

Guidance on the Establishment of Fire Points

Introduction

- Building on the work of CCCM's Fire Mitigation and Response Taskforce, this document aims to outline guidance for organisations establishing fire points in camp and camp-like settings. To note, this is guidance only and is not mandatory.
- Contributing cluster members include:
 - ATAA Humanitarian Relief Association.
 - Syrian Engineers for Construction and Development (SECD).
 - MARAM Foundation for relief and development (MF).

Building a Fire Point (Specifications & Dimensions)

- Due to HLP issues in IDP sites, various types of fire points (caravans, sandwich panels or even tents) could be established.
- The caravans could be transferred between the sites, if there were any future updates (such as merge or closure of the site).
- When the procurement of the previous options is not possible due diligence of the HLP status should be done and needed approval and agreement to establish a concrete fire points could be an option.

Materials Needed

- The materials needed differ from one land to another, mainly based on the quantity of excavation, residues, and concrete. The increase of the mentioned items' quantities may increase up to 10% in agricultural lands, unlike rocky lands that cost less as listed in the standards.
- Anti-electrostatic gloves (insulated gloves).
- Powder extinguishers 6 kg.
- Foam fire extinguishers 6 kg.
- Metal stick, to open closed doors and spaces.
- Scissors for iron cutting, to open closed doors and spaces
- Water transport container, 20 litre capacity.
- Fire blankets to stop oxygen from fire and stop small fires.
- Light for night usages.
- First aid kit that must have all mandatory first aid materials (wounds and fire injuries).
- Fire Extinguisher class (ABC) powder.
- Pump proportioner (PPT) (safety jackets, antifire gloves, fire helmet).
- Labels/signs.
- Special tools (axe, shovel).

Lessons Learned (Capacity and Ownership of the Fire Point)

- The camps in which the fire units will be built differ in terms of nature, from red agricultural soil to rocky land, and sometimes a mixture of both. The different soil types may impact the construction items needed, especially considering the foundation.
- The selection of the fire point location should consider several factors:
 1. Optimizing the location of the fire point to the extent possible: The fire point should be central to ensure equal and rapid access, taking into account the number of sectors in the camp and standards of maximum of 250 families per fire point.
 2. Consent of IDP families whose tent could be located in the surrounding area of the fire point: In case the fire point is not located beside the camp management area, consent should be obtained from neighbouring families in the surrounding tents on the fire point land area. Also noting the shared responsibility to maintain and protect the fire points.
- Most fire incidents could occur in wintertime because of basic and sometimes hazardous methods of heating, so IDP awareness inside camps is an essential proactive process.
- Each fire point corresponds to a maximum of 250 families.
- The spacing between fire points must be considered, each fire point covers a circumference of a radius of 200 meters.

Challenges

- Lack of availability of well-trained teams, as well as employees' rotations.
- Theft of fire protection equipment.
- New fire types arising that require specialist firefighting teams.
- Large size of camp needing coverage by fire points.
- Lack of communications between service providers agencies.
- Lack of awareness and monitoring towards some daily applications that lead to fire incidents.

Recommendations

- ✓ Consider smaller dimensions for the fire points, which would be more cost effective and can still contain all the fire point equipment.
- ✓ Clarify the importance of maintaining the fire points to ensure that rooms will not be lived in or occupied by IDPs or camp management. Fire points must maintain their core function.
- ✓ Develop and share standard operating procedures with camp management and camp administration, as well as emergency intervention teams/fire wardens. SOPs should communicate the fire point's usage, maintenance and regular checks, persons responsible for room keys and other key points. For example, if a fire incident occurred and emergency intervention teams use the equipment, it is necessary to know who is responsible to the keys, who will enter and extract the equipment, who will stay at the room's door to ensure equipment is not stolen during incident etc.

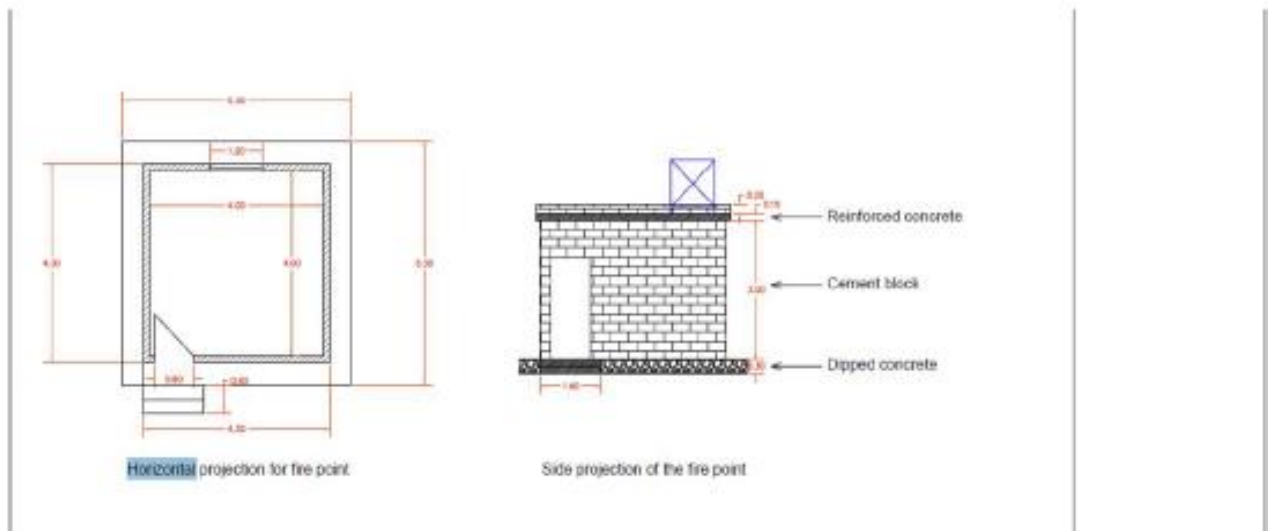
- ✓ Put in place a communication plan to inform camp focal points or emergency intervention teams if applicable on a timely basis, to provide information and facilitate the fire incident investigation.

- ✓ Verify the ownership of the lands on which the fire points will be established (Housing, Land and Property - HLP). In the event that the ownership of the land is private, a memorandum of understanding with the landowner should be made that enables organisations to establish these points without facing any related challenges.
- ✓ Calculate technical assessment for BoQs based on the land type to avoid inconvenience with the contractor and avoid delays in implementation.
- ✓ Carry out awareness campaigns for IDPs inside all camps regarding fire incident risks, as well as information on the safety equipment.
- ✓ Apply comprehensive checks inside the camps to advise and decrease the use of hazardous and inappropriate heating or cooking devices/materials; instead using items received from foundation agencies to sustain their safety.
- ✓ Practice a fire incident drill scenario following the SOPs.
- ✓ Assign trained and dedicated teams to be responsible for the fire points and available 24 hours per day.
- ✓ Do not use the fire points for other purposes like : warehouse, shelter, office...etc.

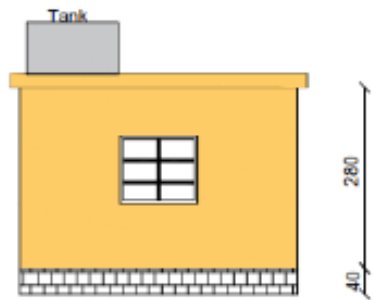
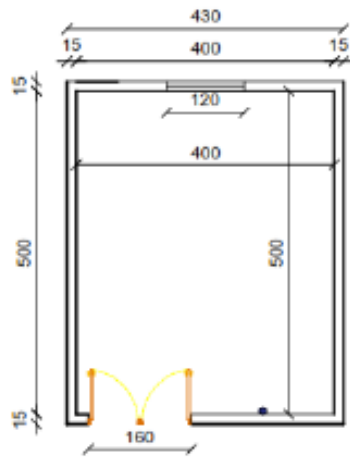
Annexes

Annex 1. Fire Point Materials Needed (see attached excel spreadsheet)

Annex 2. Fire Point Sample



Annex 3. Fire Point Sample



Annex 3. Fire Point Caravan



Thermal Insulated Sandwich Wall Panel Prefab Mobile Container House

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Purchase Qty. / Reference FOB Price

1-49 Sets	US \$1,100
50+ Sets	US \$680

Port:	Xiamen, China
Production Capacity:	100 Sets/Month
Payment Terms:	L/C, T/T, Western Union, Money Gram
Material:	Sandwich Panel
Usage:	Warehouse, Villa, Dormitories, Workshop
Certification:	ISO, CE
Customized:	Customized
Roof&Wall Material:	Sandwich Panels(EPS/Rockwool/Grasswool/PU)
Structural Material:	Galvanized&Painted Steel Beams



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