

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	
Reporting Year:	2020	Assessment Type:	End-year assessment	Assessment Date:	07.12.2020	Assessment Approval Date:	03.02.2021
Rating:	<div><div></div>On-track</div>						

Headline Statement:

UNICEF continued to collaborate with the Government in strengthening the capacity of national and sub-national institutions in the social welfare, justice and security sectors to prevent and respond to child protection concerns. In order to enhance the institutional capacity of the national case management system to better respond to COVID-19, UNICEF with the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement developed two COVID-specific guidelines on Case Management and Alternative Care and trained more than 350 case managers and medical social workers. UNICEF also expanded the MHPSS services and workforce capacity of Government and non-government actors.

Output Analytical Statement of Progress:

Despite significant challenges due to COVID-19-related restrictions, UNICEF continued its support for the DSW to harmonize the national case management system which encompasses child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) cases. The revised Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for integrated case management was officially launched in December 2019 and was rolled out in 2020. UNICEF worked closely with DSW and implementing partners to review the existing training curriculum for frontline social workers. Following a series of technical discussions, the user-friendly case management training curriculum was revised to better align with the needs of the target audience. Case management has proven to be a critical part of the national response to the ongoing outbreak of the COVID-19. In late March 2020, Myanmar announced the first COVID-19 lockdown. UNICEF, DSW and implementing partners, initiated a revision process of the Case Management and Alternative Care guidelines to the COVID-19 context and, UNICEF led a series of online trainings targeting DSW case managers, Ministry of Health and Sports’ Medical Social Workers, as well as NGO/CBO partners working for child protection. UNICEF also trained volunteers from the national networks that raising awareness on child protection and gender-sensitive case management. The development of the Rules and Procedures to the Child Rights Law are ongoing and anticipated to be completed by the end of 2020. This process is also a good opportunity for the Myanmar Government to demonstrate its commitment to advancing child rights. In 2020, 40 Judges and 120 police officers (total 160 justice professionals) attended UNICEF's trainings on the application of child friendly procedures. As a joint UN collaborative capacity building activity with UNFPA, UNODC, and UN Women, 300 police investigation officers were trained in 2020 for effective response to SGBV and VAC. UNICEF supported the establishment of Child-Friendly Interviewing Rooms (CFIRs) with equipment in 16 District Courts in 2020 in collaboration with the Union Supreme Court. The development of guidelines on the use of CFIRs were adopted by Judiciary for roll-out. However, there was a delay with instalment of equipment in 16 new CFIRs in 2020 due to COVID-19 pandemic. UNICEF trained judges and police for child-sensitive preventives and more than 350 case managers and medical social workers. In regard to child protection prevention and response in emergencies, UNICEF worked closely with government and partners on the ground. However, developing and mainstreaming risk-informed and management documents related to child protection in emergency was delayed. This will be one of the prioritized interventions in coming 2021-22.

Lessons Learned and Innovations:

While the harmonization of the national case management system is ongoing, it has become clear that in certain locations the child protection case load overwhelms the capacity of the statutory workforce. Constraints and gaps are mostly notable in conflict-affected areas where risks of violence are high and this while the available capacity and presence of the workforce remains modest. In order to respond to this bottleneck, the DSW has set up a national volunteer scheme with the aim to create a pool of trained youth volunteers who are available for deployment to COVID-19 hot spots and to assist DSW’s response on the ground. Employing a pool of youth volunteers has proven to be an important stopgap measure in the short and medium term in light of the current needs for more dedicated case management personnel in resource-restrained areas. In November 2020, the DSW has announced the establishment of a new unit called the “Nationwide Case Management Supervision Unit” led by the DG. This is the very first attempt by the Government to create a dedicated unit as part of its national institution. This undertaking clearly demonstrates the Government’s recognition and commitment to further develop the NCMS in Myanmar. This new Unit is expected to periodically convene an Inter-Agency Case Management Working Group that will be responsible for coordinating child protection and GBV case management interventions of I/NGOs and similar coordinating groups will be replicated at the sub-national levels. UNICEF considers this as an opportunity to further invest

in the institutional capacity of DSW and will continue to advocate with DSW to increase its annual budget for the recruitment and deployment of additional case managers, which in turn, could harmonize and increase ownership of the Government of child protection case management processes particularly in the absence of operational I/NGOs.

Details of UNICEF's Contribution (Optional):

A key achievement in 2020 is the development of a National Child Protection Policy. The policy is closely aligned to principles established in the Myanmar legal and policy framework including the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (2008), MSDP (2018-2030) and most notably, the Child Rights Law (2019) and the accompanying rules and procedures. Myanmar Child Protection Policy is fundamentally framed by empowering families and communities through one of the key guiding principles – shared responsibility. By doing so, families and communities are hoped to understand their problems and find local solutions through mediation and consensus-oriented decision-making. UNICEF and the Government joined hands in achieving this important milestone for children in Myanmar. As of November 2020, the first draft of the policy document is being finalized and will be discussed with key stakeholders in December 2020. As a lead support agency on the establishment of a national case management system, UNICEF continued to provide necessary technical support to DSW and took on a steering role in this important national endeavor. UNICEF remains closely engaged in ongoing efforts to strengthen the social service workforce; in 2020, Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for child protection case management became operational, further facilitating interlinkages between the national health system and the DSW child protection system and processes to enable referral of child protection cases to the national case management system were established. Likewise, UNICEF also supported respective Government counterparts to accelerate childcare reform and improve the prevention of family separation and alternative care. UNICEF also provided technical and financial support to DSW for the nationwide assessment that was completed on the situation of children in institutions in Myanmar. The findings of the assessment were endorsed by DSW and a stakeholders consultation was planned but due to COVID-19, the stakeholders consultation was postponed till 2021.

Partnerships (Optional):

Output Assessment				Status: Finalized	
Reporting Year:	2020	Assessment Type:	Mid-year assessment	Assessment Date:	29.07.2020
Assessment Approval Date:	26.08.2020				
Rating:	<div><div></div>On-track</div>				

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:

As a priority, harmonization of the national case management system is ongoing. 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 alongside department's geographical 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. The National Case Management Task Force was initiated. 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. As a complement to revise integrated national case management standard operating procedures (SOP) which was launched by the Department of Social Welfare, development of user friendly handbook with flow-charts is ongoing. The process brings along opportunities for actors from government and non-government sector and humanitarian actors to engage and ensure the relevant referral pathways being set up for emerging issues. Due to current COVID 19, comprehensive roll-out plan was postponed. 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 still put in process. 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 was started with the aim on strengthening 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 especially in context of COVID 19; 249 DSW social workers, 300 medical social workers from Department of Medical Services and 294 NGO frontline workers were trained. 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. COVID 19 proves that effective collaboration among government and non-government actors in responding and prevention of child protection in the country.

Lessons Learned and Innovations:

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. Continued advocacy effort was strongly made by UNICEF to shape capacity building and knowledge sharing to DSW case managers and NGOs case workers alongside medical social workers in the context of COVID 19 in having the leadership and buy-in of Department of Social Welfare and Department of Medical Services in leading the coordination across state and regions. With stronger commitment from the Government, the execution of the processes was 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 gradual pace than previous years particularly in such context of COVID 19. UNICEF needs to enhance its advocacy efforts to keep the momentum and commitment from DSW to continue expanding the case management system alongside quality services provision 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 the Government and NGO partners remains limited, which requires intense investment from UNICEF in capacity building and coaching/mentoring to assure quality results achieved.

Details of UNICEF's Contribution (Optional):

Despite with this current COVID 19, UNICEF managed to ensure participation from many sectors– social welfare, health, justice, NGOs, etc. – in continued strengthening the institutional capacity in addressing to gender-related issues from all aspects. During this reporting period, in first 2 months, UNICEF also ensured regular collaboration and coordination with government and non-government actors including UN agencies, and 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. 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. With this COVID 19, UNICEF made its continuous advocacy effort to shape the capacity building and knowledge sharing on case management and alternative care to DSW case managers, medical social workers, NGO staff and volunteers.

Partnerships (Optional):

All ongoing activities have been implemented with key duty bearers and delivered through existing structures and systems led by the 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		Data	Finalized	Indicator	Rating	Actual	Source	Approval
	Year	Value	Year	Value	Type	Date	Rating Type				Status
Standard Indicators											
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	Referral mechanism drafted for DSW and justice sector	TEXT	31.12.2018	End-year assessment	<div><div></div>Partially achieved</div>	SOP revised and under review	Sector Review(s)	APPROVED
			2019	Referral mechanism drafted for health and education sector	TEXT	04.12.2019	End-year assessment	<div><div></div>Partially achieved</div>	Draft referral mechanism in progress	Sector Review(s)	APPROVED
			2020	Referral mechanisms are drafted and adopted	TEXT	01.01.2020	End-year assessment	<div><div></div>Partially achieved</div>	Newly revised Case Management SOP entails detailed referral mechanism and coordination among sectors	Sector Review(s)	APPROVED
			2021	Referral mechanisms are drafted and adopted	TEXT						
			2022	Referral mechanisms are operationalized	TEXT						
Percentage of justice professionals that have been certified in and dealing with: (a) child offenders; and (b) child victims	2017	.95	2018	1.2	PERCENT						
			2019	2	PERCENT						
			2020	2.5	PERCENT	01.01.2020	End-year assessment	<div><div></div>Fully achieved</div>	2.5	Sector Review(s)	APPROVED
			2021	3	PERCENT						

			2022	3.74	PERCENT						
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	End-year assessment	<div><div></div><div>Not achieved</div></div>	Not applicable	Evaluation	APPROVED
			2019	DRR/CP framework final draft available	TEXT	31.12.2018	End-year assessment	<div><div></div><div>Not achieved</div></div>	DRR engagement has initiated	Evaluation	APPROVED
			2020	DRP/CP framework drafted	TEXT	01.01.2020	End-year assessment	<div><div></div><div>Not achieved</div></div>	DRP/CP framework not drafted	Evaluation	APPROVED
			2021	DRP/CP framework drafted	TEXT						
			2022	DRR/CP framework final draft endorsed and adopted	TEXT						
Municipalities that implement local protocols for the protection of children from violence, abuse and neglect (23-01-L3-10)	2017	118	2018	150	PERCENT	31.12.2018	End-year assessment	<div><div></div><div>Fully achieved</div></div>	0	Sector management information system	APPROVED
			2019	200	PERCENT	03.12.2019	End-year assessment	<div><div></div><div>Fully achieved</div></div>	0	Sector management information system	APPROVED
			2020	200	PERCENT	01.01.2020	End-year assessment	<div><div></div><div>Fully achieved</div></div>	200	Sector management information system	APPROVED
			2021	300	PERCENT						
			2022	300	PERCENT						
Percentage of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys in humanitarian situations provided with psychosocial support, including access	2017	52	2018	55	PERCENT	31.12.2018	End-year assessment	<div><div></div><div>Fully achieved</div></div>	68	Sector Review(s)	APPROVED

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to child friendly spaces with intersectoral programming interventions			2019	75	PERCENT	30.11.2019	End-year assessment	<div><div></div>Fully achieved</div>	83	Sector Review(s)	APPROVED
			2020	80	PERCENT	01.01.2020	End-year assessment	<div><div></div>Fully achieved</div>	80	Sector Review(s)	APPROVED
			2021	80	PERCENT						
			2022	80	PERCENT						
Additional Indicators											
No approved indicator ratings											

