

Output:0600/A0/05/204/003 CAAC & MRM

Output Statement: By 2022, key civil society groups and Government actors have improved capacity to monitor grave violations against children and risks related to land mines/ERW and advocate for prevention and accountability of parties to conflict.

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 demonstrate technical leadership and ensured nationwide coordination on Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC) and Mine Action in Myanmar. As the co-chair of the UN Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR) and the Mine Risk Working Group, UNICEF bolstered high-level advocacy with Government, donors and key international actors to advance the CAAC agenda. The CTFMR signed its first ever bilateral Joint Action Plan (JAP) with an Ethnic Armed Organisation (EAO), the Democratic Karen Benevolent Army (DKBA), which represents an important new chapter for efforts to end and prevent grave violations against children in Myanmar.

Output Analytical Statement of Progress:

In its capacity as the Co-chair and the Secretariat of the CTFMR, UNICEF has provided technical leadership and ensured nationwide coordination on the CAAC agenda in Myanmar, successfully mobilizing member agencies, including UN agencies and INGOs, for concerted advocacy to end grave violations against the children of Myanmar. The year 2020 marked a major breakthrough in the CTFMR’s engagement with EAOs listed in the Secretary General’s Annual CAAC report, with the signing of its first ever JAP with an EAO the DKBA to end and prevent recruitment and use of children. The CTFMR secured the firm commitment of another group to sign a JAP and is negotiating with several other listed parties with the hope to sign additional JAPs in 2021. UNICEF also managed to successfully strengthen informal collaboration with another EAO, the Kachin Independence Army, to secure the release and reintegration of children associated with the group. The delisting of the Tatmadaw for recruitment and use required significant adjustments in the manner the CTFMR engages with the Tatmadaw, which was successfully done through the joint development of a roadmap to put an immediate end to the recruitment and use of children for the 12 months following the delisting period. The roadmap was developed in close collaboration with the Office of the Special Representative of the SG for CAAC. In partnership with World Vision, UNICEF developed an online training on the monitoring and reporting mechanism on the six grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict (MRM) and so far, 93 existing monitors (46 female) and 266 newly selected community-based monitors (146 female) have completed the online training modules. Switching to online trainings has significantly facilitated access to monitors living in remote communities, which prior to COVID-19 would have been impossible to reach due to the security situation and the complexity of the travel authorization procedures required on the ground. In 2020, 73% of boys and girls affected by landmines and other explosive weapons were provided with mine risk education by UNICEF-supported IPs. UNICEF and the Mine Risk Working Group (MRWG) reported 217 casualties, out of whom 49% were women and children. UNICEF, as the technical advisor, continued to play a key leadership role in partnership with the Ministry of Social Welfare and Relief in Mine Action in Myanmar. UNICEF engaged strategically with various diplomatic corps and donors and conducted advocacy with Government counterparts on the prevention of the use of explosive ordnance throughout the year. UNICEF continued to support Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) and Victim Assistance for survivors, family members and communities affected by landmines/ERWs. Since the outbreak of to the COVID-19 pandemic, all in person EORE activities were cancelled UNICEF-supported Mine Action partners adopted virtual and remote modalities in the implementation of EORE awareness raising initiatives with communities. Many partners adopted radio transmission and mobile applications as new modalities to reach communities. Despite the challenges in accessing communities, UNICEF managed to reach 16,404 children (8,978 girls) with Explosive Ordnance Risk Education.

Lessons Learned and Innovations:

The CTFMR, under UNICEF’s technical leadership, was able to turn the restrictions imposed as a result of the outbreak of COVID-19 into opportunities and has made groundbreaking achievements this year. The establishment of online communication with the Democratic Karen Benevolent Army (DKBA) enabled regular and smooth negotiation which led to the signing of the first ever joint action plan with a NSAG, which may have been more difficult and lengthier to achieve with physical meetings in a pre-COVID situation, given the cumbersome travel authorization processes to reach DKBA’s area of operation and the political and security sensitivities. In addition, holding an online ceremony enabled wide participation of key stakeholders including the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Children and Armed Conflict as well as key actors in country, representing the Government of Myanmar, the



alternative ways to reach EORE messages to the communities such as radio transmission and mobile application. During January to June 2020, UNICEF reached 6,211 children (3,295 girls and 2,916 boys) with EORE.

Lessons Learned and Innovations:

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF and its partner World Vision have managed to keep the community-based monitoring and reporting system running through the design and delivery of an online MRM training module and through the use of smartphone applications for the sharing of data.

Details of UNICEF's Contribution (Optional):

Partnerships (Optional):

UNICEF, in partnership with World Vision, continued its technical leadership to increase geographical coverage of reported grave violations, through regularly updating mapping of trained NGOs, community-based monitors and “eyes and ears”. A systematic follow up of reported cases, response and referrals at local level has been implemented despite challenges of access, security and communication. Despite movement restrictions due to COVID-19, UNICEF and World Vision continued to train new monitors and provide refresher trainings for existing ones, including through the design and application of an MRM online training module.

Indicator(s)	Baseline		Target		Data	Finalized	Indicator	Rating	Actual	Source	Approval
	Year	Value	Year	Value	Type	Date	Rating Type				Status
Standard Indicators											
Percentage of UNICEF Targeted boys and girls in areas affected by landmines and other explosive weapons provided with relevant prevention and survivor assistance interventions	2017	20	2018	30	PERCENT	31.12.2018	End-year assessment	<div><div></div>Fully achieved</div>	0	Sector Review(s)	APPROVED
			2019	40	PERCENT	05.12.2019	End-year assessment	<div><div></div>Fully achieved</div>	66	Sector management information system	APPROVED
			2020	45	PERCENT	01.01.2020	End-year assessment	<div><div></div>Fully achieved</div>	73	Sector management information system	APPROVED
			2021	55	PERCENT						
Additional Indicators											
Number of listed armed groups in the annex to the report of secretary General on children and armed conflict that implement signed action plans with UN to stop and prevent use and recruitment of children(55451)	2017	1	2018	2	NUMBER	31.12.2018	End-year assessment	<div><div></div>Partially achieved</div>	0	Sector Review(s)	APPROVED
			2019	2	NUMBER	05.12.2019	End-year assessment	<div><div></div>Partially achieved</div>	0	Other	APPROVED

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			2020	4	NUMBER	01.01.2020	End-year assessment	 Partially achieved	2	Sector Review(s)	APPROVED
			2021	5	NUMBER						