



PIN and Triple Nexus in Myanmar

*Regional Humanitarian Partnership
Week*

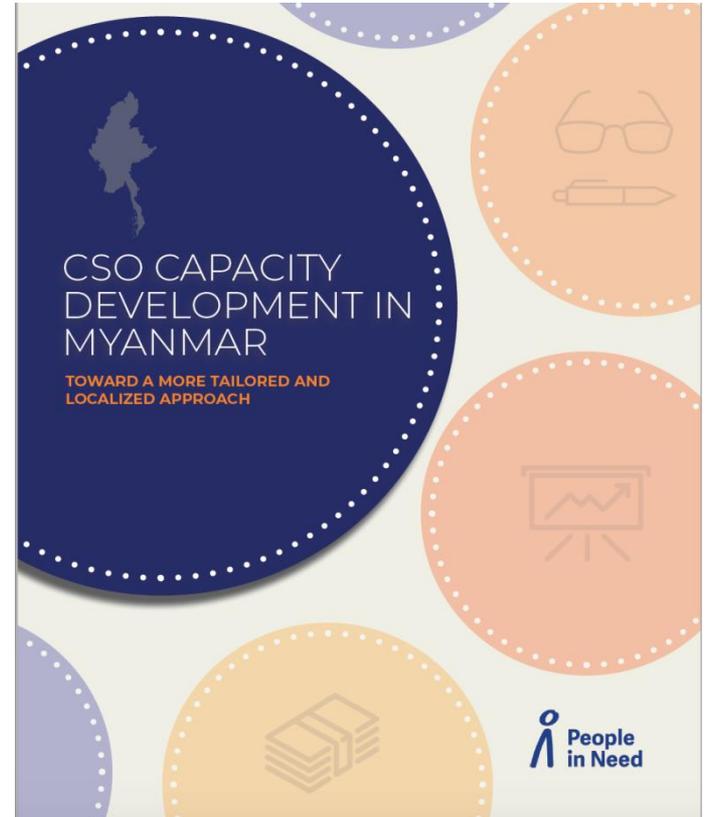
11th December 2023



SESSION FLOW

- 1 Introduction + Nexus -10 minutes
- 2 PIN – Presentation (MMR context & our approach on Nexus) – 15 minutes
- 3 Group discussion – 15 minutes
- 4 Conclusions and wrap-up – 20 minutes

Presentation name (change in slide master)



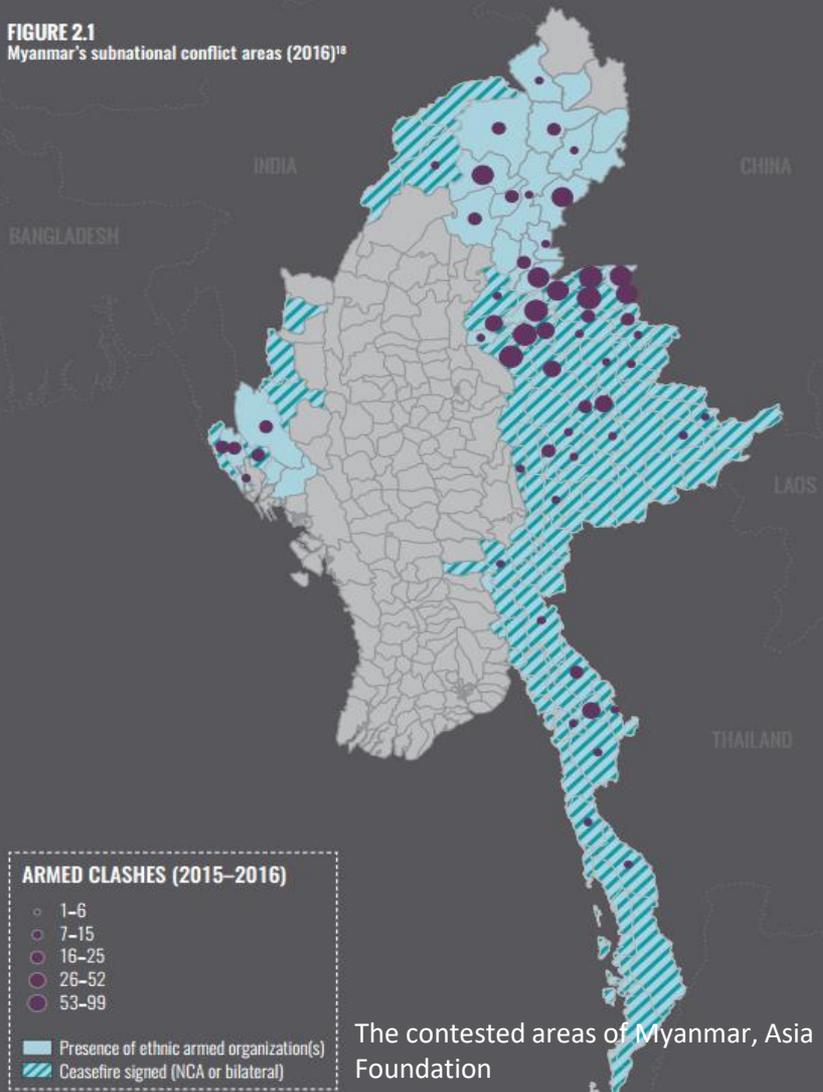
Myanmar context & Nexus (brief)



MMR context and Nexus

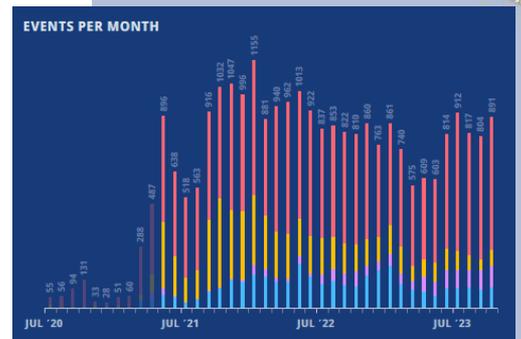
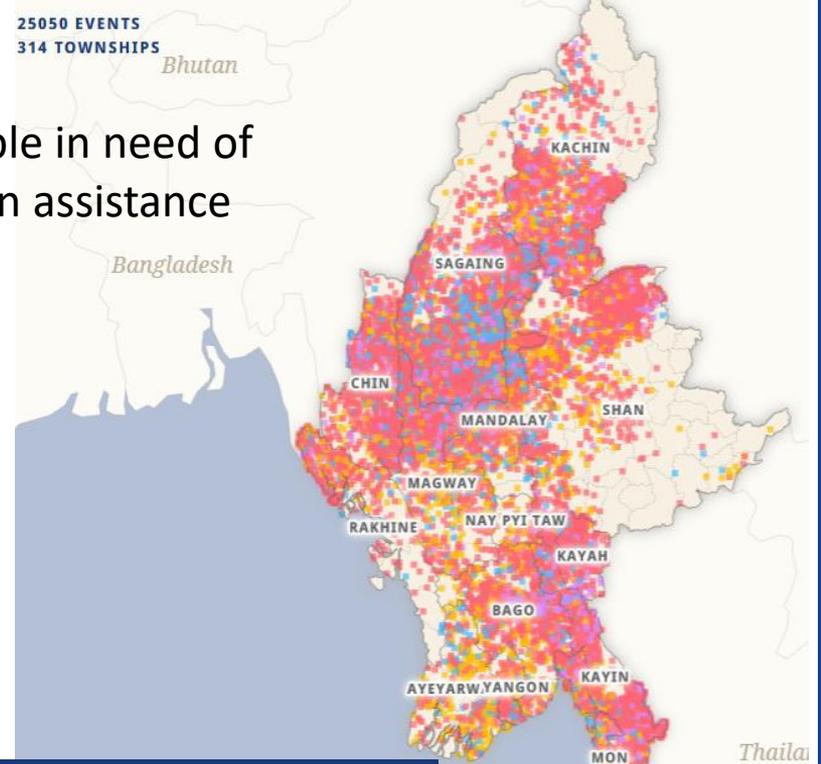
- Key milestones:
 - Dictatorship since the 60's : Burmanisation, closing of the country
 - 2011 /2012 (cyclone Narguis) : opening of the country, more investment, development of the MMR civil society
 - 2021 (Coup) : protracted conflict and increase of the humanitarian needs. Instrumentalization of the humanitarian aid (ORL – access restriction). Shrinking space for the civil society (criminalization).

FIGURE 2.1
Myanmar's subnational conflict areas (2016)¹⁸



The contested areas of Myanmar, Asia Foundation

17,6 M people in need of humanitarian assistance (HRP 2023)



MMR context and Nexus

- Nexus & Civil society:
 - CS eco-system from parahita to NGO,
 - At the heart of the humanitarian assistance
 - On the ground the sectoralisation of Humanitarian , Development and Peacebuilding does not exist.

PIN Myanmar & Nexus



People in Need - Myanmar

- Engaged with Myanmar civil society since **1997**
- In 2022, PIN implemented projects focusing on **Multi-sectoral humanitarian, Civil Society strengthening, alongside Resilience and Recovery work**, CSOs engagement,; reaching **274,227** vulnerable individuals.
- In 2022, PIN worked with **62 CSOs** in Northwest (**Chin, Sagaing, and Magwe**) , **Kachin** , **Yangon** and **Rakhine** states.
- In 2023, we are on course to work with +18 CSO/CBOs to deliver both humanitarian response (including MOCHA) and recovery.
- **Partnership** Approach: **80% of PIN Portfolio**
 - For example – Engagement of **Six CSO Networks** in Rakhine

PIN motivation towards Partnership Approach (CSO engagement)



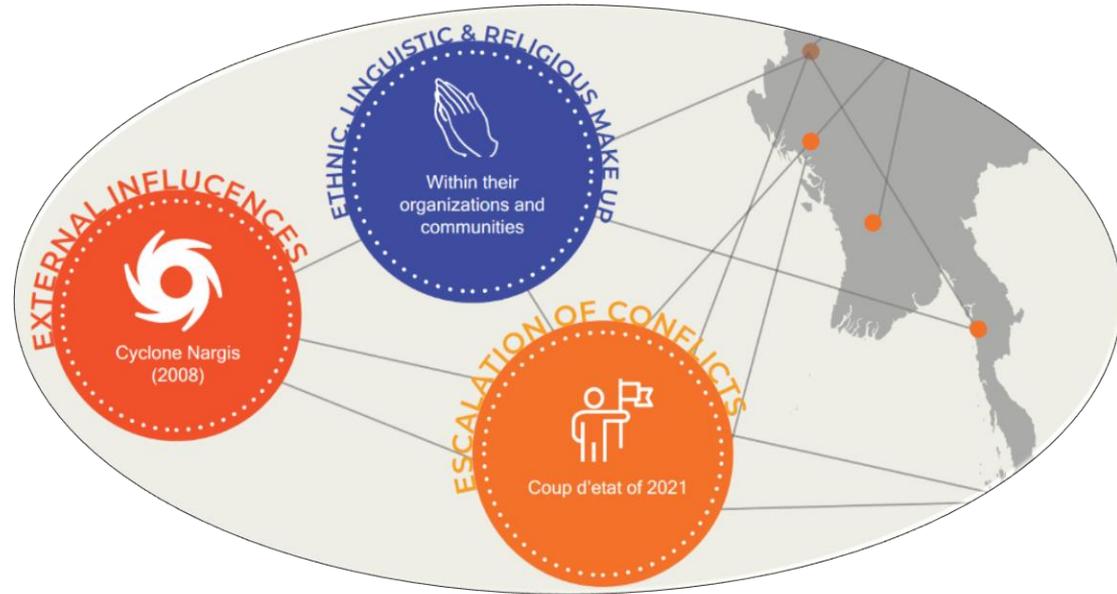
WORKING WITH
CSOS OFFERS
THREE IMPORTANT
ADVANTAGES:

- **Access and timeliness:** first responders able to operate in a timely manner; rooted with their community
- **Appropriateness:** making response more appropriate and more relevant to the supported communities
- **Sustainability:** building CSOs capacity to design and lead responses, will contribute to the sustainability of response.

PIN MMR – Capacity development approach

Step 1: Understanding CSOs' context, eco-system and nature:

- The nature of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Myanmar/ Burma is diverse .



PIN MMR – Capacity development approach

Step 2: tailored capacity development

- Self-assessment
- Tailored training and mentoring on:



Jointly reviewing/designing their own policies; promoting more horizontal capacity development (CSO to CSO training)

- Sub-granting
- Monitoring and Evaluation

PIN MMR – Capacity development approach

Limits of CSO capacity development:

- Capacity Limitations – Systems, Leadership, Coordination, etc.
- Funding/Financial Resources
- Safety, Security, and Access



What worked well:

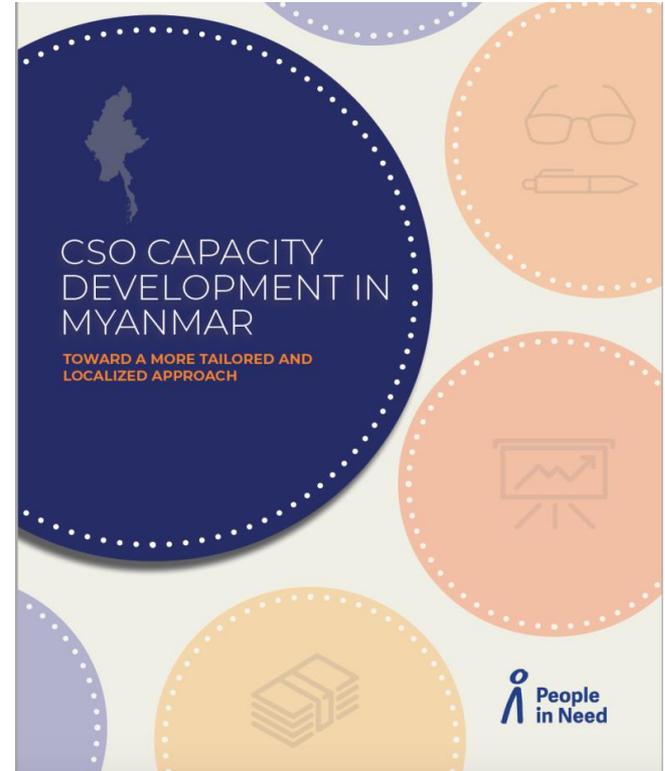
- Mentoring : going beyond training
- CSO to CSO capacity development
- Flexibility in PIN's systems and staff



PIN MMR – Capacity development approach

Step 3: Capitalize and innovate

- Produce documentation/learning material to improve our approach: produced the CSO capacity development in Myanmar;
- Conduct more research/studies to provide evidence-based for promotion localization (capacity development, funding, advocacy, coordination, leadership);
- Promote, leading initiative on improving coordination and leadership among international and national organizations.



PIN's strategic partnership

- In line with PIN global partnership strategy, PIN MMR is moving toward strategic partnership, going beyond project-based partnership, principled partnership:
 - Equality : more horizontal relation, intervention, decision-making
 - Sharing responsibilities and risks
 - Mutual learning, sharing, complementarity
 - Tailored and contextualized
- How it is reflected in our CP:
 - Tailored and comprehensive capacity development
 - Joint programme and partnership strategy per area
 - CP transition (structure, policy, governance) aligned with partnership-driven programming

PIN's strategic partnership & Nexus

- Addressing humanitarian needs with development and peacebuilding actors
- 1 CSO in NW:
 - Shifted from HR & Development to Humanitarian
 - Engaged with local governance stakeholders
 - Reinforcing CSO capacities and input on organization governance/strategy,
 - Developing project aligned with both strategy and which will influence more inclusive community dialogue/ local governance
- Similar situation with strategic partners in NE and SW Myanmar.

PIN's challenges and drivers for Nexus

Challenges:

- Funding - flexibility
- Coordination
- Neutrality
- PIN's capacity
- Risk sharing
- Local context

Drivers

- Transparent and strategic relation with local partners
- PIN's National staffs engagement and leadership
- National actors' advocacy
- Multi-year and more accessible funding
- Local context

Group discussion



Group discussion

Each group will try to answer :

- Within your groups – think of innovative, locally led approaches that enabled interfaced between humanitarian, development and peace actors?
- What has worked, and what hasn't worked!!!
- 3 recommendations....

Conclusion



**Thank you for your
attention**

