Meeting Minutes (May 2022)

Title: FSC Myanmar National Coordination Meeting

Location: Online with Microsoft Team

Date: 10.05.2022 (Tuesday)

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

Meeting Chair: Laurent GIMENEZ (FSC Coordinator)

Meeting Recording: Link

PARTICIPANTS

23 Organizations including 17 INGOs, 2 Donor Agencies and 4 UN Agencies, (37 individuals) attended this FSC meeting:

Organizations: ACF, ACTED, AVSI, BHA, CARE, Cordaid, CSI, ECHO, FAO, FCA, HELVETAS, ICRC, Mercy Corps, NRC, PLAN, PUI, SCI, SI, TDH, UNICEF, UNOCHA, WFP and WVI

AGENDA

1. Introduction
2. Financial Tracking Service (FTS), Marcel Vaessen (UNOCHA)
4. Cross-cutting issues: Michelle Sanson (WFP)
5. 5Ws key points, Sean Ng (FAO)
6. Reflection on Q1 data and plans for the rest of 2022 (30mn breakout rooms + plenary)
7. AOB
# SUMMARY OF MEETING DISCUSSIONS AND ACTION POINTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROCEEDING</th>
<th>Action Point/ Remark</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1. Introduction</strong></td>
<td>The meeting started at 3:30 PM with a round of introduction from new participants. The meeting was chaired by Laurent Gimenez, FSC Cluster Coordinator – Myanmar</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2. UNOCHA FTS (Financial Tracking Services):</strong> presented by Marcel Vaessen, UNOCHA Myanmar</td>
<td>a centralized source of curated, continuously updated, fully downloadable data and information on humanitarian funding flows. Government donors, UN-administered funds, UN agencies, NGOs and other humanitarian actors exchange data and information with FTS in order to provide: ✓ a timely and continuously updated picture of funding flows into existing humanitarian operations ✓ funding progress against humanitarian response plan and related appeal requirements, sectoral breakdown and information on existing gaps ✓ visibility on who is funding what across humanitarian operations. Multiple sources of data. 8,000 registered donors and recipient organizations. The cluster is critical role to verifying information about what was (not) funded, inside/outside HRP, wrongly allocated, under-reporting etc. For more FTS information; <a href="https://fts.unocha.org/">https://fts.unocha.org/</a></td>
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<td><strong>3. Humanitarian Mine Action Briefing:</strong> presented by Kim Warren, Mine Action AoR Coordinator, UNICEF Myanmar</td>
<td>Today, Myanmar is vast amounts of Land that’s been contaminated and rendered unusable because of landmines. Although the precise locations and amounts of landmines haven’t been determined yet, it could say all 15 states of Myanmar since the coup had some level of contamination. UNICEF is a lead of the Mine Action Area of Responsibility (MA AoR). Activities that strive to reduce the social, economic, and environmental impact of land mines and ERW including unexploded sub-munitions. Two types of assessments such as technical and non-technical. Developed the standard set of IEC materials with both soft and hard copy that can be used freely by any organization. Mine Risk Education (MRE) Mobile application (Burmese language) download links: for iOS &gt;&gt; <a href="https://apps.apple.com/us/app/mre-myanmar/id1345436783">https://apps.apple.com/us/app/mre-myanmar/id1345436783</a> and for android &gt;&gt; <a href="https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.NGO.MREMyanmar">https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.NGO.MREMyanmar</a></td>
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<td><strong>4. Cross-cutting issues:</strong> by Dr Michelle Sanson, Senior Protection and Gender Advisor, WFP</td>
<td><strong>Hot Topics</strong></td>
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Need to focus on those whose situation deteriorates the fastest (PLWG + children U5, female-HH, disabilities, elderly, chronically ill, those facing social stigma)

- Forced recruitment, particularly risky for male youth and men of perceived fighting age, reducing their movement and increasing food-security related movement of women and girls
  - Encouraging women and girls to move in groups during daylight hours, locating distributions so as to minimize checkpoints between beneficiaries and distributions
- Increased surveillance and inspections at checkpoints, of documents and devices
  - Ensure staff have adequate data protection in place, especially if carrying beneficiary personal data
- Increased household stresses resulting in increased intimate partner violence. In 2021 most GBV case contexts reported to GBV partners were IPV followed by child sexual abuse. Common types of GBV incidents reported were physical assault, psychological/emotional abuse and rape/sexual assault
  - Including when announcing key messages in distributions about remaining calm, violence is not a solution, pull together in families and communities to protect one another
- Youth are suffering – harassment, lack of education, limited connectivity, trafficking risks, recruitment to fight, psychological impact from loss of hope
  - Seeking opportunities for engagement of youth in food security programming (e.g. mobilizers, laborers)
- Youth consultation is being planned, which will help us understand how they are experiencing humanitarian assistance and what are their needs and preferences for communication, consultation and assistance
  - For contacting with local informal and informal youth groups, please share with psteinheuer@raffmyanmar.org
- COVID-19 restrictions easing up, more scope to move (subject to TAs)
  - Taking advantage by prioritizing face-to-face interactions with affected people including focus group discussions, visits to homes with those who are not mobile, and follow up on CFM cases

Focus Topic: Explosive Ordnance

- Planned topic on supporting food security responders on mental health and psychosocial support for people in need was intended for May but deferred to June for availability of the coordinator
- May topic on adjusting food security programming and awareness raising regarding explosive ordnance, see Kim Warren presentation from Mine Action Area of Responsibility

5. FSC 5Ws Key Results - Q1 2022, presented by Sean, Senior IMO from FSC Myanmar

- Beneficiaries of humanitarian action formed 98.78% of the 2,230,628 beneficiaries in the first quarter of 2022. The remainder were reached through development interventions.
- The number of beneficiaries reached is heavily skewed towards food distributions. More than 95% of beneficiaries in 2022/Q1 have been reached by this activity.
- In 2022/Q1, 87.15% of beneficiaries reached in the first quarter of 2022 originated from Yangon or Rakhine.
- 23 townships were overreached and reached 12 townships which were not targeted.
- No reached in central and southern Sagaing, Magway, Mandalay and Ayeyarwaddy and Bago (West) regions

Presentation Link: FSC 5W Q1 2022 Result
- Food distributions (in-kind and CBT/CVA) continued to be the largest activity in 2022/Q1.
- Multi-purpose cash transfer is new activity that was introduced in January 2022 after discussion with CWG.
- 74.71% of beneficiaries were from the host or local community. 14.58% beneficiaries were IDPs.
- 7% of the beneficiaries reached had evidence of their food insecurity status. This makes it difficult to determine whether or not food security interventions are truly reaching those most in need.

### 6. Reflection on Q1 data and plans for the rest of 2022, facilitated by Chirine, Cluster Co-Coordinator, FSC Myanmar

**Focus Topics**

- Shifting of the 5W report timeline to monthly
- Moving into Q2, is shifting the programming to SO3 (livelihoods and agriculture)
  - The livelihoods partners have challenges to submit the proposal for the conflict affected areas in case of operational concerns
  - Some partners are still waiting the SAC approval
  - Livelihoods and agricultural activities will be more increased in coming planting season during Q2 and Q3.
- Concerned on heavily bias in Yangon and Rakhine
- Exploring the way forwards for the townships which have 400% over-reach
  - FSC allocated too much money from humanitarian donors and limited the scope of intervention from development donors. So, FSC will have to effort to identify beneficiary and to make sure that FSC has the right allocation of money. As the result, FSC will be able to convince either the humanitarian donor or the development donor to step in response
- Reasons for why Rural villages were assisted with in-kinds, camps and IDP sites were mostly cash-based interventions
  - The reason would perhaps imply that partners believe that markets were more accessible from camps and IDP sites than rural areas; this is certainly a possibility for the long-standing and more developed camps. Other alternative assumptions include beneficiaries’ preferences and logistical challenges in bringing in-kind goods to camps and IDP sites.
- Rationale behind not providing the food insecurity status in 5W report.

### 7. AOB

- Discussed nothing