Guidelines for the Fire Safety in Formal and Informal Settlements

1- Cluster Members need to ensure a Fire Assessment conducted either by existing civil defence, technical staff with knowledge in the safety field or an independent consultant whether NGO or individual\(^1\). The Fire Assessment should consider the below points:
   a. Type of fire extinguishers needed, Size, how many and Information about whether to be provided by tent, block or at the camp- management level and why. Also, assessment should take into consideration other means of firefighting like sand and water hoses stations.
   b. Number of fire breakers required for each camp keeping in mind the standards of 50 meters for each 300 meters.
   c. The distance between shelters considering the type of the shelters and maintaining the minimum standards.
   d. Assembly points
   e. Emergency exists (doors or run away paths) in case the camps have fences.
   f. Advise on the roads access for fire fighting vehicles.

2- Making sure that the community is engaged into this process by selecting young people and community leaders.

3- Composing committees for firefighting and first aid. You can have one committee which function both. The committee(s) should receive a proper training from specialized team. The committee tasks should include the below:
   a. Intervene in putting down a fire or stop the expansion of fire till fire brigade arrive.
   b. Guiding the IDPs to the assembly points.
   c. Providing first aid interventions to wounded people.
   d. Help elderly people and children.

4- Conduct awareness sessions related to fire safety and dissemination of awareness materials\(^2\).

Further details can be found on Camp Coordination Camp Management and Protection of Persons of Concern Manuals

END

\(^1\) Please make sure to document any cost related to this activity i.e. if you hire an individual contractor you need to have the contract and other admin paperwork.

\(^2\) This is considered as one of the good practices collected from other operations.