

Output:0600/A0/05/202/005 WASH IN EMERGENCIES

Output Statement: WASH in Emergencies: By 2022, GoM and CSOs have increased capacities in emergency preparedness and service delivery to ensure girls, boys and women have access to safe and reliable WASH facilities in humanitarian situations

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Output Assessment | Status: Finalized |
|-------------------|-------------------|

| | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|
| As of Date: | 31.12.2019 | Assessment Finalized Date: | 09.02.2020 |
|-------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|

Rating: On-track

Headline Statement:

UNICEF provided humanitarian WASH support to 459,344 people (female- 234,265) across 6 states/regions through direct implementation, and in partnership with Government, UN agencies and 9 CSOs. Long term agreements were put in place with contractors to support alternative delivery mechanisms in locations where NGO partners cannot access. WASH Cluster is fully functioning and reviewed its strategy and monitoring framework. The cluster continued to deliver on evidence generation, capacity building and preparedness efforts.

Output Analytical Statement of Progress:

As part of the ongoing humanitarian response, UNICEF has maintained 6 CSO partnerships in Rakhine, and 4 CSO partnerships in Kachin and northern Shan as well as working with the government, WFP and through direct implementation to reach 459,344 people (female- 234,265) with humanitarian WASH activities. Increasing conflict in Rakhine and northern Shan has led to a deterioration in humanitarian access and refocus onto orientated responses. In Kachin access has improved slightly with increasing support being given to supporting temporary learning . UNICEF responded to severe flooding in the South East of the country to reach 16,000 people (female - 8,160) in Mon and Kayin States with emergency assistance through government counterparts. UNICEF continued to maintain contingency supplies and long-term agreements with suppliers of response kits. During this year long term agreements were also put in place with contractors to support alternative ways of delivering sanitation responses. Due to increasing instability, larger contingency components have been integrated into new partnership documents. Capacity and access NGO partners is a continuing challenge for the response and short-term financing severely restricts the ability to plan and deliver appropriate WASH responses. proposed closure of camps may have significant implications for the protracted WASH response and careful planning is required to ensure that humanitarian support is phased out effectively and responsibly if basic rights can be met by rightful duty bearers. Due to fragmentation of WASH sector, challenges remain in the definition of clear preparedness roles and responsibilities between ministries, between national and state/regional government and between agencies supporting the government. UNICEF has seen success in developing WASH sector coordination groups at the National level and in some states and regions (including Rakhine and Kachin). There is clear opportunity to engage humanitarian considerations within these sectorial -led groups. The WASH Cluster has reviewed its strategy and monitoring framework with a focus on improving measurements of quality, accountability and to factor in ongoing ‘camp closure’ indicators. WASH Cluster independent and real-time AAP mechanism conducted 117 field visits with segmented age and gender-disaggregated consultations, gathering and voicing community feedback to . This AAP monitoring system has been piloted in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan North. A Kobo Questionnaire has been systematically used to collect information, from communities directly, and some from WASH Cluster implementing partners.

According to the AAP mechanism, some of the around WASH AAP as follows:

- An average of 85% of the beneficiaries reported to be satisfied with WASH services provided (specifically, with the design of latrines and water points)
- 68% complaints received that result in timely corrective action and feedback to the community.

These independent spot-checks have eventually been integrated into a larger WASH QAAP System, which collects information from partners and beneficiaries, in order to generate information that will lead to operational and strategic corrective action AAP issues. The WASH QAAP System has been endorsed by the collective of WASH partners and will start running as Jan 2020. Log into use GingerLimited modethese sectorial governmentsx

Lessons Learned and Innovations:

Output Approved Report

Country Programme: 0600/A0/05 - MYANMAR CP (2018 - 2022)



Access remains a primary constraint in conflict-affected areas. UNICEF continues to implement through local NGOs in conflict areas as the NGOs usually have better access. UNICEF has sought to work increasingly to also deliver with other UN agencies for humanitarian response. With WFP, UNICEF is jointly delivering food and soap in hard to access areas of Northern Rakhine. In 2019, a joint lesson learned study on cash for WASH as part of a multipurpose cash response to flooding in the South East was completed. There is a significant opportunity to build upon findings and replace hygiene kits with cash alternatives in some parts of the country. UNICEF has been working to explore potentially linking to shock responsive social protection (SRSP) in linkages to MCCT and discussion are ongoing with DSW. The WASH section and WFP are developing operational modalities to implement this in Kachin State. Innovative financing experience from other countries may be an opportunity to mitigate the impacts of short-term humanitarian financing under protracted conditions. Restructuring short term grants into longer-term funding would provide opportunities for more realistic planning and strategic response modalities. Access for NGOs has become increasingly restricted in Rakhine and UNICEF continues to explore the scope to deliver through alternative modalities. Long term agreements have been put in place with contractors to support emergency latrine construction directly. Risks and challenges, however, remain to ensure monitoring can be effectively followed up remotely and/or through proxy partners/consultants. Log into use GingerLimited modeand discussion is ongoing withx

Details of UNICEF's Contribution (Optional):

Partnerships (Optional):

Other international donors contributing to the WASH response are responsible for \$11.6M (approx. 64%) of the overall WASH Cluster response. These activities are delivered predominantly through INGOs in Rakhine and LNGOs in Kachin. Within the proportion covered by UNICEF (\$6.6M, 36%) technical assistance costs for both UNICEF and dedicated Cluster teams are supported primarily from OFDA, Japan, CERF and internal UNICEF funding. Contributions to the response from local private donors, religious organizations, government and some development donors are not effectively captured within humanitarian reporting mechanisms at this time.

| Indicator(s) | Baseline | | Target | | Measure | As of Date | Rating | Status | Primary Source | Approval Status |
|---|----------|-------------|--------|-------------|---------|------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Year | Value | Year | Value | | | | | | |
| Standard Indicators | | | | | | | | | | |
| UNICEF-targeted population in humanitarian situations accessing appropriate hygiene education in schools, temporary learning spaces and other child friendly spaces | 2017 | 75000 | 2018 | 75000 | Number | 31.12.2018 | <div></div> | 1692 | Other | Yes |
| | | | 2019 | 30000 | Number | 30.11.2019 | <div></div> | 91632 | Other | Yes |
| | | | 2020 | 30000 | Number | | | | | |
| | | | 2021 | 30000 | Number | | | | | |
| Existence of functioning cluster coordination mechanism for water, sanitation and hygiene in humanitarian situations | 2017 | established | 2018 | functional | Text | 31.12.2018 | <div></div> | functional | Sector Management Information System | Yes |
| | | | 2019 | functional | Text | 30.11.2019 | <div></div> | functional | Sector Management Information System | Yes |
| | | | 2020 | established | Text | | | | | |
| | | | 2021 | established | Text | | | | | |
| | | | 2022 | championing | Text | | | | | |
| UNICEF-targeted population provided with sanitation or hygiene kits or key hygiene items | 2017 | 75000 | 2019 | 75000 | Number | 30.11.2019 | <div></div> | 459344 | Other | Yes |

Output Approved Report

Country Programme: 0600/A0/05 - MYANMAR CP (2018 - 2022)



| Additional Indicators | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|-------|------|-------|--------|------------|-------------|--------|--------------------------------------|-----|
| UNICEF targeted population in humanitarian situations accessing sufficient quantity of water of appropriate quality for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene | 2017 | 59071 | 2018 | 75000 | Number | 31.12.2019 | <div></div> | 113524 | Sector Management Information System | Yes |
| | | | 2019 | 75000 | Number | 30.11.2019 | <div></div> | 117800 | Sector Management Information System | Yes |
| | | | 2020 | 75000 | Number | | | | | |
| | | | 2021 | 75000 | Number | | | | | |
| UNICEF targeted population in humanitarian situations accessing appropriate sanitation facilities and living in environments free of open defecation | 2017 | 18111 | 2018 | 75000 | Number | 31.12.2018 | <div></div> | 77595 | Sector Management Information System | Yes |
| | | | 2019 | 75000 | Number | 30.11.2019 | <div></div> | 55808 | Sector Management Information System | Yes |
| | | | 2020 | 75000 | Number | | | | | |
| | | | 2021 | 75000 | Number | | | | | |