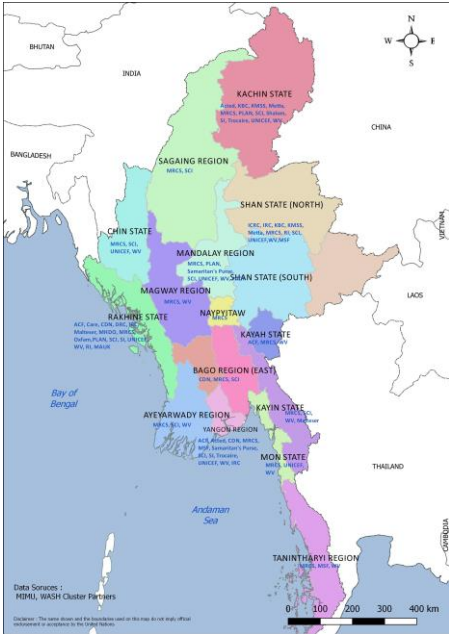
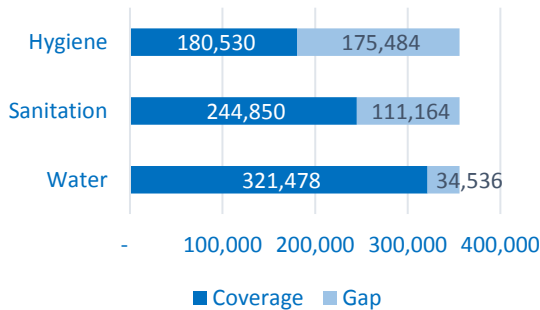


National Gaps & Concerns



People in need / targeted
356,014 / 356,014



An additional 7,047 number of people are identified as in need due to new displacements

Gaps

- A detailed gap analysis was carried out in June 2017 by the WASH cluster
- A total of 44,003 people are in sites with no WASH response/actor or are new displaced persons. Out of these, 7,047 are new displaced.
- There are 39 camps with no WASH response; 18 new displacement camps; 137 camps with a WASH actor/response that cannot fulfill the full minimum WASH package and 24 targeted villages with no WASH actor in Rakhine.
- A prioritization list was done based on a public health scoring and types of gaps. This informs cluster response, fundraising and funding allocation.
- More details on priority sites and townships can be found on our gap analysis.

Concerns

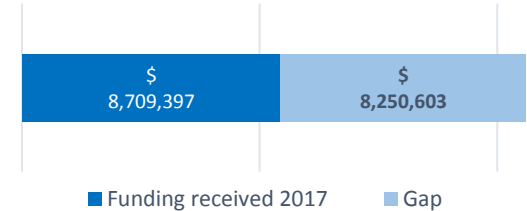
- In Central Rakhine, CMC misconduct and blockage of WASH service delivery in camps is a major concern for WASH including protection.
- In northern Rakhine, fences were removed around water ponds and compounds. The WASH cluster recommends fences to be put back to avoid livestock contamination of water ponds and to enable women to use latrines. The WASH cluster also recommends that WASH minimum standards are ensured for model villages before people are relocated.
- Humanitarian access in all 3 cluster-activated states remain extremely limited, especially in NGCA and nRS
- The lack of sector coordination and the new government coordination structure without WASH poses a challenge to bridge humanitarian and development efforts.

Funding

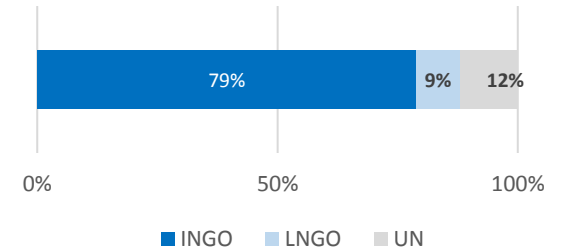
2017 total required: **\$ 17 M**

Gap to date: **\$ 8.2 M**

A mid-year review is ongoing and an estimated additional \$3.8 M is required to accommodate for needs of new IDPs displaced, cyclone Mora damage and revised WASH cost figures per beneficiary.



Below is a breakdown of funding received by INGOs, LNGOs and UN.



- New call for proposals and grants were signed in Q2 with HARP, MHF, SDC, ECHO, BMZ, German Aid, OFDA and UNICEF.
- Cyclone Mora damage cost in central Rakhine amounted to 471,232 USD.
- The WASH Cluster fundraised for cyclone mora damage response in Rakhine and managed to cover all damage costs through the support of existing donors and MHF.

National Strategic Progress

New cluster services:

- Website: organize and make cluster standards and tools easily available
- Skype group: activated with 43 active members coordinating in real-time. Good example of coordination during cyclone Mora allowing the cluster to produce a damage assessment form with inputs in 2 hours and share with partners before travel to the field!
- Calendar of meetings and events: on the website
- Work plans and Action points from minutes consistently updated and shared publicly for accountability
- Activated TWGs: Preparedness, M&E, Social Behavioral Change in Rakhine
- Updated tech briefs/standards: hygiene kit, labor rates, MHM in progress, Protection priorities, latrine design, damage assessment

WASH Cluster Partners

ADRA, HPA, KMSS, Metta, KBC, SI, WPN, Shalom (Nyein), ACF, ACTED, Arche Nova, BAJ, CARE, CDN, CESVI, DRC, ICRC, IFRC, IOM, IRC, LWF, SP, Water Aid, WHH, Malteser, MAUK, MHDO, MedAir, MRCS, MSF, Oxfam, PLAN, SCI, Trocaire, RI, UNICEF + Donors

Localizing the response

- The WASH Cluster has delivered a WASH in Emergency ToT to 30 state level government staff from DRD, DoPH, RRD and LNGO/CSO counterparts from Rakhine, Kachin, Shan and Mandalay. Action Plans were developed for trainers who will train 20-25 township and district level counterparts in August in their respective states with support from the cluster.
- Water Safety Plan training for the northern Shan Cluster delivered by the cluster team.
- IM training for state local partners

Leaving no one behind

- A practical Gender Mainstreaming workshop for the Bhamo cluster delivered including field visits and an immediate and long term action plan
- MHM W.G.: In addition to DRC as voted protection focal point, 3 other partners (Oxfam, IFRC, SP) have volunteered to be focal points nationally to move the MHM agenda forward with the GBV working group.
- Separate Protection and IASC GBV Guidelines roll out trainings were delivered in Kachin, Rakhine and nationally with the protection cluster.
- Prioritized 8 protection mainstreaming issues to be tackled through better analysis and standards. Voting at state level followed with 4 final topics selected.
- Guidelines to address WASH needs of persons with disabilities and MHM guidance update are identified priorities which partners started working on.
- Inter-cluster coordination with the health cluster strengthened with consistent epi week data shared

Financing: Investing in humanity

- Scaling up of cash transfers for WASH response in first phase and protracted situations is a highlight in both Kachin and Rakhine. Examples are the Tanai emergency response included multi-sector cash grants by SI. In protracted sites, cash grants are given to committees for O&M in Kachin and vouchers for hygiene in Rakhine by Oxfam.
- An update of WASH Cluster Preparedness was carried out in Q2 including updates of contact list, mapping, contingency stocks, and compilation of preparedness forms all on the website.
- New preparedness efforts for Mandalay earthquake scenario with a WASH capacity assessment was conducted in Q2.
- The Preparedness TWG nationally was reactivated again with Unicef taking the lead
- A cyclone damage assessment form was developed and translated (tested/used during cyclone Mora)

Upcoming for Q3

- Kachin Mid-Year Review workshop with government to agree on a service/entry point by the government
- Kachin Hygiene promotion strategy workshop
- WiE follow on trainings after the ToT for district/township gov't & LNGOs in 4 states
- Hosting 4 CDC experts in Rakhine to carry out a ceramic filter post-distribution monitoring & water quality test training

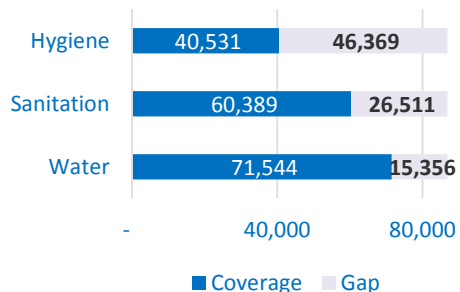
Cluster website:

<https://sites.google.com/view/washclustermyanmar>

KACHIN



People in need / targeted
86,900 / 86,900



RESPONSE ANALYSIS

- Approximately 82 water points are required to cover water needs in sites with an assigned WASH agency. 35% of those are in NGCA camps.
- This is the second quarter that the WASH Cluster collects water quality test results. For Q2, we've seen an increase in sites with reported water quality results from 11% to 69%. Out of those, 28% are contaminated with e-coli presence. Samples came from household and water source.
- There remains approximately 1,392 latrines to be constructed in targeted active camps. 69% of these are in NGCA. Out of the total target of 4,567 latrines, 6% have been handed over.
- Desludging of latrines and major repair needs are high even though it's not reflected due to weak field-level monitoring systems. KBC, KDG and SI (NGCA), and KMSS, Shalom and SI through TDA (Gov't) do most of the desludging services.
- The current number of hygiene promoters employed are insufficient for appropriate community mobilization and behavior change. This is a key gap as we look at durable solutions in Kachin
- Approximately 4,928 households did not receive soap. About 11,310 households did not receive sanitary pads which is better than in Q1 (11,992 HHs) but a significant gap. This requires special attention and will be addressed by the new MHM working group and GBV colleagues

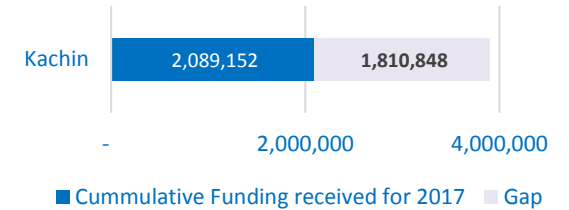
WASH PARTNERS

KMSS, Metta, KBC, SI, WPN, Shalom (Nyein), UNICEF, Oxfam, Plan, Trocaire

Funding

\$ 3.9 M

Total funding required



GAPS / CHALLENGES

- New displacements in Q2 amounted to 6,596 new IDPs
- Lack of soap and sanitary pads is of high concern for the Kachin WASH response, especially pads
- Sumprabum is the township with the biggest gap in water and sanitation
- NGCA access continues very limited
- Tanai township in GCA is hosting 1,100 IDPs in 5 camps with no humanitarian access
- Large funding gap in Kachin affecting 3 main partners
- SI through the RRM is carrying out an assessment to respond in 5 IDP camps in Mai Ja Yung (NGCA) together with WPN
- HPA is implementing hygiene promotion with the local health department (KIO)

Contact Us

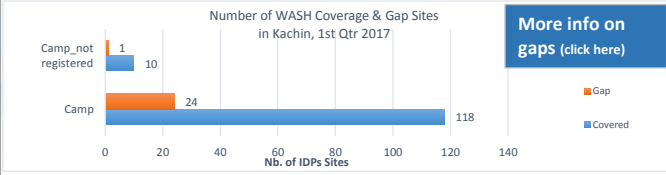
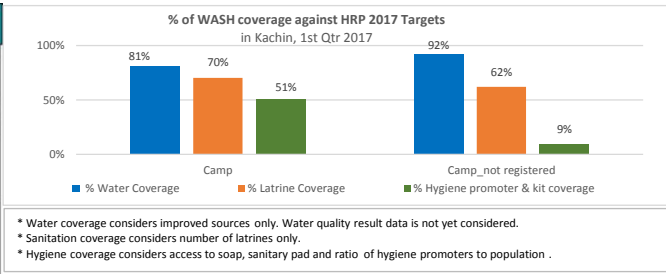
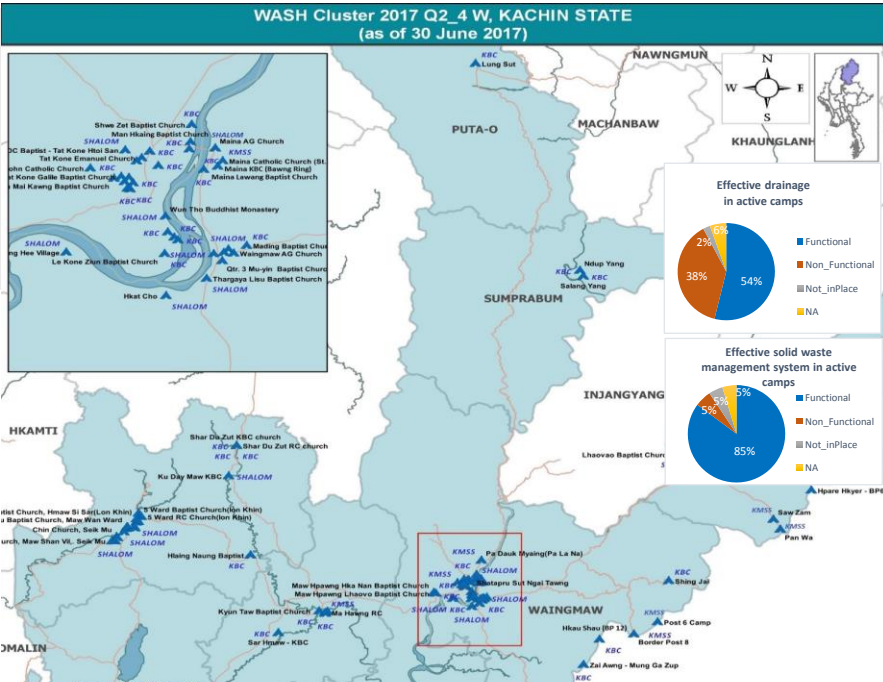
Sunny Guidotti (NWCC): sguidotti@unicef.org
Mee Mee Thaw (IM): mthaw@unicef.org
Aye Win (RWCC): awin@unicef.org

Highlight of the 2nd Qtr 2017

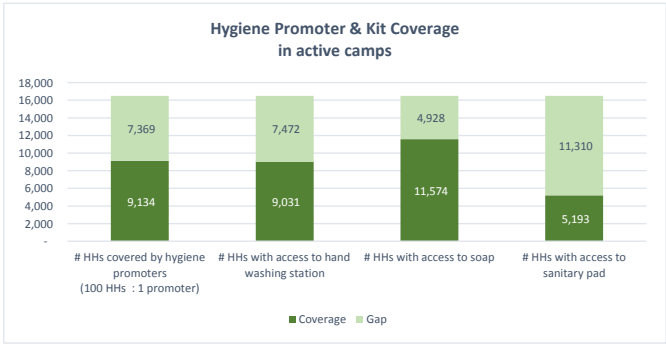
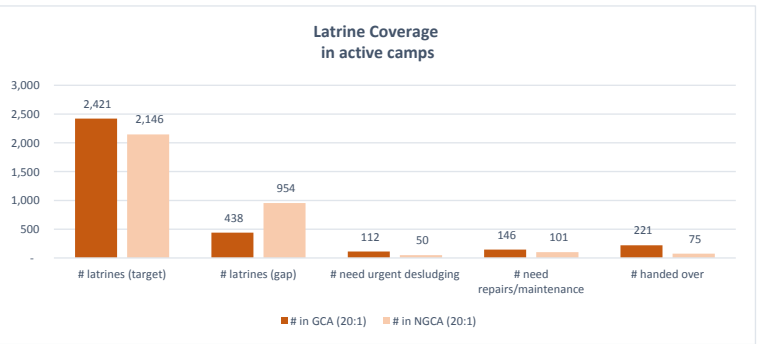
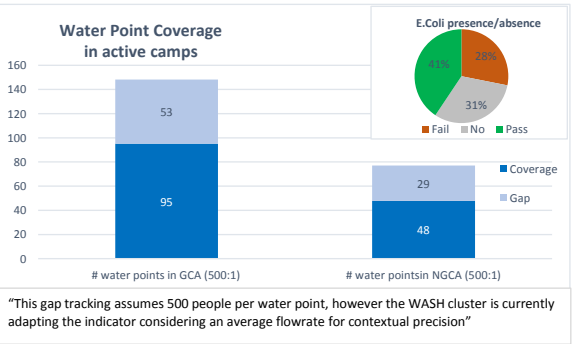
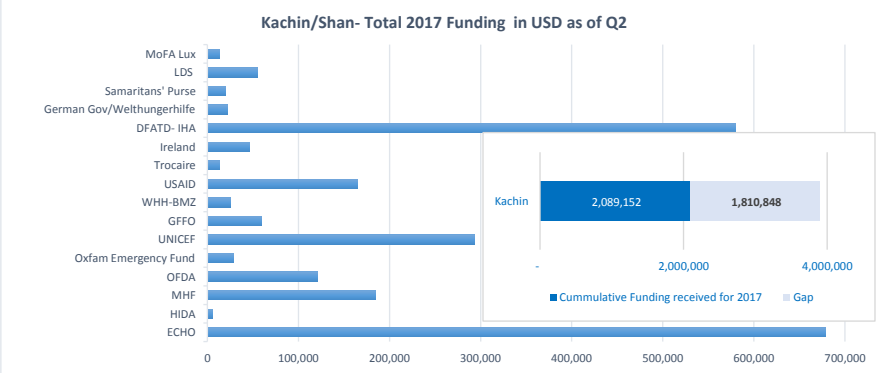
- * With Kachin WASH Cluster support, HPA organize to WASH actors in NGCA to prepare for AWD preparedness and response in 4 locations of NGCA where Liaza, Shait Yung, Hkau Shau and Mai Ja Yung.
- * SI prepare to response WASH in emergency activities in Tanai for 4 locations for newly arrival of IDPs from around Tanai Town surrounding villages
- * KMSS, Metta, SI and WFP conducted emergency rapid assessment in Tanai.
- * Kachin WASH activities meeting was conducted in 30th June 2017 at Myitkyina and discussed on overlapping WASH activities, WIE activities for newly arrival of IDPs, and WASH focal agency per camp
- * Government counterparts and LNGO attended WASH in Emergency Training (ToT) in Mandalay in May 2017

Township	WASH focal agencies
Bhamo	Metta, SI
Chipwi	KBC, KMSS, Shalom
Hpakant	KBC, KMSS, Shalom
Mansi	KBC, KMSS, Metta, SCI, WPN
Mogaung	KBC, KMSS
Mohnyin	KBC, KMSS
Momauk	KMSS, Metta, SI, KBC, WPN
Myitkyina	KBC, KMSS, Shalom
Put-a-O	KBC
Shwegu	Metta
Sumprabum	KBC
Waingmaw	KBC, KMSS, Metta, Shalom

Disclaimer:
 >> Data from hard to reach area is still challenging
 >>One new camp "Sha-It Yang" (HH:402 , Pop: 1,813 Jin Waingmaw township is added. No WASH cover in that camp.
 >> SI WASH emergency intervention in Sa Daung and Maing Khaung KBC 2 camps is finished in Q1 2017. It is not included in Q2 2017 4W.
 >>WASH Cluster partners Metta (Bhamo) , SI (Bhamo), KBC (Bhamo & Myitkyina), Shalom and KMSS (Bhamo, Myitkyina) reported for the 4W Q2 2017.



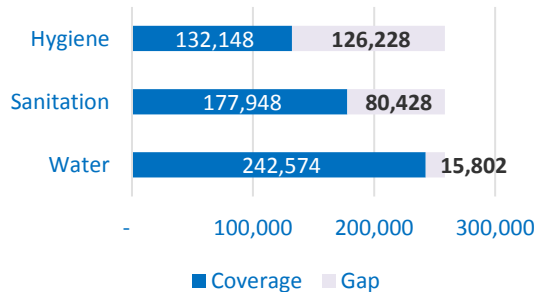
Gap in active camps / township	People targetted	Partners	% Water Gap	% Sanitation Gap	% Hygiene Gap
Bhamo	7,252	Metta, SI	2%	20%	82%
Chipwi	2,683	KBC, KMSS, Shalom	60%	30%	44%
Hpakant	3,428	KBC, KMSS, Shalom	3%	21%	79%
Mansi	12,899	KBC, KMSS, Metta, SCI, WPN	29%	44%	44%
Mogaung	332	KBC, KMSS	0%	8%	0%
Mohnyin	89	KBC, KMSS	0%	0%	0%
Momauk	26,522	KMSS, Metta, SI, KBC, WPN	20%	35%	58%
Myitkyina	7,352	KBC, KMSS, Shalom	0%	23%	8%
Put-a-O	1,072	KBC	0%	7%	0%
Shwegu	515	Metta	0%	0%	0%
Sumprabum	432	KBC	100%	100%	0%
Waingmaw	23,883	KBC, KMSS, Metta, Shalom	16%	26%	61%
Grand Total	86,459 (in active camps)		17%	30%	53%



RAKHINE



People in need / targeted
258,376 / 258,376



RESPONSE ANALYSIS

- The Rakhine WASH Cluster is reviewing the target of water points to number of people served based on an average flowrate. Approximately 206 water points are required if assuming 500:1 ratio to cover water needs. 93% of those are in villages. In reality this need is likely higher due to low flowrates at water points.
- For Q2, we've seen a decrease in number of sites with reported water quality results. Out of 90% of sites with reported results, 63% are contaminated with e-coli presence. Those samples came from household and water source. The water treatment strategy will be revised in Q3 following the CDC mission hosted by the Rakhine WASH Cluster which will do a post-distribution review of ceramic filters and train cluster partners on WQ testing
- There remains approximately 20,598 latrines to be constructed in targeted camps and villages. A new cyclone proof latrine design standard has been endorsed.
- About 4,834 households do not have an assigned hygiene promoter. This is fundamental to ensure appropriate hygiene practice and handover of WASH facilities and O&M.
- A new hygiene kit strategy has been developed and endorsed by the Rakhine WASH Cluster. The strategy targets households based on income and access to markets. Approximately 1,296 households did not receive soap and 1,456 did not receive sanitary pads.

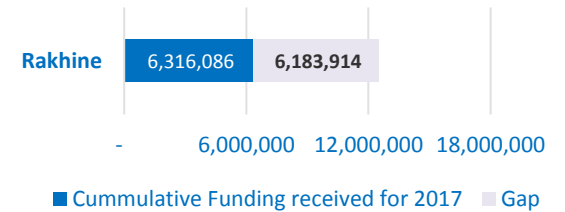
WASH PARTNERS

ACF, CDN, DRC, SCI, RI, SI, Oxfam, CARE, Malteser, MHDO, MAUK, MedAir, Arche Nova, UNICEF

Funding

\$ 12.5 M

Total funding required



GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Nidin camp in Kyaw Taw has a large sanitation gap due to lack of space and authorization to construct latrines. MAUK is upgrading the existing latrines and desludging.
- SDC-Unicef-ACF conducted a WASH assessment in northern Rakhine State and presented results to the cluster. It did not target current HRP WASH sites.
- Medair carried out a WASH assessment in HRP gap sites in northern Rakhine at the end of Q2.
- CMCs continue to block WASH service delivery in camps requiring consistent WASH Cluster support & liaison with the government.

Contact Us

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Mee Mee Thaw (IM): mthaw@unicef.org
Mandie Alexander (interim RWCC): malexander@unicef.org

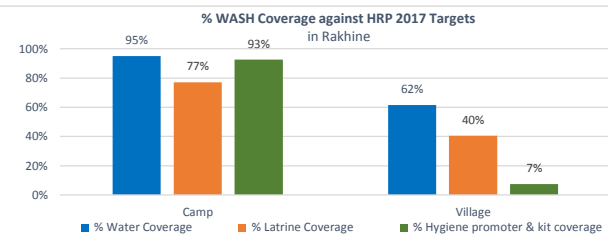
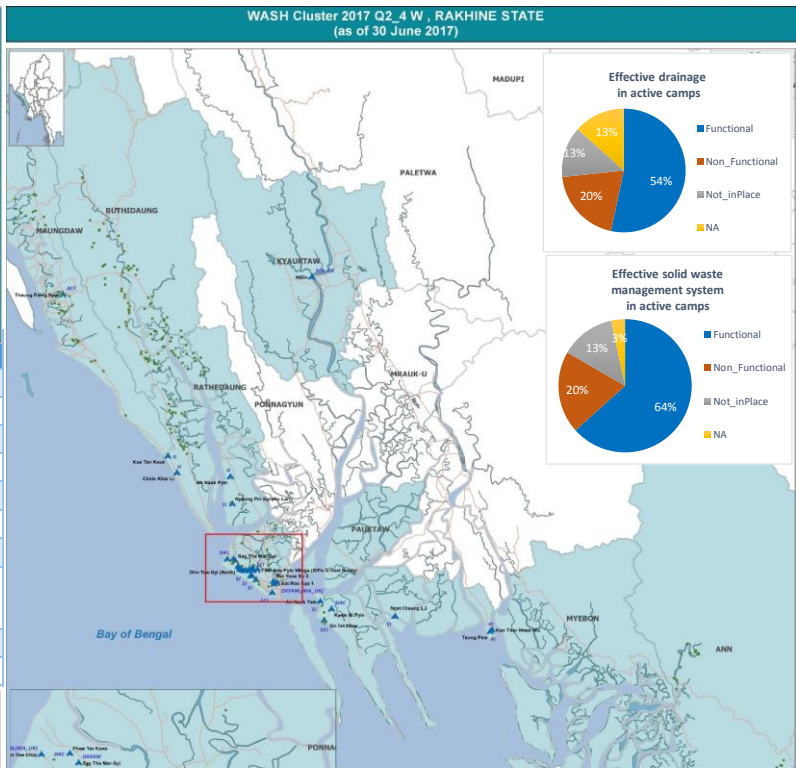
Highlight of the 2nd Qtr 2017

- * Ward 6 Camp in Ramree is officially closed in June, 2017. Most of the IDPs (Kaman ethnics) were allowed to move to Yangon. A few # of families are still living in the Camp.
- * WASH Gap in Ni Din Camp , Ah Htet Nan Yar Camp and Zoom 1 & NRS Villages
- * GAD actions in Sittwe Camps led to solve the land issues and community complains for implementing WASH facilities development in Sittwe Camps
- * Technical Working Group organized in Rakhine about WASH Behavior Change, Hygiene kit Strategy and review Cluster latrine Design.
- * Water Quality Testing Monitoring by WASH agencies
- * AWD data compiling and response plan supported by Health Cluster
- * Government counterparts and MHDO attended WASH in Emergency Training (ToT) in Mandalay in May 2017

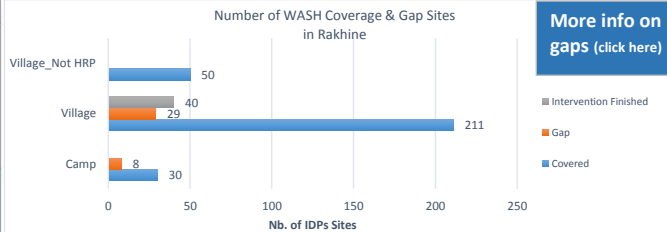
Township	WASH focal Agency
Ann	Arche Nova
Buthidaung	ACF, CARE, MHDO, CDN
Kyauktaw	MAUK
Kyaukpyu	Oxfam
Maungdaw	ACF, CARE, Malteser, MHDO
Myebon	RI
Pauktaw	DRC, SCI, SI
Ramree	Oxfam
Rathedaung	CARE, SI, MHDO
Sittwe	CDN, DRC, MA_UK, Oxfam, SCI, SI

Disclaimer:

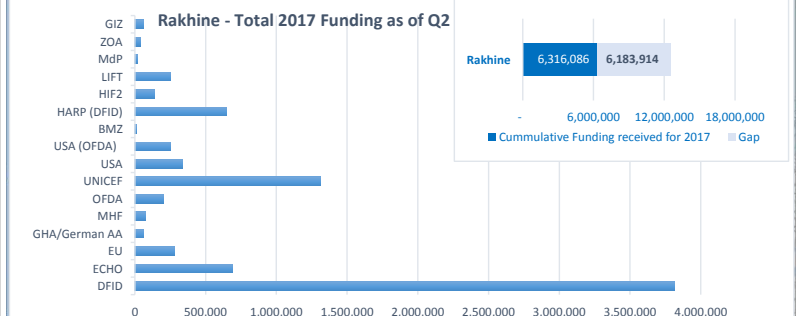
- >> Arche Nova is implementing WASH activities in Ann Township. MA_UK is implementing WASH development activities in Sittwe. CDN is implementing WASH development activities in Buthidaung. They are not counted in HRP Q2 reporting.
- >> MHDO is implementing some WASH activities in Buthidaung, Maungdaw and Rathedaung. They are counted in HRP Q2 reporting as it is emergency response.
- >> Oxfam WASH activities in Nidin camp have been phased out since Q4 2016. MAU-UK is now implementing new latrines construction in Nidin camp in Kyauktaw. They have plans to do water supply and hygiene kits distribution in Nidin camp. ACF WASH activities in the villages in Sittwe have been phased out since 2016.
- >> in previous quaters, we assumed that returned/relocated camps are as camps. But in Q2 2017, we assumed as non-camps.
- >> WASH Cluster partners ACF, Oxfam, DRC, SI, SCI, Malteser, Care Int, CDN, RI, MHDO and MA-UK reported for the 4W Q2



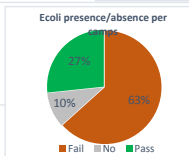
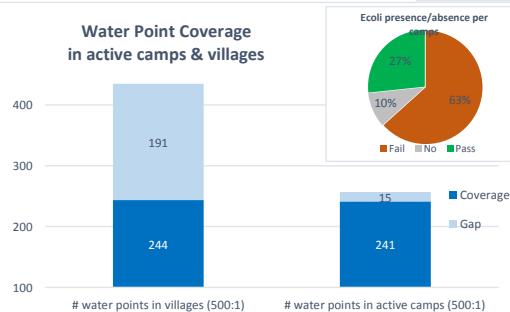
- * Water coverage considers improved sources, and unimproved sources combined with treatment (filters). Water quality result data is not yet considered.
- * Sanitation coverage considers number of latrines only
- * Hygiene coverage considers access to soap, sanitary pad and ratio of hygiene promoters to population



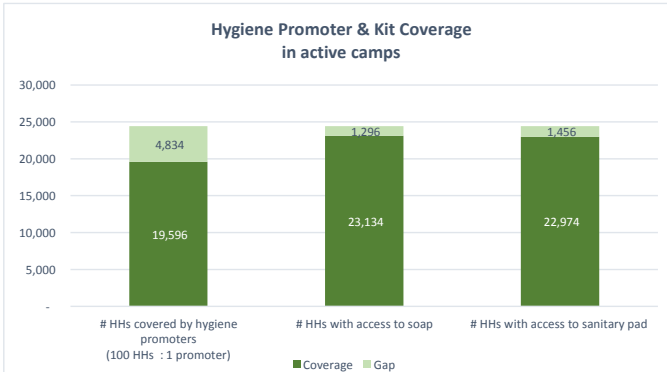
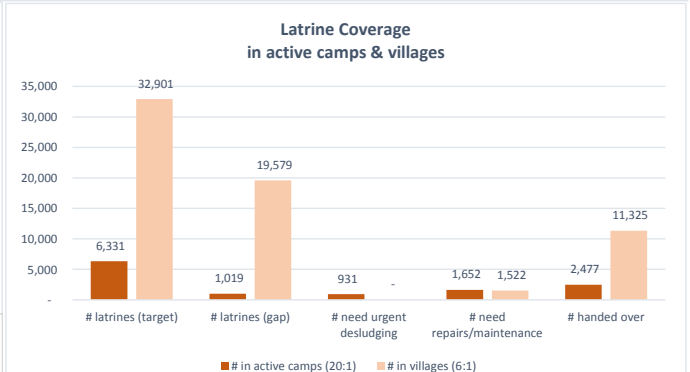
More info on gaps (click here)



Gap in active camps / township	People targetted	Partners	% Water Gap	% Sanitation Gap	% Hygiene Gap
Kyaukpyu	1,611	Oxfam	21%	21%	0%
Kyauktaw	531	MAUK	0%	85%	0%
Maungdaw	1,959	ACF, CARE, Malteser, MHDO	0%	0%	100%
Myebon	2,871	RI	42%	0%	0%
Pauktaw	15,389	DRC, SCI, SI	29%	38%	49%
Ramree	267	Oxfam	0%	0%	0%
Rathedaung	2,458	CARE, SI, MHDO	0%	15%	0%
Sittwe	101,994	CDN, DRC, MA_UK, Oxfam, SCI, SI	0.1%	21%	0%
Grand Total	127,080 (in active camps)		5%	23%	7%



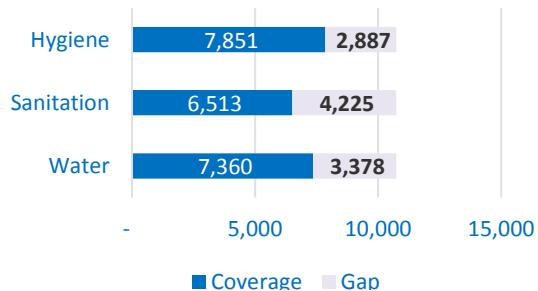
"This gap tracking assumes 500 people per water point, however the WASH cluster is currently adapting the indicator considering an average flowrate for contextual precision"



SHAN



People in need / targeted
10,738 / 10,738



RESPONSE ANALYSIS

- Approximately 16 water points are required to cover water needs in targeted HRP sites with an assigned WASH agency assuming a 500:1 ratio.
- This is the second quarter that the WASH Cluster collects water quality test results. For Q2, we've seen a decrease in sites with reported water quality results, from 47% to 31%. Out of 31% of sites with reported results, 14% are contaminated with e-coli presence. Those samples came from household and water source. The cluster needs to identify the point of contamination.
- There remains approximately 56 latrines to be constructed in active camps.
- Partners report that communal handwashing stations operate well in this context, however there are 62% of households without communal handwashing facilities. On the plus side, the majority of households received soap in northern Shan with a gap of only 3%. Good job!
- 20% of households did not receive sanitary pads for women and girls
- Approximately 33% of households did not receive hygiene promotion services in northern Shan

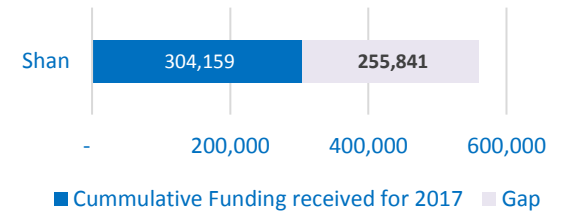
WASH PARTNERS

KMSS, Metta, KBC, SCI, UNICEF

Funding

\$ 0.5 M

Total funding required



GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Access remains a challenge
- Due to clashes between the Tatmadaw and Ethnic Armed Groups, over 1,000 IDPs fled to urban areas and are scattered around
- There are 6 targeted HRP sites without a WASH actor/response
- Namtu township presents the highest gap with sanitation gap being most serious.
- Namkhan township has good water and hygiene coverage, but the sanitation gap is almost 50%
- The Shan WASH Cluster is being coordinated by Unicef and SCI is providing technical co-leadership while we recruit for the new WASH cluster coordinator. We were sorry to say goodbye to Noah Noah!

Contact Us

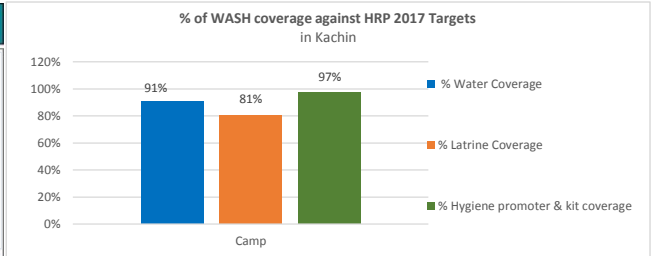
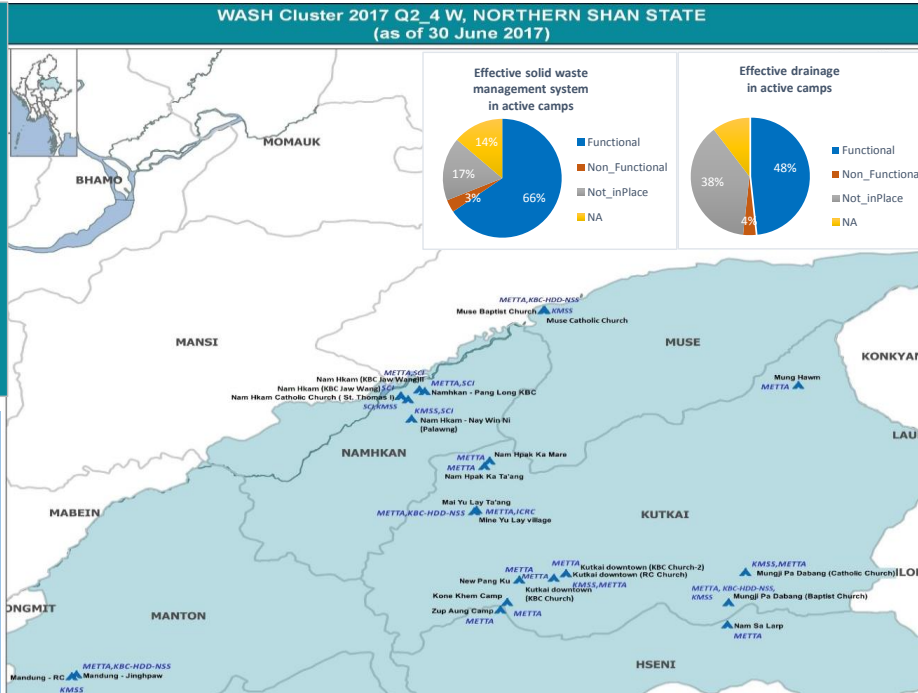
Sunny Guidotti (NWCC): sguidotti@unicef.org
Mee Mee Thaw (IM): mthaw@unicef.org
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Highlight of the 2nd Qtr 2017

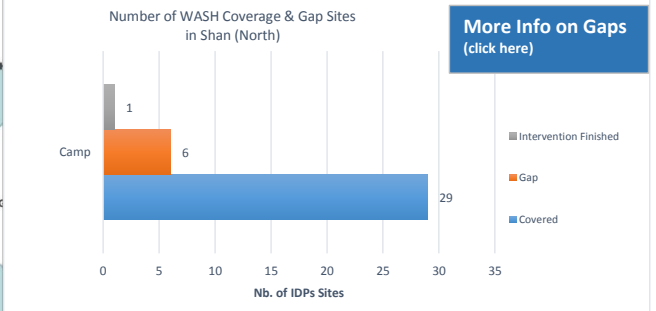
- * A total of 8 participants from Government counterparts and NGO partners attended WASH in Emergency (ToT) training at Mandalay.
- * Water Safety Plan training conducted in 21-22 June 2017 at Kutkai and a total of 11 participants from different organizations attended to the training.
- * UNICEF and SCI conducted WASH assessment in new IDP camp at Poat-Ba-Yone monastery at Namtu.
- * Metta conducted WASH need assessment in Pin Tha Byay IDP camp in Namtu Township.
- * Clashes between the Tatmadaw and Ethnic Armed Groups were faced more and more and over 1000 IDPs fled to urban area. The IDP population is floating as well as conflict areas is scattering

Township	WASH focal Agency
Hseni	Metta
Kutkai	Metta, KBC-HDD-NSS, KMSS, ICRC
Manton	KMSS, Metta, KBC-HDD-NSS
Muse	KMSS, Metta, KBC-HDD-NSS
Namhkan	KMSS, SCI, Metta
Namtu	Metta, KBC-HDD-NSS

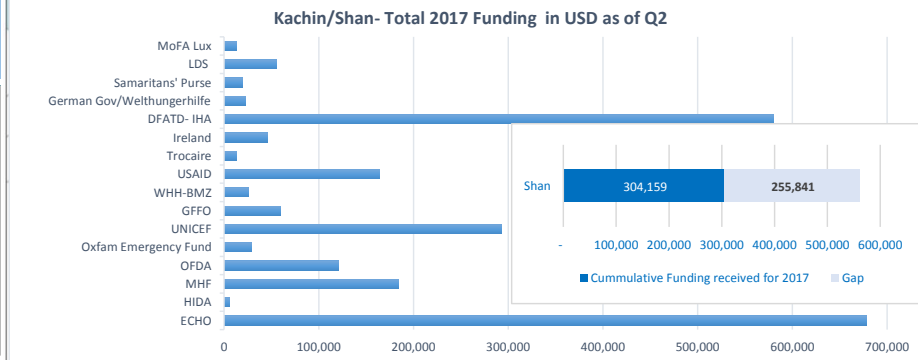
Disclaimer:
 >> WASH Cluster partners Metta, KMSS and SCI reported data for the 4W Q2 2017.
 >> New resettlement village, Pyi Htaung Su in Laukkai township facing water shortage and fetching water from the nearest village which is far away for 8 kilometres. About 1500 IDPs from 282 households facing water shortage problem



* Water coverage considers improved sources only. Water quality result data is not yet considered.
 * Sanitation coverage considers number of latrines only
 * Hygiene coverage considers access to soap, sanitary pad and ratio of hygiene promoters to population



More Info on Gaps
(click here)



Gap in active camps / township	People targetted	Partners	% Water Gap	% Sanitation Gap	% Hygiene Gap
Hseni	196	Metta	0%	0%	0%
Kutkai	4,711	Metta, KBC-HDD-NSS, KMSS, ICRC	10%	14%	2%
Manton	320	KMSS, Metta, KBC-HDD-NSS	0%	0%	0%
Muse	369	KMSS, Metta, KBC-HDD-NSS	44%	7%	12%
Namhkan	1,737	KMSS, SCI, Metta	0%	44%	0%
Namtu	755	Metta, KBC-HDD-NSS	11%	17%	11%
Grand Total	8,088 (in active camps)		9%	19%	3%

