Food Security Cluster Workshop

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Laurent Gimenez, FSC Coordinator, laurent.gimenez@wfp.org

Chirine Homsy, FSC co-coordinator, chomsy@mercycorps.org

FSC Workshop objectives

1. FS stock report at Q1/2022

1.1. Keys achievements

1.2. Geographical coverage

1.3. Gaps and possible mid/long term implications of these gaps

2. Immediate outputs of the FSC workshop

2.1. Inform HNO/HRP 2023

2.2. Identify cross-sectors priorities

2.3. Inform FSC 2 years strategy (endorsed by both implementing partners and donors)

3. Outcomes of the FSC workshop

3.1. More impactful FS assistance (eg: more diversified FS support, lesser standalone interventions, improved nutritious intake…)

3.2. Increased geographic coverage

3.3. Better geographical and technical orientation of funds (humanitarian/development)

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1. FS stock report at Q1/2022

Keys achievements

FSC HRP Indicators	Description of Indicators	Targets	# of beneficiaries reached at Q1/2022	% of achievement	Gap
SO1	Food Assistance to IDPs	556K	325K	58%	231K
SO2	SO2 Food Assistance to other vulnerable people (excl. IDPs)	2.9M	1.8M	62%	1.1M
SO3	Agriculture & Livelihoods Assistance to all population groups	850K	39K	5%	811K
Total	FSC overall target	4.1M	2.2M	54%	1.9M

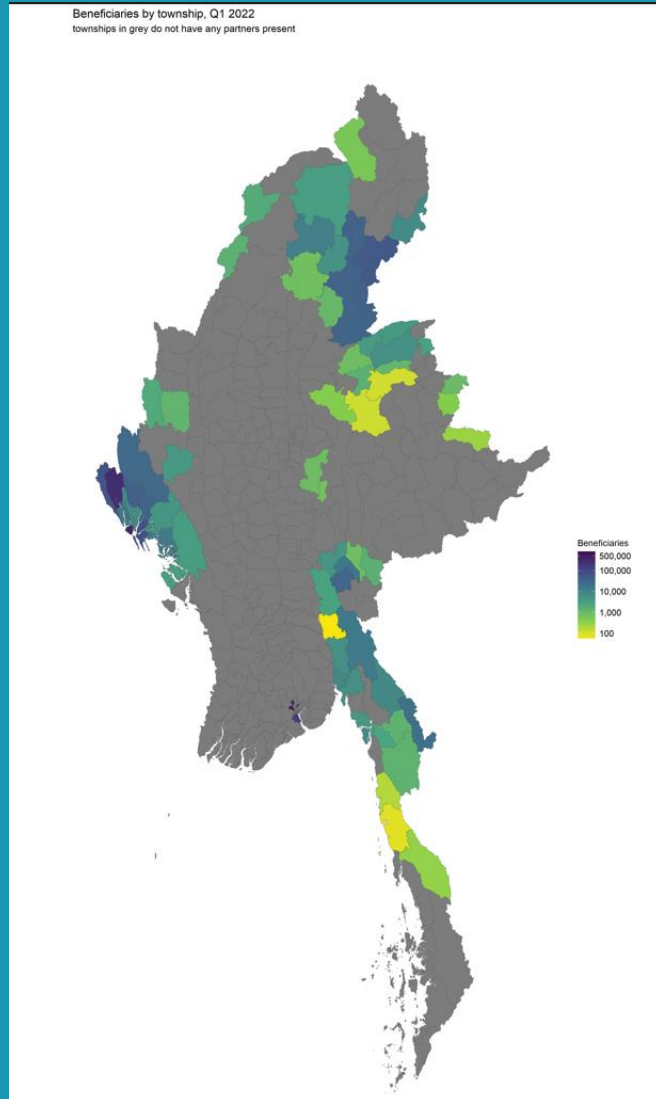# Nutrition mainstreaming in FS activities

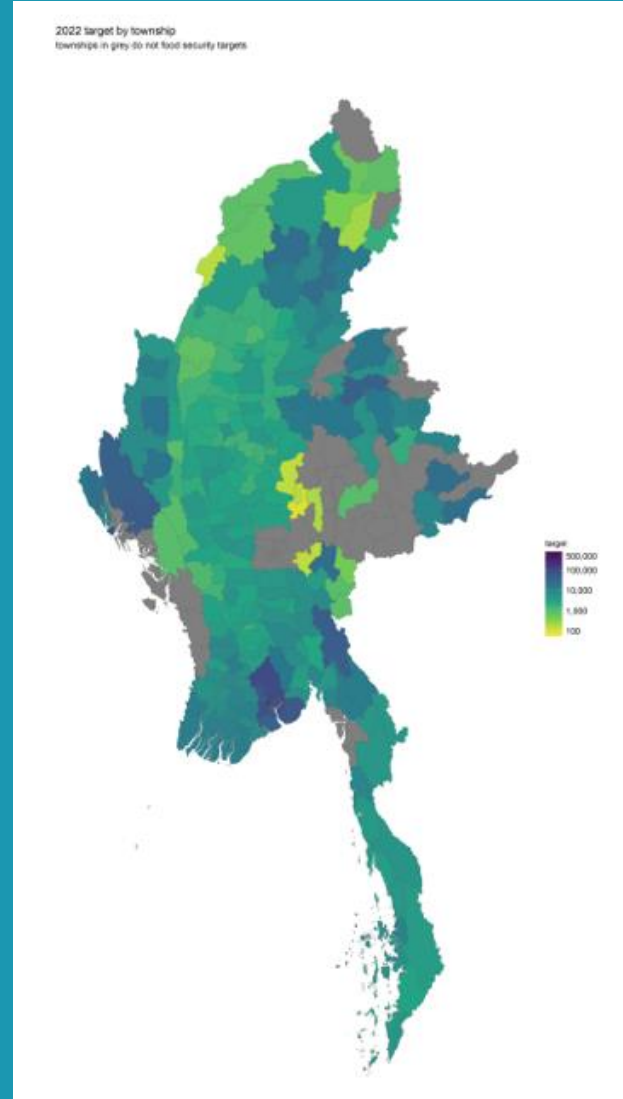Breakdown of benefeciaries by status of nutrition mainstreaming

was_nutrition_mainstreamed_in_activity	SO_1	SO_2	SO_3	total_beneficiaries	%_beneficiaries
Yes	210,643	1,018,696	40,782	1,270,121	56.94
No	114,276	821,206	25,025	960,507	43.06

Geographical coverage

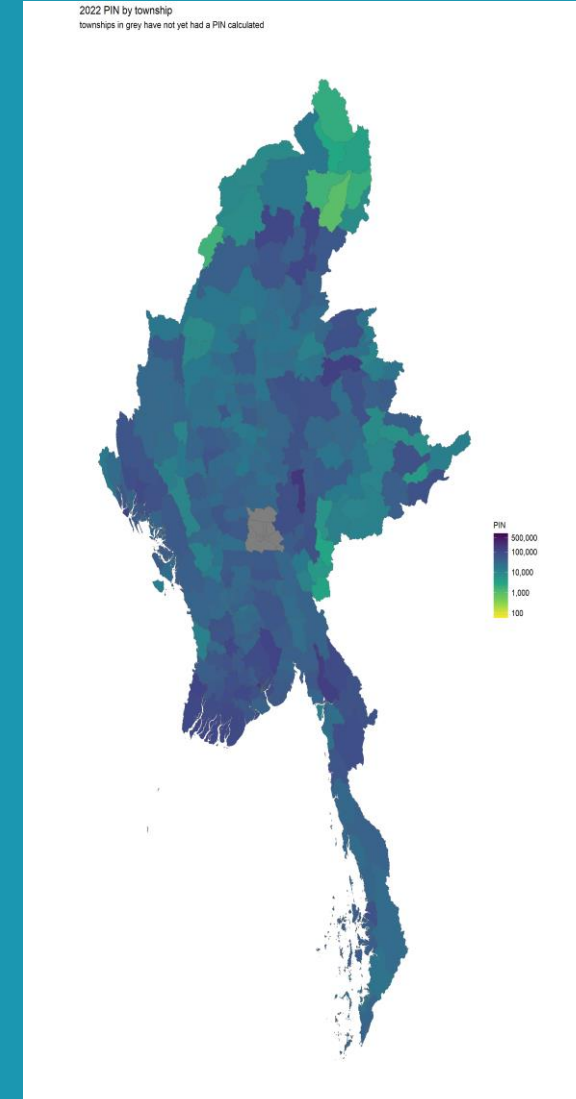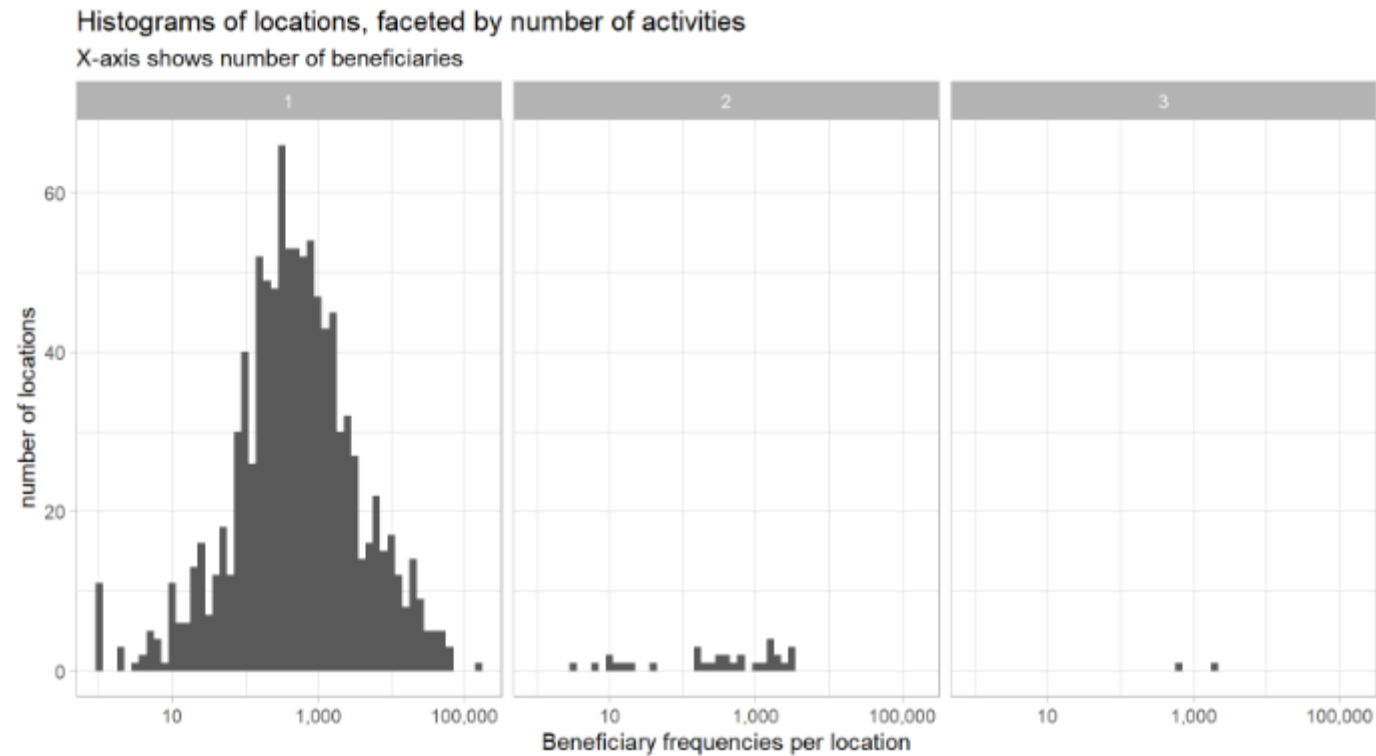MYANMAR
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FSC beneficiaries at Q1/2022

2022 FSC targets

2022 FSC PIN

Depth of the food security assistance (part 1)

Depth of the food security assistance (part 2)

Histograms of locations, faceted by number of partners
X-axis shows number of beneficiaries
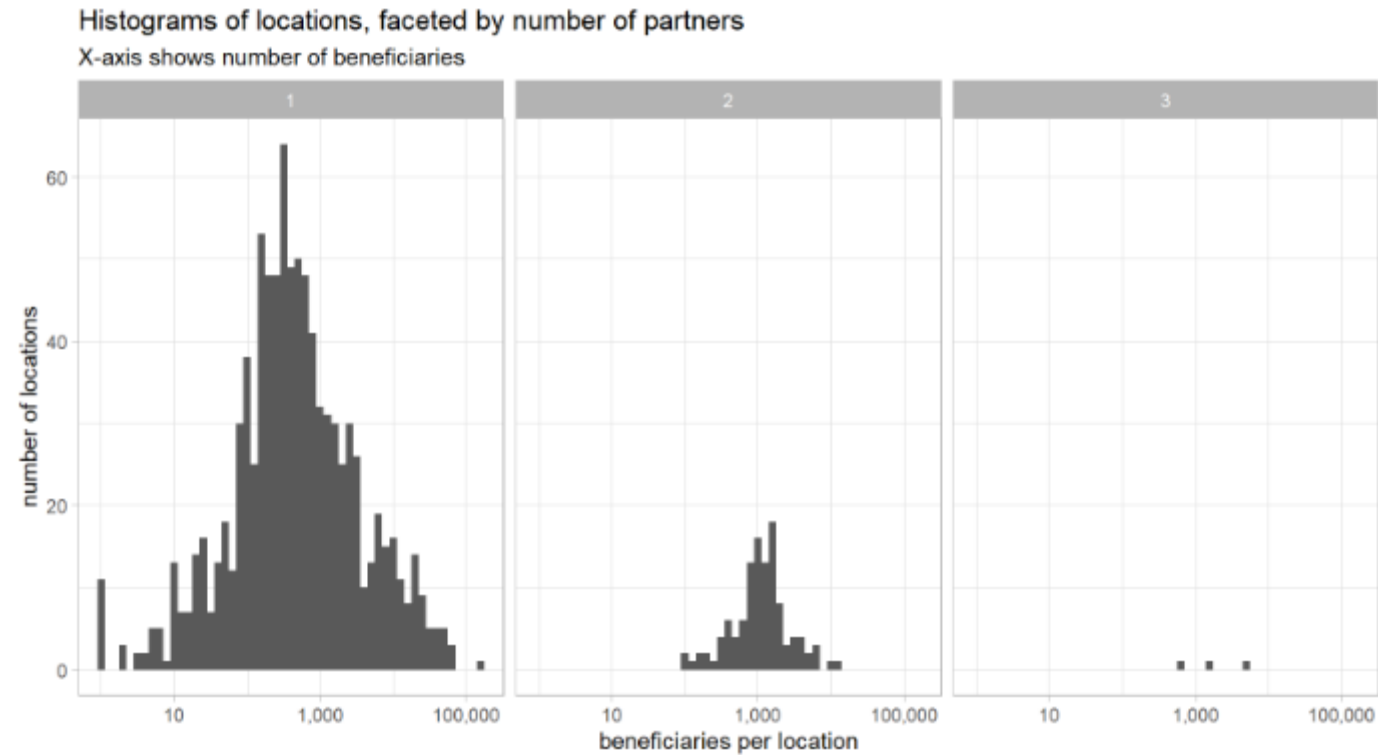
Evidence of food insecurity status

Food insecurity status and evidence provided in 2022/Q1

food_insecurity_status	beneficiaries	%_benficiaries
Food secure	13,759	0.62
Moderately food insecure	38,081	1.71
Severely food insecure	116,513	5.22
No status provided	2,062,275	92.45

Breakdown of evidence of food insecurity status in 2022/Q1

evidence	beneficiaries	%_beneficiaries
Armed conflict	97,999	4.39
community-based beneficiary selection	21,315	0.96
Food consumption score	8,034	0.36
Food distribution certificate	1,040	0.05
Monthly distribution report	16,484	0.74
Village Profile	754	0.03
No evidence	2,085,002	93.47

Mid/long term impacts of the current food security response strategy

- high risk of more moderately food insecure households becoming severely food insecure.

- Significant and sustainable usage of coping strategies that will increase the cost for furthers interventions

- high risk of massive depletion of productive assets (land, livestock, material…) without any capacity of replenishing

- Limited impact of food security assistance on household's food security status

Proposed reorientations/commitments for Q3&4 /2022 and 2023

-Transfers safety net interventions to development donors/SERRP

-integration of agriculture support, at least the main agricultural season, in annual strategy (donors, implementing partners)

-support livelihoods activities

-better geographical coverage of the food security needs

-Food/cash assistance reaching the standard of 2,100kcal/pers/day with nutritious food/food diversity component

-Strong commitments from donors to accept higher cost of intervention (support & operational costs)

-Stronger commitment from partners in HPC (targeting for HRP 2023), cross-sector programming, developing technical guidelines, sub-national coordination….

-Stronger commitment from implementing partners to share information about their beneficiaries selection process

-Stronger commitments from donors to support data collection for better understanding the evolution of the food security situation in Myanmar