



Pakistan Humanitarian Situation Report No. 28



Situation in Numbers

5.9 million
children in need of humanitarian assistance

11 million
people in need

1,160,119 confirmed corona virus cases in Pakistan (by end August 21).

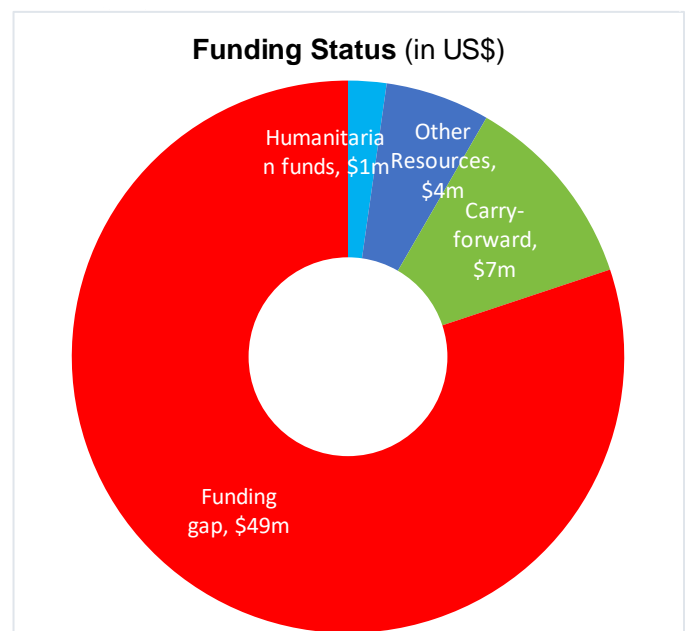
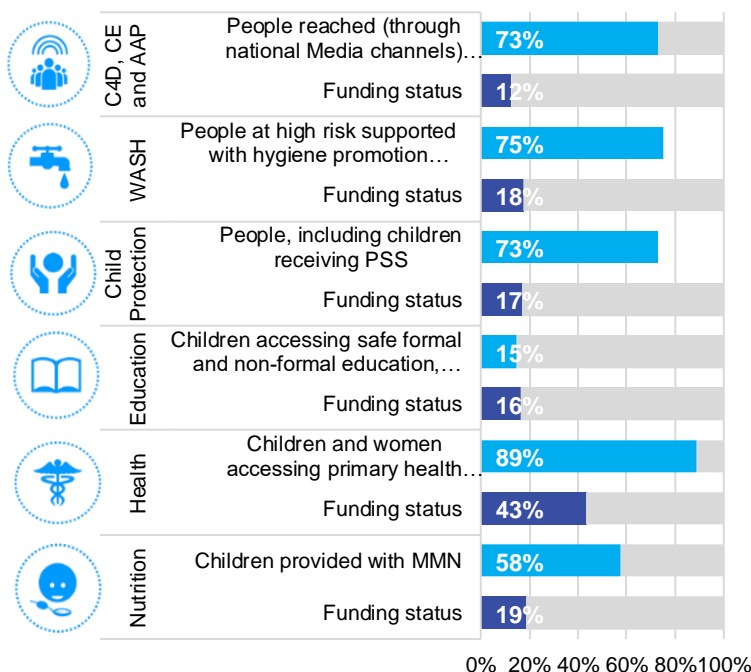
1.7 million
Children and women require nutrition services

Key Highlights

- Pakistan is facing the fourth wave of COVID-19 cases since July. As of 31 August, 1,160,119 confirmed COVID-19 cases and 25,788 deaths have been reported, with a positivity rate of 6.78 per cent in the country. (<https://covid.gov.pk/stats/>).
- Over 54.6 million people have been reached with messages on COVID-19 prevention and on access to services.
- Through UNICEF supported health sites, 47,670 children (25,975 girls) have been admitted for Severe Acute Malnutrition treatment.
- Over 3.11 million people benefited from continuity of primary healthcare services at UNICEF supported health facilities.
- UNICEF has reached 324,286 parents, caregivers, children and individuals with psychosocial support through trained social workforce.
- Through UNICEF support, 1.76 million people have been reached with handwashing behaviour change programmes.
- Thirteen per cent of Pakistan's target population is fully vaccinated, with 32 per cent partially vaccinated.

**UNICEF Appeal for Preparedness and Response
US\$ 61.4 million**

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



¹ Leveraging resources and working with government and partners helped Health WASH, CP and C4D in getting better results

Funding Overview and Partnerships

With the revised 2021 HAC appeal, UNICEF Pakistan needs US\$ 61.4 million to support the in-country humanitarian response. To date, US\$ 12.2 million (20 per cent) has been received to provide humanitarian support in the country. A critical funding gap of US\$ 49.2 million (80 per cent) persists and impedes the provision of essential emergency services throughout the country, especially for preparedness, nutrition, RCCE and Education programmes.

In addition to the humanitarian resources received during the year, US\$ 3.76 million of existing resources have been repurposed to support the on-going response. This includes funds received from the United Kingdom, Canada, UNICEF's set-aside funds, Global Thematic Funds, and regular resources.

UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to the Governments of United Kingdom, United States, and the Austrian Committee for UNICEF, Asian Development Bank, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), World Bank, ECHO, Global Partnership for Education, Gavi -The Vaccine Alliance, Solidarity Fund, Standard Chartered, along with all its public and private donors for their contributions.

Situation Overview and

To stop the transmission and to mitigate the consequences of the fourth wave of COVID-19, on August 2, the National Command and Operations Center (NCOC) revised its Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for 13 high risk cities². On 29 August stricter SOPs were extended to 14 more cities³. Among the restrictions, educational institutions across the country are to remain open for three days a week with 50 per cent attendance. NCOC will conduct a review of the SOPs on September 13.

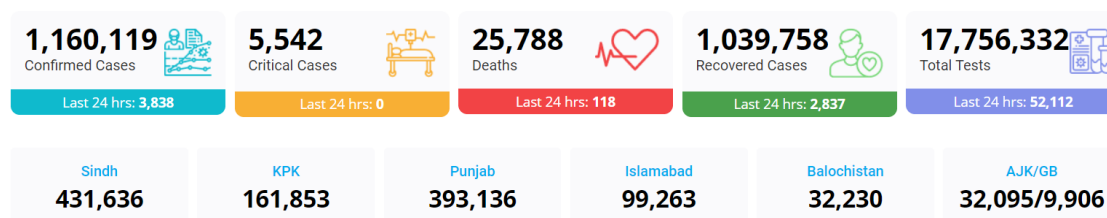
UNICEF humanitarian interventions are aligned closely with the interagency Humanitarian Response Plan Pakistan (HRP) 2021, whereby the humanitarian community aims to provide integrated lifesaving services to some 4.3 million most vulnerable people affected by shocks ensuring living conditions, resilience and protection, whereas the overall humanitarian needs amount to 11 million people across the country.

The rapid takeover by the Taliban in neighbouring Afghanistan has created significant insecurity, political, social and economic uncertainty within the country and among its population, especially females. As the situation rapidly evolves, the potential of a significant numbers of refugees entering Pakistan remains and UNICEF is undertaking preparation and planning for a potential response that protects the refugees' human rights and addresses immediate needs of children and women, including in host communities.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

As of 31 August, there have been 1,160,119 confirmed cases of the COVID-19, 94,573 active cases, 1,039,758 recoveries and 25,788 deaths reported. The highest number of these cases are in Sindh, followed by Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (detailed figures are given in map below). Based on data from NCOC⁴, as of the end of August, Pakistan conducted 17,756,332 laboratory tests.

COVID-19 STATS



² Rawalpindi, Lahore, Faisalabad and Multan in Punjab; Peshawar and Abbottabad in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; Karachi and Hyderabad in Sindh; Islamabad; Muzaffarabad and Mirpur in Azad Kashmir; and Gilgit and Skardu in Gilgit-Baltistan

³ Khanewal, Mianwali, Sargodha, Khushab, Bahawalpur, Gujranwala and Rahim Yar Khan in Punjab; and Swat, Haripur, Mansehra, Lower Dir, Swabi, Swat and Chitral in KP

⁴ <https://ncoc.gov.pk/#section2>

COVID-19 Vaccine Updates: COVID-19 vaccination started in Pakistan on 3 February 2021. Vaccination is being carried out in a phased manner, with priority first given to frontline health/workers, senior citizens to people in lower age brackets. Starting from 24th August, the vaccination registration is open for above 17 years old and vaccination starting in September.

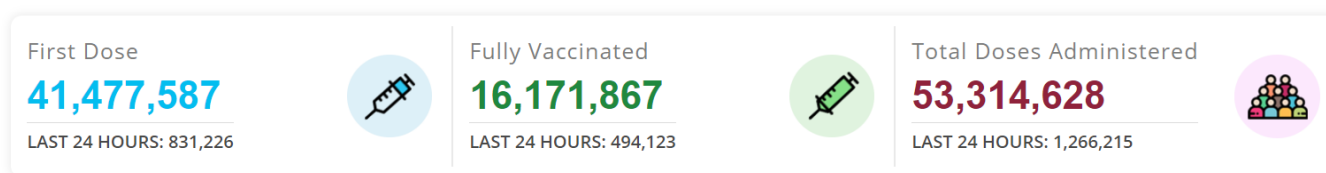
Pakistan has received 83.16 million vaccines doses so far. The different vaccines arriving in Pakistan are given in below table.

Vaccine	# Doses received	WHO Emergency Use Listing	DRAP registration
Cansino	2,285,939	No	Yes
PakVac	3,058,910	No	Yes
Sinopharm	25,827,300	7-May-21	Yes
Sinovac	40,550,000	Yes	Yes
Pfizer	3,266,180	21-Dec-20	Yes
AZ	2,474,400	16-Apr-21	Yes
Moderna	5,500,000	Yes /not US Moderna (FDA approved)	Yes
Sputnick	200,000	No	Yes

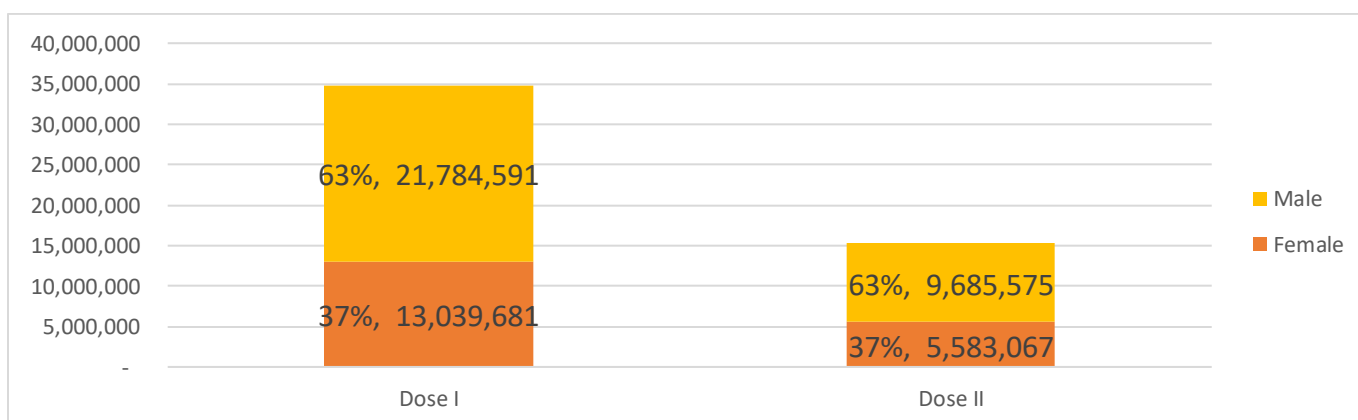
As per NCOC database, the vaccine related statistics are given below⁵. The number of fully vaccinated persons in Pakistan is at 13% of the target population and 32% partially vaccinated.

VACCINE STATS

* Last updated: 30 Aug, 2021 - 12:32pm Islamabad/Pakistan



The gender gap of COVID-19 vaccination is shown in the below graph for both first and second doses of vaccine as of 30th August 2021.



Government Supply agreement:

With government supply agreements, Pakistan has received in total 50.45 million doses of vaccines. Out of which 28.5 million are SinoVac, 16.94 million are Sinopharm, 2.01 million are Cansino Bio, 2.78 million are PakVac, and 93,600 are Pfizer vaccine.

Donations: Pakistan has also received donation of 2.7 million doses of Sinopharm vaccine.

⁵ <https://ncoc.gov.pk/>

Private Entities: Private entities have purchased 510 thousand doses of vaccines; out of which 200 thousand are Sputnik and 310 thousand are Cansino Bio.

COVAX, Humanitarian Action for Children Access to COVID-19 Tool Accelerator Updates:

In August, Pakistan received 6,166,610 doses of Sinopharm and 3,006,900 doses of Pfizer vaccine starting from 13th August to 26th August. To date, Pakistan has received the following vaccines from COVAX facility: Pfizer 3,107,060 doses; AstraZeneca 2,474,400 doses; Moderna 5.5 million; and Sinopharm 6,166,610 doses

Advance Market Commitment / Purchasing Additional Doses: – COVAX Updates

Delivery of syringes and safety boxes: The first shipment of devices for Pfizer vaccines will be arriving on 1 September (590,600 Auto Disable syringes 0.3; 6,900 Safety boxes; and Re Use Prevention 2ml -96,100).

Cold Chain Updates: The shipment of additional 16 UCCs arrived on 24 August. The shipment was cleared and handed over to Haier for installation. The delivery of locally procured air conditioners and generators is ongoing for 18 UCCs. The installation commences during the first week of September. The remaining 2 UCCs will arrive during the second week of September. These will also be cleared and handed over to Haier.

Challenges: Experiencing delays on shipment from China due to Shanghai airport lockdown after cargo staff tested positive. Freight forwarder is checking if they can change airport if the goods are not yet in the airport. Although the number of fully vaccinated persons in Pakistan is very low 13% and 32% partially vaccinated, vaccine consumption rate is at 93%, demonstrating the country's ability to utilize high qualities of doses.

Vaccine Communication: The NCOC issued new measures for vaccination of all eligible population with timelines for implementation on 24th Aug for vaccination –This measure makes vaccination mandatory in the country. Vaccination is open for travellers with payment if they show their visa and there is a 28-days' gap from the previous vaccine dose. Population over 17 years old will be eligible for vaccination from the mid-September. Vaccinations are also being allowed for immunocompromised population above 12 years of age. NCOC's focus remains on containing the fourth wave of COVID-19 in the country and promoting the second dose of vaccination. Provinces have been advised to develop specific strategies to address low coverage in some locations across Pakistan.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

1. Communication for Development, Community Engagement and Accountability to Affected People:

Coordination: UNICEF continued to provide leadership, coordination and technical support to the Ministry of National Health Services Regulation and Coordination (MONHSR&C) and its Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) partners. Both the National and UN RCCE task force teams were established in March 2020. These RCCE forums provide the strategic direction for RCCE efforts in the country. The UN task force team that includes eight UN agencies, meets monthly. In addition to coordination at the federal level, UNICEF is also co-lead in all provincial RCCE task-force teams, aiming to strengthen coordination, planning, monitoring and ensuring timely implementation at both provincial and district levels.

Response: Key RCCE priority areas during this period focused on formative social research and analytics and long-term planning beyond COVID-19.

Continued research and social analytics. UNICEF RCCE team continued to emphasize the importance and contribution of evidence generation to guide its strategies and approaches. In August, a nationally representative KAP survey was completed, focusing on vaccine hesitancy and SOPs. The survey is considered a new baseline with both quantitative and qualitative social investigations. This KAP will be thereafter conducted monthly to assess and monitor the longitudinal evolution of COVID-19 and its evolving social dynamics.

Initial insight from the KAP includes a more in-depth understanding of both vaccine 'acceptors' and vaccine 'rejectors'. Vaccine acceptors (63 per cent) also include a substantial portion of the population (37 per cent) who 'intend' to get vaccinated but have not yet received any vaccine. They have adopted a wait-and-see attitude and can be easily influenced by both acceptor and rejector groups. A key objective of the survey was to provide a deeper understanding

into the three target groups and gain insight into why these groups think and behave as they do. Analysis and reasons why vaccine 'intenders' (37%) are not yet vaccinated, are not due to negative attitudes against vaccines, but instead due to lack of access to the vaccination system, dependency and approval of others, far distances to vaccine centers, inappropriate hours, registration errors, and simply being too busy from daily work pressures.

Most common motives for vaccine 'rejectors' (Those who refuse any vaccines, and 27 per cent of population) express concerns over severe vaccine side effects, ineffectiveness of vaccines and low perception of the threat or severity of the COVID-19 disease. The UNICEF/IPSOS study also shows that many vaccine rejectors are motivated by a false perception that vaccine side-effects are a major threat to their health, and that the threat is substantially greater than its benefits of being vaccinated.

Successful RCCE approaches include dedicated efforts to amplify testimonials from those (14 million) fully vaccinated people: promote the increasing number of people who are vaccinated; focus on positive messaging, promoting the benefits of vaccination; engage in real-life stories; promote solidarity and social accountability; promote use of humor; engage in conversation; and challenge misinformation with facts.

Females vaccinated make up only 34 per cent of all those vaccinated, with RCCE strategies continuing to prioritize the gender lens with influential leaders across Pakistan. Initial insight brings attention to the lack of female vaccinators. In many districts, women are less likely to accept to be vaccinated by a male vaccinator. Other reasons include the vertical family structures for roles and responsibilities, lower women access to resources, the need to further advocate and influence for new laws and policies.

Sustainable and long-term planning. In all provinces, conversations are being held between UNICEF and provincial authorities and partners to build on the investments and lessons learned from the RCCE response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Social and Behavior Change Communications was highlighted as a critical area needing to further integrate into programs and institutionalize across all provinces by building capacities, creating cross-cutting RCCE strategies, strengthening government-led RCCE task-force teams and investing in sustainable community structures that remain ready to respond to all future emergencies.

RCCE strategies remain guided by a special focus on high-burden districts, identified by percentage of positive cases and low vaccine uptake. Since these are often changing, the RCCE teams adopt a more flexible strategy to quickly intervene in new areas.

Religious leaders' engagement: Through health alliances and existing polio structures, 86,577 religious leaders have been engaged and mobilized to promote a higher risk-perception towards COVID-19 and its hidden dangers. Preaching from local mosques, religious leaders reminded followers to abide by SOPs, including the importance of vaccination, handwashing, continuous use of facemasks and to limit large gatherings, especially during the month of Muharrum processions and gatherings.

Media, social-media and production of educational materials (print/video): Television and radio remain the primary sources of trusted information on the COVID-19 in Pakistan. Although TV and radio have the highest outreach, social media is catching up with them in terms of outreach. However, there is a risk of misinformation, since social media is not well regulated. COVID-19 prevention and vaccination messages on national and private media channels reached 3.9 million people during the reporting period.

On social media, Facebook has been the best performing platform for UNICEF Pakistan with 107,275,615 total impressions and 1,534,724 total engagements between 21 July to 20 Aug 2021. On average, each Facebook post received 2,899,340 impressions and 41,479 engagements. On Twitter, the total impressions were 334,678 and total engagements were 8,107 during the reporting period. On Instagram, the total impressions were 98,750 and total engagements have been 4,500. During this period, Pakistan received three COVAX shipments consisting of Moderna, Sinopharm and AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccines respectively. The social media posts (English and Urdu) regarding these shipments received very high impressions and engagements, especially on Facebook.

Community mobilization activities continued in high-risk districts throughout the country, with additional support from the Polio teams who continued to disseminate messages on the importance of respecting SOPs, vaccination uptake and testing along with messages on Polio. Cumulatively, since the beginning of the year, 13.34 million at risk people have been reached with COVID-19 preventive messages and more the 318,000 during the month of August.

Feedback Mechanisms: The Polio helpline, now also used for COVID-19 purposes, responds to nearly 7,000 calls each day, of which nearly one-third has been from callers requesting information on vaccinations. Most of the questions were related to the effectiveness of the vaccine, the registration process and information regarding the second dose, including its revised timeline. Some key lessons include overall confusion around the new Delta variant. Many think that the Delta Variant is not linked to COVID-19, and the words 'Variant' and 'Delta' are not appropriate nor easy to explain, and that trusted government spokespersons should better explain this. Other queries from callers include why cases are increasing if more people are getting vaccinated, why vaccinated people still need to wear masks, whether different vaccines can be mixed, and why it is difficult to acquire vaccine registration and certification. Such questions and more have been added to all media programs and trainings. In addition, the promotion and encouragement for vaccine acceptors to complete their second dose is constantly being emphasized, as well as encouraging women and younger generations to participate in the vaccination campaigns. During the reporting period, 781,779 calls received, and 445,474 calls were answered (57 per cent response rate); the number of calls surpasses the number of staff available to respond.

Gaps and Challenges: The arrival of the COVID-19 vaccine continues to overshadow the importance of continued adherence to the COVID-19 SOPs and of the use of masks. It is perceived as if vaccines have already ended the pandemic in Pakistan. The most common public concerns regarding the COVID-19 vaccine are related to side effects, lack of clear and consistent communications from the government, unavailability of vaccines, difficult access to vaccination centres, complex electronic registration systems, doubt about the general effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine, confusion over the six existing vaccines in Pakistan, differences between them and the revised schedule between two doses. Other public concerns are the fourth wave of COVID-19 and rapid spread of Delta variant in Pakistan.

Partnerships: UNICEF is working with the federal and provincial governments as well as implementing partners which include: WHO, UNHCR, UNDP, FAO, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNODC, UNWOMEN, UNFPA, UN HABITAT, UNRC, WFP, ICRC, PRCS, GRASP/ITC, Digital Pakistan, UNILEVER, Daraz.pk, Zong4G, AKF, HANDS, Pakistan Medical Association, Rural Support Programme Network (RSPN), Pakistan Alliance for Early Childhood (PAFEC).

2. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:

Coordination: UNICEF works in close collaboration with the Government of Pakistan, WHO and other sector CSO partners. UNICEF advocated and supported the Ministry of Climate Change to convene coordination meetings with WASH partners at the federal level, while the provinces also held regular coordination meetings with WASH partners in collaboration with the provincial departments. WASH sector coordination meetings at federal level brought together over 70 organizations and government representatives from all the provinces. The same support was extended to the departments of local government in the four provinces to hold similar coordination meetings on weekly basis. All participating organizations regularly report their progress through the 4Ws matrix (Who is doing what, where and when), ensuring effective coordination and efficient use of resources by avoiding duplication.

The IPC/WASH sector, with support from UNICEF and the Global WASH Cluster, has developed an online dashboard which gives a visual view of the 4Ws matrix analysis, showing progress by each partner in each location.

Response: UNICEF is implementing country-wide WASH/IPC interventions, focusing its efforts in COVID-19 high burden districts. UNICEF rehabilitated and installed WASH facilities, which included ultraviolet water filters, toilets, and handwashing stations in 98 healthcare facilities (HCFs) - 33 in Sindh, 2 in KP and 63 in Balochistan. To date, more than 280,000 people have gained access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in these HCFs, contributing towards reducing the risk of COVID-19 infection among the healthcare workers and the general public especially care givers and children seeking essential health services.

UNICEF utilized existing WASH programs such as Clean and Green Pakistan and communication networks of volunteers to undertake hygiene promotion and support RCCE efforts. Given the travel restrictions, UNICEF used digital and social media platforms to engage with communities, including with religious leaders in hygiene promotion. To promote handwashing by the public as one of the critical COVID-19 prevention and control measures, UNICEF supported an overall fabrication and installation of 998 handwashing stations placed at strategic points in cities and communities enabling over 2.3 million people thus far (23,000 during reporting period) to wash hands properly. Almost 1.8 million people have been (300,000 during reporting period) supported with hygiene promotion services including COVID-19 prevention and control information.

To date, UNICEF has supported the training of 3,679 frontline sanitary and health workers on WASH/IPC in HCFs and high-risk communities on WASH/IPC. UNICEF reached an overall of 282,256 children (138,305 girls and 143,951 boys) in 472 schools (331 in KP, 30 in Balochistan and 111 in Sindh) with WASH/IPC services.

Gaps and Challenges: Health care waste management remains an area requiring urgent attention from the authorities. UNICEF is therefore engaging the Ministry of Health to coordinate waste management efforts and mobilize all concerned stakeholders and donors to support the proposed initiatives. Given the lack of resources hindering UNICEF's capacity to address WASH-IPC needs in emerging high-risk areas, it has focused on hygiene promotion and ensuring functionality of already installed facilities.

Partnerships: UNICEF worked with the federal and provincial governments as well as with implementing partners including: AKF, Islamic Relief Pakistan, HANDS, Sarhad Rural Support Programme, Water and Sanitation Agency (WASA) Lahore, Water and Sanitation Services Company (WSSC) Swat, WSSC Abbottabad, The Water and Sanitation Services Peshawar, Peshawar, Balochistan Rural Support Programme, Unilever and Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, WHO, UNFPA and UN-Habitat.

3. Child Protection:

Coordination: During the reporting period, coordination of the Child Protection Area of Responsibility continued under the joint leadership of the government and UNICEF at national and sub-national levels. UNICEF supported NDMA in the nomination of the child protection partners for the training on the understanding and adaptation of protection prevention and response tools. In KP, the Psychological First Aid (PFA) Technical Working Group (TWG) co-led by PDMA and UNICEF, continued working on the development of provincial PFA Guidelines and under the umbrella of the Protection Sector, the findings of a recent capacity gap assessment were reviewed and areas of priority were agreed. The second meeting of the TWG meeting was held on 5th August 2021 to review the draft content of the PFA guidebook. The feedback given by the TWG members was incorporated in the draft and was shared with the members for further review and input. The first draft of the PFA guidebook has been developed and is under review for further input and finalization. Meetings were held with UNHCR on the capacity assessment of the protection working group members including the child protection sub working group and areas of mutual support were discussed and agreed.

Response: UNICEF and its partners have trained a total of 9,279 social workforce professionals (5,610 women and 3,669 men) in psychosocial support and stigma prevention in all provinces through a package developed by UNICEF, including 621 (225 women and 396 men) during the reporting period in Sindh, Punjab and Balochistan provinces. A total of 324,286 children, caregivers and other community members (51,232 girls, 50,452 boys, 114,454 women, 108,148 men) received psychosocial support by trained social workforce professionals in Punjab, KP, Sindh, Balochistan, GB and AJ&K with 10,061 reached within the reporting period (Punjab: 1,886, KP: 1,737, Sindh: 6,337 and Balochistan: 101). This includes 1,859 individuals (199 girls, 438 boys, 851 women and 371 men) who received specialized counselling sessions in all the provinces.

Messages on stigma and violence against children have reached a total of 11,304,962 including 298,126 people during the reporting period. The total number of children who received child protection services supported by UNICEF in Sindh and Balochistan has reached 3,646 children (1,572 girls and 2,074 boys), including 740 children (101 girls and 639 boys) who received child protection services during the reporting period.

Gaps and Challenges: Due to the high positivity rate during the fourth wave of COVID-19, child protection partners have delayed or changed the implementation modality for some capacity building training and community-based interventions. The reduction to 50 per cent presence of government staff in offices has also impacted on pace of implementation of many activities.

The demand for child protection and psychosocial support services outstripped the current capacity of the workforce, both in terms of scale and complexity of issues being addressed. Service users, particularly children, reportedly prefer face-to-face sessions, and the reduction in physical presence in offices/centres further stretched the ability of service providers to meet the stated needs. This issue was particularly pronounced in areas outside of the catchments of divisional HQs. Helplines, such as 1121 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, are addressing some gaps with more and more people seeking information and support via these modalities; however greater investments are needed to promote access to services by all vulnerable groups.

Members of the Child Protection area of responsibility (AoR) report being critically underfunded. New funding, especially flexible in nature, is needed to increase children and their caregivers' access to psychosocial support and child protection programmes to cope with the impact of COVID-19 on their daily lives.

Partnerships: Ministry of Human Rights, Ministry of Planning, Planning Commission, Provincial Social Welfare Departments, Child Welfare Bureau, Child Protection Welfare Commission, Provincial Departments of Health, National and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (N/PDMA), Civil Society Organisations, UNHCR, UNFPA among others.

4. Health:

Coordination: As a frontline partner of government of Pakistan in COVID-19 response, UNICEF is working closely with MONHSR&C, Provincial and Regional Health Departments, UN partner organizations, Development partners, Academia and CSOs since start of the pandemic. UNICEF Health Section is closely working with supply section and MONHSR&C on planning, procurement and distribution of COVID supplies including UNICEF procurement services to government. UNICEF had a coordination meeting with Ministry and WHO on establishment of a subgroup on clinical case management to have an oversight of situation.

Response: UNICEF is supporting provincial and regional health departments to ensure continuity of essential primary health care services including immunization, Ante-Natal Care (ANC), Post-Natal Care (PNC), delivery services, childcare and curative care for adults in 136 targeted health facilities reaching 463,675 people during the reporting period (Balochistan: 8,540; Sindh: 179,825; KP: 3,188; Punjab: 254,510, AJK: 14,000; GB: 3,612) with a total reach of 3.11 million people. Measles immunization reached a total of 8,162 children under one year old (Balochistan: 853; Sindh: 2,404; Punjab: 4,522; GB: 383) during the reporting period with a total of 91,631 children vaccinated against measles in the 136 UNICEF supported health facilities to date. UNICEF has provided basic PPEs (gloves, sanitizers and masks) to 1,673 frontline health workers during the reporting period (Females:648; Males: 1025) and reached a total of 17,831 frontline workers in 2021.

UNICEF-supported IPC training reached 10,178 frontline health workers in total with 600 health workers trained during the reporting period. UNICEF supported the training of 4,154 frontline health workers and community volunteers on COVID-19 and case identification and referral of suspected cases with 658 trained during the reporting period (Females: 23, Males: 23). Clinical Management of Children with COVID-19 training was provided to a total of 1,400 paediatricians trained in 2021 with 46 trained during the reporting period.

Gaps and Challenges: Despite the vaccination drive going on in the country, only 13 per cent of target population is fully vaccinated. Shortages of COVID-19 Vaccines are reported in Sindh and Punjab at different intervals, with the government struggling to ensure uninterrupted supply of vaccine. Gender Disparity on COVID-19 vaccine uptake is also an issue which needs clear directed activities to decrease this disparity. Funding constraints to maintain essential health care services running is also posing a challenge.

Partnerships: GAVI, MoNHSR&C, Federal and Provincial EPI and provincial and regional health departments and the National EOC on polio. Health Service Academy, Pakistan Pediatric Association, Pakistan Medical Association, Public Health Association, Family Physician Association of Pakistan, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, SARHAD (a CSO), PHC Global, Aga Khan Foundation and Agha Khan Development Network, in GB and Health Services Academy, Premier Advertisers, for COVID-19 pandemic response.

5. Nutrition:

Coordination: Sector coordination continued under the joint leadership of the Government of Pakistan and UNICEF. To coordinate and oversee the nutrition response to the COVID-19 pandemic, a total of 3 meetings of Nutrition Working Group (NWG) took place during this period, 1 at National and 2 at the sub-national level (Punjab: 1 and Sindh: 1).

The Nutrition team completed and finalized the Humanitarian Needs Overview and Emergency Preparedness and Response Planning process after approval from the nutrition cluster. Nutrition indicators for district prioritization matrix by OCHA is finalized. The Nutrition Sector Bulletin with midyear response analysis is under review by the sector.

A meeting was held with ECHO team to apprise them on the Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) quality issues and how it impacted the overall nutrition results in the given timeline. As mitigative measure total damage stock is replenished

with 22,900 RUTF cartons procured through UNICEF internal resources with full surety to the donor that the program implementation will continue without any disturbance within the revised agreed timelines.

A consultative meeting on universal salt iodization was held on 30th July 2021 at federal level to share the findings of Landscape analysis report on USI program in Pakistan and this report was developed by UNICEF and Iodine Global Network in partnership with national key stakeholders.

UNICEF Response: As part of the Nutrition Response during the COVID-19 pandemic, a total of 2,949 UNICEF-supported OTP sites provided nutrition services (Balochistan: 185; KP: 124; Punjab: 1,720 and Sindh: 920). With UNICEF direct support around 85,717 (boys: 42,364 and girls: 43,353) children of 6-59 months of age screened for malnutrition using MUAC at nutrition sites (Balochistan: 49,338 and KP: 36,379) in the reporting month. Similarly, a total of 47,670 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) (boys: 21,695 and girls: 25,975) have been admitted for treatment. In the reporting month 1,577 (boys:644; girls: 933) children newly enrolled for the treatment of SAM in OTP sites (Balochistan: 678; KP: 770 and Sindh: 129). A total 469,262 children 6-59 months received Multi-Micronutrient Supplementation (MMS) with 235,861 children (boys: 115,058 and girls: 120,803) received during the reporting period and the provincial breakdown is (Balochistan: 3,936; KP: 17,652 and Sindh: 214,273). Of note, Sindh's data cover the past few months data that was not reported for MMS.

A nutrition desk was established in polio integrated health camps in Quetta and district Pishin. With a one-year extension of the World Bank Project Accelerated Action Plan received, the contracts of implementation partners were extended.

UNICEF supported federal and provincial health departments for conducting World Breastfeeding Week (WBW) activities. The activities were conducted during the month of August in all provinces and at the federal level. The WBW activity package included a) social and mass media campaign to inform people about the importance of protecting breastfeeding b) key stakeholder engagement for greater impact on accelerating the efforts on protection and promotion of breastfeeding c) community engagement.

Gaps and Challenges: SAM enrolment has slowed down due to closure of activities for a while and shortage of nutrition supplies. UNICEF couldn't support supplies due to challenges in existing stocks, which are being resolved by Pakistan office and supply division.

The nutrition services in KP province's settled districts are continuously experiencing a shortage of supplies, especially RUTF in the COVID-19 high risk districts of KP. Due to shortages of Nutrition supplies and closure of Food For Peace (FFP) project in KP 3 OTP sites have been closed. Administrative changes at the directorate level in Baluchistan resulted in slow progress of the ongoing nutrition activities. Due to resource constraints, some satellite sites have been merged into static OTP sites by Peoples' Primary Healthcare Initiative (PPHI) in Accelerated Action Plan (AAP) districts, reducing the total number of sites from 1,036 to 920.

In Baluchistan, Lady Health Workers (LHW's) coverage is very low in targeted union councils, with the gaps to be filled through Community Health Worker model and mobile clinic services.

Partnerships: To respond to COVID-19, UNICEF is working with MONHSR&C, Provincial Health Departments, Ministry of Planning Development and Reform, WFP, WHO, Nutrition Development Partners, CSOs UN, Scaling UP Nutrition (SUN) networks, NDMA, PDMA, Pakistan Paediatrics Association and Pakistan Gynaecologist Association.

6. Education:

Coordination: UNICEF continued to support as co-leads of Education in Emergency response coordination with Federal and Provincial education ministries/departments and support humanitarian organizations, UN agencies and development partners in continuation of learning during school closure and adherence to SOPs for safe re-opening of schools.

Education Cannot Wait (ECW) will provide seed fund approximately US\$ 13.2 million (US\$ 4.4 million per year over three years) to Pakistan, this funding will support the Multi-Year Resilience Programme (MYRP) which will be costed approximately US\$ 60 million over the three years. Application package is received from ECW and is being reviewed in the section for adoption in the context of Pakistan. Education Sector Working Group (ESWG) is consulting to form Committee for development of programme document for approval by ECW Executive Committee. ESWG completed

planning for Capacity building training for the sector members from 16th to 17th September on Education in Emergency (EIE) in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa.

Closure of educational institutes continued in Sindh until 30th August in view of the fourth wave of COVID-19, while schools in rest of the provinces are open. Amidst COVID-19 and following staggered approach of student attendance; Punjab School Education Department started enrolment drive and was able to enrol around 100,000 new students in Insaaf Afternoon School program.

Percentage of teachers' vaccination increased to 99 per cent in Punjab, whereas 83 per cent of teachers have been vaccinated in KP, 94.19% in Sindh and 34% in Balochistan.

Response: UNICEF is supporting the Provincial Education departments with the safe return to schools and ensuring adherence to the Safe Schools SOPs following school reopening and monitoring the compliance.

As a part of Teachers Vaccination campaign, positive images of teachers and education officials being vaccinated from provinces were shared on UNICEF social media under #VForVaccinated campaign. These posts received 16.6 million (16,619,894) impressions (views) and 143,734 engagements (like/share/comments).

During the reporting period, an additional 6,371 parents have been reached with encouraging messages for enrolment/attendance of children through SMS and different social media platforms, taking total number of parents reached to 536,719.

Safe operation of schools is supported through adoption of SOPs in schools with the guidance and support of 9,641 teachers and education officers (3,552 women) who are trained on safe reopening and operations of schools in all provinces. In Sindh 3,313 members of School Management Committees trained on safe school reopening. School management committees are engaged to support SOPs adherence in schools and practicing COVID-19 safety precautions measures

To support the Continuity of learning in Sindh, UNICEF organized multiple coordination and planning meeting with Schools Education and Literacy Department (SELD) on project "Digital Learning Initiative for Every Child".

Gaps and Challenges: To mobilize emphasis on teachers' vaccination in Sindh, targeted public service messages are being focused upon through radio and via SMS relating teachers' vaccination.

Partnerships: Ministry of Federal Education, Provincial Education Departments, Indus Resource Centre, Knowledge Platform, Microsoft, Viamo and SABAQ Foundation.

Supply and Procurement Services

To support the Pfizer allocation, 18 Ultra Cold Chain equipment have been allocated to Pakistan, of which 16 have already been delivered in country and remaining 2 are delivered on 31 August 2021. To support the installation of this equipment, UNICEF plans to procure required ancillary equipment, for which assessment is currently ongoing, and once confirmed local procurement can commence.

All supplies procured under the US\$ 15 million World Bank Pandemic Emergency Financing (PEF) Fund allocated to Pakistan have now been distributed as agreed with the Ministry (MONHSRC).

Additionally, 2.4 million surgical masks procured by UNICEF have now been delivered to UNICEF Warehouse in Karachi. Arrangements are underway to despatch the masks by early September to locations as agreed with M/oNHSRC in support of the COVID-19 vaccine rollout in Pakistan.

Delivery of all Laboratory Equipment of the value of US\$ 1.2 million funded by Asian Development Bank (ADB) has now been distributed, after the clearance of fridges and freezers, and already received by 20 Laboratories throughout Pakistan.

Under the Supply Financing Facility (SFF) funding, 1,000 oxygen concentrators along with accessories – 50,000 prongs (adult) and 12,000 prongs (child) have been already delivered to Expanded Programme on Immunization in Islamabad. Due to the urgent need, arrangements have been already made by UNICEF to deliver the supplies up to the health

facilities level starting from 1st September. The remaining accessories - 500 pulse oximeters and 3,000 prongs (child) are already under customs clearance and will be distributed separately in September.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

NATIONAL COORDINATION

The National Security Committee, chaired by the Prime Minister, established a National Coordination Committee (NCC), to formulate and implement a comprehensive strategy to stop COVID-19 transmission and mitigate its consequences. The NCC established the NCOC to synergize and articulate a unified national effort to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, and to implement NCC's decision. It also designated the NDMA as the leading operational agency. In each province, the Chief Ministers have convened task forces to coordinate the response, with the PDMA as the leading provincial operational agency. Furthermore, the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) at the National Institute of Health (NIH) has been activated as an Incident Command and Control Hub. A technical working group with three sub-committees for RCCE, supply/cold chain and vaccine logistic and surveillance of Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI) have been established at Federal EPI. They regularly report on the readiness level to the MoNHSRC.

UNICEF contributed to the development of the National Vaccine Deployment Plan (NVDP), prioritization of eligible populations for vaccination and application for COVAX vaccines exercise, National Immunization Technical Advisory Groups (NITAG) and National Interagency Coordination Committee (NICC).

UN COORDINATION

The UN in Pakistan has established a Crisis Management Team (CMT) comprising of: WHO; UNICEF; WFP; UNHCR; UNFPA; IOM; UNOCHA; UNDP; UNAIDS; DSS and the RC which meets every Friday. For COVID-19 vaccine introduction, together with national authorities, WHO, World Bank and donors, UNICEF is part of the country Technical working group and sub-committees on cold chain/vaccine logistics and RCCE. UNICEF is supporting the planning for cold chain and vaccine need assessment and procurement, as well as RCCE.

UNICEF's Response Strategy

UNICEF Pakistan is working through a multipronged response strategy which includes: (1) public health response to COVID-19; (2) continuity of essential services; and (3) mitigation of the socio-economic impact of COVID-19. To support breaking the current chain of transmission, the public health response is focused on the high burden cities which are most affected with the highest number of new COVID-19 cases and high case test positivity rates since March 2021 – the 4th wave of COVID-19 in Pakistan.

Public health response to COVID-19

- **C4D, Community Engagement and AAP:** to provide timely and accurate information to families and communities and promote behaviour to reduce risk and limit transmission during the second wave of COVID-19 cases. For the third wave response, particular focus will be given to adapt according to the epidemiology and leverage four platforms including 1) Civil society (prioritizing AJK and GB), 2) Religious leaders' engagement and mobilization, 3) Polio Networks mobilizing the community-based volunteers and 4) Youth Groups to be engaged for peer-to-peer awareness.
- **Water sanitation and Hygiene** through (a) Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) support to targeted primary health facilities, quarantine and isolation centres and in the communities and (b) protection of frontline health workers.
- **COVID-19 Vaccine introduction and Deployment:** UNICEF as a member of technical working group is providing support for preparation of COVID-19 vaccine, procurement and deployment including risk communication and awareness raising as well as support for cold chain. UNICEF is also part of the COVAX consortium comprised of GAVI, WHO, CEPI and UNICEF that is supporting Pakistan in the scale up of the COVID-19 vaccination.
- **Procurement services** in support of the Government to ensure timely sourcing and availability of quality essential medical supplies and personal protective equipment (PPE).

- **Child protection**, to ensure children and families of cases and contacts affected by COVID-19 are provided with appropriate care and psychosocial support, and for stigma prevention.

Continuity of essential services

- **Education** to ensure teachers, parents and students are informed about COVID-19, continuity of learning and facilitate safe reopening of schools and learning education institutions.
- **Health** for managing mild cases and referral of severe cases with the aim to strengthen primary healthcare (PHC) system and ensure continuity of life saving basic health services like MNCH and immunization.
- **Nutrition** with the aim to ensure access to promotional, preventive and curative nutrition services to people affected by and people at risk of Coronavirus infection, with a focus on nutrition vulnerable groups. **Nutrition Emergency:** Similar approach is to be adopted to ensure nutrition services in selected high burden malnutrition districts. It is also important to note that UNICEF in partnership with the government will functionalize nutrition facilities across country by making them safe through provision of PPEs and thus will leverage recourses of Government and secure same services for children with malnutrition.

Mitigation of the impact of COVID-19

- **Advocacy** through (a) parliamentary engagement on child sensitive budgeting, (b) national and provincial advocacy, including joint advocacy with other UN agencies and partners, in support of the COVID-19 socio-economic impact framework and plan, and (c) implementation of the UNICEF Pakistan advocacy plan 'response and recover' to COVID-19.
- **Evidence generation** on (a) multi-dimensional child poverty analysis to influence policy action and allocations, (b) development of nutrition sentinel surveillance system to provide routine information on nutrition and inform policy and programme action and (c) VAC study to identify and respond to violence against children due to the COVID-19 response.
- **Systems development:** (a) continuing engagement in the finalization of the universal health benefit package and tools that are covid-19 sensitive, (b) education sector analysis and planning, (c) provision of alternative care for children without parental / family care and (d) positioning of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) in the context of COVID-19.
- **Social protection:** technical / advisory support (studies) to the emergency cash transfer scheme on children to inform medium term policy action on child-sensitive social protection programme in Pakistan.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

In August 2021, UNICEF continued to promote vaccination against the COVID-19 and adherence to public safety measures through media and social media. In particular, UNICEF continued to post photos and engage the public online through the 'V for Vaccinated' campaign encouraging the general public to get the jab against COVID-19. UNICEF also published a story on its support to the government's COVID-19 vaccination campaign in Pakistan so far: 'Pakistan steps up COVID-19 vaccine roll-out'.

UNICEF documented the delivery of several shipments of COVID-19 vaccines in Pakistan via COVAX with support from UNICEF. In particular, UNICEF documented the delivery of a shipment of 6.1 million doses of Sinopharm COVID-19 vaccine procured through COVAX, and of the first tranche of a shipment of 10 million doses of Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine and of a shipment of 3 million doses of Moderna COVID-19 vaccines, both donated by the Government of the United States via COVAX' dose-sharing mechanism. All content developed included calls on the general population to get vaccinated and to adhere to SoPs, with an emphasis on the need to bridge the gender gap and ensure that women get vaccinated too. It resulted in wide coverage in the Pakistani media.

Moreover, UNICEF documented the handover of 1,000 oxygen concentrators and related accessories worth US\$ 1.4 million to the federal Ministry of Health. The oxygen concentrators were procured by UNICEF with funding from Government of Canada's global contributions to the Accelerator Supplies Financing Facility. Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Health, received the equipment from UNICEF Representative in Pakistan, in Islamabad. UNICEF also documented the procurement of essential laboratory and diagnostic equipment for MoNHSR&C and the National Institute of Health with the US\$2 million in funding received from Asian Development Bank (ADB).

On the occasion of Breastfeeding Week, UNICEF also promoted exclusive breastfeeding by releasing multimedia content on social media, including a video message from the Representative, Ms. Aida Girma; a video message from the Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Poverty Alleviation and Social Protection, Dr. Sania Nishtar; animated videos and GIFs.

LINKS

1- COVID-19

Story on the vaccination campaign: 'Pakistan steps up COVID-19 vaccine roll-out': [Link](#)

Handover of 1,000 oxygen concentrators procured by UNICEF with funding from Government of Canada's global contributions to the Accelerator Supplies Financing Facility:

Press release in English: [Link](#)

Press release in Urdu: [Link](#)

Post in English: [Link](#)

Post in Urdu: [Link](#)

Procurement of essential laboratory and diagnostic equipment with funding from ADB:

Post in English: [Link](#)

Post in Urdu: [Link](#)

Google.org contribution to COVID-19 relief efforts in Pakistan and five Asian countries:

Press release: [Link](#)

2- COVAX

Sinopharm:

- Press release: [Link](#)

Post in English: [Link](#)

Post in Urdu: [Link](#) -

U.S.-donated Moderna:

- Press release: [Link](#) - Post in English: [Link](#) - Post in Urdu: [Link](#) -

U.S.-donated Pfizer:

Press release in English: [Link](#)

Press release in Urdu: [Link](#)

Post in English: [Link](#)

Post in Urdu: [Link](#)

3- BREASTFEEDING WEEK

Video message from UNICEF Representative: [Link](#)

Video message from SAPM on Poverty Alleviation and Social Protection: [Link](#)

Animated videos promoting breastfeeding: [Link](#)

GIFs & infographics: [Link](#), [Link](#), [Link](#), [Link](#)

Next SitRep: 1 October 2021

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Annex A Summary of 2021 Programme Results

	UNICEF and Operational partners				Task Force /Sector		
Sector	Target*	Gender	Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼	Target	Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼
C4D, Community Engagement and Accountability to Affected People							
People engaged through social media	550,000	Total	41,479	8,714 ▼			
People reached (through national Media channels) with messages (on COVID-19 prevention and) on access to services	75,000,000	Total	54,614,933	3,929,439 ▲			
At-risk populations reached through community engagement activities.	7,000,000	Total	13,345,322	318,243 ▲			
Callers through the national Helpline who shared relevant concerns, received clarifications, and provided feedback.	3,000,000	Total	2,115,934	445,474 ▲			
Water Sanitation and Hygiene							
People at high risk of COVID-19 supported with hygiene promotion activities.	2,706,253	Males	863,245	128,245 ▲	TBD	863,245	128,245 ▲
		Female	898,479	133,479 ▲		898,479	133,479 ▲
		Total	1,761,724	261,724 ▲		1,761,724	261,724 ▲
Children accessing appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and hygiene services in learning facilities and safe spaces.	242,500	Boys	143,951	0	TBD	143,951	0
		Girls	138,305	0		138,305	0
		Total	282,256	0		282,256	0
Health facilities provided with essential WASH services.	430	Total	98	0	TBD	98	0
Community sites with handwashing facilities in the affected areas.	1,658	Total	998	0	TBD	998	0
Child Protection, GBVie and PSEA							
Children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support.	445,333	Males	108,148	2,348 ▲	621,107	108,148	2,348 ▲
		Female	114,454	3,236 ▲		114,454	3,236 ▲
		Boys	50,452	674 ▲		50,452	674 ▲
		Girls	51,232	571 ▲		51,232	571 ▲
		Total	324,286	6,829 ▲		324,286	6,829 ▲
People reached with prevention messages on stigma and violence against children, including gender-based violence.	18,025,391	Total	11,304,962	298,126 ▲	19,563,421	11,304,962	298,126 ▲
Children and adolescents who received child protection services, including gender-based violence services.	5,500	Boys	2,074	101 ▲	49,443	2,074	101 ▲
		Girls	1,572	639 ▲		1,572	639 ▲
		Total	3,646	740 ▲		3,646	740 ▲
Number of social and care workers trained on psychosocial support and stigma reduction.	10,234	Males	3,669	225 ▲	17,057	3,669	225 ▲
		Female	5,610	396 ▲		5,610	396 ▲
		Total	9,279	621 ▲		9,279	621 ▲
Education							
Children accessing safe formal and non-formal education, including ECE.	533,451	Boys	38,393	0	1,040,803	51,893	0
		Girls	40,738	0		54,238	0

		Total	79,131	0		106,131	0
Schools (formal and non-formal) implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control).	5,335	Total	1,181		9,736	1,217	
Teachers /education officials trained on MHPSS (Mental Health and Psychosocial Support)	10,675	Males	11,247	0	16,687	11,509	0
		Female	9,300	0		9,604	0
		Total	20,547	0		21,108	0
Teachers /education officials trained on safe reopening/operation of schools	10,675	Males	6,089	0	16,687	6,089	0
		Female	3,552	0		3,552	0
		Total	9,641	0		9,641	0
Parents reached with messages encouraging learning activities (through SMS and different social media).	1,067,541	Total	536,719	6,371 ▲	2,133,804	561,431	6,371 ▲

Health

Number of people benefitting from continuity of primary health care services at UNICEF supported health facilities	3,511,636	Males		201,526 ▲			
		Females		203,304 ▲			
		Boys		26,358 ▲			
		Girls		32,487 ▲			
		Total	3,113,507	463,675 ▲			
Number of children < 1 vaccinated against Measles	247,242	Boys		4,345 ▲			
		Girls		3,817 ▲			
		Total	91,631	8,162 ▲			
Number of frontline health workers reached with basic PPEs (masks, gloves and hand sanitizers)	150,000	Males		1025 ▲			
		Females		648 ▲			
		Total	17,831	1673 ▲			
Health care facility staff and community health workers trained on infection prevention and control	20,000	Males		335 ▲			
		Females		265 ▲			
		Total	10,178	600 ▲			
Number of frontline health workers and community volunteers oriented on COVID-19 and referral of suspected cases	50,000	Males		366 ▲			
		Females		292 ▲			
		Total	4,154	658 ▲			
Number of Paediatricians & Family Physicians Trained on Clinical Management of Children with COVID	2,000	Males		23 ▲			
		Females		23 ▲			
		Total	1,400	46 ▲			

Nutrition

Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	102,413**	Boys	21,695	17,907 ▼	167,857	48,029	12,759 ▼
		Girls	25,975	23,105 ▼		61,254	13,482 ▼
		Total	47,670	41,012 ▼		109,283	26,241 ▼
Primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	1,607,460** *	Total	638,438	138,669 ▼	1,904,864	787,385	664,535 ▼
Children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders	813,940	Boys	230,301	115,058 ▲	813,940	301,890	146,878 ▲
		Girls	238,961	120,803 ▲		306,560	150,430 ▲
		Total	469,262	235,861 ▲		608,450	297,308 ▲

* The indicators/targets in this sitrep have been revised as per the HAC appeal revision 2021 which has been recently approved by EMOPs Director

** It is important to note that 25% of SAM admissions are direct attributives from UNICEF, while 75% are through leveraging Government resources.

***The negative trend as indicated in the achievement is due to adjustment of only attributions by UNICEF in Sindh. PCO has been able to achieve more

Cumulative Response COVID-19						
Sector	UNICEF Results			Sector Results		
	2020	2021	Cumulative	2020	2021	Cumulative
Risk Communication and Community Engagement (C4D)						
People engaged through Social Media	41,895	41,479	41,479			
People reached (through national Media channels) with messages (on COVID-19 prevention and) access to services	83,000,000	54,614,933	137,614,933			
At-risk populations reached through community engagement activities.	37,102,079	13,663,565	50,765,644			
# of callers through the national Helpline shared relevant concerns, received clarifications, and provided feedback.	5,428,871	2,115,934	7,544,805			
Infection Prevention and Control (WASH)						
People at high risk of COVID-19 supported with hygiene promotion activities and facilities	10,247,624	1,761,724	12,009,348	28,330,000	1,761,724	30,091,724
Children accessing appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene services in learning facilities and safe spaces.	701	282,256.00	279,967	1,477	282,256.00	283,733
# of community sites with handwashing facilities in the affected areas	2,138	98	2,236	3,767	98	3,865
# of schools in targeted high-risk areas supported with IPC measures and improved water and sanitation	1,352	998	2,350	1,750	998	2,748
Psychosocial Support and Child Protection						
Children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	216,144	324,286	540,430	219,007	6,829	225,836
People reached with prevention messages on stigma and violence against children, including gender-based violence	57,532,480	11,304,962	68,837,442	63,863,751	298,126	64,161,877
Children and adolescents received child protection services, including gender-based violence services	1,176	3,646	4,822	1,176	740	1,916
Social and care workers trained on psychosocial support and stigma reduction	8,290	9,279	17,569	8,388	621	9,009
Education						
Children accessing safe formal and non-formal education, including ECE.	79,131	79,131	158,262	8,814,507	106,131	8,920,638
Schools (formal and non-formal) implementing safe school protocols (IPC).	0	1,181	1,181	0	1,217	1,217
Teachers /education officials trained on MHPSS	28,258	20,547	48,805	538,494	0	538,494

Teachers / education officials trained on safe reporting/ operation of schools	3,035	9,641	12,676	3,035	0	3,035
Parents reached with messages encouraging learning activities (through SMS and social media).	278,857	536,719	815,576	354,864	6,371	361,235
Building Resilient Health Systems						
Number of people benefitting from continuity of primary health care services at UNICEF supported health facilities	3,459,844	3,113,507	6,573,351			
Number of children < 1 vaccinated against Measles	215,241	91,631	306,872			
Number of frontline health workers reached with basic PPEs (masks, gloves and hand sanitizers)	104,565	17,831	122,396			
Number of frontline workers trained on infection prevention and control	137,079	10,178	147,257			
Number of frontline health workers and community volunteers oriented on COVID-19 and referral of suspected cases	92,273	4,154	96,427			
Number of Paediatricians & Family Physicians Trained on Clinical Management of Children with COVID	0	1,400	1,400			
Nutrition						
Children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for treatment	161,702	47,670	209,372	228,819	109,283	338,102
Primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving IYCF counselling	1,575,965	638,438	2,214,403	1,898,018	787,385	2,685,403
Children aged 6 to 59 months receiving MM powders	0	469,262	469,262	0	608,450	608,450

Annex B

Funding Status:

Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		*Humanitarian resources received in 2021	Other Resources used in 2021	2020 carry forwarded funds	\$	%
Nutrition	18,235,897	300,000	115,000	3,011,199	14,809,698	81%
Health	6,822,354	635,763	0	2,326,955	3,859,636	57%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	13,267,318	0	1,956,868	376,892	10,933,558	82%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	11,310,084	85,749	921,950	882,589	9,419,796	83%
Education	4,708,089	0	762,913	9,731	3,935,445	84%
C4D, community engagement and AAP	5,886,000	290,597	0	444,509	5,150,894	88%
Emergency preparedness	1,177,200	64,251	0	28,787	1,084,162	92%
Total	\$ 61,406,942	\$1,376,360	\$ 3,756,731	\$7,080,662	\$ 49,193,189	80%

*Funding received in 2021 includes HQ allocations to HAC appeal.