



Meeting Minutes (November 2022)

Title: FSC Myanmar National Coordination Meeting

Location: Online with Microsoft Team

Date: 15.11.2022 (Tuesday)

Time: 3:30PM - 5:00PM (Yangon Time)

Meeting Chair: Laurent GIMENEZ (Cluster Coordinator)

Meeting Recording: [Link](#)

PARTICIPANTS

18 Organisations including **13** INGOs, **1** NNGO, **1** Donor Agency and **3** UN Agencies, (**31** individuals) attended in this FSC meeting:

Organisations: ACF, CARE, CESVI, CSI, DFSS, FAO, FCA, HAI, HELVETAS, HI, IFPRI, MC, PUI, SCI, SI, UNDP, USAID and WFP

AGENDA

1. Introduction
2. Results of Round 3 of Myanmar Household Welfare Survey - by Bart Minten from IFPRI
3. FSC key achievements in the field since last FSC coordination meeting
4. Gender and GBV assessment on CBT in relief in Kachin and Northern Shan - by Osbert NIMWIJUKA from WFP
5. Cross-cutting issues: disability inclusion – by Michiel de Groot from HelpAge International
6. AOB

SUMMARY OF MEETING DISCUSSIONS AND ACTION POINTS

PROCEEDING	Action Point/ Remark
<p>1. Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The meeting commenced at 3:30 PM with a round of introduction of new participants Then, the meeting was chaired by Laurent GIMENEZ 	
<p>2. Presentation of Round 3 of Myanmar Household Welfare Survey Results: presented by Bart Minten from IFPRI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results of round 3 of Myanmar household welfare survey were presented, and the data represent at State/Regional including urban/rural households but small sample for the internally displacement persons (IDPs) Overall trends show a deterioration of the most of welfare indicators from previous rounds while Covid-19 is less affecting people and schooling has improved Poverty has risen sharply between the 1st and 3rd quarters of 2022, rising more in rural areas and conflict affected areas such as Kayah, Chin, Tanintharyi and Sagaing. Poverty also rose very sharply for farm households during lean season in Q3, which is likely seasonal, but 70% of increase due to food inflation Common risk factors for poverty: high dependency ratios, low assets, landlessness; Resilience factors: migration and remittances, salaried work, owning a farm Social protection has collapsed since the military takeover 	<p>Presentation Link: Round 3 Presentation</p>
<p>3. FSC key achievements in the field since last FSC coordination meeting</p> <p>WFP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Northern Rakhine, despite there were Travel Authorizations (TAs) issues, WFP distributed food baskets to 18,000 beneficiaries in Buthidaung township with the approval of local authorities. <p>Save the Children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During October, SCI distributed cash to 4,500 beneficiaries in Northern Shan, 41,000 beneficiaries in Rakhine, and rice plus cash to 80,400 IDPs in Kayah. In Kayin State, SCI reached 5,400 and 3,000 IDPs in Myawaddy and Kyarinseikgyi Township respectively. In Mon, SCI distributed double rations of cash for food to 4000 IDPs through a local partner. <p>FAO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Rakhine, FAO distributed cash to 4,000 individuals in 15 villages of Rathedaung Township. <p>CSI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSI distributed food and nutrition assistance to roughly 1,600 beneficiaries in Buthidaung, as well as emergency food assistance to 600 people in urban Buthidaung. <p>PUI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PUI is planning to conduct food distribution to 1200 IDPs in Kawkareik township in Kayin State during November 2022. <p>ACF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Northern Rakhine, ACF distributed food basket to 1,600 HHs but delayed due to TA, instead to distribution of IGA cash grants for 300 people. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Kayah, ACF provided food assistance to 3,700 IDPs HHs, and plans to support agricultural inputs for the returnees depend on an on-going assessment. 	
<p>4. Gender and GBV assessment on CBT in relief in Kachin and Northern Shan - presented by Osbert NIMWIJUKA, Gender Officer, WFP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment was a joint effort of the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) with 200 sample households in 8 camps in Kachin and Northern Shan States. The results show that 88% of respondents received cash assistance in an envelope, while the rest, 12%, received e-cash. In terms of cash transfer modality, the majority of KII respondents, and all FGD respondents preferred Cash in Envelope (CiE). 91% of survey respondents were treated with respect when collecting cash. 61% of women control the use of cash assistance 71% (76% women, 57% men) felt safe to seek help or report GBV 89% women and 61% men acquired GBV related information and knowledge 	<p>Presentation Link: Gender and GBV on CBT assessment</p>
<p>5. Cross-cutting issues: Disabilities Inclusion, presented by Michiel de Groot, Co-chair Technical Advisory Group (TAG) on Disabilities Inclusion (DI), HelpAge International</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Group aims to support the ICCG on strengthening disability inclusion across the Humanitarian Program Cycle (HPC) Roles of TAG on DI include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mapping of DI activities ➤ Map organizations of people with disabilities (OPDs) ➤ Data collection ➤ Advocacy ➤ Coordination ➤ Local OPDs as TAG members. ➤ Additional meetings for targeted discussions. ➤ Provide support on Disability Inclusion The Humanitarian inclusion standards (HIS) for older people and people with disabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ consist of nine Key inclusion standards, derived from the Nine Commitments of the Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (CHS), and seven sets of sector-specific inclusion standards ➤ 3 key areas of inclusion are Collection of information, Addressing barriers, and Participation and resilience ➤ The Food security and livelihoods inclusion standards complement the following existing standards and guidance on food security and livelihoods. ➤ Existing standards <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Key inclusion standards 2) Sphere Minimum Standards in Food Security and Nutrition 3) Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS) 4) Minimum Economic Recovery Standards (MERS), and Minimum Standard for Market Analysis (MISMA) 	<p>Presentation Link: Disabilities Inclusion</p>
<p>6. AOB</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEADS standards, a set of international principles and minimum standards to design, implement, and evaluate crop-related crisis responses humanitarian assistance. 	