PIN and Triple Nexus in Myanmar

Regional Humanitarian Partnership Week

11th December 2023
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Session Flow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Introduction + Nexus - 10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>PIN – Presentation (MMR context &amp; our approach on Nexus) - 15 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Group discussion – 15 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Conclusions and wrap-up – 20 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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).
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.
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)

• **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.
Step 1: Understanding CSOs’ context, eco-system and nature:

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