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



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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 of conditions 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

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.

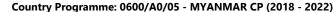
According to the AAP mechanism, some of the around WASH AAP as follows:

- 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 governments×

Lessons Learned and Innovations:

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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 with×

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	Rating	Status	Primary	Approval
	Year	Value	Year	Value		Date	- -		Source	Status
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		1692	Other	Yes
education in schools, temporary learning spaces and other child mendry spaces			2019	30000	Number	30.11.2019		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		functional	Sector Management Information System	Yes
			2019	functional	Text	30.11.2019		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		459344	Other	Yes

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Additional Indicators									
UNICEF targeted population in humanatarian situations accessing sufficient quantity of water of appropriate quality for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	2017	59071	2018	75000	Number	31.12.2019	113524	Sector Management Information System	Yes
			2019	75000	Number	30.11.2019	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	77595	Sector Management Information System	Yes
			2019	75000	Number	30.11.2019	55808	Sector Management Information System	Yes
			2020	75000	Number				
			2021	75000	Number				