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## CASH-BASED INTERVENTION FOR SHELTER AND NFI GUIDANCE

# EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE ANNEX

**June 2025**

MYANMAR SHELTER CLUSTER
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements

CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES
www.cccmcluster.org

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# Acknowledgements

This document results from a consultative process through the joint **Shelter and NFI Technical Working Group – NW and SE hubs**, chaired by the Shelter-NFI-CCCM Cluster and representatives from the Northwest Hub and the Southeast Hub affected by the earthquake.

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# 1. The Context: Earthquake March 2025

On March 28, a devastating 7.7-magnitude earthquake struck Myanmar, resulting in 3,869 deaths, 5,742 injuries, and more than 441 individuals reported missing, according to official figures from the Myanmar Red Cross Society. Results from RNA and MIRA assessments indicate that over 40,000 homes were damaged or destroyed. According to the 5W dashboard released by the Myanmar Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster Coordination (updated May 2025), internally displaced persons (IDPs) are currently residing in damaged houses, public facilities, open spaces, or are being hosted by families. A total of 5,167,068 people across 58 townships in six states/regions affected by the earthquake are identified as being in need. The Shelter/NFI/CCCM cluster and members agreed to target over 1 million people for shelter and non-food item (NFI) assistance. As of the latest update, more than 500,000 people still require NFI support, while over 600,000 continue to need shelter assistance.

As of June 2025, with the monsoon season ongoing, many families are still living in dire shelter conditions and lack the adequate support and resources to return and/or occupy their homes safely. It is therefore crucial to move beyond emergency support and focus on longer term solutions.

# 2. Objective and Key Principles

This document has been developed as a contextualized guidance to the earthquake response annex of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) Cash-Based Interventions for Shelter and NFI published in April 2025. For any detailed information not covered in this annex, reference should be made to the above-mentioned SOP For CBI for Shelter and NFI.

The objective is to guide cluster partners on the use of cash as a modality for shelter and NFI assistance to provide dignified and safer living conditions for earthquake affected people, prioritizing the most-at risk families including internal displaced persons, returnees, resettled, locally integrated, non-displaced persons and hosting families. This guidance covers the following type of assistance: NFI, emergency shelter, repair and rehabilitation, transitional shelter, rental assistance and debris removal.

## KEY PRINCIPLES

### A. VULNERABILITY-BASED TARGETING

Assistance should not be provided as blanket support but targeted to the **most-at risk**, based on **agreed vulnerability criteria**.

### B. RETURN FOCUS

Shelter repair and rehabilitation, transitional shelter, rental assistance and debris removal support should be centred on **areas of return**, to contribute to **durable solutions** ensuring safer and quality living conditions and **sustainable return.**

### C. UNABLE TO RETURN

For those families unable or unwilling to return safely, assistance should be focused to ensure appropriate and **dignified shelter conditions within the sites**, including access to adequate services and security of tenure.

### D. INTEGRATED APPROACH

Although this guidance is mainly focused on CBI for shelter and NFI, good programming will include integration with other sectoral responses, especially WASH, Protection and Early Recovery. Partners should ensure the water and sanitation facilities are functional at HH level, in close coordination with WASH Cluster.

### E. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND TRADITIONAL CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES

Strong community engagement shall be ensured and appropriate orientation to targeted household implemented on the on the targeting methodology, modality of assistance, transfers values and conditionality/restrictions attached to it.

Technical support should be provided through ongoing monitoring visits to ensure that minimum shelter standards and build back safer principles are adequately applied. Respect to traditional construction techniques and use of local materials should be promoted.

### F. HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP) DUE DILIGENCE

HLP due diligence should be conducted when providing support for shelter repairs and rehabilitation, transitional shelter and rental accommodation support. This will ensure that support is based on a clear understanding of land tenure and respects existing rights.

### G. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATION

Integration of environmental sustainability, climate change adaptation and resilience building (including green shelter building practices and materials, sustainable use of energy and fuel and nature-based solutions, among others) should be ensured in all shelter interventions, following the Myanmar Environmental Country Profile for Shelter and Settlement Response.

## 3. Targeting and Vulnerability Criteria

### A. OBJECTIVE

Establish a transparent and common approach for selecting and prioritizing beneficiaries. Ensuring accountability to the local community, donors, and stakeholders.

### B. LOCATION SELECTION

Cluster partners should coordinate with the Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster at subnational (NW and SE hub) level for targeting locations to implement their shelter and NFI programs.

### C. TARGETING APPROACH

**i) Earthquake affected**

- Most at-risk households affected by the earthquake such as IDPs, returned, resettled, locally integrated, non-displaced stateless, hosting families and other earthquake-affected people with humanitarian needs.

**ii) Financial position**

- Households don't have the means to build/rebuild/repair their shelter on their own.

**iii) Support from other sources**

- Households that did not receive/are not receiving shelter and/or NFI assistance from another source.

**iv) Vulnerability criteria - most-at risk groups** (details in annex 1)

- Person with disability (physically or mentally) and/or Individual with serious medical condition (physical or mental)
- Female, Elderly or child headed households
  - Women, elderly and children at risk
  - Single Parent/Caregiver
- Families with high number of children or dependants

# 4. Periodicity and frequency of payment, transfer value and technical support

Periodicity and frequency of payments differs from types of assistance and are detailed below.

Transfer values for shelter interventions are primarily based on Bills of Quantities (BoQ), local market prices and availability of materials. The transfer values detailed in the section below set the maximum rates for each type of shelter support.

Market assessments must be conducted prior to cash interventions to ensure that materials are available and local market prices are aligned with the transfer value.

**Top-up amount for labour support**

It is acknowledged that not all households, particularly those included in the most at-risk priority groups, can manage repair and rehabilitation works independently. To address this gap and uphold protection and equity principles, complementary labour support schemes are recommended including a top-up amount of 400,000 MMK**.** This is only valid for shelter repairs and rehabilitation and transitional shelter support.

**WASH Facilities**

When implementing repairs/rehabilitation and transitional shelter support partners should ensure that repair or rehabilitation of sanitation and water collection facilities are included, with a top-up amount or linking with WASH partners through close coordination with WASH Cluster.

**Technical Monitoring and Environmental Considerations**

Monitoring and technical follow-up visits must be conducted throughout the interventions, as well as Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDMs) to ensure minimum shelter standards and build back safer techniques are applied, to understand expenditure and review the adequacy of the program achieving the intended outcomes.

## A. CASH FOR NFI

**i) Target**

- Earthquake affected who have identified NFI as high priority need and meet the selection criteria. Prioritizing the most-at risk families (annex 1).

**ii) Periodicity**

- Replenishment NFI support beyond emergency phase (0-3 months) could be considered to ensure continuation of domestic activities, targeting the most at-risk households.

**iii) Frequency**

- One-Off payment

**iv) Environmental Considerations**

- Distribution and use of NFI are critical but can have significant environmental implications. To mitigate them, refer to the Myanmar ECP Chapter 7. Non-Food Items.

**v) Transfer Value**

- Refer to Annex 2**:** Contextualized Core NFI Kit composition
- NW and SE: Maximum 600,000 MMK
- If needed apply + or – 10% to adjust the amount.

## B. CASH FOR EMERGENCY SHELTER

**i) Target**

- Earthquake affected who have identified emergency shelter as high priority need and meet the selection criteria, prioritizing most-at risk

population (Annex 1). Recommended implementation period of assistance: 0-3 months

**ii) Periodicity**

- One time assistance

**iii) Frequency**

- One-Off payment

**iv) Technical Support and Environmental considerations**

- Technical orientation to the targeted household supported with provision of IEC materials on Build Back Safer (Annex 4) is key to ensure safe location, minimum standards and construction quality of the shelter.
- Eco-friendly practices and durable materials should be incorporated to ensure long-term sustainability: use of sustainable materials and techniques, ensure adequate source of materials, include recommendations on the use of repurposed materials and maintenance to extend the life of the shelter. Refer to Myanmar ECP Chapter 5. Green Building Practices and materials

**vi) Transfer Value**

- Refer to Annex 3**:** Contextualized Core ES Kit composition

| Transfer Value (MMK) | Mandalay | Sagaing | Shan | Bago | Kayin |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Min*** | 900,000 | 1,150,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| **Max*** | 1,250,000 | 1,450,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 |

* The minimum and maximum amount referred to the alternative items in the kit composition.
If needed apply + or – 10% to adjust the amount

## C. CASH FOR REPAIR AND REHABILITATION

**i) Target**

- Displaced households willing to return home, non-displaced and host families affected by EQ, who meet the selection criteria, prioritizing most-at risk population. (annex 1)
- Support would be prioritized according to the typology of house and the level of damage:
- Minor damage: Target bamboo/wood and brick nogging typologies highly exposed to risk associated to monsoon.
- Moderate damage: Target all typologies.
- Severe damage: Only bamboo/wood houses.
- HLP due diligence guidance shall be conducted to ensure appropriate selection.

**ii) Periodicity**

- One time assistance

**iii) Frequency**

- Two instalments payment.
- Following the CBI for Shelter and NFI SOP, it is recommended 50% of the amount per instalment, preferably second instalment after completion of 50% of the work. Flexibility to adjust the instalments according to context.

**iv) Technical Support and Environmental Considerations**

- Cluster partners should assess the level of damage of the HH targeted and develop the Bill of Quantities (BoQ) for repair/rehabilitation accordingly. The support amount might be adjusted according to the specific needs identified and to adequately support the ongoing self-recovery process of the HH. It's crucial not to exceed the maximum value recommended in his guide, following the table below.

- The repair or rehabilitation support provided should be appropriate to ensure that the home is safe for occupation and that living conditions and resilience of the households are improved.
- House location should also be assessed and DRR mitigation actions recommended for exposure to potential risks (example: floods, heavy rains and winds).
- Cluster partners should provide ongoing adequate technical orientation and support on selecting adequate skilled labour, quality of construction materials, promoting build back safer techniques and incorporating DRR measures. With this objective, contextualized IEC materials (annex 4) and technical guidance should be provided alongside technical orientation sessions.
    - Repairs for minor damage in all typologies, and for moderate and severe damage in bamboo/timber houses can be implemented by local carpenters and masons with the appropriate technical support and monitoring.
    - Repairs for moderate damage on brick, masonry, steel and reinforced concrete houses will require support of structural engineers to guide the works and ensure safety of the houses.
- Eco-friendly practices and use of durable materials should be incorporated to ensure long-term sustainability, promoting traditional techniques and use of local materials. Ensure adequate source of materials and include recommendations on the use of repurposed materials and maintenance to extend the life of the shelter. Refer to Myanmar ECP Chapter 5. Green Building Practices and materials, Chapter 8. Energy and Fuel and Chapter 9. Nature based solutions and opportunities

| | Level of Damage | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Typology** | **Minor** | **Moderate** | **Severe** |
| | **Maximum transfer value (MMK)** | | |
| Bamboo/Wood (with traditional walls) | ESK | 1,750,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Brick Nogging (including gypsum boards and timber walls) | 1,000,000 | 3,500,000 | N/A |
| Masonry | N/A | 4,000,000 | N/A |
| Steel | N/A | 4,000,000 | N/A |
| Reinforced concrete | N/A | 4,000,000 | N/A |

* Recommended top-up amount 400,000 MMK: to most at-risk priority groups, that cannot manage repair and rehabilitation works independently.
* Top-up for latrine/water collection please refer to the WASH cluster guidance.
* For Debris clearance top-up amount, please refer to the ER Cluster guidance

## D. CASH FOR TRANSITIONAL SHELTER

**i) Target**

- Displaced households unable or not willing to return home and non-displaced households with severely damaged bamboo/timber houses, who have identified transitional shelter as high priority need and meet the selection criteria, prioritizing most-at risk population.
- Support would be prioritized according to the land availability for both displaced and non-displaced households and following the HLP due diligence guidance to ensure appropriate selection.

**ii) Periodicity**

- One time assistance

**iii) Frequency**

- Following the CBI for Shelter and NFI SOP, it is recommended 50% of the amount per instalment, preferably second instalment after completion of 50% of the work. Flexibility to adjust the instalments according to context.

**iv) Technical Support and Environmental Considerations**

- It's recommended to cluster partners to follow the transitional shelter design drawings contextualized for the EQ response (annex 5).
- Ensure the appropriate level of local construction technique is incorporated and that the shelter is structural sound and safe for occupation.
- The location of the shelter should be assessed avoiding high risk sites, and DRR mitigation actions recommended for potential disaster risks (example. floods, heavy rains and winds).
- Cluster partners should provide adequate technical orientation and support on selecting adequate skilled labour and quality construction materials, promoting build back safer and incorporating DRR measures. With this objective, contextualized IEC materials (Annex 4) and technical guidance should be provided alongside technical orientation sessions and monitoring visits.
- Eco-friendly practices and use of durable materials should be incorporated to ensure long-term sustainability, promoting traditional techniques and use of local materials. Ensure adequate source of materials and include recommendations on the use of repurposed materials and maintenance to extend the life of the shelter. Refer to Myanmar ECP Chapter 5. Green Building Practices and materials, Chapter 8. Energy and Fuel and Chapter 9. Nature based solutions and opportunities

**V) Transfer Value**

- The cluster recommends setting a flat rate of 4,000,000 MMK per household for transitional shelter construction.
- If needed apply + or – 15% to adjust the amount.
- Top-up for latrine/water collection please refer to the WASH cluster guidance.
- For Debris clearance top-up amount, please refer to the ER Cluster guidance[1]
- Please refer to Annex 5: Transitional shelter design.

[1] Cash for Debris Cleaning and Cash for Rental Accommodation is currently being discussed in the Shelter/NFI Technical Working Group, and related guidance will be included in the revision of this annex document in July 2025

## 5. Damage Classification

| | DAMAGE SEVERITY | BUILDING TYPOLOGY | DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGE | TARGET |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **MINOR**<br>SAFE<br>PROTECTIVE and FUNCTIONAL | Bamboo/Wood | - Structural integrity intact<br>- Roof damage (unprotected against elements)<br>- Damage in external walls (unprotected against elements)<br>- Few damages windows or doors (unprotected against elements) | ☑ **Most at-risk exposed to monsoon** |
| | | Brick Nogging | | ☑ **Most at-risk exposed to monsoon** |
| | | Masonry | | ☒ Not a priority |
| | | Steel | | ☒ Not a priority |
| | | Concrete | | ☒ Not a priority |
| 2 | **MODERATE**<br>RESTRICTED ACCESS TO PART(S) OF THE BUILDING ONLY<br>- No entry to parts of building with significant damage<br>- ONLY with or without supervision<br>- Entry restricted to removal of contents and securing work | Bamboo/Wood | - Local light damage in some parts of the building<br>- Few cracks in the foundation | ☑ **To be prioritised** |
| | | Brick Nogging | - Minor cracks in structural elements<br>- Stairs and other non-structural materials have some damages<br>- Slight separation of walls from timber post<br>- Light residual leaning of walls on wall surfaces | ☑ **To be prioritised** |
| | | Masonry | - Few cracks in bearing walls<br>- Fall of large pieces of some part of building<br>- Cracks at the base of parapets | ☑ **To be prioritised** |
| | | Steel | - Minor damage in structural members and connections<br>- Slight dislocation of structural elements<br>- Minor ground movement but no signs of foundation failure | ☑ **To be prioritised** |
| | | Concrete | - Storey leaning<br>- Minor cracks in some structural elements and walls<br>- Minor ground movement but no signs of foundation failure | ☑ **To be prioritised** |
| 3 | **SEVERE**<br>ENTRY PROHIBITED<br>UNSAFE<br>- At- risk from external factors such as adjacent buildings or ground failure<br>- Significant damage | Bamboo/Wood | - Partial or total collapse<br>- Large foundation cracks<br>- Any damage indicating considerable danger for the collapse | ☑ **To be prioritised** |
| | | Brick Nogging | - Partial or total collapse<br>- Severe damage in structural members<br>- Substantial ground movement, dislocation of the whole building<br>- Failure of interior and/or exterior walls<br>- Any damage indicating considerable danger for the collapse | ☒ Outside the scope of work |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Masonry | - Partial or total collapse<br>- Stair supports have severe damage<br>- Substantial ground movement and leaning of the whole building<br>- Brick Masonry walls may have visible separation from floor<br>- Any damage indicating considerable danger for the collapse | ☒ Outside the scope of work |
| | | Steel | - Partial or total collapse<br>- Buckling of the steel members<br>- Many failed structural members, joints and connections<br>- Any damage indicating considerable danger for the collapse | ☒ Outside the scope of work |
| | | Concrete | - Partial or total collapse<br>- Severe deformation of several structural elements<br>- Visible settlement of the building<br>- Any damage indicating considerable danger for the collapse | ☒ Outside the scope of work |

*NOTE: The Severe and Moderate classifications follow the document: "Field Guide: **Rapid Post Disaster** Building Usability Assessment - 2019" developed by UN-Habitat, Federation of Myanmar Engineering Societies and Myanmar Earthquake Committee, while Minor classification follows cluster definition.*

## 6. Summary

| | CASH FOR NFI | CASH FOR EMERGENCY SHELTER | CASH FOR SHELTER REPAIRS/REHABILITATION | CASH FOR SHELTER TRANSITIONAL SHELTER |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TARGET CRITERIA** | Earthquake affected who have identified NFI as high priority need and meet the selection criteria prioritising most at-risk. | Earthquake affected who have identified emergency shelter as high priority need and meet the selection criteria, prioritising most at-risk. | Earthquake affected most at risk.<br>**Minor damage:** Bamboo/Wood and brick Nogging typologies highly exposed to risk associated to monsoon.<br>**Moderate damage:** all typologies.<br>**Severe damage:** only bamboo/wood typology<br>Follow the HLP due diligence guidance to ensure appropriate selection. | Non-displaced with Severe damage bamboo/timber houses<br>Displaced population who cannot and/or are not willing to return home<br>Follow the HLP due diligence guidance to ensure appropriate selection. |
| **PERIODICITY /FREQUENCY** | One-time assistance<br>One- off payment<br>Replenishment: most at-risk | One time assistance<br>One-off payment | One time assistance<br>Minor damage Payment in one instalment<br>Moderate and Severe Payment damage in two instalments (Flexibility due to the situation on the ground i.e. access constraints ) | One time assistance<br>Payment in two instalments |
| **CONDITIONALITY** | Use of cash for purchase materials | Use of cash for purchase materials | Disbursement upon attendance to technical orientation sessions and progress/completion of works | Attendance to training and completion of works |
| **MAXIMUM TRANSFER VALUE (MMK)** | **NW and SE**:<br>600,000<br><br>If needed apply + or – 10% to adjust the amount. | **Mandalay**:<br>Min 900,000 - Max 1,250,000<br>**Sagaing:**<br>Min 1,150,000 - Max 1,450,000<br>**SE (Shan, Bago and Kayin):**<br>Min 500,000 – Max 800,000<br><br>If needed apply + or – 10% to adjust the amount | **Minor:** - Bamboo/Wood ESK amount<br>- Brick Nogging 1,000,000<br>**Moderate:** - Bamboo/Wood 1,750,000<br>- Brick Nogging 3,500,000<br>- Masonry, Steel, and reinforced concrete: 4,000,000<br>**Severe:** - Bamboo/Wood 4,000,0000<br>**Top-ups:** -Labour to most at-risk: 400,000<br>-Latrine/water collection refer to WASH cluster<br>-Debris removal (CMWG) | **NW and SE**:<br>4,000,000<br>If needed apply + or – 15% to adjust the amount.<br><br>**Top-ups:**<br>Labour to most at-risk: 400,000 -<br>Latrine/water collection refer to WASH cluster<br>Debris removal (CMWG) |
| **MEAL/PDM** | Monitoring visits after disbursement for adequate use of cash | Monitoring visits after disbursement for adequate use of cash | Ongoing monitoring visits through the process and upon completion of works | Ongoing monitoring visits through the process and upon completion of works |
| **KEY CONSIDERATIONS** | - Rapid Market assessment and ensure that items are available<br>- Strong community engagement and AAP to ensure appropriate use of cash and targeting<br>- Environmental considerations for NFI (Myanmar ECP) | - Rapid Market assessment and ensure that items are available<br>- Strong community engagement and AAP to ensure appropriate use of cash and targeting<br>- Provision on IEC materials and technical orientation<br>- Environmental considerations for ES (Myanmar ECP) | - Market assessment<br>- Technical orientation sessions, IEC materials and ongoing technical support to ensure safety of the house and adequate living conditions and DRR measures<br>- Strong community engagement and AAP to ensure appropriate use of cash and targeting<br>- Moderate repairs should be implemented with the support of structural engineers<br>- HLP Due Diligence<br>- Environmental considerations for green shelter solutions, fuel and energy, nature-based solutions (Myanmar ECP) | - Market assessment<br>- Technical orientation sessions, IEC materials and technical support to ensure safety of the house and adequate living conditions and DRR measures<br>- Strong community engagement and AAP to ensure appropriate use of cash and targeting<br>- HLP Due Diligence<br>- Environmental considerations for green shelter solutions, fuel and energy, nature-based solutions (Myanmar ECP) |

# 7. Annex 1 - Priority Most-At Risk Groups

**Person with disability:** Persons with disabilities which significantly limits ability to function independently, including physical disabilities, mental disabilities, visual disabilities (including blindness), hearing disabilities (including deafness) and speech impairment.

**Individual with serious medical condition:** Serious medical conditions, life-threatening medical conditions that require life-saving assistance (such as medical referral or provision of nutritional and non-food items) and mental illnesses that significantly limit the ability to function independently.

**Child-headed household:** A household headed by a person below the age of 18 who is left without any adult to care for him/her (i.e., an unaccompanied child) and therefore assumes responsibility of a head of household.

**Child at risk:** A boy or girl below 18 years old who meets any of the following criteria: unaccompanied or separated child; child parent; child carer; early marriage; teenage pregnancy; not attending school; child with special education needs; child in conflict with the law; child associated with armed forces/groups; child at risk of exploitation, abuse and neglect.

**Woman at risk:** Woman of 18 years old or above, who is facing protection risks because of her gender. This code should be used in conjunction with other specific need codes, and which includes single women facing protection risks, single mothers or caregivers (SP), elderly women (ER), women with disabilities (DS), lactating and pregnant women, etc.

**Older person at risk:** 60 and above: single older person without family; older person unable to care for self on a daily basis and lacks any family/community support; older person who is the sole caregiver of children; etc.

**Single Parent/Caregiver:** Single person of 18 years or above with one or more dependents, including biological or non-biological children, or other dependents (such as an older person). The single parent/caregiver is both the primary income earner and/or caregiver.

**Families with high number of children or dependants:** (more than 2 dependants per adult between 18-65), as they are considered as more exposed to protection risks.

# 8. Annex 2 - Core NFI Kit Composition

| Core NFI Kit Composition (HH With 5 People) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **#** | **Item** | **Technical specifications** | **Qty per HH** | **UOM** | **Remark** |
| 1 | Blanket | high thermal 1,5x2,0m/5mm | 3 | EA | **High thermal** blanket for cold region. |
| 2 | Sleeping mat | Waterproof,crop Synthetic yarns 100x190cm | 3 | EA | |
| 3 | Mosquito net | Long lasting insecticidal net. Polyester or Polyethylene 190x100 cm | 3 | EA | Insecticidal net is recommended. If not, use locally available mosquito net. |
| 4 | Solar lamp/ Flashlight | Hand-held + solar powered | 1 | EA | |
| 5 | Tarpaulin sheet | Reinforced plastic tarpaulin 15'x15' made of woven high-density black polyethylene (HDPE) fibers, (eyelets in perimeter). | 1 | EA | Size might change based on local market availability. |
| 6 | Kitchen set | See kitchen set composition | 1 | set | |

| | **Additional Items** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Hygiene kit | Refer to WASH Cluster Minimum Standards Guidance Notes for WASH / Hygiene Kits | | | |
| 2 | Women dignity kit | Refer to Protection Cluster Dignity Kit for Women and Girls guidance note | | | |
| 3 | Clothes set | See clothes set composition | 1 | set | |
| 4 | Winter clothes set | See winter clothes set composition | 1 | set | |
| 5 | Rain gear kit | See rain gear kit composition | 1 | set | |

# 9. Annex 3 – Emergency Shelter Kit Composition

## A. Northwest (Mandalay and Sagaing) - Emergency Shelter Kit Composition (HH With 5 People)

| # | Item | Technical specifications | Qty | Unit | Remark |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tarpaulin sheet | Reinforced plastic tarpaulin 15'x15' made of woven plastic (eyelets in perimeter). Size may vary. | 2 | sheet | **Core item:** Suitable for roof and floor. The dimension is subject to change based on local market availability. |
| or: | Nipa Palm leaf | Locally available leaf approximately: Length - 3 feet, Width - 1.5 feet | 350 | pcs | |
| 2 | Tarpaulin roll | Reinforced plastic tarpaulin 6ftx45ft made of woven plastic (eyelets in perimeter). | 15 | meter | **Core item:** Suitable for wall. Use of item will be based on market availability and local people preferences. |
| or: | Bamboo mat | (6' x 11') sheet - dimension may vary but same area (~ 270 SqFt) | 4 | sheet | |
| 3 | Big Nylon rope | Ø 8 to 10mm | 25 | meter | **Core item:** In areas with checkpoint restrictions, choose other available/less sensitive types of rope in local market. |
| 4 | Small Nylon rope | Ø 2 ~ 3mm | 2 | pack | **Core item:** Use for tying floor, walling, and roof framing. Consider other locally available/suitable items |
| or: | Bending wire | Galvanized wire 1,31mm/18 gauge | 1 | viss | |
| 5 | Small Bamboo | Ø 1"~1.5" bamboo, 15 feet | 100 | pcs | **Core item:** Use for roof framing. If bamboo is not available, use local wood with smaller diameter, as alternative item. |
| 6 | Big Bamboo | Ø 3" bamboo, 15 feet | 6 | pcs | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| or: | Local Myaw Post | 4"~6" Ø Myaw Post (15ft length) | 6 | pcs | **Core item:**<br>Use for structure.<br>Can be replaced with other materials based on market availability and local preferences. |

## B. Southeast ( Bago, South Shan, Kayin) - Emergency Shelter Kit Composition (HH With 5 People)

| # | Item | Technical specifications | QTY | Unit | Remark |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tarpaulin sheet | Reinforced plastic tarpaulin 12'x13' made of woven high-density black polyethylene (HDPE) fibers (eyelets in perimeter). | 2 | sheet | **Core item:**<br>Suitable for roof and floor.<br>The dimension is subject to change based on local market availability.<br>Thatch can also be used in case tarpaulin and palm leaf are unavailable. |
| or: | Nipa Palm leaf | Locally available leaf approximately: Length - 3 feet, Width - 1.5 feet | 250 | pcs | |
| 2 | Tarpaulin roll | Reinforced plastic tarpaulin 6ftx45ft made of woven high-density (eyelets in perimeter). | 15 | meter | **Core item:**<br>Suitable for wall.<br>Based on market availability and local people preferences, use one of the items mentioned here. |
| or: | Bamboo mat | 6ftx4ft ready made bamboo mat for walling | 11 | sheet | |
| or: | Nipa Palm leaf | Locally available leaf approximately: Length - 3 feet, Width - 1.5 feet | 220 | pcs | |
| 3 | Big Nylon rope | Ø 8 to 10mm | 25 | meter | **Core item:**<br>In areas with checkpoint restrictions, choose other available/less sensitive types of rope in local market. |
| 4 | Small Nylon rope | Ø 2 ~ 3mm | 2 | pack | **Core item:**<br>Use for tying floor, walling, and roof framing.<br>Consider other locally available/suitable items |
| or: | Bending wire | Galvanized wire 1,31mm/18 gauge | 1 | viss | |
| or: | Local Hnee | Local Hnee/thin bamboo slice used for tying connections/knots | 1 | viss | |
| 5 | Big Bamboo | Ø 3" bamboo, 15 feet | 6 | pcs | **Core item:**<br>Use for structure.<br>Can be replaced with other materials based on market availability and local preferences. |
| or: | Local Myaw Post | 4"~6" Myaw Post (15ft length) | 6 | pcs | |

| C. Emergency Shelter Support with concrete footing (recommended for non-displaced population) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **#** | **Item** | **Technical specifications** | **QTY** | **Unit** |
| 1 | Concrete Footing | Concrete pre-fab with metal plate for wood post (Kyin Twel Tine) 2 ft high | 9 | pcs |
| 2 | Bolts and washers | 7 inches long. Bolt ≥1/2-inch Dia. Washers external Dia. 1 ¼ inches | 18 | pcs |
| 3 | Local Myaw post | 4”-6” diameter (15 feet long) | 12 | pcs |
| 4 | Bamboo mat | Locally used mat for flooring (~ 1/4" thickness) | 192 | sq.ft. |
| 5 | Big bamboo | 3” diameter bamboo, (15 feet long) | 12 | pcs |
| 6 | Small bamboo | 1”-1.5” diameter (15 feet long) | 30 | pcs |
| 7 | Tarpaulin | Reinforced plastic tarpaulin 12'x13' made of woven high-density black polyethylene (HDPE) fibers (eyelets in perimeter). | 2 | pcs |

## 10. Annex 4 – Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Materials

- Better Tarpaulin Installation
- Better CGI Installation
- Strong Structure, joints and connections
- Strong and elevated foundations
- Safe Shelter Awareness Booklet(Eng); Safe Shelter Awareness Booklet(MYN)
- Bamboo for Disaster Risk Reduction(Eng); Bamboo for Disaster Risk Reduction(MYN)

## 11. Annex 5 – Transitional Shelter Design

All Transitional shelter designs for NW and SE and related BoQ can be found in the link Transitional shelter (EQ response) - Google Drive

- Transitional Shelter with concrete footing: Technical Drawings and BoQ
- Transitional Shelter without concrete footing: Technical Drawings and BoQ
- Transitional Shelter Inclusive design: Technical Drawings and BoQ
- Transitional Shelter for Inle Lake