Contingency Plan for Shelter, Non-Food Items (NFI), and Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM) National Cluster in Myanmar

June 2025

1. Context and Risk Analysis

Myanmar is highly vulnerable to multiple risks, including ongoing armed conflict, natural disasters, and displacement crises. Most of the affected population has been exposed to protracted displacement due to ongoing conflict and natural hazards. These hazards significantly impact communities, often triggering humanitarian emergencies that require urgent interventions to save lives across the country. This contingency plan for Shelter, Non-Food Items (NFI), and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) in Myanmar encourages a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach. The plan addresses the specific needs of displaced populations, considering the local context, risks, and available resources.

a) **Conflict-Induced Displacement:**
- Armed clashes between various groups continue to drive displacement, particularly in states such as Rakhine, Ayeyarwardi, Kachin, Shan, Sagaing Kayin, Mon, Bago, Tanintharyi, Kayah as well as Chin State, Magway Region, and Mandalay Region.
- Populations in conflict-affected areas face risks of forced displacement, forced recruitment, loss of shelter, restricted access to basic services, and protection concerns.

b) **Natural Disaster Risks:**
- *Cyclones:* Myanmar is frequently hit by tropical cyclones, particularly in coastal regions such as Rakhine and Ayeyarwady, leading to mass displacement and widespread shelter destruction.
- *Flooding:* Monsoon rain between July and September and October cause severe flooding, particularly in low-lying regions.
  Heavy rainfall has caused the Chindwin and Ayeyarwady rivers to overflow, leading to extensive damage to cropland and affecting thousands of residents who are living close to the rivers and dams including townships in Magway and Sagaing regions as well as Kayin and Mon.
- *Harsh Winter Conditions:* Many areas in the northern part are exposed to harsh weather conditions and would worsen the lives of displaced populations in camps and sites as well as the vulnerable groups from the host communities.
- **Landslides:** Landslides have been a recurring issue particularly in Hakha township in Chin state due to heavy rain and geological characteristics. Communication and transportation are significantly disrupted and risks to local communities are highly posed. Kayah and Shan-south are also badly affected by the landslides.

- *Earthquakes:* Myanmar lies in a seismically active zone, making some regions prone to earthquakes, which can destroy infrastructure and homes, compounding humanitarian needs. Central Myanmar is usual prone to earthquake risks.
- *Land Erosion:* Land erosion risk in Myanmar is a significant concern due to deforestation, unsustainable agricultural practices, and extreme weather events, exacerbating vulnerabilities for communities. Erosion impacts livelihoods, shelter conditions, and infrastructure, particularly in rural and coastal areas, necessitating targeted humanitarian interventions.

c) **Displacement and Humanitarian Impact:**
- *Sudden-onset emergencies* can result in large-scale displacement, leaving thousands without adequate shelter and essential life-saving non-food items (NFIs).
- *Displacement sites* often become overcrowded and lack proper camp coordination and management, leading to sanitation, health, and protection risks.

2. Need for Preparedness and Response

To effectively respond to these challenges, the Shelter, NFI, and CCCM cluster must strengthen its preparedness and contingency planning. This includes:

- *Prepositioning emergency shelter materials and NFIs* in high-risk areas.
- *Framework agreements and contracts with suppliers of NFIs and shelter materials.*
- *Establishing/ Empowering rapid response mechanisms* to ensure timely assistance to displaced populations.
- Enhancing the capacity of staff members to conduct effective and timely assessments such as RNAs and MIRAs and to use the relevant tools during emergencies.
- *Improving camp coordination and management* to enhance service delivery in displacement sites.
- *Developing multi-hazard contingency plans* to address both conflict and disaster-related emergencies.
- *Participate in the inter-cluster coordination groups and ad hoc meetings in emergency conditions.*

The cluster team has to work closely with the cluster members/ partners to align their plans and capacity with this contingency planning exercise. The team will be capable to lead the coordination for timely emergency response and guide the members on unmet needs and priorities in affected areas. The Cluster team must ensure the emergency

preparedness plan/kits composition are undergone in a coordinated and harmonized approach respecting the minimum international humanitarian standards and the preferences of beneficiaries.

3. Objectives

- Ensure timely and coordinated response to displacement in emergencies. Where possible and depending on the specific emergency context and as it applies, plan for and provide transitional shelters to ensure medium-term safe and dignified assistance to the affected populations. Provide shelter assistance as needed and consider different modalities including cash for shelter.
- Distribute essential NFIs to meet the basic needs of displaced families.
- Establish/ Empower effective camp coordination and management to ensure protection mainstreaming, mitigating GBV risks, access to services, and accountability to affected population.
- Ensure rapid response effectively integrated with other clusters.
- Establish/ empower rapidly deployable, community-based response teams equipped with prepositioned tools and materials necessary for immediate life-saving shelter interventions and population relocation.

4. Preparedness Activities

- **Shelter and NFI Preparedness**
    - *Pre-positioning of Materials and Supplies:*
        - ✓ Identify and stockpile emergency shelter materials (e.g., tarpaulins, ropes, bamboo, and toolkits) and NFIs (e.g., blankets, sleeping mats, and cooking sets) in strategic locations. (Example: Pre-position XX shelter kits and XX NFI kits in warehouses in Yangon, Sittwe, and Myitkyina). The number of prepositioned items should be discussed and agreed with the cluster members.
    - *Local Arrangements:*
        - ✓ Establish, review and adjust agreements with local suppliers/ service providers for rapid procurement of additional shelter materials and NFIs. Long framework agreements would help the cluster members respond effectively on timely basis.
    - *Technical Capacity Building:*

✓ Train the local partners on contingency planning, emergency shelter interventions, and CCCM guidelines. For example: Train local partners on emergency shelter establishment and NFI distribution.

✓ The cluster conducts online and physical workshops on delivering emergency responses to disasters and sudden influxes beside establishing transitional shelters using locally available materials (each hub can deliver practical useful examples). The cluster members are encouraged to allocate fund for staffing participating in workshops and training sessions,

✓ Identify community groups to further capacitate them in terms of preparedness and emergency planning in a context of shelter and settlements.

- **CCCM Preparedness (in camps and IDP sites)**
  - *Camp Management Capacity:*
    - ✓ Train CCCM staff and local members on camp setup, coordination, and management.
    - ✓ Develop/ Review standard operating procedures (SOPs) for camp establishment, including site planning, service mapping, and protection monitoring.
  - *Community Engagement:*
    - ✓ Encourage the establishment of community committees in at-risk areas to facilitate communication and participation in camp management.
  - *Coordination Mechanisms:*
    - ✓ Strengthening coordination between the cluster, local authorities, and other humanitarian actors.
    - ✓ Coordinate with the community leaders, local authorities and religious leaders for pre-identified and pre- designated locations such as temporary sites and collective centers that could work for hosting affected populations.
    - ✓ Encourage community driven initiatives for camp management and coordination.

5. Response Plan

a) Shelter Response
  - *Immediate Shelter Assistance:*
    - ✓ Distribute emergency shelter kits to displaced families within 72 hours of displacement. Minimum recommended emergency shelter

items such as tarpaulin, ropes, fixing items - hammer, nails, saw and other essential relief items (in-kind or in-cash). (Example: In Rakhine State, provide XXX shelter kits to families displaced by conflict.) <u>The number of shelter items should be discussed and agreed with the cluster members.</u>

- o *Transitional Shelter Solutions:*
  - ✓ Depending on the context and areas of the response, establish transitional shelters using locally available materials, ensuring they meet Sphere Standards for space, safety, protection and dignity of the targeted populations. (Example: Build XXX transitional shelters in flood-affected areas of the Ayeyarwady). <u>The number of shelter items should be discussed and agreed with the cluster members.</u>
  - ✓ Anticipated approach for market materials changes, identified the alternative options etc.

b) NFI Response
- o *Rapid Distribution of NFIs:*
  - ✓ Distribute NFI kits (e.g., blankets, sleeping mats, and cooking sets clean clothing, mosquito nets, lamp, torch, battery, and cleaning supplies as minimum requirements especially during flooding) to meet the immediate needs of displaced families.
- o *Targeted Assistance:*
  - ✓ Blanket distribution for NFI assistance in camps and in response to sudden emergencies. For protracted emergencies prioritize vulnerable groups (e.g., child/ female-headed households, elderly, and persons with disabilities, etc.) for NFI distribution. Vulnerability criteria could be developed through cluster consultation with its partners.

c) CCCM Response
- o *Camp Setup and Management:*
  - ✓ Establish and manage displacement sites where appropriate (in accordance with the humanitarian standards) (e.g., shelter units, cooking areas, communal latrines, water, sanitation, health, and education).
- o *Coordination and Information Management:*
  - ✓ Ensure informed response and service gap analysis in camps and sites.
  - ✓ Establish a CCCM coordination mechanisms to facilitate information sharing, service delivery, and gap analysis. Example: Encourage having deployed CCCM team to monitor and coordinate services in a camp.

- ✓ Engage in effective coordination and collaboration approach with the community leaders, local authorities and religious leaders for pre-identified and pre- designated locations such as temporary sites and collective centers that could work for hosting affected populations.
  - o *Protection and Accountability:*
    - ✓ Establish feedback and complain mechanisms (e.g., complaint boxes, hotlines and help desks, etc.) to ensure accountability to affected populations.
    - ✓ Work closely with the protection actors and provide support where necessary to ensure that protection monitoring is implemented to identify and address risks (particularly for women, children and persons with specific needs).

The cluster maintains a database of the members' capacities and areas of coverage. It would support timely coordination and mobilization of available cluster members to deliver life-saving shelter and NFI assistance when needed.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

- *Shelter and NFI Monitoring:*
  - ✓ Provide orientation to projects/implementation/ BoQs/ etc so that the community can also monitor and inspect the quality compliance through the implementation.
  - ✓ Conduct post-distribution monitoring (PDM) to assess the adequacy and appropriateness of shelter and NFI assistance. Example: Survey 10% of households receiving shelter kits to ensure they meet their needs.
- *CCCM Monitoring:*
  - ✓ Regularly assess camp conditions, service delivery, and protection concerns. Example: Conduct regular camp coordination meetings to review progress and address gaps.

7. Resource Mobilization

- *Funding:*
  - ✓ Advocate for funding from donors, and humanitarian agencies to support the contingency plan. This includes reserving funds for emergency or allocate contingency fund for partners to be able to respond to an emergency when occurred in a timely manner.

✓ Advocate with donors for flexibility of ongoing grants and funds enabling the partners to shift among different modalities as required for cash and voucher as well as in kind delivery.

- *Partnerships:*
  ✓ Strengthen partnerships with local NGOs, INGOs, and UN agencies to ensure a coordinated response. This includes volunteers from the community and functioning religious organizations as they are the first responders in emergencies.
  ✓ A joint response with other partners and agencies may be considered based on the scale and severity of the impact of the emergency.

8. Key Considerations

- *Gender and Inclusion:* Ensure that shelter, NFI, and CCCM activities are gender-sensitive and inclusive of vulnerable groups.
- *Environmental Sustainability:* Promote the use of environmentally friendly materials and practices in shelter establishment and camp management services.
- *Local Capacity Building:* Strengthen the capacity of local organizations and communities to lead and sustain response efforts.
- *Localization and AAP.*
- Promote utilization of locally available resources (core relief items, shelter materials, etc.) where applicable.
- Promote inter-cluster response and coordination for emergency, examples of WASH, ER, Protection, etc.

9. Useful/ Recommended Documents and Guidelines

- [Shelter NFI & CCCM Myanmar National Cluster Earthquake Strategy](#)
- [SNFI-CCCM Cluster Cash for Shelter and NFI_SOP](#)
- [Guidance-Shelter-and-NFI-EQ-Response](#)
- [Myanmar_Annex EQ_CBI for Shelter and NFI Guidance_250616 | Shelter Cluster](#)

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