



Reporting: 15th December 2022

Pakistan Humanitarian Situation Report No. 8

Highlights

- Around 5.4 million people remain displaced as per the latest available data.* In some locations of Sindh province, and in parts of Balochistan, water has yet to recede and may remain for several months into the new year, protracting the dire humanitarian situation for people in these areas.
- Based on damage severity, and propensity for severe cold weather, 35 districts across the country (14 of Sindh, 10 of Balochistan, 9 of KP and 2 of Punjab) have been identified as most exposed to difficult winter conditions.
- Under the nutrition programme, a total of 58,530 severely wasted children (12,010 new) have been enrolled for treatment.
- UNICEF has reached 1,053,429 people (193,852 new) with access to safe drinking water.
- Through UNICEF health programme, 1,453,429 people benefitted from primary healthcare services and 1,059,092 (40,018 new) children have been immunized against measles.
- UNICEF education programme has established 834 Temporary Learning Centers in Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh, and is supporting 101,222 children (743,008 new) via diverse modalities.

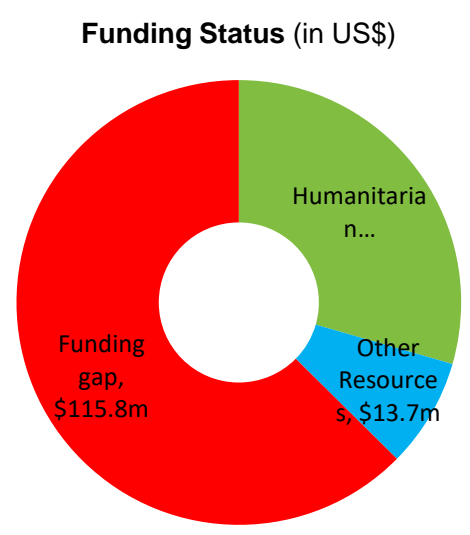
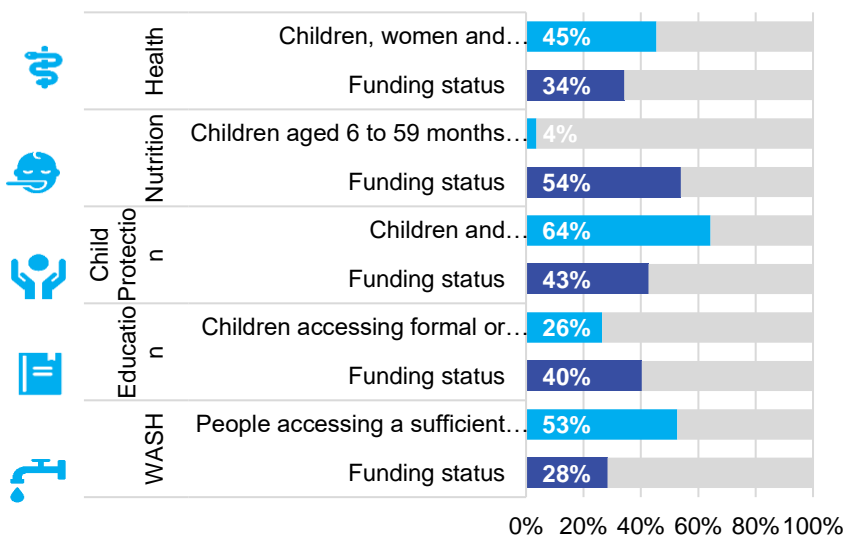
Situation in Numbers

- 33 million**
People affected by heavy rains and floods
- 9.6 million**
Children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 20.6 million**
People in need of humanitarian assistance

Pakistan Floods Response Plan 2022

UNICEF Floods Response Requirement
US\$ 173.5 million

UNICEF Response and Funding Status



*1 <https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/pakistan-2022-floods-response-plan-interim-report-sep-nov-2022-issued-09-dec-2022>

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs²

The humanitarian situation in Pakistan has deteriorated since the monsoon season due to unprecedented flooding, especially impacting already vulnerable populations. Compounded by the political volatility, economic deterioration, the residual impact of COVID-19 and the protracted nutrition emergency, with high rates of global acute malnutrition (on average 23 per cent in the districts most affected by floods), children have been pushed to the brink. During the monsoon season, rainfall was equivalent to nearly 2.9 times the national 30-year average, causing widespread flooding and landslides with severe repercussions for human lives, property, and infrastructure. An estimated 20.6 million people, including 9.6 million children, need humanitarian assistance. To date, 94 districts have been declared 'calamity hit' by the Government of Pakistan. Many of the hardest-hit districts are amongst the most vulnerable districts in Pakistan, where children already suffer from high malnutrition, poor access to water and sanitation, low school enrolment, and other deprivations.

In mountainous and high altitude areas of Pakistan, many also affected by the floods, have received snowfall and temperatures have fallen below 0 celcius, particularly in the northern and northwestern parts of Pakistan including Khyber Pakhtunkwa (KP), Gilgit Baltistan (GB), Pakistan Administered Kashmir (PAK) and northern Balochistan. The coldest place in Pakistan usually are the glacial parts of GB, where in winters the average temperature remains below -20. Currently, as per Pakistan Metrological Department, mainly cold and dry weather is expected in most parts of the country, while very cold weather is expected in northern areas of the country (KP, GB, and PAK) and northern Balochistan.

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF requires US\$ 173.5 million to provide life-saving support to women and children affected by the floods, but the appeal is only 37 per cent funded, with a gap of US\$ 109 million. In addition to the re-purposing of regular resources, funds from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), USA, United Kingdom, Sweden, Japan, Germany, Education Cannot Wait (ECW), Norway, Korea, Romania, Telenor, Unilever and flexible thematic funding have been critical to the initial response. UNICEF is grateful to donors for the much needed resource and to the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), as these have been critical for the first w of response. Proposals and pledges totaling up to US\$ 19 million are under various stages of negotiation from bilateral donors, the private sector, and UNICEF National Committees worldwide.

Summary of Programme Response

UNICEF Pakistan has permananet field offices in all four of the most heavily flood affected provinces and has been working with the Government of Pakistan, UN agencies and NGO partners to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable populations in 54 of the government declared 94 calamity affected districts (57 per cent), both for displaced populations and those returning to their communities. Four operation hubs (Sukkur and Hyderabad in Sindh, Sibbi in Balochistan and Multan in Punjab) have been established to bring UNICEF operations and programme delivery closer to the hardest hit areas. The flood response has been boosted by UNICEF's surge capacity, drawing on expertise within the country office, the regional office and globally. While mounting the response, UNICEF is leading sectoral coordination in the WASH, Nutrition and Education sectors and Child Protection sub-sector.

Nutrition

UNICEF's Nutrition programme response continues strengthening government and partners capacity to scale up the provision of essential preventive and curative nutrition services for children, adolescent and mothers, including the prevention, detection and treatment of wasting among children using simplified protocols in the flood affected districts. So far 652,788 primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months have been counselled on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and 82,908 mothers and caregivers counselled during the reporting period both at community and health facility levels, 175,575 children (89,679 girls and 85,896 boys) aged 6-59 months have been provided multiple micronutrient powders - 31,084 children (15,841 girls and 15,243 boys) during this reporting preiod. In addition, 830,768

Frontpage picture: UNICEF Child Protection officer speaks with children at a Safe Space which UNICEF and partners established near the rubble of a village destroyed by floods in Mirpur Khas, Sindh.

children 6-59 months were screened for malnutrition in communities and health facilities. About 7 per cent (60,341) of children screened have been identified as Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM), and 58,530 SAM children (32,653 girls and 25,877 boys) have been admitted for treatment with Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF). During the reporting period a total of 12,010 SAM children (6,756 girls and 5,254 boys) were admitted for treatment.

UNICEF Co-led two Nutrition sector meetings at National level in collaboration with Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination (MoNHSR&C) while five meetings, three at provincial level and two at Hub level (Sukkur and Hyderabad) were supported in the reporting period. Scale up of the response, data analysis, gap filling and improving quality of response are identified as major areas of concern.

UNICEF's nutrition support currently reaches 1,284 Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) sites across 49 flood affected districts, out of which 903 sites are in 12 districts of Sindh province and have been established through indirect support to the government. Surviving winter challenges with poor dietary intake and continued high rates of diseases (diarrhoea and ARI) among children in calamity declared districts are clear indication of increasing rates of malnutrition. An estimated 1.5 million SAM boys and girls (97 per cent of the estimated target) are still in need of SAM treatment with RUTF, requiring urgent attention to address the budget gap for an aggressive sector-wide response is most critical.

WASH

UNICEF WASH continues to scale up the humanitarian response, with a shift in strategy to address needs of communities as they return home to villages that lack access to adequate WASH services. Working with WASH service providers and civil society to rapidly scale up interventions at community level. With reconstruction work on resilient WASH infrastructure identified under PDNA still in the planning phase, the flood affected communities need continued humanitarian WASH assistance.

To scale up WASH response, and meet critical needs (especially in Baluchistan), meetings were conducted with international and national NGOs for development of new humanitarian program documents. WASH interventions continue in 29 districts and include service provision through CSO partners, government counterparts and the private sector. To date 1,053,076 people, including 268,282 girls, 235,460 boys, 264,480 women and 284,854 men, have been reached with access to safe drinking water through water tankering and installation of water filtration plants and including approximately 417,000 people reached through restoration of water systems. In addition, 593,443 people (including 149,323 girls, 132,762 boys, 149,779 women and 161,579 men), have been reached with hygiene promotion messages, with 1,027,160 people receiving hygiene kits that cater to the menstrual hygiene needs of women and adolescent girls, or soap and additional WASH NFIs. 65,540 people (including 14,945 girls, 15,463 boys, 17,329 women and 17,803 men) have benefited from temporary gender-segregated latrines.

As WASH sector lead, UNICEF is coordinating the sector partners to undertake sector level post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and gender safety audit in the coming months. In this regard, assessment tools for the PDM and GBV audit have been shared with partners for review and comments. UNICEF played a key role in linking CSO partners with a private entity for provision of free of cost water treatment options for the affected communities. UNICEF continues to co-lead sector coordination in all the provinces and hubs.

Health

UNICEF health interventions have reached 1,453,429 with primary health care services. 43,294 women received antenatal care and 1,059,092 children were vaccinated against measles. There have been 4.55 million children covered in Polio (subnational immunization drive) SNID for November 2022 in 16 districts out of the 94 calamity-hit districts of Pakistan.

The disease trend shows continued rise in Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) cases and a decreasing trend in Malaria and Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD). UNICEF has initiated the plan for repair and rehabilitation of 105 health facilities and 4 warehouses. In this context, a joint consultation was held with the provincial teams, surge construction consultants from Supply Division and Bangladesh Country Office and UNICEF supply and emergency team. A common checklist for needs assessment was agreed and mechanisms finalized for quality assurance of civil works. Subsequently, the medical kits and equipment has been ordered to refurbish these facilities. UNICEF has also guided the respective district health officials and implementing partners on bi-monthly reporting of key indicators to monitor trends. Capacity building

of health workers is ongoing on Integrated Management of Newborn and Childhood Illness (IMNCI), Essential Newborn Care and Basic Emergency Obstetric Care.

Malaria and other vector-borne diseases continue to pose a health threat. UNICEF is procuring two million Long-lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs), in addition to anti-malarials and anti-pyretics being provided earlier. The field reports continue to highlight the enhanced poverty, malnutrition and increased disease burden, with compromised access to healthcare in lieu of damaged health facilities, reduced means to meet the travel cost and incur other out of pocket expenses especially for medicines and laboratory diagnosis. UNICEF is focusing on strengthening community-based services through Lady Health Workers and community volunteers in areas with no Lady health worker coverage. Capacity building on integrated community case management is also being planned.

Education

UNICEF continues to scale the education response with 101,222 children (41,643 girls) accessing safe, inclusive and accessible learning opportunities provided through temporary learning centres (TLCs) and the dewatering of schools. Some 68,658 children (29,277 girls) are learning in 834 TLCs equipped with teaching and learning and recreational materials across Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh provinces. Positively, an estimated 40 per cent of children attending TLCs are first time learners. UNICEF is employing mechanisms to keep children in-school as families move and return to their villages. Another 32,564 children (12,366 girls) are learning back in their classrooms in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through the dewatering, disinfection, and cleaning of their schools.

Social media and mass communication messages on back to learning continue to improve communities' awareness on safe learning opportunities, reaching some 60,519 people (including 25,272 girls and women). Teacher training on mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) continues, with 112 teachers (44 females) trained. As co-coordinators of the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG), UNICEF supported two district level coordination meetings in Southern Punjab.

Child Protection

UNICEF and partners are providing children, families and communities with interventions to prevent and respond to distress, violence, abuse and exploitation. To date, UNICEF has activated 10 partnerships with civil society organisations to bring child protection services to flood-affected children and families in Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and KP provinces. UNICEF is also working in partnership with Social Welfare Departments to replicate or expand the government's district Child Protection Units (CPUs) to support children at risk and survivors of protection violations, including the deployment of case workers and psychologists, providing critical care and support to 785 child victims (394 girls, 391 boys). A total of 193,572 children (79,638 girls, 80,597 boys, 19,996 women, 13,341 men) have received Psychosocial Support and Services (PSS), including 77,930 people (31,542 girls, 34,657 boys, 8,881 women, 2,850 men) reached during the reporting period.

To date 1,471,042 people (277,434 girls, 275,595 boys, 579,737 women, 338,276 men) have been reached through awareness activities and UNICEF supported community mobilization interventions. This includes people reached directly through face-to-face interventions and indirectly reached via radio, TV and social media platforms. During the reporting period 663,807 people have been reached (169,913 girls, 166,598 boys, 168,554 women, 158,742 men). UNICEF also provided Gender Based Violence (GBV) risk mitigation, prevention and/or response services to 34,565 children and women (11,045 girls, 12,420 boys and 11,100 women).

The births of 34,703 children (16,191 girls and 18,512 boys) have been registered, a major step towards their legal identity and access to services. Child protection coordination meetings are regularly held to strengthen the child protection coordination and response.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

In view of the heightened risk of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) emanating from the emergency, UNICEF continues to support Implementing Partners, both Government and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), to strengthen measures for prevention, reporting, and response to SEA in the flood affected communities. UNICEF Implementing

Partners continued to deploy multiple channels, including secure complaints boxes, hotlines, and sharing contacts of trained PSEA focal points with the affected communities, for safe and accessible reporting of SEA. Since commencing the response, 2,310,804 people (307,315 girls, 299,119 boys, 873,952 women, 830,425 men) have had access to channels for safe and accessible reporting of SEA. UNICEF has also established partnership with Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to strengthen its mechanism for safe and accessible reporting of SEA.

UNICEF also stepped-up capacity building of its Implementing Partners, with 293 frontline workers (133 women, 160 men), from Sindh, KP, and Punjab provinces trained in PSEA. They are now well conversant with prohibited standards of behaviour, how to detect SEA and where and how to report SEA misconduct. UNICEF also developed a unified PSEA Code of Conduct which has been adapted by CSO partners, with 6,798 aid workers (3,152 women, 3,646 men) have signed the Code of Conduct, enhancing compliance to the Zero Tolerance Policy for SEA. Owing to its active engagement, UNICEF has been officially installed as co-chair of the Inter-agency PSEA Taskforce.

Social and Behaviour Change, Community Engagement and Accountability

UNICEF's Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) activities continue to assess and provide critical and timely information aimed to help communities resettle in their respective villages. This includes relevant and contextualized communications on available services and preventative behaviours. With increasing mobility back to communities, SBC teams reported newly established family and social dynamics, new leaders, influencers, and new alliances that have progressively developed, which are critical to be recognised, understood and included in response planning and interventions. Two social anthropologists continue to provide critical analysis and recommendations to managers and implementing partners, helping adapt approaches to best reflect the needs and concerns of the affected population.

SBC is strengthening its position to facilitate longer-term planning with communities. To facilitate more participation of community members in the planning and awareness phases, recruitment and integration of local community members has become standard. This assures a higher level of integration and accountabilities towards the neediest.

Nearly 22 million people have been reached through mass and social media, a medium that continues to bring collective awareness of the needs of the affected population. Nearly 43,000 people participated in providing feedback that helped refocus response on the most urgent and true needs of the population.

Extreme Cold Weather related Preparedness/Mitigation measures

With the onset of winter, flood affected populations face new challenges, inclusive of those who have been displaced and remain in camps and informal settlements as well as those who have moved back into damaged houses and are exposed to the cold. UNICEF, as part of ongoing preparedness, has supported 187,000 people, particularly children, with 32,000 warm clothing kits from infants to 12 years of ages and 80,000 blankets, 25,000 quilts, 20,000 jackets for children, 10,000 shawls for women and 20,000 woollen caps which are being distributed to the prioritized floods affected and snowbound/cold weather affected communities of Balochistan, KP, Sindh and Punjab provinces and Gilgit Baltistan region.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF is continues to scale up its response to the floods and is targeting 6.4 million people, including nearly 4.4 million children with critical life-saving interventions, aligned to the Interagency 2022 Flood Response Plan and sector priorities. UNICEF will reach the most vulnerable children and women with an integrated package of life-saving services across health, nutrition, WASH, education, and child protection (including gender-based violence) and leverage its development program and resources. Key cross-cutting actions, such as protection against sexual abuse and exploitation, social behavioural change and community engagement, and accountability to affected populations, will be strengthened and streamlined across all sectors. UNICEF commits to strengthening humanitarian leadership and coordination at national and subnational levels through its co-leadership of the WASH, education and nutrition sectors and the child protection area of responsibility and its engagement in the health sector.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

During the reporting period, UNICEF Pakistan continued to advocate on the child survival crisis in Pakistan's flood-stricken areas, highlighting the link to climate change and the nutrition crisis, and featuring the UNICEF response as well as support received from donors and partners, including by organizing an event and producing two videos acknowledging support received from the people and Government of Japan; and publishing social media content featuring support from USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance. To mark the launch of the global Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC), a video featuring UNICEF's WASH officer in Sindh was filmed in the field and broadcast to donors during the online event. UNICEF continued to help adolescents raise their voices by publishing several videos featuring girls and boys living in makeshift shelters in flood-affected areas in several provinces, as part of the ongoing 'Pak Youth Diaries' series.

Global HAC Launch

Video from the field: [Link](#)

Pieces To Camera:

Zahida Manzoor, child protection officer working on the flood emergency response in South Punjab: [Link](#)

UNICEF Director for Polio, Steven Lauwerie: [Link](#)

Pak Youth Diaries Videos – Adolescents speak out from Pakistan's flood-stricken areas

[Sheeshma](#) - [Raveena](#)

Donor recognition:

Event acknowledging Japan support to UNICEF's flood response: [Video](#) and [Press release](#)

USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA):

Links to <https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=525097949656298&set=a.488926219940138> Facebook posts [1](#), [2](#) and [3](#), and to [Twitter thread](#) (4 tweets)

Link to to Twitter thread [in Urdu](#) (4 tweets)

Tweets from the Representative in [English](#) and [Urdu](#)

Tweet from Pakistan's Minister for Climate Change

<https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=525097949656298&set=a.488926219940138>https://twitter.com/UNICEF_Pakistan/status/1602293254514515970?s=20&t=45JAA2q1umnlAVh0pldBA

Funding Requirement

Sector	Requirements	Funds available			Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Other resources used in 2022	Total	\$	%
Health	35,000,000	7,623,104	4,349,410	11,972,514	23,027,486	66%
Nutrition	34,669,042	16,615,562	2,072,184	18,687,746	15,981,296	46%
Education	23,290,028	4,517,858	4,869,564	9,387,423	13,902,605	60%
Child Protection	11,262,494	4,038,264	770,372	4,808,636	6,453,858	57%
WASH	58,320,324	14,794,298	1,725,000	16,519,298	41,801,026	72%
Emergency Preparedness	11,000,000	3,122,591	4,000	3,126,591	7,873,409	72%
Total	173,541,888	50,711,677	13,790,530	64,502,208	109,039,680	63%

(Note: Loans not included)

Next SitRep: 31st January 2022

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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

Results Matrix Floods 2022				
Sector	UNICEF and Operational partners			
	Target	Gender	Results	Change since last report ▲▼
Water Sanitation and Hygiene*				
People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	2,000,000	Men	284,854	51,016▲
		Women	264,480	36,138▲
		Boys	235,460	33,393▲
		Girls	268,282	73,305▲
		Total	1,053,076	193,852▲
People accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines	440,000	Men	17,803	3,244▲
		Women	17,329	3,111▲
		Boys	15,463	3,074▲
		Girls	14,945	2,929▲
		Total	65,540	12,358▲
People reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services	2,400,000	Men	278,931	71,031▲
		Women	272,448	70,560▲
		Boys	241,266	67,424▲
		Girls	234,515	66,860▲
		Total	1,027,160	275,874▲
Health				
Children, women and adolescents equitably access essential health services with sustained coverage of high impact preventive and curative interventions.*	3,200,000	Men	301,335	139,474▲
		Women	374,235	162,280▲
		Boys	376,778	203,624▲
		Girls	401,081	237,630▲
		Total	1,453,429	743,008▲
Children (6 to 59 months) vaccinated against measles	736,000	Boys	502,087	444,072▲
		Girls	557,005	474,788▲
		Total	1,059,092	918,860▲
Children (0 to 59) months vaccinated against Polio**	2,543,121	Boys	2,319,808	
		Girls	2,228,835	
		Total	4,548,643	
Nutrition				
	1,599,448 ³	Boys	25,877	5,254▲

³ The HAC includes resource requirements to cover a portion of the needs (e.g. 331,340 SAM children) as per this overall SAM target of 1,599,448 (NNS 2018); noting that the sector targets for SAM treatment is 414,175 as per the revised IA 2022 Flood Response Plan; the remaining target caseload of 1.27 million children will be

Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment		Girls	32,653	6,756▲
		Total	58,530	12,010▲
Primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	6,651,443	Total	652,788	82,908▲
Children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders	10,224,656	Boys	85,896	15,243▲
		Girls	89,679	15,841▲
		Total	175,575	31,084▲
Child Protection				
Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	300,914	Men	13,341	2,850▲
		Women	19,996	8,881▲
		Boys	80,597	34,657▲
		Girls	79,638	31,542▲
		Total	193,572	77,930▲
Girls and boys receiving individual case management and specialized services.	3,143	Boys	493	102▲
		Girls	478	84▲
		Total	971	186▲
People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (PSEA)	3,697,379	Men	830,425	811,821▲
		Women	873,952	854,834▲
		Boys	299,112	275,425▲
		Girls	307,315	283,440▲
		Total	2,310,804	2,225,520***▲
Boys, girls, women, men reached through awareness activities and UNICEF-supported community mobilization interventions on key child protection risks and available services.	3,106,817	Men	338,276	158,742▲
		Women	579,737	168,554▲
		Boys	275,595	166,598▲
		Girls	277,434	169,913▲
		Total	1,471,042	663,807▲
Women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions.	617,500	Women	11,100	7,599▲
		Boys	12,420	6,061▲
		Girls	11,045	8,428▲
		Total	34,565	22,088▲
Education				
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	383,000	Boys	59,579	7,883▲
		Girls	41,643	5,846▲
		Total	101,222	13,729▲
Children received education supplies including SIB and SLK ^{4&5}	383,000	Boys	29,086	0
		Girls	20,748	0
		Total	49,834	0
Social Behaviour Change, Community Engagement and Accountability				
People reached (one-way comms) with messages on prevention and access to services	25,000,000	Men	13,199,841	271,669▲
		Women	9,048,728	187,817▲
		Total	22,248,569	459,486▲
People participating in 2-way engagement events	2,500,000	Men	1,231,074	119,717▲
		Women	1,577,508	212,124▲
		Total	2,808,582****	331,841▲

reached through other resources outside of the HAC appeal with the financial difference funded through development resources mobilized and leveraged as part of the PDNA and general development agenda; as well as taking into account the coverage of other partners.

⁴ School in a Box and Student Learning Kit.

⁵ UNICEF is providing TLCs and de-watered schools with diverse teaching and learning materials to create conducive learning environments such as SIB, recreation kits, early childhood development (ECD) kits and individual SLK in coordination with the Provincial and District Education Departments distributing textbooks. As distributions are being conducted continuously, the number of children receiving education supplies will continue to increase.

People who shared their concerns and received clarification through established feedback mechanisms	3,500,000	Men	24,102	4,168 ▲
		Women	19,580	428 ▲
		Total	43,682	4,596 ▲

* **Health:** Health have signed new PDs with partners therefore the number of PHC consultations have increased tremendously in flood affected districts.

** **Polio:** Polio data comes from SNID during the period. It is a door to door campaign and includes 2.5 million children affected by floods. These numbers will never be cumulative.

*** **PSEA:** There has been a big jump in the numbers for the PSEA indicator because more CSO partners have started reporting on progress on PSEA unlike in the past when it was mainly CSO IPs for CP that were reporting on progress. PSEA Focal Points made deliberate effort to follow up with IPs to be able to submit the data.

**** **SBC:** The target set initially were anticipated considering limited SBC Capacity on the ground. However during flood, SBC was able to engage CSO partners and additional staff in some area and it also leveraged convergent implementation with other sections through joint partnership and coordination, which resulted in over achievements.