

Output:0600/A0/05/204/001 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Output Statement: By 2022, increased capacity of national and sub-national social service, justice and security sector to prevent, identify and provide quality and adaptive responses to child protection violations, including before, during and after emergencies.

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

As of Date:	04.12.2019	Assessment Finalized Date:	09.02.2020
Rating:	<div><div></div></div> On-track		

Headline Statement:

Continued support was provided in 2019 to enhance the capacity of national and sub-national institutions and actors in the social welfare, justice and security sector in order to provide on-time, quality, gender and age-sensitive services for vulnerable children. In collaboration with Government Departments/Ministries (Ministry of Social Welfare and Relief, Ministry of Health and Sports), NGO actors and UN agencies (UNFPA, ILO, IOM, UNWOMEN), great efforts have been made in strengthening the nexus of humanitarian and development interventions, moving further towards ensuring a holistic and integrated child protection system that provides protection services for all vulnerable children.

Output Analytical Statement of Progress:

Harmonization of the national case management system is a priority. UNICEF repositioned its strategic support to Department of Social Welfare (DSW) and partners in strengthening the national case management system, focusing more on the quality of services rather than expansion. This is also to be in line with the key programmatic changes in focusing more on: localization, coordination, harmonization, social service workforce strengthening and the continuum of humanitarian and development. As a start, in consultation with the DSW, UNICEF and Save the Children International initiated the process of establishing a National Case Management Task Force. This aims to creating a common case management approach and vision, enabling all case management actors to manage cases in a consistent and effective manner through adopting the standardized case management framework, procedures, forms, database, criteria for staffing, capacity building as well as coaching and supervision. The on-going revision of the child protection case management standard operating procedures (SOP) aims to be more comprehensive and inclusive of other issues including GBV, migration/trafficking, child labour. The process brings along opportunities for other UN agencies and wider stakeholders from government and non-government sector and humanitarian actors to engage and ensure the relevant referral pathways being set up for emerging issues. It is expected that, following the adoption of the revised SOP in early 2020, a comprehensive roll-out plan will be put in place. Joint advocacy efforts among UN continued with key Government Ministries/Departments for the need of an inter-agency SOP between the health, social welfare and justice sector in responding to cases of violence against women and children. With the support of UNICEF, Department of Medical Services/Ministry of Health and Sport in collaboration with DSW led a process to develop the referral pathway between the health and social welfare sector. The SOP for medical social workers will include internal referral within health sector and external referral, especially from health to social welfare sector and vice versa. UNICEF initiated an assessment of the institutional capacity of MSWRR vis-à-vis child protection, which includes the mapping of the social service workforce in Myanmar, the development plan of the social service workforce, the draft social work profession law. Trainings for frontline social workers of DSW, medical social workers and NGO frontline workers continued: 230 DSW social workers, 300 medical social workers from Department of Medical Services and over 100 NGO frontline workers. More decentralized trainings were conducted at regional level for DSW case managers and child protection actors, creating an opportunity for DSW case managers being trained alongside with NGO case managers, thus, enhancing their collaboration and coordination. Despite challenges, UNICEF and partners managed to continue to advance a system-strengthening approach to child protection that requires a multidisciplinary response from a range of actors that include also integration of risk management strategies when it comes to disasters, conflict, health emergencies or climate change. It helps to move away from fragmented “single issue” responses to more comprehensive interventions. It helps to move away from fragmented “single issue” responses to more comprehensive interventions.

Lessons Learned and Innovations:

Output Approved Report

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



Gaining the full commitment and buy-in from Government counterparts, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Ministry of Health and Sports, Union Supreme Court, Union Attorney’s General Office, Ministry of Home Affairs, etc. for ensuring the sustainability of the programme results required huge efforts and timing. For example, advocacy efforts were strongly made by both UNFPA and UNICEF in having the leadership and buy in of Department of Social Welfare in leading the revision process of the national case management SOPs. However, due to competing priorities within the Ministry, the process was constantly delayed. With stronger commitment from Government, the execution of the processes would be better assured, and so does the follow up. Social work case management system – as one of the 8 flagship programmes of the Social Protection Strategy – continued to be prioritised by DSW but with a slower pace than previous years. UNICEF needs to enhance its advocacy efforts to keep the momentum and commitment from DSW to continue expanding the case management system despite all other emerging competing priorities. Another challenge is the search for the most sustainable partnership modality with NGO partners with less dependency on UNICEF funding. Capacity of Government and NGO partners remains limited, which requires intense investment from UNICEF in capacity building and coaching/mentoring to assure quality results achieved. Innovative data collection and analysis methodologies were applied on issues related to social norms and VAC, using U-Report (a global mobile application and facebook-based tool to gauge views and data from adolescents and youth, with approx. 1 million members worldwide and 22,000 members in Myanmar. Series of intense and creative consultations with children and adolescents were conducted resulted in groundbreaking findings on the norms and drivers of violence against children in different settings.

Details of UNICEF's Contribution (Optional):

UNICEF managed to ensure participation from all sectors– social welfare, health, police, justice, NGOs, academia, etc. – in strengthening the institutional capacity in addressing to gender-related issues from all aspects. During this reporting period, UNICEF also ensured regular collaboration and coordination with UN Women and UNFPA as well as GBV actors on issues related to case management in response to GBV, VAW and VAC to avoid any parallel system. UNICEF ensured upskilling key stakeholders on gender-sensitive approaches has been a core strategy throughout the interventions. GBV and child protection cases were intensively discussed and handled through the Government-led case management system. Gender capacity strengthening continued to be integrated into the training curriculum for social workers and DSW staff and the development of clearly documented and tested guidelines and SOPs will contribute to changes in the practice of service providers. The system has shown steadily improved case management that responds to the needs of children, particularly cases of sexual and gender-based violence.The Government-led social work case management system is mainly operationalized by DSW’s budget. UNICEF’s support remains to technical focus and small funding goes to logistical support for DSW staff, as well as capacity building workshops and review meetings. Strong buy-in from the Department of Social Welfare has been ensured throughout the process.








Partnerships (Optional):

All on-going activities have been implemented with key duty bearers and delivered through existing structures and systems led by Government and NGOs in regular and emergency settings. The close partnership with government at both national and sub-national levels ensures buy-in and ownership is critical to strengthening the existing system and in the long-term, reduces the need for ongoing CSO/NGO staff salaries and organizational costs. In addition, UNICEF strengthens its leading role in key areas of child protection (child trafficking/child migration, case management system, VAC, etc.) through reinforcing the close partnerships with relevant UN agencies - UNFPA, UNWOMEN, IOM, ILO, UNHCR as well as NGOs - Save the Children, Plan International, World Vision, Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS), Ratana Metta Organization (RMO), etc. Additional info about consultation in Kachin and Rakhine (central and northern): consultation focused on key issues affecting adolescents- such as intimate partner violence (IPV) and bullying. These qualitative consultations were conducted with a total of 207 young people ages 18 to 22 years old (95 male, 112 female) in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Camps and host communities to uncover the social norms and drivers of violence against children with the specific goal of (re)designing adolescent-focused prevention interventions. The study shows how these collected perspectives map out milestones that unite the childhood and adolescent experience across boys and girls in host communities and IDP camps in the targeted areas previously mentioned. It also shows how these different environments uniquely affect the young people that live in them and the milestones that they face along their path to adulthood.

Indicator(s)	Baseline		Target		Measure	As of Date	Rating	Status	Primary Source	Approval Status
	Year	Value	Year	Value						
Standard Indicators										
Municipalities that implement local protocols for the protection of children from violence, abuse and neglect	2017	118	2018	150	Number	31.12.2018	<div></div>	147	Sector Management Information System	Yes
			2019	200	Number	03.12.2019	<div></div>	231	Sector Management Information System	Yes
			2020	200	Number					
			2021	300	Number					
			2022	300	Number					

Output Approved Report

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

Country has a functioning, national, multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism tasked with overseeing national plans or strategies to prevent and respond to violence against children and adolescents, with child and adolescent participation	2017	Referral mechanism does not exit.	2018	Rreferral mechanism drafted for DSW and justic sector	Text	31.12.2018		SOP revised and under review	Sector Review (s)	Yes
			2019	Referral mechanism drafted for health and education sector	Text	04.12.2019		Draft referral mechanism in progress	Sector Review (s)	Yes
			2020	Referral mechanisms are drafted and adopted	Text					
			2021	Referral mechanisms are drafted and adopted	Text					
			2022	Referral mechanisms are operationalized	Text					
Percentage of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys in humanitarian situations provided with psychosocial support, including access to child friendly spaces with intersectoral programming interventions	2017	52	2018	55	%	31.12.2018		68%	Sector Review (s)	Yes
			2019	75	%	30.11.2019		83%	Sector Review (s)	Yes
			2022	80	%					
Child Protection Systems integrate risk management strategies addressing risks related to disasters, climate change, conflict, public health emergencies or other crises	2017	DRR/CP framework not available	2018	DRR/CP framework drafted available	Text	31.12.2018		Not applicable	Evaluation	Yes
			2019	DRR/CP framework final draft available	Text	31.12.2018		DRR engagement has initiated	Evaluation	Yes
			2020	DRP/CP framework drafted	Text	04.12.2019		DRR engagement has initiated	Other	Yes
			2021	DRP/CP framework drafted	Text					
			2022	DRR/CP framework final draft endorsed and adopted	Text					
Percentage of justice professionals that have been certified in and dealing with: (a) child offenders; and (b) child victims	2017	0.95%	2018	1.2%	%					
			2019	2.0%	%					
			2020	2.5%	%					
			2021	3.0%	%					

Output Approved Report

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



Percentage of justice professionals that have been certified in and dealing with: (a) child offenders and (b) child victims	2017	0.95%	2022	3.74 %	%					
Additional Indicators 23										
No approved indicator ratings										