

Although a neglected section, the children are the ones most affected as they are emotionally and socially more vulnerable. Moreover, the normal sequence of education halts subjecting them to an uncertain future. Disasters infuse confusion and fear in the minds of children. Moreover, Children are affected by Communal tensions, neglect by society, uncertainty of future besides medical issues, food and nutrition, etc. It is also challenging for the affected parents to support and care for them during disaster situations. Hence, if CFS is successfully implemented, it will provide children a mental and emotional support as well as continuing their education.

Target Audience

The guideline is designed for the following User sections & departments primarily engaged in rehabilitation of displaced children from disaster and replenishing their needs.

User Sections may include:

- Planners & Policy Makers
- Field staffs and supervisors
- Support Organisations

Key Departments & Stakeholders:

The Deputy Commissioner (Chairman, DSSAC) will report to ASDMA on the implementation of the CFS guideline in the District.

District-School Safety Advisory Committee (D-SSAC) & Block-School Safety Advisory Committee (B-SSAC) are the key stakeholders for implementation of CFS in District & Block through the stakeholders mentioned below.

1. Department of Revenue and Disaster Management (CEO-DDMA, PO-DDMA, CO, FO(DM), VLMCC)
2. Department of Education (IS/DEEO, DPM-SSA-CM, BEEO, CRCC, Teachers, SMC and SMDC members) as Nodal Organisation.
3. Department of Social Welfare (DSWO, DCPU, District and block coordinators for Poshan Abhiyaan, CDPO, ICDS Supervisor, VCPCs/VDPs, AWW, *State Child Protection Society (SCPS)/Special Juvenile Police Unit*) as Nodal Organisation
4. Department of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development (CEO-ZP, PD-DRDA, PRI representatives and Panchayat Secretary)
5. Department of Health and Family Welfare (JDHS, DPM-NHM, BPM –NHM, ANM, MPW and ASHA)
6. Department of Public Health Engineering (EEs, AEs, JEs , Swachata Preraks and other officials in WASH)
7. Home and Political Department
8. Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department
9. NGOs/CSOs/SHGs/Youth Clubs/Other voluntary organizations
10. Any other agency / organization/ Department deemed fit by Deputy Commissioner cum Chairman (D-SSAC)

Chapter-2: PLANNING AND DESIGN

The CFS can be established in an existing community infrastructure or temporary structures should be created using temporary shelter materials like tarpaulin, bamboo etc. and relevant arrangements shall be made in advance before the occurrence of the flood while planning and making arrangements for relief camps.

Reconnaissance Survey & Site Selection

A reconnaissance survey is very essential for selecting the best site for setting up the CFS. Few guidelines to be followed for selecting the best site include-

1. Identification of Location – Study to be conducted at Circle Level
 2. The CFS should be near/attached to existing Relief Camps/Health Facilities
 3. The area should be located above highest flood level (HFL) and dry with sufficient weather proofing
 4. Existing structure with hygienic environment can be selected for CFS
 5. Area selected should be safest available inside the campus. The CFS should be established in an area which is relatively safe from all possible natural and man-made hazards with active participation of affected communities for ownership and role sharing
 6. The CFS should be accessible to children and their families (both inside the relief camps and taking shelter elsewhere)
 7. The CFS should have water and latrine access
 8. The CFS location shall be accessible for all including Children/ person with disability/ arrangements to be made to make it accessible for other service providers and NGOs who will be participating in the activities
 9. The indoor play areas should promote all areas of child development (social, physical, intellectual, creative and emotional), and should, subject to availability, including areas that accommodate dramatic play, interactive play and education, art activities, gross motor skills activities and a quiet area.
 10. The size of the CFS should be sufficient for the number of expected beneficiaries and should have space for play, educational activities and other services. The CFS should have as large an outdoor play area as space permits, which allows sufficient space for team sport and other recreation activities. The available space should be sufficient to accommodate the primary CFS space, Kitchen and Toilet.
 11. The CFS area should be properly barricaded (i.e. with a fence or a barrier and strict vigilance) for safety and restrict access to unauthorized/inappropriate adults (i.e. Strangers, criminals)
 12. In conflict prone area additional checks should be done such as
 - a. Study of recent attacks on schools or public places
 - b. Safety of routes from Home/Relief centres to CFS
 - c. Cause of the conflicts and whether the proposed site is 100% secure
 - d. In places of ethnic/religious violence CFS should be provided only with sufficient protection measures from authority
 13. In areas prone to natural disaster, additional checks should be done such as
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- a. Site should not be affected by recurrent flooding in case of flood hazard zones. District flood hazard maps & historical data along with suggestion from locals will help in decision making.
- b. If existing structure is selected, earthquake safety aspects should be considered
- c. The structure built should be sturdy enough to give protection from storm, lightening and rain.
- d. If the need arose, evacuation plans for children to safe zones should be kept into consideration

Basic/Compulsory Facilities in a CFS Structure

- ✓ Separate Medical Facility
- ✓ Epidemic Control Mechanisms (FACE Mask, Sanitizer, IECs)
- ✓ Sanitation/Toilet facilities
- ✓ Washroom/Hand-wash/Bathroom Facility
- ✓ Kitchen (Pre-existing preferred)
- ✓ Breastfeeding corner
- ✓ Age-appropriate food (fresh prepared, diverse food groups) provision for children
- ✓ Safe Drinking Water
- ✓ Fire Safety facilities
- ✓ Electricity/lighted area
- ✓ Dustbins
- ✓ Play and Education materials
- ✓ Counsellor engagement
- ✓ Register for Attendance
- ✓ Child ID Wrist Bands
- ✓ Engagement of In charge/Departmental Officials
- ✓ Printed Display/Wall hanging Instructions on Do's & Don'ts
- ✓ Display Wall - Name of CFS, Total No. of Children (M/F), Name of Department In-charge, Date of Initiation, Date of Closure, Name & Contact of Doctor attending and other vital information

*** Checklist of Facilities can be seen in Annexure-I

In all the interior layouts few basic items can be included viz.

1. Activity Area (Carpets, etc.) for children to play, draw or other group activities.
2. White/Black Board
3. Box (for safe keeping of all activity items, books, etc.)
4. Table (Optional)
5. Visual Media (helps to keep children engaged)
6. Benches & Tables (Optional)
7. Fire Safety Equipments
8. Trash cans/Dustbins

The above layout/facilities is the most minimalistic one and may change as per need or availability of materials/fund as well as availability of existing structure.

Note:

Pre-disaster preparedness is an important aspect of CFS. As such departments should be ready with essential items and stocks for immediate dispatch in the event of a disaster. A detailed list of such items are provided in Annexure-II

Services to be provided in the CFS

The following services should be made available in the CFS:

- a. Age specific food and nutrition services including promotion of breastfeeding; age-appropriate complementary feeding for 6-23months children; Screening for underweight and Severe Acute Malnutrition (Wasting) for under-five children, mid-day meals, hygiene training and other WASH promotion activities. Special care to be taken to not promote breastmilk substitutes, infant formula and infant foods for under-two years children to prevent violation of Infant Milk Substitutes act.
- b. Health and hygiene services including health check-ups, referral, immunization, minimum health care/nursing as needed.
- c. Recreation services including diverse activities, appropriate for girls and boys such as; free play, organised play, story-telling, dance, music, drama, singing, puppet-shows, Sports competitions etc.
- d. Education services including non-formal educational activities, Formal education, in lieu of schools, Pre-school services, Drawing and painting, life skill education etc.
- e. Psycho-social support services (in case of unaccompanied children, orphan children, or children who have lost their close ones or children in shock) including Peer-to-peer support, parental counselling Professional support, play therapy etc. depending upon the need
- f. Protection services including Information on child protection services for children and families such as family tracing, alternative care for separated children, juvenile justice, and social services, awareness generation on issues of protection during emergencies and prevention mechanisms, vigilance services by VDPs/ SJPU(Special Juvenile Police Units) etc.
- g. All implementable activities/services mandated under existing SAPTADHARA notification dated 20th December,2016 of the Education Department) like Gyan Dhara (Knowledge Band), Upasthapan Dhara (Presentation Band), Gaurav Dhara (Self-Esteem), Sukumar Dhara, Rang/Kala, Natya Dhara, Samaj Seva Dhara (Community/Social Service), Udbhaban Dhara (Talent).

Layouts

The design phase of the CFS is an opportunity for community and child participation. Not only can children and their families provide valuable input – on how to arrange the tents in a given area, for example – but once the design is complete, hopefully they can feel empowered, respected and included in their recovery efforts.

Constructing a CFS can involve setting up a few tents or building a more solid, elaborate structure. The construction of semi-permanent or permanent structure requires expertise; and, therefore the decision to build a structure should be given serious consideration. Again, all possible opportunities of adapting existing spaces should be explored to reduce the costs and to minimize the amount of time spent on building a structure. Communities can play a key role in this stage. Their involvement