United Kingdom National Committee for UNICEF

Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response (Thematic)

UNDP (Joint Programme)

UNMAS

UNOCHA UN

Result Achieved:

A prominent achievement was the approval of the KP Child Protection (CP) Act and the Pakistan Administered Kashmir (AJK) CP Policy. A Child Complaint Office was established under the Child Ombudsman's Office and a Social and Child Protection Unit (CPU) was established in Gilgit-Baltistan Province.

With UNICEF support, some 40,000 children were provided with protection and referral services through five provincial CPUs, 11 district CPUs, two Child Sexual Abuse Care Units in medical facilities, five Child Protection Centres (CPC) under the Federal Investigation Agency, five child friendly help desks in police stations in Balochistan and four help lines in Sindh and KP.

Some 4,800 children working in brick kilns were provided with formal or non-formal education and life skills and vocational training through 36 CPCs in KP and Punjab. In addition, 1,873 children living and working on the streets received non-formal education, life skills training and counselling in KP, Balochistan and Sindh. Also, more than 150,000 children were registered at birth through district authorities.

A total of 96,438 children (42,382 girls) and 11,354 women affected by armed conflict received services from 238 CPCs in KP. In addition, 28 victims of unexploded ordnances were identified and linked with services and 94,919 children (25,548 girls), along with 4,975 women and 19,025 men, received Mine Risk Education in KP. Also, 150 children rescued from radicalized and non-state militant groups in KP were provided rehabilitation and reintegration support through the Sabawoon Academy. The project is the first of its kind in Pakistan.

A total of 1,150 child protection professionals benefited from UNICEF-supported capacity building initiatives, including strengthening capacity of different governmental departments and other major CP stakeholders. Also, more than 300 people from the

Social Welfare Department, FATA Secretariat, National Disaster Management Authority/Provincial Disaster Management Authority and UNICEF implementing partners were trained on CP in Emergencies.

UNICEF supported the Federal Minister of Social Welfare and the Special Delegation to present a key note paper on “Reforming Child Welfare and Protection in Pakistan” at the High Level Meeting on Child’s Rights held in Beijing in November 2010, organized by the Government of China and UNICEF. The Pakistani delegation signed the Resolution of the High Level Meeting, on behalf of the Government of Pakistan.

Emergency response results

Per the Humanitarian Action Report, UNICEF required USD 26.5 million for the child protection conflict and flood response. As of end 2010, UNICEF has received USD 12.5 million, or 47 per cent of the required funding.

UNICEF led the CP sub-Cluster, and co-led the Gender-based Violence sub-Cluster with UNFPA until November, in close cooperation with the Ministry/Department of Social Welfare.

A total of 223,078 children (40 per cent girls) were provided with educational and recreational activities through 926 static and mobile Child Friendly Spaces and CPCs. Almost 180,000 children received from psychosocial support and referral services and some 250,000 children and families received clothes, blankets and other non food items. Some 550 separated and unaccompanied children were documented and more than 354 children were reunited with their families. Twelve help lines were established while 369 community-based CP Committees ensured the referral and monitoring of the child protection cases at the community level.

Critical factors, constraints and lessons learned

Inconsistencies in legal provisions, delays in approval of CP policies and legislation, insufficient institutional capacity/memory in the social sector, and low awareness and ownership of, along with low budget allocation to, social and child protection are the key constraints on the CP programme’s implementation and will need to be addressed.

Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

Major studies and evaluations include: baseline study on the status of federal agencies’ compliance with the UNCRC; study on best practices of Child Rights Monitoring, institutional assessment of the Pakistan Probation Department; Building a Social Protection Floor: Child Cash Grants; and a study on social exclusion and children in Pakistan.

Key strategic partnerships and inter-agency collaboration

UNICEF’s main partners are the Ministry/Provincial Department of Social Welfare, National/Provincial Commission for Child Welfare and Development, Law and Justice Commission, Police, Federal Investigation Agency, National Database and Registration Authority, Planning Commission, Ombudsman Office, NDMA/PDMA and international and national NGOs.

Future Workplan:

In 2011, UNICEF Pakistan will prioritise the following activities in the Child Protection programme:

- Provide protective services for flood affected children during the recovery phase;
- Continue advocacy and support for increased birth registration;
- Build and strengthen the capacity of provincial and district authorities to administer public child welfare and protection in the aftermath of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution and the acceleration of the decentralization of governance and services;
- Advocate for institutional reform and the creation of a National Authority for Children’s Rights;
- Accelerate the legislative reform processes and include child’s rights realization on the agenda of the National and Provincial Assemblies;
- Advocate for the adoption of the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

- Assist the authorities in the accreditation of child protection service providers;
- Advocate for budgeting initiatives targeting child protection initiatives such as conditional cash transfers as education incentives for working children and children living on the street;
- Assist government to set up child protection information management system for collection, analysis and report of data.

Title: *Planning, monitoring and evaluation*

Purpose:

The Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) programme component aims to contribute to social policy making across the UNICEF programme areas through evidence-based social and economic policy analysis, particularly in relation to social sector budgeting. It is expected to play a strategic role as an advocate for child rights in achieving the MDGs and in support of CRC implementation across the programmes, by creating evidence for policy dialogue and advocacy. The planned main results by end year 2010 included:

- a. Public and civil society institutions enabled to conduct MDG-based poverty research and monitoring;
- b. Measures enhancing social and economic inclusion and protection advocated;
- c. Disaster management authorities and other relevant institutions including sector specific line departments at federal, provincial and district levels strengthened in emergency preparedness and response.

The programme also has responsibility for supporting performance and management monitoring and reporting for regular and emergency programmes.

Resources Used:

Total approved for 2010 as per CPD: USD 2.9 million

Total available for 2010 from all sources:

- RR USD 1.13 million; OR USD 2.48 million; Total: USD 3.61 million

Any special allocations: None

List of donors

Australia AusAID

Canada

European Commission/EC

Japan

Netherlands

Saudi Arabia

Sweden - SIDA

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

USA USAID

Swiss National Committee for UNICEF

Red Crescent Society UAE

BASIC EDUCATION AND GENDER EQUALITY (Thematic)

Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response (Thematic)

POLICY ADVOCACY AND PARTNERSHIP (Thematic)

YOUNG CHILD SURVIVAL & DEVELOPMENT (Thematic)

UNOCHA

Result Achieved:

UNICEF provided technical support to the initial preparation of the Population Census, but the Census had to be postponed, creating challenges for programme planning for many stakeholders. A Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) report was published in

KP and shared with key government counterparts and implementing partners. The MICS in Balochistan is in final stages of data analysis and development of district profiles. A basic agreement and a plan for provincial MICS in Punjab and Sindh were finalized.

Due to the emergencies, the goal for reliable statistics and analytical studies on the status of women and children for evidence based planning, advocacy and decision making was not fully reached. For instance, though the Terms of Reference for child poverty studies at the federal level and in Sindh were initiated, the planned studies were put on hold.

Strong partnerships at provincial level were maintained through the ongoing MICS support to the local authorities in KP, Balochistan, Punjab, and Sindh. In addition, key government counterparts from both provincial and federal levels and key implementing partners were oriented and trained on using the DevInfo software.

Initial Rapid Assessments of the flood affected population were undertaken using the UNICEF-supported Multi-Cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (McRAM) in August and September. The results were used for preparation of floods response plans, Flood Flash Appeals and other donor proposals, by the humanitarian response Clusters.

Internal programme input monitoring as well as internal planning support was maintained as part of the PME programme routine activities. An important field monitoring initiative was introduced to support the Country Office as well as provincial offices and hubs in monitoring the emergency response and early recovery operations in terms of Core Commitments to Children in Emergencies.

Critical factors, constraints and lessons learned

The flood emergency caused delays to the major planned and on-going surveys, studies and events. Of the 22 planned studies/surveys/evaluations only nine were completed during the year. In addition, the continued uncertain security situation constrained accurate and complete monitoring during the year.

Key strategic partnerships and inter-agency collaboration

Strategic partnerships with the Federal Bureau of Statistics and the provincial Bureaus of Statistics included the provision of support on data collection, data management and analysis, as well as dissemination of survey results and on-the job capacity building. The Economic Affairs Department was supported for monitoring of the Poverty Reduction Strategy. In addition, partnerships were developed with the WFP, IOM, UNHCR, International Rescue Committee (IRC), local NGOs, the provincial government of KP and private research/consultancy firms to implement an IDP Vulnerability profiling project in KP, funded through USAID-OFDA support.

Future Workplan:

UNICEF Pakistan will prioritise the following activities in Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation in 2011:

- Completion of MICS in Punjab and Sindh provinces;
- Carry out provincial Situation Analyses;
- Ensure the establishment of a data gathering management and dissemination mechanism at the provincial level;
- Support emergency assessment and response planning (both federal and provincial);
- Support Province and Section led studies, research and evaluation;
- Continue supporting monitoring of CCCs through field monitors in emergency affected areas.

Title: Cross-sectoral costs

Purpose:

The cross-sectoral programme: (1) Ensures that all programme components receive adequate logistical, procurement, security and administrative support to carry out

programme implementation. This covers the safety of the UNICEF staff and offices. (2) Includes a component of external relations that ensures sustained communication with media and key partners on children's issues as well as availability of relevant materials to support a fundraising strategy. (3) Ensures that the cross-sectoral component of programme communication provides technical guidance to the development and use of communication for development strategies for sustained behavioural change, community-led change, and policy improvement. (4) Ensures that its HIV/AIDS component covers support for this cross-sectoral theme. (5) Offers cross-cutting technical assistance for gender mainstreaming.

Resources Used:

Total approved for 2010 as per CPD: USD 9.6 million

Total available for 2010 from all sources: RR USD 5.56 million; OR USD 40.77 million - Total: USD 46.33

Any special allocations: OR USD 30.16 million for the School & Health Facility Reconstruction programme.

List of donors

Australia AusAID,
Canada
Denmark
European Commission/ECHO
Ireland
Japan
Netherlands
Saudi Arabia
SIDA - Sweden
Switzerland (Swiss Agency for Development)
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland / DFID
USA (USAID) OFDA
USA Centers for Disease Control (CDC)
Austrian National Committee for UNICEF
Japan National Committee for UNICEF
Netherlands National Committee for UNICEF
United States Fund for UNICEF
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
Red Crescent Society UAE
Rotary International
UNICEF-Saudi Arabia
United Nations Foundation Inc
Global - Immunisation Plus (Thematic)
Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response (Thematic)
UNAIDS
UNDP (Joint Programme)
UNMAS
UNOCHA

Result Achieved:

Given their centrality to achieve programme impact, communication for development (C4D) and gender have been mainstreamed across the UNICEF country programme; as such many results are referred to in other sections of this annual report. To minimize the gender-based impact of the emergency, UNICEF co-chaired the humanitarian Gender Based Violence (GBV) sub-cluster with UNFPA, and supported the establishment of a Gender and Child Unit at the National Disaster Management Authority. UNICEF also supported the government to open 3,000 girls' primary schools in Balochistan through

the 'Community Support Process' which contributed to reducing gender disparity in access to primary schooling.

UNICEF has worked with WHO and WFP on the "Flood Survival Strategy", which greatly strengthened the integrated response to health, WASH and nutrition problems. The strategy targeted the reduction of flood-related mortality and morbidity by providing life-saving humanitarian assistance to the affected populations, including through integrated humanitarian field assessments and common logistics mechanisms, based upon signed Memorandums of Understanding between the agencies.

Key C4D achievements in 2010 included the development of a national WASH behavioural change communication strategy, harmonising all hygiene and sanitation promotion activities. UNICEF also supported provincial mass primary education enrolment campaigns in Punjab and Sindh with communication materials and social mobilisation; these led to the enrolment of 1.4 million primary children in Punjab, and an additional 120,354 girls enrolled in Sindh. The biggest health related C4D challenges remain immunisation, especially for polio, as well as sanitation and nutrition. At the end of 2010, these had been reviewed and the strategies were being revised. The planned activities and results achieved for the HIV/AIDS component are discussed in section 3.2 under the component for Maternal and Child Health Care.

A wide range of advocacy initiatives and campaigns were carried out in 2010. Activities included public advocacy to eradicate polio, with the commitment of Muslim religious leaders to support polio immunisation - a notable success. UNICEF advocacy also encouraged the government to extend the period of no-fee birth registration.

In 2010 UNICEF supported the reconstruction of 788 classrooms following the 2005 earthquake, this brings the total number of UNICEF supported classrooms reconstructed to 1,199 out of a total 1,625 planned between 2005 and 2011. The classrooms constructed to date are across 529 schools, and provide additional educational facilities for 46,000 school children (28,600 in 2010 alone).

Future Workplan:

The inter-agency, cross-sectoral Floods Survival Strategy will continue to provide a key basis of work for UNICEF, WFP and WHO in 2011, as many of the nearly 20 million people affected by the floods continue to need life saving support. The Strategy unites and synergises interventions on food, health care and referrals, nutrition and WASH.

Post-earthquake re-construction work is planned to be completed in 2011 whereby UNICEF will support the post earthquake reconstruction of: a) 426 classrooms schools to provide education opportunities to a further 15,000 school children, and b) one basic health unit.

4. OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT

4.1 Governance & Systems

4.1.1 Governance Structure:

In response to the flood disaster, UNICEF's field presence was bolstered through the establishment of emergency field offices in Multan, Sukkur and Hyderabad, staffed by surge staff and redeployment of Islamabad, Karachi and Lahore staff to extend UNICEF's reach into the most heavily affected areas, shorten travel time and allow UNICEF staff to be closer to the affected population. Through these emergency hubs, UNICEF Pakistan has been able to discover needs and gaps in services that would otherwise have gone unknown. This new knowledge and experience from the field will greatly help the Country Programme planning and implementation in 2011.

At the time of the floods, the UNICEF Representative, Martin Mogwanja, was acting as Humanitarian Coordinator for Pakistan, a post which became full-time during the emergency. Dan Toole, Regional Director of South Asia, was then appointed as the Special Representative for the UNICEF Country Office, overseeing the flood response.

The Representative's regular programming responsibilities were divided between the Deputy Representative, Chief of Operations and the Chief of Field Operations. The former Deputy Representative had left the post in January and a temporary replacement was appointed for six months until the arrival of the new Deputy in June. The Country Management Team meetings, staff meetings, section chief meetings and operations meetings all took place as usual during the year, though with a strong focus on the emergency. In addition, special emergency meetings were held several times per week to coordinate field action and to consult with EMOPS and other stakeholder departments in UNICEF.

In 2011, it is expected that the floods will cease to be the only programming imperative, though they will continue to be a priority through July. As flood funds are depleted, a downsizing of staff from the high levels of over 500 will most certainly take place, requiring further support and assistance from the Regional Office while gaps are bridged.

In response to spot checks and verification of claim exercises, Office of Internal Audit conducted an audit of a project in KP Province, and the report was finalised in December, including an action plan by the Country Office.

4.1.2 Strategic Risk Management:

Pakistan is an emergency-prone country and emergency preparedness is well integrated into the Country Office working culture, including annual work plans and business processes. The Country Office took several steps in order to improve its ability to respond to emergencies in 2010, including a supply pre-positioning exercise in June. Unfortunately the huge flood inundated the contingency warehouse in KP.

The Business Continuity Planning is up to date and emergency operation centres were established in Islamabad, as well as in the Karachi, Lahore and Peshawar zone offices. These centres have backup servers for Domino, ProMS, AD-DC and off-site data backups. Similarly, the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Unit has continued to work on the telecommunication component of Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) to keep the offices and vehicles MOSS compliant.

Due to flood emergency, the Emergency Response Management (ERM) workshop could not be held; however, the Chief of ICT participated in a regional ERM workshop in September and the office has planned for an ERM process to start in early 2011. The Country Office will require support for an ERM consultant to aid this process.

These efforts to institutionalize emergency preparedness into UNICEF planning and operational processes will remain a cornerstone of the strategic priorities for the next two years.

4.1.3 Evaluation:

The Country Office's Integrated Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Plan (IMEP) for 2010 contained 22 planned studies, researches and evaluations. Although the status of the IMEP implementation was discussed and followed monthly at the Country Management Team meeting, the plan was subject to changes in the situation of the country, changes in partner' priorities, and changes in staff. This made quality control a challenging issue for the Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) section.

Due to the flood, only nine out of 22 planned studies, researches and evaluations were completed this year. These nine studies and assessments informed key strategic information for the Programme Sections for project implementation and policy formulation.

Due to two large scale emergencies in 2010, the focus of the PME section, including the provincial PME staff, was on monitoring the programme. A real time "history" or timeline of events and UNICEF responses during the emergency was prepared. In addition, a new set of work plans, covering the period August 2010 to July 2011, was prepared and signed for the flood response. Annual review meetings were held, and the lessons learned informed the One UN and other non-emergency work plans for 2011-2012.

A revised results structure was implemented in ProMS 9.1, wherein social policy, research and evaluation are to be split into a separate programme section from planning and performance management, with the latter moving under the Deputy Representative. This should allow more quality time for key studies, evaluation, and surveys.

4.1.4 Information Technology and Communication:

The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Unit of the Pakistan Country Office provided the necessary information technology and telecommunications support to staff members and over 200 surge staff during the year, especially for the flood emergency support. Five new ICT assistants were recruited to strengthen office support for the flood response.

The ICT Unit was instrumental in the set up of the three new emergency hub offices in Multan, Sukkur and Hyderabad during the flood response. The ICT team established the necessary infrastructure, including connectivity to the Internet and the UNICEF network, Lotus Notes, File n Print and AD-DC servers for these essential hub offices.

Other key achievements of the ICT Unit in 2010 were:

- An offshore back office was established in Dubai as a part of the Business Continuity Plan;
- Continued support was given to over 200 deployed staff enabling them to work remotely in case of emergency, including distribution of laptops and multi-function printers as well as internet access;
- The zone offices in Quetta, Peshawar and Muzaffarabad were shifted to new locations;
- Primary and backup links in all offices were upgraded to fibre based connectivity with increased internet bandwidth;
- More than 200 surge staff members were provided with laptops, internet connection, email setup and VHF radios;
- Weekly Emergency Telecom Cluster meetings were hosted by UNICEF. This resulted in enhanced data and radio communications infrastructure for the flood emergency response.

In addition, staff was trained on MS Office 2007, WebEx, Skype and the use of multi-function printers. UNICEF hosted a two-day IT Emergency Management Field Training for 18 UN and INGO staff, including two IT staff from UNICEF. Also, with the help of staff members from UNICEF Uganda, orientation sessions were held for all users on the upcoming shift to ProMS 9.1.

4.2 Fin Res & Stewardship

4.2.1 Fund-raising & Donor Relations:

The magnitude of the flood disaster coupled with the regular programming requirements resulted in an enormous need for immediate, large scale resource mobilisation. Yet, donors were slow to respond in the initial weeks. The CO immediately re-programmed USD 500,000 or RR, and sought permission from selected donors to re-programme other resources. UNICEF released resources twice from its Emergency Programme Funds early in the flood response. UNICEF also accessed the Central Emergency Response Fund, receiving two grants to continue immediate response activities. UNICEF's first Immediate Needs Document was released on 5 August, and revised on 26 August as needs of the affected population grew.

In August, the UN Secretary General, Anthony Lake, UNICEF Executive Director, other UN Executive Directors, and Dan Toole, Regional Director for South Asia, visited the flood-affected areas and reinforced an urgent plea for support. These high profile visits, and visits by donor governments, resulted in funds beginning to flow. However, the protracted nature of the flooding called for a large scale revision of the original inter-agency funding appeal from 11 August 2010, resulting in the launch of the inter-agency Pakistan Flood Emergency Relief and Early Recovery Response Plan in November, totaling USD 1.93 billion. This is the largest humanitarian appeal in response to a natural disaster ever, an indication of the magnitude of the disaster and the response required. UNICEF participated fully in the development of the plan, including detailed multi-Cluster

and sectoral analyses. UNICEF revised its own appeal from USD 47.3 million to USD 252.3 million to cover the period through August 2011.

Thanks to the generosity of governments, UNICEF National Committees, inter-organizational arrangements, intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations and other UNICEF Country Offices, at end year 2010, UNICEF had received USD 168.4 million with an additional USD 22.9 million in pledges, totalling USD 191.3 million for flood relief activities. At end year 2010, the flood emergency response funding gap was USD 59.9 million.

The Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan, focused on meeting the needs of millions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and was operational throughout 2010, and by the end of the year, UNICEF had raised USD 26.2 million to support conflict affected IDPs.

4.2.2 Management of Financial and Other Assets:

The annual budget for the country programme increased immensely from USD 102.8 million in December 2009 to USD 358.3 million including emergency and regular resources at end year 2010.

The operational costs of the Pakistan Country Programme are high as a result of the security phase status that necessitates expensive security enhancements and ongoing security measures, as well as paying a Special Operations Living Allowance (SOLA) and Rest and Recuperation (R&R) for all international staff as well as hazard pay for all staff. This year, with the quick surge in staff due to the emergency response, the number of needed VHF radios, laptop computers, flak jackets and printers increased proportionately.

The flood response necessitated the establishment of new offices and warehouses, resulting in an annual rent increase from USD 402,000 in 2009 to USD 621,000 in 2010. Additionally, in May 2010 the Lahore office received an eviction notice from the local government necessitating a move to another location. With the added security upgrades to the new Lahore office, UNICEF's expenditure on security amounted to USD 1.8 million in 2010, the same amount as was allocated to security upgrades in 2009.

4.2.3 Supply:

Supply operations in 2010 far exceeded anything previously processed by the Pakistan Country Office, with USD 49.4 million in offshore procurement and USD 40.9 million in local procurement. Significant in-kind assistance was also received from multiple donors.

Supply operations met with many challenges during the flood response, including the flooding of the Peshawar warehouse with the resulting loss in much needed contingency stock. UNICEF supply staff responded quickly to the relief needs by scaling up of infrastructure and supply systems, including establishing 81 new supplier and distributor agreements and obtaining warehousing in a number of locations around the country. To support the Pakistan Country Office, experienced supply planning, logistics and quality assurance inspection surge staff from other UNICEF Country Offices and from the Supply Division in Copenhagen arrived in country.

A total of 72 Contract Review Committee (CRC) meetings reviewed 161 submissions for new contracts with a total value of USD 23.2 million. The CRC limit was temporarily increased from USD 20,000 to USD 50,000 in order to ensure swift emergency relief response.

UNITRACK was established in all warehouses and programme and logistics staff was trained on its use.

4.3 Human Resource Capacity:

The scale of the flood emergency required significant and immediate staff increases in both international and national staff numbers, including bringing in the Regional Director for South Asia as Special Representative for the flood response. In less than three months, the Pakistan Country Office expanded its HR capacity by 88 per cent, primarily

through Temporary Assignments and Stand-by Partners. In order to avoid creating a parallel emergency structure and to build the capacities of existing staff, all efforts were made to amalgamate the surge staff into the Country Office. The Country Office's prior experience with emergency surge staff helped facilitate the process.

The addition of a new permanent HR Manager and two additional national staff strengthened the HR section and served to make the Country Office better prepared for the emergency.

Despite a challenging security environment and a high market demand for qualified national staff, the Country Office achieved a 100 per cent job occupancy rate in Baluchistan and an almost 100 per cent rate in KP province. However, with only 31 per cent of the Country Office work force being female, balancing the gender ratio both in terms of recruitment and retention remains a priority. In order to achieve gender balance, the Country Office has worked to address security concerns, cultural constraints (including the sharing of gender guidelines and conducting gender training), and has taken a gender-sensitive approach to job advertising, targeting women's organizations, INGOs, NGOs, and educational institutions. A strategy was also adopted to ensure a comfortable environment for women within the organization. Generally, the Country Office has conducted a broad range of interventions aimed at increasing staff well-being, building competency and capacity, as well as updating job descriptions.

UNICEF HR continued the leadership of the One UN HR Working Group, one of the more advanced components of the Delivering as One initiative in Pakistan. The One UN recruitment portal is an important tool, and it is the 4th most popular recruitment website in Pakistan. Also, a survey carried out by the local newspaper, Dawn, found the UN as one of the best employers in Pakistan.

4.4 Other Issues

4.4.1 Management Areas Requiring Improvement:

During the early days of the floods when a number of relief staff was required for support, UNICEF Pakistan sought support from stand-by partners. These partners proved to be motivated, skilled and knowledgeable in their respective fields and came with no charge. Furthermore they brought valuable new perspectives and energy and helped build regular staff's capacity. UNICEF appreciates their invaluable input and looks forward to continued cooperation with them.

The joint UN operations management team suspended its 2010 work plan due to the floods, as all UN agencies were engaged in the flood response.

4.4.2 Changes in AMP:

UNICEF Pakistan will close three offices and warehouses and downsize to about 285 staff by end of 2011, creating additional work for the Country Office. The emergency and early recovery responses will necessitate additional TA posts, replacing standby/surge staff, which will be requested at a PBR submission.

In addition, the revised results structure, led by New York, will be submitted. The revisions are minor with a split in PME, and Programme Component and Intermediate Results replacing the old nomenclature. Some devolution of responsibility and authority from Islamabad to the Provincial offices will occur, to better serve the Government's decentralisation agenda.

5. STUDIES, SURVEYS, EVALUATIONS & PUBLICATIONS

5.1 List of Studies, Surveys & Evaluations:

1. *Early Learning Development Standards (ELDS) Validation Study*

2. *Establishment of baseline of students' learning achievement in math and languages in grades 4 and 8 in Sindh province*
3. *Assessment on child social transfer*
4. *Quantitative survey on state of gender aware work conditions in education (Balochistan province)*
5. *Situation Analysis of Gender Disparities in Primary and Middle Education in Punjab*
6. *Gender Review of Punjab Textbook Board Primary and Middle School Text Books*
7. *McRAM initial rapid assessment in flood affected areas*
8. *Gender focused analysis of damaged schools in flood affected provinces: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh, and Balochistan*

5.2 List of Other Publications

1. *Posters (set of five)*
2. *Meena Story Books*
3. *Meena Films*
4. *Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Social Protection and Socio-Economic Indicators (Report based on KP MICS 2007-08)*
5. *Mother and Child Week Coverage Survey Report*
6. *Mother and Child Week Rapid Coverage Survey Report -April 2010 round*
7. *Annotated Bibliography on Gender in Education (reprinted)*
8. *Toolkit box (with gender in education related messages on it)*
9. *Gender in Education Policy Support Project (GEPSP) Brochure*
10. *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) 2007-08*
11. *Training Manual on Community based Essential Newborn Care*
12. *National Guidelines 2010 on Community- Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)*
13. *A Set of eight Counselling Cards on Health and Hygiene related issues*
14. *Consent for Minors information document*
15. *Monitoring Checklists for National Immunization Days (NID) activities*
16. *Lady Health Workers (LHWs) Trainers Manual*
17. *Lady Health Workers (LHWs) Trainer's Guide*
18. *Immunization Times Newsletter*
19. *Information booklet and brochure on Mother and Child Health*
20. *National Antiretroviral Therapy Guidelines*
21. *Polio True Stories - CD*
22. *Polio Journal (e-Newsletter)*
23. *Sandal (edutainment drama on polio)*
24. *Manual for operation and maintenance of rural water supply schemes and rain water harvesting*
25. *Institutional Assessment of the Probation Department*
26. *The Exploitation and Trafficking of Children in Pakistan*
27. *Information booklet on HIV treatment (ARV Booklet)*
28. *National Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission Guidelines*
29. *National Counselling Guidelines for Children and Adolescents*
30. *Social Services Guide*
31. *Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Material (kits)*
32. *Manual for developing managerial skills of Water Management Committees (WMC)*
33. *Manual for Hygiene Promoters*
34. *Video Documentary on Water Quality Improvement and Promotion of Hygiene Project*
35. *Baseline Study on the Status of UNCRC Compliance of Federal Agencies Responsible for Child Protection*

36. *National Guidelines for the Care and Support of Children Affected by HIV and AIDS (sets)*
37. *HIV and your rights*
38. *Peer Educator Toolkits (items printed)*
39. *Adherence Tools (kits)*
40. *Standard Operating Procedures for Obstetric Care of HIV Positive Pregnant Women*
41. *Desk reference tool for the clinical management of paediatric HIV*
42. *District Headquarter Hospital HIV Training Manual for Health Care Providers*

6. INNOVATION & LESSONS LEARNED:

Title: *The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization Support for 'Strengthening Civil Society Organizations'*

Contact Person: Huma Khawar: khawar_huma@yahoo.com

Abstract:

Under a new funding window, 'Support to Strengthen the Involvement of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in Immunisation and Related Health Services', the Global Alliance on Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) allocated USD 4.5 million to Pakistan to strengthen the cooperation between civil society and government in improving healthcare services. To strengthen cooperation between CSOs and the Government, UNICEF is providing coordination, operational, planning and monitoring support to a platform that enables CSOs and government entities at the policy and implementation level to come together and coordinate their services and planning. .

Innovation or Lessons Learned:

In 2009, Bill Gates wrote in his second annual letter to the GAVI Alliance that his focus would be on how innovation "can make the difference between a bleak future and a bright one". Pakistan has brought this idea to life in a country where needs almost always outweigh resources, and a host of CSOs are providing a plethora of health services on a shoe-string budget.

Partnership between the private sector and government departments at different levels is essential for strengthening health systems. Partnering CSOs have witnessed more effective results because government is fully supporting their work. For example, by involving district health departments from the onset, the following benefits were derived:

- i) Duplication was avoided and gaps reduced by selecting the intervention areas in consultation with the district health department;
- ii) Increased accountability was achieved through the formation of District Advisory Committees comprising district officials, community-based organisations' representatives, community notables and CSO staff, linking communities with government departments;
- iii) Coordinated service delivery for immunization and MNCH was established, especially during national immunization days, sub-national immunization days, measles campaigns and Mother and Child Week.

The initiative brings with it great opportunities for coalition partners to learn from each other and share their unique strengths to better serve the children of Pakistan.

Potential Application:

Pakistan is a pilot country for the GAVI CSO programme. UNICEF has been entrusted with the responsibility to work with government and CSOs to ensure the pilot's success. It seeks to achieve this through efficient management of funds including transparency and speed in disbursing funds, and monitoring for accountability (both of expenditures and outcomes). For potential application, UNICEF requests CSOs to document and share lessons learned. Their experiences are then shared within the coalition, and will contribute to facilitate the expansion of the GAVI funding initiative to other areas in

Pakistan, and to other countries facing similar constraints as Pakistan. The positive experience thus far with this GAVI pilot reinforces the belief that responsibly executed partnership between the public sector and the CSOs is vital for effective health service delivery.

Issue/Background:

With one in ten Pakistani children not reaching their fifth birthday, improved partnerships are needed to achieve MDGs 4 and 5.

The private sector, including CSOs, provides a large portion of community health care. CSOs have gained the trust of people in remote communities where public sector facilities are not available. Until now, there has not been a common platform for planning, experience sharing, or monitoring between government and CSOs. The UNICEF supported platform serves to build trust and cohesion between the two sectors, which is much needed in order to effectively achieve the MDGs and the national level health targets.

Strategy and Implementation:

Through the support of UNICEF and the GAVI CSO fund, the Ministry of Health (MoH) Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI) has brought 15 different CSOs to one cooperative platform. These CSOs are implementing a wide range of activities including immunization, and mother, newborn and child health services in four provinces in Pakistan.

Each CSO signed an agreement with MoH and UNICEF stating their respective activities, targets and budget. CSO reports are reviewed on a quarterly basis, ensuring that any issues faced are tackled early. Additionally, frequent monitoring visits are conducted to field areas by a monitoring team comprising of members from MoH, UNICEF and the Health System Strengthening & Policy Unit as well as the GAVI CSO Unit. Regular capacity building of the CSOs is also conducted (through training) to strengthen capabilities and build trust.

Coordination meetings are organized bi-annually with the presence of representatives from the federal government, provincial governments, local governments and UNICEF. These meetings provide a platform where CSOs sit with government counterparts and share their progress, discuss concerns and challenges, and identify implementation pitfalls. Six coordination meetings have been held, and have resulted in improved coordination, information sharing and increased trust between the government and CSO partners.

Progress and Results:

The CSOs are engaged in behaviour change (demand generation) and service delivery improvement, involving both communities and government health staff. In order to increase demand for immunization and health services in rural areas, the CSOs conduct awareness raising through volunteers, social organizers, health committees, theatre performances, puppet shows, outreach visits and community discussion sessions. As a result of these demand generation efforts, the percentages have increased for safe deliveries, antenatal and postnatal checkups, Tetanus Toxoid vaccination coverage, and children vaccinated against childhood diseases.

For service delivery enhancement, the CSOs provided MNCH equipments for selected health facilities, trained doctors, vaccinators, LHWs and LHVs, and established fixed EPI services in previously uncovered and remote areas. The distinct feature of these efforts is the strong link established between the CSOs and the government. The CSOs' planned activities and interventions not only complement regular government programmes but contribute to their success. This includes arranging awareness raising activities during Mother and Child Week and national immunization days/measles campaigns, using

government developed training and awareness raising materials. As a result of the cooperation, CSOs are building on government's initiatives rather than working in isolation.

Next Steps:

UNICEF will continue to strengthen and expand this government-CSOs partnership, which has since its inception brought about increased access to immunization and other health care services for children. Lessons learned about successes as well as areas for improvement need to be shared more widely to increase buy-in and expand, as well as to provide knowledge to other countries.

Title: *Third party monitoring in humanitarian situations*

Contact Person: Martin Porter mporter@unicef.org, Ehsan UI Haq ehaq@unicef.org, Karen Allen kallen@unicef.org

Abstract:

UNICEF is committed to effective transparent decision-making processes that are evidence-based and facilitate a timely and predictable humanitarian response. The broader humanitarian sector (through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and the humanitarian reform agenda) is committed to ensuring increased accountability for results and impact in the humanitarian response.

UNICEF is strengthening performance monitoring in humanitarian situations, and has developed a CCC Performance Monitoring (PM) approach and toolkit, adapted from the newly revised CCCs. This innovation will directly inform the development of the global UNICEF CCC PM, specifically as a potential solution or approach tool to address the immediate needs of monitoring capacity in humanitarian situations. This includes providing regular information to validate implementing partners' reports, regular information on supply distribution and other intervention approaches and bottlenecks as well as providing a snapshot of the wider situation of the population.

Innovation or Lessons Learned:

The use of Third Party monitors during humanitarian situations is an effective performance and quality assurance mechanism that can address the issues of increased needs for Country Office monitoring capacity. It provides an independent tool for country PME units to support programme monitoring by validating cooperation partner reports, and providing regular information on interventions and bottlenecks along with a snapshot of the wider situation of the population.

Potential Application:

The use of Research Organizations for third party monitoring can be:

- a) expanded within UNICEF Pakistan to support regular programme monitoring, especially in high risk areas that are difficult to access;
- b) adopted for use by Clusters to support Cluster monitoring of the wider response;
- c) harmonised with monitoring systems used by other UN partners and by donors to expand coverage and data;
- d) used to directly inform the ongoing work in developing a global CCC performance monitoring approach and toolkit to address any capacity and accountability issue around performance monitoring in humanitarian situations.

Issue/Background:

The onset of the July/August 2010 floods, the rapid large scale up of country office operations, and ongoing security risks meant that existing country office programme monitoring systems and staff were unable to effectively monitor humanitarian programme interventions. One province is Security Phase 5, two are Phase 4, and the

remainder are Phase 3; hence movement of staff is restricted and there was an over-reliance on government and NGO partners for remote monitoring.

Strategy and Implementation:

The Pakistan Country Office hired specialist Research Organizations to provide 'Field Monitors' in the four main flood affected provinces. These 'Third Party' monitors (i.e. neither UNICEF nor cooperating partner staff) provided both additional capacity and had easier access to UNICEF operational areas.

Led by the provincial PME units, and supported by the national PME unit, each of UNICEF's four provincial offices developed and piloted context specific tools based on a generic model. A flexible approach was adopted to allow adaptation to the changing emergency context and the security specific operating environment. Tools were reviewed on a regular basis in coordination with programme sections colleagues.

Field Monitors focused on UNICEF interventions and the wider situation of the affected population through quantitative and qualitative assessments, using UNICEF distribution lists, cooperation partner reports, along with a checklist for interviews and focus group discussions. Field Monitors visited an average of 2-3 sites per day.

Progress and Results:

Information from Field Monitors is collated on a weekly basis and shared both within UNICEF operational areas (provincial heads of section and heads of field office/emergency hubs), and at the national level where the national level PME section carries out an analysis of common themes to share with national Programme Section Chiefs and other provinces. Relevant information is also shared with provincial Clusters. Through discussions with end-users, information is elicited and used to highlight what has worked well, bottlenecks in implementation, and the appropriateness of a particular approach. Given the high supply component of the flood emergency, there is emphasis on supply monitoring. This information feeds into ongoing programmatic decisions for planning and managing the response.

Specific examples of use from Upper Sindh province:

- o Field monitors were used to confirm the progress reports of implementing partners before authorization of payment;
- o The UNICEF Child Protection programme utilized field monitors to field test Child Friendly Spaces standards to support their adaptation to different cultures and situations;
- o Field monitors identified and reported communities of need where supplies were not reaching, as well as confirmed appropriate end use where supplies were distributed.

Next Steps:

National PME support visits took place two and four weeks after the start of the use of Field Monitors. A synthesis document of approaches and tools from the four provinces was produced to share best practices and lessons.

An assessment of research organizations was underway at end year 2010 to feed into a decision to expand the approach (i.e. more Field Monitors per province) and possible extension (i.e. to the end of the Pakistan Flood Emergency Relief and Early Recovery Plan period).

A further round of national PME support visits is planned along with sharing of 'best practices' in approaches to feed into any possible revision of the research company's terms of reference.

Discussions are planned within Clusters and with UN and donor partners on harmonising and linking to other monitoring systems.

7. SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION:

Representatives of the Ministry of Education, Provincial Education departments and UNICEF participated in Child Friendly School (CFS) training courses, organised by the Thai Ministry of Education in collaboration with UNICEF-EAPRO.

Thai CFS experiences were also shared with over 60 major CFS stakeholders in Islamabad and in Punjab in August 2010. The meetings helped the stakeholders deepen their understanding on major components of Thai CFS and generated dialogues on how Pakistan could learn from Thailand's experience. The High-level National Consultation Meeting on Inclusive and Child Friendly Education also benefited from two resource persons from the Thai Ministry of Education in drafting CFS national standards for Pakistan.

UNICEF assisted the preparation and participation of the Pakistani Ministerial Delegation in the High-level Meeting on Child's Rights held in Beijing in November 2010, organized by the Government of China and UNICEF. The Federal Minister of Social Welfare and the Special Delegation presented a key note on "Reforming Child Welfare and Protection in Pakistan" in the plenary session. The Pakistani delegation signed the Resolution of the High Level Meeting, on behalf of the Government of Pakistan.

At the invitation of the Turkish Government, and with support of UNICEF Pakistan and UNICEF Turkey, Pakistan's Provincial Minister of Social Welfare, the Secretaries of Social Welfare in KP and Sindh, social sector advisers to Punjab's Chief Minister and the Federal Child Ombudsman, visited Turkey to witness firsthand the results of the coherent reform of the social and child protection systems, including the social services, undertaken in Turkey.

UNICEF facilitated emergency support by nursing sisters from the United Arab Emirates, who worked with Pakistani counterparts on immunisation campaigns. Lessons learned in Sri Lanka on rapid assessment, training and expanded treatment of malnutrition were also transferred and successfully adapted by the Ministry of Health and the Statistics Department in Punjab.