Highlights

- During major part of 2020, starting from 25th February, there has been a shift of focus towards the global COVID-19 pandemic and support to the government’s response. Due to the global pandemic and critical (76 per cent) funding gap, the humanitarian needs became even more dire. Heavy monsoon rainfall caused flooding and damages across the country particularly in Sindh and KP provinces.

- In the drought affected areas of Sindh and Balochistan provinces, 373,570 individuals were reached with clean drinking water, 97,300 reached with messages on safe hygiene practices. 41,020 children with SAM admitted for treatment, 115,552 pregnant and lactating women and 112,964 children received micronutrients supplements and 85,472 people received health, hygiene and nutrition messages through Mother and Child Weeks/Days.

- In addition, in the Larkana district of Sindh province, 42,706 individuals have been screened for HIV with 1,567 people confirmed positive (CDR: 3.7 per cent) till Dec 2020, more than 80 per cent of whom are children under 14. Out of the total registered 1,339 children, 94 per cent are on ARVs, under UNICEF supported Paediatric HIV care units.

- In the newly merged districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 16,730 children were treated for SAM, the provision of micronutrients supplements reached 146,167 pregnant and lactating women and 142,863 children. 209,917 people reached with health, hygiene and nutrition messages through Mother and Child Weeks/Days.

UNICEF’s Response and Funding Status
Funding Overview and Partnership

UNICEF Pakistan required US$ 52.53 million to sustain provision of life-saving services for women and children in the country. As of 31 December 2020, the country has received US$ 13.65 million (23.77 per cent) of financial requirements and faced a critical gap of US$ 40.05 million (76.23 per cent) to provide health, nutrition, water and sanitation, education services including psychosocial support to the women and children in the response areas. The US$ 13.65 million received by the office comprised of: US$ 3.38 million of humanitarian resources received during the year; US$1.67 million humanitarian funds carried over from 2019 and US$ 8.60 million of UNICEF's Regular Resources as well as Other Resources received from the United Kingdom for the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province's Newly Merged Districts (NMDs) which contributed significantly to the results.

UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to CERF Secretariat, United States, United Kingdom and all public and private sector donors for the contributions received for the humanitarian action.

For the UNICEF COVID-19 response please see the link to the COVID-19 Situation Report from UNICEF Pakistan: 

[Pakistan COVID-19 Situation Reports 2020](#)

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Drought:

Above normal rainfall during the first quarter of this year, especially in Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan provided significant relief to the drought affected areas of Pakistan. During the second quarter of the year, above normal (11.54 per cent) precipitation was observed over Pakistan, although some areas received below normal rainfall leading to mild to moderate drought-like conditions in lower Sindh, southern Punjab and most western areas of Balochistan¹. As per Pakistan Metrological Department (PMD), the rainfall was way below normal in Balochistan and Sindh provinces during the months of April, May, and June being 30.6 per cent, 60.9 per cent and 35.4 per cent below normal in Balochistan and 27.8 per cent, 66 per cent and 84.9 per cent below normal in Sindh during these months respectively.

During the third quarter of the year (July-September) 2020, above normal (31.26 per cent) precipitation was observed over Pakistan and helped to eliminate the drought conditions especially over Sindh province. During the month of December 2020, light to moderate rainfall reported from PMD stations across Pakistan while most of the places in Sindh and Balochistan received little or no rainfall².

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Nutrition Emergency:
Pakistan is confronted with a high prevalence of wasting among young children which will result in increased under-five mortality if urgent action is not taken. According to the results of National Nutrition Survey (NNS) 2018, prevalence of wasting among young children in Pakistan is estimated at 17.7 per cent, affecting one in six children. The national average is well above the emergency threshold. The national average masks province level variations with the prevalence of wasting being the highest in Sindh (23.3 per cent), Newly Merged District in KP (23.1 per cent), Baluchistan (18.9 per cent) and in KP (15 per cent) all above the emergency threshold. Furthermore, the prevailing COVID-19 emergency, locust infestation, resulting in crop losses and food insecurity, and floods further aggravated the nutritional status of children under 5 and pregnant and lactating mothers.

KPMD support:
The newly merged districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province remain one of the most underdeveloped regions of Pakistan, enduring decades of marginalization and economic deprivation. Access to basic social services, livelihoods and employment remain critical and badly impact social and economic development, stability and governance, and in this region 16,780 families remain displaced.

According to NNS 2018, 48.3 per cent of children under 5 are stunted and 23.1 per cent wasted, which is high as compared to the national average for stunting at 40.2 per cent and wasting at 17.7 per cent. As per PDHS 2017-18 data, the highest stunting prevalence in the country is in KPMDs and fewer than one-third of the children are fully vaccinated (30.4 per cent) in the Newly Merged Districts.

HIV and AIDS:
During 2020, 1,339 HIV positive cases were reported in children under 15 years of age in the Larkana district of Sindh province (42,706 people have been screened since the outbreak in 2019). Of these 94 per cent of cases adhered to treatment (1,254 are getting anti-retroviral treatment (ART) while 26 children are on pre-ART treatment, through UNICEF support). Apart from these, there have been cases from the neighbouring districts of Shikarpur and Qamber Shahdadkot with 1,297 people screened, out of whom 8 girls, 7 boys and 7 mothers were found positive and have been registered for treatment.

Monsoon Floods:
Heavy monsoon rainfall caused flooding and damages across Pakistan, particularly in Sindh and KP provinces. According to National Disaster Management Authority’s (NDMA’s) final Situation Report as of 30th September,3 409 people lost their lives and 402 were injured in various parts of the country. Northern province i.e. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa including Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir also got badly affected with landslides and road blockages. More than 217 relief camps were established in different parts of Sindh.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition:
With the onset of COVID-19 emergency response, monsoon floods and a critical funding gap of 89 per cent nutrition programme could only achieve limited results, reaching 57,750 SAM children with treatment against the target of 238,353 (24.2 per cent), 255,827 children with micronutrient supplements against the target of 755,965 (33.8 per cent) and 261,719 Pregnant and Lactating Women with micronutrient supplements against the target of 624,147 (41.9 per cent).

Drought: UNICEF partnered with Government of Sindh and Balochistan and non-governmental organizations (HANDS and SHIFA Foundation, People's Primary Healthcare Initiative - PPHI and Integrated Health Services - HIS) for the provision of emergency nutrition services in drought affected districts of Sindh and Balochistan provinces. UNICEF supported the establishment of 196 static Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP) sites (163 in Balochistan and 33 in Sindh), to provide treatment for children, aged 6 to 59 months, with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) and adolescent girls also received services to prevent micronutrient deficiencies through Iron

3 NDMA Final Sitrep - Monsoon Floods -30th Sept 2020
and Folic Acid (IFA) and Multiple Micronutrient Powder (MMP) supplementation. In addition, UNICEF supported the deployment of 18 mobile teams to provide nutrition services in the remote villages in Tharparkar and Larkana. Moreover, in mid-2020 there has been flood emergency in Sindh for which UNICEF in partnership with CSOs reached the flood affected children and mothers through static and mobile services, results are indicated in the paragraphs below.

From January to December 2020, with UNICEF support 269,875 under-five children were screened for acute malnutrition, 102,925 children (49,089 boys and 53,836 girls) in Sindh and 166,950 children (girls, 84,650 and boys 82,345) in Balochistan, out of which 41,021 (boys: 18,914; girls: 22,107) were enrolled and treated for SAM without medical complications (26,896 in Sindh and 14,125 in Balochistan). For those that were treated, the Key Performance Indicators remained in acceptable range with Cure Rate of 90 per cent and Death Rate of <1 per cent in the provinces of Sindh and Balochistan.

Multi Micronutrient Supplements (MMS) for the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies were provided to 112,964 children aged 6-59 months (boys: 55,949 and girls: 57,015), 92,792 in Sindh and 20,172 in Balochistan and 115,552 of PLWs (106,790 in Sindh and 8,762 in Balochistan) in the drought affected areas of Sindh and Balochistan. The lower results under these indicators against the targets are due to major funding gap of 89 per cent under the nutrition support requirement.

In addition, 162,139 pregnant and lactating mothers and caretakers (91,888 in Sindh and 70,251 in Balochistan) were reached with key messages on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) through Community Workers and IYCF counsellors at the health facilities.

UNICEF in collaboration with DoH started integrated health, nutrition and WASH interventions in 5 rain/flood affected districts (Mirpurkhas, Badin, Sujawal, Sanghar, Umerkot) with 20 mobile teams, (4 mobile teams/ district). These interventions are operational since 10th November 2020 and as of 15th January 2021, has reached almost 20,000 children and 14,000 PLWS.

Following the outbreak of COVID-19, UNICEF not only led Nutrition sector in coordination but also supported in guidelines development for CMAM, IYCF and provision of lifesaving nutrition services with safety from COVID-19 to both clients and service providers throughout 2020 as detailed separately under COVID-19 situation report. COVID-19 however has impacted livelihoods and nutrition conditions in Pakistan and contribute to increased malnutrition related problems among children under 5. This issue has been amplified by the funding constraints faced by the nutrition programme as evident under the Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal 2020.

KMPD: 326,550 children aged 6 to 59 months (girls: 161,739 and boys: 164,811) were screened for acute malnutrition, out of which 16,730 children 6 to 59 months old (girls: 9,605 and boys: 7,125) were admitted and treated for SAM. A total of 75 nutrition sites were supported from throughout 2020 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province including the NMDs. The program performance indicators for the reporting period remained above minimum acceptable thresholds as per SPHERE standards (Cure rate: 93 per cent, defaulters rate estimated at 6 per cent and death rate less than1 per cent).

Micronutrient supplements were provided to 142,863 young children (girls: 70,986 and boys: 71,877) and 151,835 PLWs and 11,744 adolescent girls received vitamins and minerals supplements. A total of 220,600 mothers/caretakers of children less than five years of age were counselled on adequate IYCF practices, health and hygiene messages through community outreach and facility-based services.

Nutrition programme could not achieve expected results (24 per cent) against this indicator due to the major funding shortfall (89 per cent).

Health:

Despite a funding gap of 39 per cent Health was able to achieve significant results against the targets. Out of a target of 27,963, 15,462 deliveries (55.3 per cent) could be assisted by Skilled Birth Attendants under KPMD and drought emergency response. Against the target of 1,500 children under 15 years 1,254 children (83.6 per cent) received antiretroviral treatment under HIV and AIDs response and 757,389 people reached with health, hygiene and nutrition messages and community-based HIV and AIDS interventions against the target of 158,600 people (477.5 per cent).
This includes the results for Drought Balochistan (35,770), Drought and Floods in Sindh (49,702), KPMD (209,917) and the HIV outbreak response (462,000) making a total of 757,389 individuals reached. The high result in comparison to the target is because for the HIV response people were reached through FM radio which has wide outreach.

**Drought:** During 2020, UNICEF continued providing support to Provincial Health Departments for strengthening maternal, new-born and child health services with the establishment of 24/7 Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC) services in 28 health facilities of Sindh and Balochistan provinces including Basic Health Units, Rural Health centers and District Headquarter (DHQ) hospitals. In Tharparkar District of Sindh province, Government Dispensaries were strengthened and upgraded for delivery of 24/7 Basic EmONC services. Around 150,071 affected individuals benefitted from these services in drought-affected areas.

Community based MNCH interventions were implemented through active involvement of community-based structures including Lady Health Workers (LHWs) and social mobilizers in areas not covered by the LHWs. Health facilities were strengthened by filling gaps in supplies, equipment, human resources as well as minor renovations and repairs of existing public sector health facilities. To address the issue of frequent power failures, 6 health facilities in Tharparker were equipped with solar energy. The labour rooms in targeted health facilities were fully equipped with UNICEF support to ensure quality care.

Through UNICEF supported MNCH and immunization services in 28 target health facilities, where 9,406 (4,497 children in Baluchistan and 4,909 in Sindh) children (from 6 months to 10 years) were vaccinated against measles, 6,937 deliveries (4,024 in Baluchistan and 2,913 in Sindh) were assisted by Skilled Birth Attendants (SBAs), 3,775 women were provided with Antenatal Care (ANC) in Baluchistan and 10,328 in Sindh. Around 10,912 Pregnant women (5,334 in Baluchistan and 5,578 in Sindh) were vaccinated against Tetanus. In UNICEF supported health facilities 23,241 under 5 years children (3,567 children in Baluchistan and 19,674 in Sindh) were manged for Pneumonia and Diarrhoea as per standard Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMNCH) protocols. UNICEF also supported LHWs programs where LHWs reached 85,472 mothers /caregivers (35,770 in Baluchistan and 49,702 in Sindh through health and hygiene awareness sessions in LHW covered areas of targeted health facilities.

**Floods:** UNICEF supported the Sindh Health Department in the provision of mobile health and nutrition services in the most affected union councils in five target districts through 20 mobile teams. Mobile health teams provided integrated health and nutrition services including awareness raising related interventions on health, hygiene, nutrition and COVID-19 prevention to the most affected populations with little, or no, access to basic health services. A total of 111,772 individuals including 28 per cent (31,703) children under 5 and 46 per cent women (50,979) benefitted from the intervention of which 20,139 individuals reached with health, hygiene and nutrition messages. During the reporting period 7,957 children were immunized with different antigens (2,111 with OPV, 2,984 with Penta vaccines & 2,862 with measles vaccine) and 7,862 women benefitted from antenatal, post-natal and family planning services under an integrated health and nutrition response.

**KPMD:** UNICEF supported the establishment of community based MNCH services and strengthened 15 Primary Health Care Facilities with focus on MNCH and immunization including 24/7 Basic EmOC services.

At community level, using integrated mother-child days outreach services model, 30 outreach teams provided MNCH services to the communities living in the catchment areas of the 15 targeted health facilities with the aim to reduce maternal, new-born and child morbidities and mortalities from preventable causes. Antenatal Care services were provided to 22,726 pregnant women, 17,733 Pregnant Women provided with Clean Delivery Kits,19,589 Pregnant and Lactating Women provided with Newborn Kits and 9,297 children aged 6 months to 10 years of age were immunized against measles through outreach services. A total of 209,917 individuals were reached for health hygiene and nutrition messages through community-based health awareness session by outreach teams.

UNICEF supported the strengthening of 15 health facilities in five KP merged districts with MNCH and Immunization services through the provision of equipment, human resources, capacity building of healthcare providers, minor repairs and renovations as well as the establishment of WASH services. Through this support 8,525 safe institutional deliveries were ensured in these health facilities.
Training was provided to 28 master trainers on “Integrated MNCH, Family Planning, Nutrition, C4D, COVID-19 and IPC” and another 700 Private Practitioners were trained on IPC in all Merged Districts of KP as well as being provided with COVID SoPs, communication materials on health and hygiene and basic PPEs (Gloves, Masks, Sanitizers) for ensuring continuity of essential MNCH and Immunization services in targeted PHC facilities.

**HIV and AIDS:** During the reporting period, UNICEF continued supporting the Sindh government to respond to the Larkana HIV outbreak through Strengthening of the Paediatric HIV and Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT) services in Sheikh Zaid Hospital Larkana and Tehsil Head Quarter Hospital Rathodero. Out of the total registered 1,339 children 94 per cent (1,254) are on ARVs, which is a great achievement of UNICEF supported program. UNICEF supported online training course on Paediatric HIV care through an international firm from PENTA reaching 35 Paediatricians from across the country (including paediatrician and Medical officers from UNICEF supported Larkana and Rathodero Paediatric HIV units).

UNICEF also continued to provide support to the community-based services for community organization, social mobilization, engagement of community Influencers, religious leaders and Media professionals with the objective of awareness creation, provision of psychosocial support to affected families, addressing stigma and discrimination, family tracing and testing, follow-up of children to ensure adherence to treatment.

Since the outbreak in April 2019, 42,706 people have been screened for HIV, with 1,567 (CDR 3.7 per cent) people testing positive. Around 80 per cent of the infected persons are children under 14 years. The COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdowns declared by government adversely affected access to HIV services but due to vigilant follow-up with families having children living with HIV, UNICEF community-based interventions contributed to adherence to treatment and 94 per cent (n=1,254) of all registered children under 14 years old were maintained on antiretroviral therapy. To ensure the uninterrupted supply of ARVs in the context of COVID lock downs, an effective mechanism for home delivery of ARVs to infected children was put in place which was instrumental in ensuring adherence to treatment.

Under the contact tracing and testing initiative, a total of 3,410 individuals (mothers, fathers and siblings of children living with HIV) were screened for HIV at the community with detection of 53 new cases who were then linked to treatment services. Community based teams also screened 1,157 non-contact pregnant women in the affected union councils where only 4 pregnant women were detected positive for HIV. Newly detected positive pregnant women were linked to PPTCT services.

To ensure adherence to treatment, UNICEF supported 10,536 follow-ups with families having children with HIV through telephone and home visits. For community organization 115 mothers’ support groups and 115 father’s support groups were formed having 1,785 members (894 mothers and 891 fathers). 111 women leaders/activists were identified from the community and 100 women leaders provided orientation on support to HIV positive children, their families and raising awareness at the community and at the household level. 138 religious leaders and 99 schoolteachers were engaged for raising HIV related awareness, stigma and discrimination reduction through Juma Khutbahs (Sermons) and school assembly sessions respectively. For mass awareness on HIV and COVID-19 in targeted communities, almost 462,000 individuals in the target communities were reached through community-based health and hygiene sessions and FM Radio broadcast. Around 100,000 people were reached for HIV and COVID-19 messages through distribution of IEC material. Also, around 20,000 individuals were reached with awareness for HIV and COVID-19 related stigma and discrimination.

**WASH:**

During the year, WASH programme provided significant support against drought emergency, floods response and KPMD emergencies receiving 132 per cent of the funding requested. In overall, against the target of 495,000 people, WASH programme supported 698,188 people with access to water (141 per cent) and against the target of 666,000 people, key messages on safe hygiene practices reached to 458,208 people (68.8 per cent). Details of the results per various scenarios is;

**Drought:** During the reporting period, UNICEF rehabilitated 9 drinking water supply schemes (7 in Baluchistan and 2 in Sindh) benefitting 373,570 people (106,170 men, 110,500 women, 76,880 boys and 80,020 girls) and reached 97,300

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4 Paediatric European Network for Treatment of Aids
people (28,780 women, 27,650 men, 20,850 girls and 20,020 boys) with messages on safe hygiene practices. WASH services were also provided in 23 Healthcare facilities (14 in Sindh and 9 in Baluchistan) benefiting an estimated 207,250 people. All the completed facilities were handed over to health department for future operation and maintenance.

**KPMD:** Under KPMD programme, WASH reached out 230,514 people with water, 65,072 people with sanitation facilities and 270,000 with hygiene promotion and 41 Schools and 20 Health Care Facilities (HCF) were reached with WASH facilities also 5 schools were provided with Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) facilities in 5 districts (Khyber, Kurram, Orakzai, South and North Waziristan) of KPMD.

**Floods:** In 2020 Floods, UNICEF reached 94,104 people in Sindh province with safe drinking water through water trucking, installation of 20 water bladders and 150 plastic water tanks, distribution of 992,000 aqua tablets and 1.8 million PUR sachets. More than 6,000 people were provided with temporary sanitation facilities and more than 90,000 people were reached with messages on safe hygienic practices. Hygiene kits were also provided to 7,500 vulnerable families. UNICEF also supported improved drainage and sanitation through the clearing of solid waste in priority areas of Karachi.

**Education:**

During the year education programme, despite a funding gap of 64 per cent, responded to KPMD and Monsoon Floods emergency. Against the overall target of 50,400 children, an overall 23,295 (46 per cent) children benefited from UNICEF response which includes 12,295 children in KPMDs and 11,000 under Sindh Floods response.

**KPMD:** During the reporting period, 12,150 children (5,672 girls) were supported to access Education through setting up of Accelerated Learning Program (ALP) centres, the establishment of prefabricated school units and the provision of textbook materials and school furniture. The reason for this low response (24 per cent against the target of 50,400) was shortfall of funding and onset of COVID-19 emergency during 2020.

UNICEF established 228 (110 for Boys, 128 for Girls) Accelerated Learning Centres (ALCs) in five selected districts (Kurram, Orakzai, North Waziristan, South Waziristan and Khyber) to support the reintegration of 6,754 Out of School Children (OOSC, 3235 girls, 3,519 boys.). These ALPs were provided with 228 ALP facilitators (128 women, 110 men) who were trained on pedagogy and provided with ALP teaching learning materials, essential school supplies including school in a box kits, recreational kits, student learning kits, student chairs, blackboards, teacher table and chair. Health and Hygiene Committees have been formed in all these centres.

Eleven prefabricated school units were completed and handed over to the district departments of education in South Waziristan district, 534 students (including 208 girls) and 21 teachers (including 9 female teachers) are benefitting from these schools. Enrolment of these schools is likely to be increased after the schools re-open.

UNICEF supported the activation and training of 680 Parent Teachers Councils (PTCs) in 680 focused schools. In total 2,190 PTC members including 1,164 females were trained on the roles and responsibilities and safe functioning of schools in South Waziristan, North Waziristan, Khyber, Kurrum and Orakzai districts. These PTCs are now receiving conditional grants based on the School Improvement Plans (SIPs) which were developed during the training sessions.

During the year, 7 District Monitoring Officers (DMOs) (all men), and 138 (including 42 women) Data Collection and Monitoring Assistants (DCMAs) have been trained on monitoring the implementation of the SOPs for safe school functioning, and improved data collection for the Annual School Census. The Education Monitoring Authority and Education Management Information System (EMIS) cell coordinated to gather and compile data for the Annual School Census 2020 in the NMDs. The report is being compiled presently.
UNICEF supported the School Safety Cell based at the KP Directorate of Elementary and Secondary Education (E&SE) and has trained 102 Education Managers (14 women) on DRR, including sessions on Safe School Functioning, First Aid and Emergency Response.

**Floods:** To prevent children, especially girls from dropping out of schools in flood/ rain areas, UNICEF supported the provincial Education Department Sindh, through timely and effective response and coordination of education stakeholders. Rapid needs Assessment (RNAs) one and two were supported, regular meetings of DRR Working Group were held focussing on rain/flood emergency in Sindh. School tents were provided to 55 fully damaged schools in Badin, Dadu, Tando Mohammad Khan, Mirpur Khas, Umerkot and Sanghar districts. Supplies have been received at UNICEF warehouse and will be distributed after reopening of schools.

For children continued access to a safe and protected learning environment, UNICEF provided Education supplies to provincial Education department Sindh, the supplies included, 55 tents, 10,500 Students Hygiene Kits, 1,000 Floormats, 110 Thermal Guns, 750 Posters on COVID-19 Prevention for children, parents and teachers (in English/Urdu/Sindhi languages), 5,000 Soaps, 55 School in a Box kit, 55 Recreational Kits, 5,000 Students Learning Kits, 50 Waste bins, 3,750 disinfectant Sprays and 55 tarpaulins for 55 fully damaged.

**Drought:** There was no education response for drought as Education and Child protection programmes were not part of the initial assessment conducted for drought, by the time education assessment was available attention shifted to COVID-19 emergency and monsoon floods emergency (some of the drought affected districts were also affected by floods) during the year.

**Child Protection:**

Like the education programme, Child protection programme could also only achieve slightly over 16 per cent results against the planned targets due to a significant funding gap of 87 per cent. As with other programmes, priority to the COVID-19 emergency response and monsoon floods, were two new scenarios that needed attention starting the first and the second quarter of the year.

Extended lockdown due to COVID-19 restrictions increased violence against children and women in many countries including Pakistan. A study was conducted on the impact of confinement on violence against children in Pakistan (Impact of Confinement Study on Violence Against Children in Pakistan—Rapid Response Survey conducted by Magenta (Wave 1- June 2020) and following the findings from the study, UNICEF finalised key messages to create awareness among children (girls and boys) and adults on the protection of children from violence and promote online safety. These messages have been approved by the Ministry of Human Rights and translated into Urdu and other regional languages for dissemination to be carried out using various traditional and social media platforms of the Ministry of Human Rights, UNICEF and provincial partners. Meanwhile, helplines mostly operated by the Social Welfare Department in various provinces, including one at the Federal level, have since resumed operations after initial closure due to strict lockdown directives. These helplines are currently responding to issues of violence against children including birth registration as well as Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (PSS) concerns and referring these to relevant social service providers.

**KPM:** During the first quarter of the year (Jan-March 2020), UNICEF supported the Social Welfare Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) to provide protective services to children and caregivers in four merged districts (Khyber, Kurrum, Orakzai and South Waziristan) of KP as part of the child protection mobile van interventions. The results achieved during the reporting period are as follows:

- 712 children (494 boys and 218 girls) provided with psychosocial support by engaging them in different recreational activities including drawing, artwork and games.
- 4,641 children (3,297 boys and 1,344 girls) and 1,126 caregivers (637 men and 489 women) reached with sensitisation on Mine Risk Education, birth registration and other child protection related messages. With the low numbers of women and girls participating in the activities, efforts are underway to increase their participation, keeping in view the cultural context.
From the month of April onwards, the programmatic interventions related to stigma prevention were adapted to meet the COVID-19 related needs. In all provinces, COVID-19 related stigma prevention messages have been disseminated to over 35.8 million people through UNICEF support.

**Drought:** No child protection response was undertaken in the drought affected areas in 2020 due to the unavailability of evidence of protection issues in the beginning. Later, a rapid drought assessment was carried out to design a response based on the findings but in the meanwhile with the onset of monsoon rains the drought situation improved. However, during this time a women and child protection working group was established and co-lead by UNICEF together with UNFPA and have been meeting regularly for strengthening coordination among stakeholders, to assess the situation and respond to emerging child protection issues.

**Floods:** UNICEF initiated child protection activities in the two most affected districts of Umerkot and Mirpur khas. A total of 18,179 children (9,589 girls and 8,599 boys) were provided with PSS through structured recreational activities. Ten PLaCES (Protective Learning and Community Emergency Services) were established in different locations along with 10 outreach teams (one man, one woman in each team) to provide child protection and Psychosocial support services to the most vulnerable girls and boys. These teams were trained on child protection, gender-based violence, social mobilizations, psychosocial support, identification of violence against children and referral mechanism, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM). Additionally, 42,054 children and caregivers have been oriented on prevention of violence against children and DRR through 300 sessions reaching 18,179 children (girls and boys) and through social media like face book, video on MHPSS, posters and pamphlets.

Child protection referral mechanisms have been established at district level with the support of Child Protection Unit, Social Welfare Department and include government departments and CSOs working on education, health, nutrition, child protection and disaster risk reduction. District level meetings, and orientation sessions were organized for the members of referral network to strengthen coordination and orient them on the SoP's of unaccompanied and separated children and child protection in emergencies. Awareness raising materials (flyers and posters) were prepared on violence against children and DRR and disseminated among communities and stakeholders.

The community-based child protection mechanisms were strengthened through the establishment of 20 Child Protection Committees to monitor and report cases of child protection. A total of 34 (14, boys, 20 girls, 3 male and 6 female) cases of GBV (Gender Based Violence, mainly physical and domestic violence) were reported. These cases were handled by the child protection committees within the communities. One case of sexual harassment was referred to the Women and Children Cell established by the Police Department Sindh. Additionally, 24 (11 girls and 13 boys) child protection cases related to child marriage and child labour were reported and responded to by child protection unit.

**Earthquake Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK):** UNICEF supported the Gender and Child Cell (GCC) of NDMA, to provide protective services to vulnerable children affected by the earthquake which occurred in September 2019 in Mirpur, Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJ&K). Working closely with the District Social Welfare office in Mirpur, the NDMA established four protective spaces to provide psychosocial support and recreational activities for children and for awareness raising activities on protection of children together with the support of UNICEF and UNFPA. These centres also encouraged the local community members to register the births of their children. During the first quarter of 2020, a total of 422 children (344 girls and 78 boys) were reached with psychosocial services and 476 community members (392 women and 84 men) were reached with awareness raising activities and messages. However, during the second quarter the activities remained suspended and protective spaces were closed due to lockdown and priority attention to COVID-19 emergency response.

**Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy**

UNICEF actively participates in the Humanitarian Country Team which provides strategic leadership, policy development and engagement with the Federal Government and meets under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator on a monthly basis.

**Drought:** UNICEF has been supporting the Provincial Governments’ drought coordination mechanisms and co-leads the WASH, Nutrition, Education and Child and Women Protection Working Groups and works in close coordination with UNOCHA, who leads the drought response in Sindh and Balochistan.
**KPMD**: Under the leadership of PDMA and the support of the RCO coordination cell, the sector coordination forums for Health, WASH and Education has been activated including a separate Nutrition Technical Working Group, for oversight and an effective response in the province, to monitor the situation and provide the necessary guidance and support for timely action.

**Sindh HIV Outbreak Response**: The Sindh AIDS Control Programme (SACP) led the coordination of HIV interventions at provincial level under the guidance of the Ministry of Health until it was dissolved and the response moved to the Director General Health Office. Five technical working groups have been established by SACP which are coordinating the outbreak response activities and provide technical guidance in Epidemiology and HIV Surveillance; Infection Prevention and Control; HIV Care and Support; Community Engagement and Resource Mobilization.

**Floods**: UNICEF health response is led by Director General health and is well coordinated with health partners including WHO, UNFPA and implemented by district health management teams. The response is being vigilantly monitored by UNICEF and Sindh Health Department. WASH working group was active at provincial level and had meetings on weekly basis, Nutrition Working group was active with fortnightly meeting scheduled with AAP Health (Department of Health) mobilized teams in five flood affected districts for screening of children and PLWs, referral to services and provision of Multi-micronutrient supplements and UNICEF in partnership with SHIFA foundation and AAP Health provided nutrition services in relief camp (Naukot Fort) Camp and temporary settlements in district Tharparkar. Child Protection Sub Working Group was active with fortnightly meetings scheduled and lead/co-lead by Social Welfare Department and UNICEF and Education department and UNICEF co-convene meetings of Education sector / DRR working group.

**KPMD Support**: For the Temporarily Displaced Persons (TDP) response in KP, the coordination mechanism is led by the Resident Coordinator’s Office and the Director General, Directorate of Projects (KP) with the support from the Planning and Development Department (P&DD). Four outcome groups have been established and UNICEF leads the Basic Services outcome group.

UNICEF will continue to lead and support delivery of a coordinated and coherent humanitarian support by strengthening the government-led technical working groups.

**Human Interest Stories and External Media**
UNICEF Pakistan: [https://www.unicef.org/pakistan/](https://www.unicef.org/pakistan/)
UNICEF Pakistan on Facebook: [https://www.facebook.com/unicefpakistan/](https://www.facebook.com/unicefpakistan/)
UNICEF Pakistan on Twitter: [https://twitter.com/UNICEF_Pakistan](https://twitter.com/UNICEF_Pakistan)
UNICEF Pakistan on Instagram: [https://www.instagram.com/unicefpk/](https://www.instagram.com/unicefpk/)

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**Summary of Programme Results**

*Floods response related results have been added to the relevant sectoral results.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs Response</th>
<th>Cluster/Sector Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2020 target</td>
<td>Total results*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for treatment</td>
<td>238,353</td>
<td>57,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 6 to 59 months receiving micronutrient supplementation</td>
<td>755,965</td>
<td>255,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant and lactating women receiving micronutrient supplementation</td>
<td>624,147</td>
<td>261,719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendants</td>
<td>27,963</td>
<td>15,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 15 years living with HIV received antiretroviral treatment</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People reached with health, hygiene and nutrition messages and community-based HIV and AIDS interventions</td>
<td>158,600</td>
<td>757,389**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People provided with access to water as per agreed standards</td>
<td>495,000</td>
<td>698,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People provided with key messages on safe hygiene practices</td>
<td>666,000</td>
<td>458,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children reached with mental health and psychosocial support services</td>
<td>116,064</td>
<td>18,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and caregivers reached through child protection awareness-raising activities, including on mine risk education, gender-based violence, child marriage and birth registration</td>
<td>294,624</td>
<td>47,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong>**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children accessing formal or nonformal early learning, pre-primary, primary or secondary education</td>
<td>50,400</td>
<td>23,295</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**These results are for Drought Balochistan (35,770) Drought and Floods in Sindh (49,702), KPMD (209,917) and HIV outbreak response (462,000) making a total of 757,389 individuals reached. The high result in comparison to the target is because for HIV response people were reached through FM radio as well which has wider outreach.**

***Under WASH: After midyear sitrep, no further results were achieved under drought response due to attention to COVID response since first quarter and later the Monsoon Floods response which covered some of the drought affected areas.***

**** Under Education results: 23,295 includes 12,295 children in KPMDs and 11,000 under Sindh response Floods response.
Annex B- Funding Status:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements ($)</th>
<th>Humanitarian resources received in 2020</th>
<th>Other resources used in 2020</th>
<th>Resources available from 2019 (Carry-over)</th>
<th>Funds available</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>5,385,249</td>
<td>3,120,891</td>
<td>165,784</td>
<td>2,098,574</td>
<td>2,098,574</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>36,476,590</td>
<td>2,632,635</td>
<td>38,936</td>
<td>1,409,417</td>
<td>32,395,602</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2,966,544</td>
<td>1,062,750</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,903,794</td>
<td>1,903,794</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>3,606,941</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>3,967,712</td>
<td>50,049</td>
<td>50,049</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>3,100,462</td>
<td>405,260</td>
<td>1,367</td>
<td>2,693,835</td>
<td>2,693,835</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparedness/ DRR</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>44,824</td>
<td>455,176</td>
<td>455,176</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster/ Sector Coord.</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$52,535,786</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,382,635</strong></td>
<td><strong>$8,595,549</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,671,441</strong></td>
<td><strong>$40,046,982</strong></td>
<td><strong>76%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>