

CCCM Cluster Monthly Meeting Minutes

Date: 25 Apr 2021

Venue: Executive Unit Conference Hall-Marib

Chair: CCCM SNCC

Participants: Ex.U , OCHA, IOM, SHS, Shelter SNCC, CRB, Human Access, BCHR, SCR.D.

AGENDA

1. Update on partners interventions for the new displacement and in IDP sites.
2. Site ID activity: tools, coverage and partners (update)
3. Fire Safety and Prevention Guidelines for IDP Hosting Sites
4. Update on new and closed sites in Marib

PREVIOUS ACTION POINTS

ACTION POINT	STATUS
Update on intervention and activities in CCCM managed sites in February and March 2021.	Completed
Site ID activity: tools, coverage and partners	Ongoing
Forming partners intervention methodology by establishing a basic list (service mapping)	Ongoing

DISCUSSION

Agenda item 1: Update on partners interventions for the new displacement and in IDP sites

The meeting started with a brief regarding the current situation in Marib with the past displacement wave. Continued with a discussion of CCCM partner's intervention in the sites of each as planned and scheduled by its activity including SNFI, WASH and Protection, the interventions were included the following:

- SHS distributed in Alsowayda IDP site for new and old HHs a sum of 171 EK, 181 NFIs and 307 Tents. SHS also verifying with the remain cases in Alsowayda IDP site in Sirwah district.
- Sana'a Collaboration supported in providing 50 iron shelters for HHs in Alsowayda camp.
- Human Access to support 200 new HHs by providing SNFI intervention in Alsowayda site in Sirwah district. With a plan of 300 extra SNFI to be implemented as required.
- IOM supported new HHs with SNFI in their SMC managed sites.

A discussion regarding partners intervention in Marib Hub had been mentioned for the duplication by many partners which comes to almost 300 duplicated cases across Marib. Shelter and NFI cluster highly recommend the method of intervention to be followed and shared from each partner in the field before intervening in order to harmonize Marib hub situation and overview in general.

ExU phrasing thanks for updating the situation in general for the IDPs and all partners who intervene for IDPs in Marib, the response was fast and the coordination was not up to expectation level due to the severity and emergency situation.

IOM is managing 24 IDP camp in Marib city and Marib Alwadi, providing CCCM activities to all HHs in the targeted sites including (training, community share activities, fire mitigation, distributions...etc) and deterring the gaps and challenges in each as follow:

- IOM proposed to take over 10 additional sites in Marib Alwadi as new SMC partner.
- Challenges of an 11-family facing burned in Aljufainah camp due to fire incident which their situation is still not stable, IOM provided with alternative location for the affected families and the location turn to be under flood path, following negotiations are still going with ExU to provide other possible spaces.
- A suspension of activities of the implemented playground by IOM in Alkusheef IDP site by landowner. Also, a damaged of another playground implemented by IOM in Alerq Alsharqi were mentioned.

Agenda item 2: Site ID activity: tools, coverage and partners (update)

The Site Reporting Exercise is implemented through a Key Informant (KI)-based tool that covers questions on site structure, population demographics, access to services and priority needs. It does not aim to comprehensively understand needs but is intended to inform a database of all IDP sites in Yemen, humanitarian planning, and future resource allocation.

The Site Reporting Tool is deployed nationwide, targeting all IDP hosting sites across 22 governorates. The exercise covers both rural and urban settings and aims to identify both informal and formal IDP hosting sites in Yemen.

Site Report Process

- CCCM Partner FPs determine assessment locations based on their programming & capacity, in collaboration with CCCM Cluster.
 - Compare IDP hosting site list provided by CCCM Cluster & local authorities!
- CCCM Partner FPs ensure authorization for data collection & coordination with authorities.
- Trained enumerators collect data in site or remotely* (2 for field visits, 1 for phone-based interviews) through paper tool & safe draft on KOBO.
- CCCM Partner FPs review all submitted data to ensure quality & submit survey responses.

- REACH conducts data quality checks, cleaning & analysis, in collaboration with FPs
- REACH produces outputs & re-distributes outputs to CCCM, CCCM partners & updates the CCCM Dashboard.

*COVID-19: Depending on circumstances, data collection could occur remotely via phone-based KI interviews.

The SiteID exercise will cover 141 IDP site across Marib Hub in 6 sub-districts divided between 7 participating partners namely: IOM, Human Access, SHS, Estijabah, CRB, BCHR and SCRD.

Site's coverage will be divided into sectors of response as each partner will cover a certain sector based on their strength capacity in IDP sites in the field.

Agenda item 3: Fire Safety and Prevention Guidelines for IDP Hosting Sites.

CCCM in Yemen utilizes three main modalities for Fire Safety and Prevention in IDP Hosting Sites:

- **Infrastructural Support** through humanitarian provision of fire safety kits and improvement of infrastructure (i.e. firebreaks)
- **Community Committee Mobilization** to safeguard kits, monitor threats, sensitize the community and provide first-aid response to Fire Wardens.
- **Community Messaging** through IEC material and volunteers/committees

CCCM Minimum Fire Safety Standards at IDP Hosting Sites

1. In site planning, include a 30-meter firebreak every 300 meters.
2. If space allows the distance between structures should be a minimum of twice the overall height of any structure. If building materials are highly inflammable (straw, thatch, etc.) the distance should be increased to 3–4 times the overall height.
3. The distance between a fire point and a tent/living space should not exceed 50 meters, and should ideally include all the following: a. One fire blanket for ground-based fires such as a fire that is sparked by a cooker or kitchen appliance, b. Four **fire buckets** to be used for carrying water or sand to extinguish fires, c. A **first-aid kit** with directions on how to provide first aid to burns and injuries.

Fire Prevention Sensitization

CCCM community committees should be provided with trainings tailored for the setting of the site. Such trainings should include fire risk mitigation, safe cooking practices, extinguishing of fires, firebreaks, first aid, and evacuation. Furthermore, the CCCM partner with the community should identify the local resources available in the area which can be mobilized in case of fire, such as fire brigades or civil defence. Ideally, the knowledge from trainings of committee members shall be transferred to individuals living in their respective blocks within the site.

Preparedness

Layout of Fire Points

The distance between fire points should be measured.

Inspection of Kits

Inspection of kits for replacement of damaged or used kit items should take place every 12 months upon distribution.

Evacuation Plans

Through fire prevention trainings and committee meetings, CCCM teams can discuss with community committees and stakeholders the evacuation routes in case of fire.

Rearrangement of Shelters for Firebreaks

A firebreak is a strip of land that is cleared of all trees, shrubs, grass and other combustible material, providing a 'fuel free' area. Firebreaks are intended to allow access for firefighting efforts and can provide a barrier to slow or stop the spreading of fire to surrounding shelters. The cluster suggests a 30-meter firebreak every 300 meters, and a minimum distance between structures equal to twice the overall height of any structure. If building materials are highly inflammable (straw, thatch, etc.) the distance should be increased to 3–4 times the overall height.

Response

Evacuation

Beneficiaries must exit the shelter as soon as a fire breaks out. If feasible, important documentation (registration documents, etc.) as well as valuable possessions (money, gold, etc.) must be stored in a 'grab bag' that can be easily retrieved upon exiting the shelter.

Spontaneous Firebreak Technique

To create a spontaneous firebreak, fire wardens must be aware to disassemble the third shelter/structure to a shelter/structure afire, taking into consideration wind direction. The risk of the adjacent tent/structure catching fire in a short period of time (less than 2 minutes) is high, and therefore to remove fuel to the fire as well as create the ability to tackle the fire at ground level in time, firebreaks can serve as a life-saving technique.

Stop, Drop and Roll

IDPs and host communities in the site must understand the dangers and long-term impacts of improper response to a person catching fire. The correct response is to teach beneficiaries how to 'stop, drop and roll'. Once the victim is on ground level, gentle pats onto the body completely extinguish the heat and flames.

Agenda item 4: Update on new and closed sites in Marib

ExU represented by Dr. Khaled Alshagani updated regarding the new and old IDP sites across Marib hub, giving in notice that an approximate 27 IDP sites were closed in 2020. Moreover, since the beginning of 2021 in Feb till date a report of 8 sites been closed as well in Sirwah district. Nevertheless, new sites have been established and opened with the new displacement wave with a total count of 147 site across Marib, 4 new sites in Aljubah district, 6 in Raghwan district and other in Marib city and Marib Alwadi.

With coordination of partners in Marib hub and with initiating the site ID activity, an update of all new and old site including services, service providers, site situation and other details shall be achieved within Mid of May 2021.

AOB:

Mentioning the huge gap of CCCM in the sites, OCHA advocate for all active partners in the field to present and show the amount of field work conducted and implemented in Marib governate in order to reflect the gap faced by stockholder and service provider seeking for a better funding in the future projects. Many local partners are conducting a volunteering SMC activity of which the present and supervision are since many years.




ExU proposed for to conducted an inter-cluster visits to sites effected by fire to evaluate the fire cases including electricity connectivity, cooking modality and other affected cases.

SUMMARY OF ACTION POINTS

Item No.	Action points/ issues to follow up	Responsibilities	Status
Agenda 1	Determine the response modality and share intervention plan before conducting any intervention	All Partners	Pending
	Shelter Cluster to share the duplicate numbers and sites response	Shelter Cluster	Done
Agenda 2	Update on Site ID exercise coverage plan to be shared with partners	CCCM cluster and ExU	Done
	Site ID exercise tool quick overview	CCCM cluster	Done
Agenda 3	Fire incident report and guidance	CCCM Cluster	Pending
AOB	Inter cluster visit to evaluate fire affected sites	CCCM Cluster and Shelter Cluster	Pending

The next meeting will be on [25st of May 2021] at [10:00 am] in [will be set]

Attachments

<p>Agenda</p>  <p>Agenda_Cluster_meeting_25 April__Engl</p>	<p>Attendance sheet</p>  <p>CCCM cluster April 2021 attended list.p</p>
<p>Site ID tool</p>  <p>Site Reporting Tool (V1)_paper tool_140'</p>	