

# Disaster ready churches

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# What do we preach about the end of times?

‘You will hear of wars and rumours of wars, but see to it that you are not alarmed. Such things must happen, but the end is still to come. Nation will rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom. There will be famines and earthquakes in various places.’

Matthew 24:6-7

# What to do in the end of times?

‘Then the King will say to those on his right, “Come, you who are blessed by my Father; take your inheritance, the kingdom prepared for you since the creation of the world. For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink, I was a stranger and you invited me in, I needed clothes and you clothed me, I was ill and you looked after me, I was in prison and you came to visit me.”

Matthew 25:34-36

# What to do in the end of times

“It is customary to blame secular science and anti-religious philosophy for the eclipse of religion in modern society. It would be more honest to blame religion for its own defeats. Religion declined not because it was refuted, but because it became irrelevant, dull, oppressive, insipid. When faith is completely replaced by creed, worship by discipline, love by habit; when the crisis of today is ignored because of the splendor of the past; when faith becomes an heirloom rather than a living fountain; when religion speaks only in the name of authority rather than with the voice of compassion—its message becomes meaningless”

Abraham Joshua Heschel, *God in Search of Man*  
(Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1976), 3

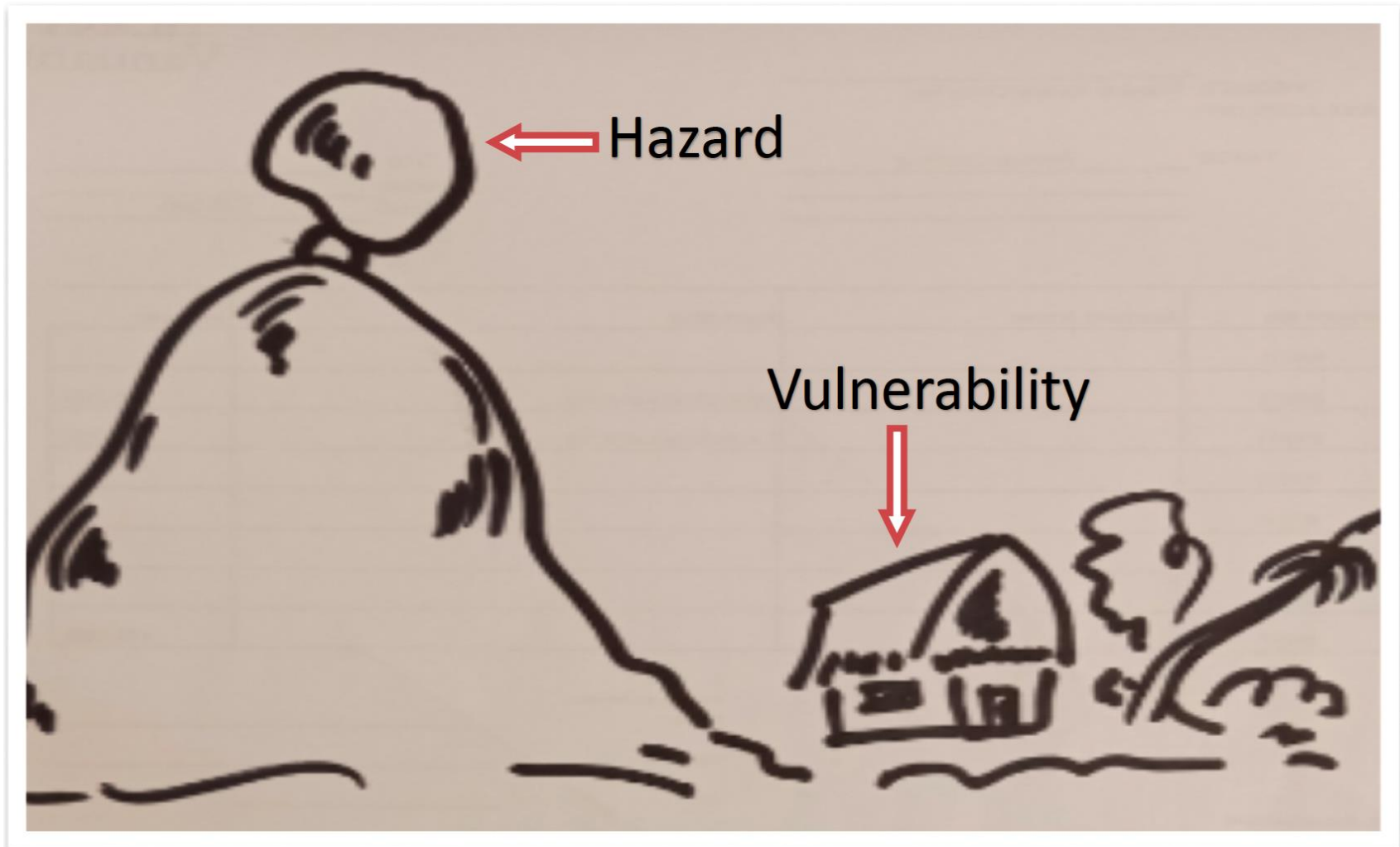
# Humanitarian Principles

- **Humanity:** Human suffering must be addressed wherever it is found. The purpose of humanitarian action is to protect life and health and ensure respect for human beings.
- **Neutrality:** Humanitarian actors must not take sides in hostilities or engage in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.
- **Impartiality:** Humanitarian action must be carried out on the basis of need alone, giving priority to the most urgent cases of distress and making no distinctions on the basis of nationality, race, gender, religious belief, class or political opinions.
- **Independence:** Humanitarian action must be autonomous from the political, economic, military or other objectives that any actor may hold with regard to areas where humanitarian action is being implemented.

# Terminology

Hazard	Something natural or man-made that may cause disruption or damage to life, property and/or the environment.
Disaster	When a hazard strike and the result exceeds the affected community's ability to respond and recover
Disaster Risk	Impact that could happened to life, property and or environment if a hazard strikes
Disaster Management	All aspects of planning for and responding to disasters, including before and after activities.
Disaster Risk Reduction	Prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response activities that a community may decide to undertake to reduce present and future hazard impact.

# Terminology



# Emergency Management Cycle





# Definition of a Disaster Preparedness

“Consist of a set of measures undertaking in advance by governments, organizations, communities, or individuals, to better respond and cope with immediate aftermath of a disaster, whether it be human-induced or caused by natural hazards. The objective is to reduce the loss of life and livelihoods”. European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations.

Key words: Training, early warning systems, contingency plans, stockpiling equipment and supplies.



**1** My Church

**3** My Team

**4 STEPS**  
TO BE A  
**#DISASTER**  
**READY**  
**CHURCH!**

**2** My Community

**4** My Response

*Justice.  
Compassion  
Love*



Justice  
Compassion  
Love

# 1. Components of My Church

1. Seek approval from the Church Board to officially make your church disaster ready.
2. Connect with your ADRA National Office
3. Create a CHEMP
4. Ensure that the purpose is purely humanitarian



# 1. Components of My Church

## 2. Assess the existing capacity of the church.

- Church members



- Assets



- Competences



- Partners



# 1. Components of My Church

## 9.2.2 Committee/Church Capacity Analysis

### Resource 9.2.1a Skills/Experiences

Committee Names	Support Services – Key Skills and Experiences			
	Coordination	Finance Logistic	Management	Other
Church Members				

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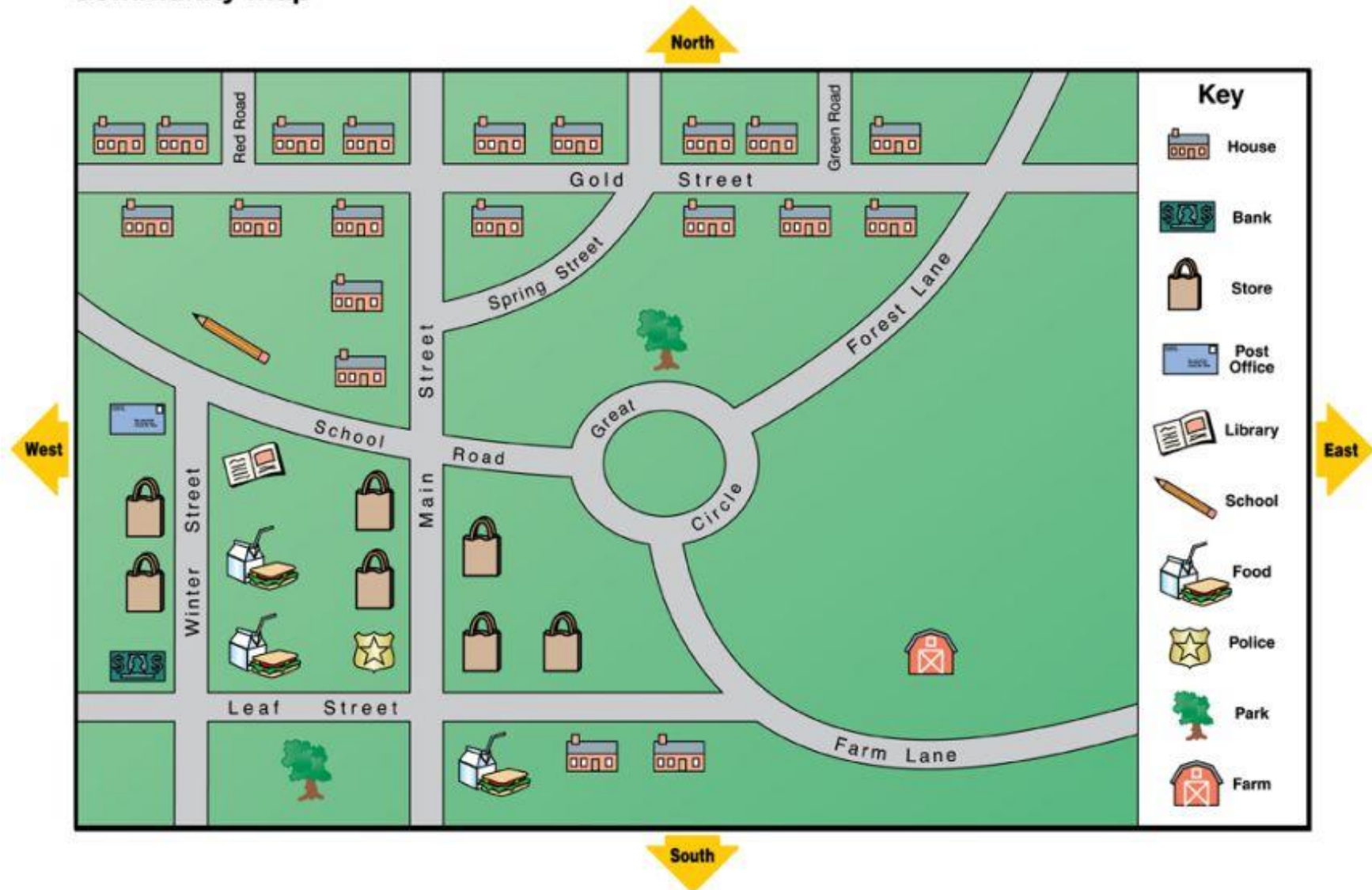


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Compassion  
Love



# 2. My Community

Community Map



*Justice  
Compassion  
Love*

**List the history of Natural and Manmade Disaster happened in your community from the last 5 years (rapid and slow onset)**

**Natural Disasters**

**Manmade Disasters**

## List the history of Natural and Manmade Disaster happened in your community from the last 5 years (rapid and slow onset)

### Natural Disasters

- Wildfires
- Earthquakes
- Volcanic eruptions
- Tsunami
- Landslides
- Flooding
- Subsidence
- Cyclone

### Manmade Disasters

- Gas leak
- Bush Fire
- Chemical explosion
- Oil spill
- Tribal fight (damage of homes & garden)
- Terrorist act
- Nuclear bomb
- Soil erosion

## Community profiling

The community profile is a summary of baseline conditions and trends in a community.

- Population
- Livelihood
- Geographical Site
- Infrastructure
- Transportation
- Electricity
- Water and Sanitation



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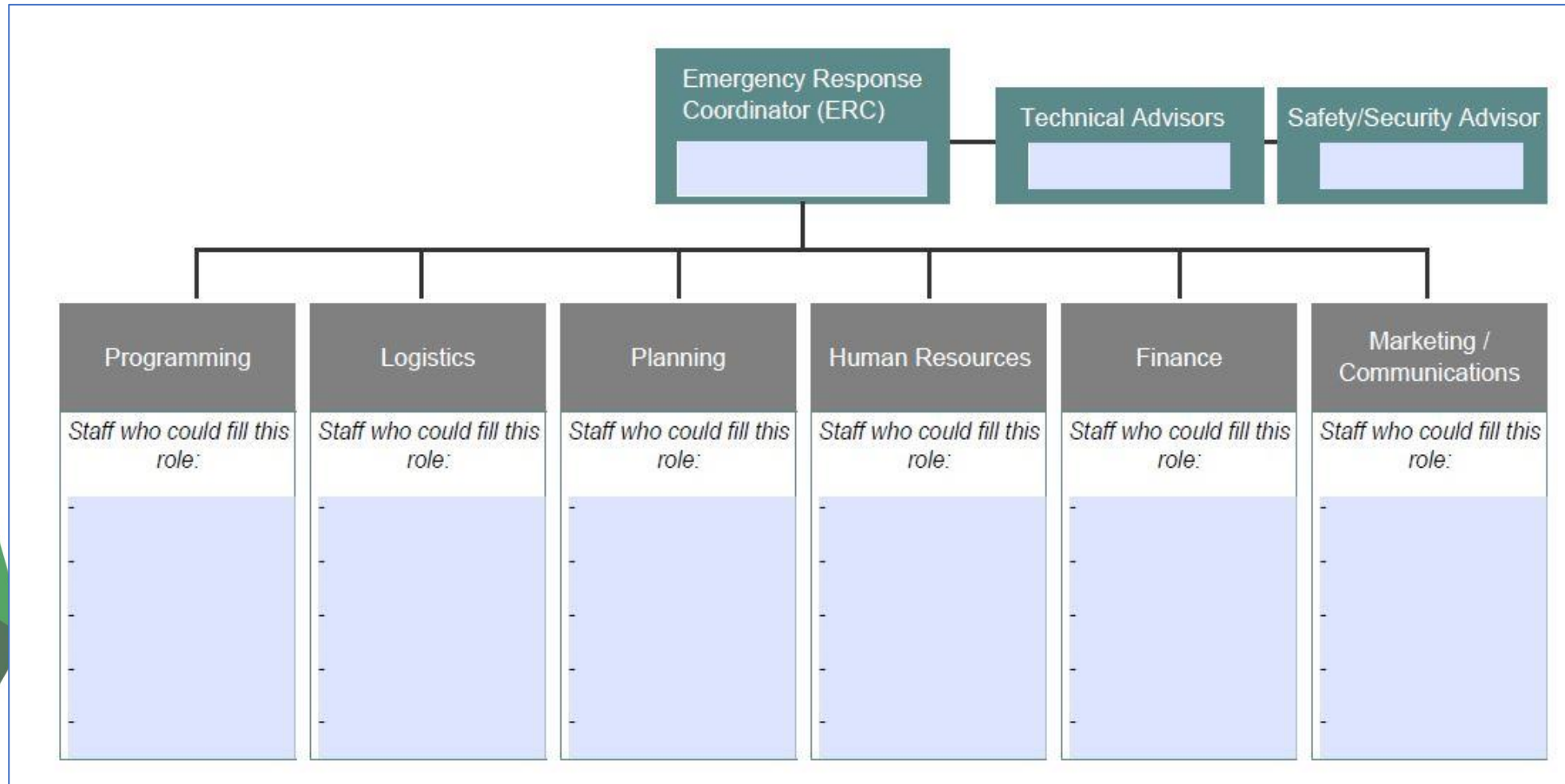
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# 3. My Team



Justice.  
Compassion  
Love

Identify the key functions that need to be handled by a team during a disaster.



# What Structure Works Best for Your Church?



*Justice.  
Compassion  
Love*



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## 4. My Response

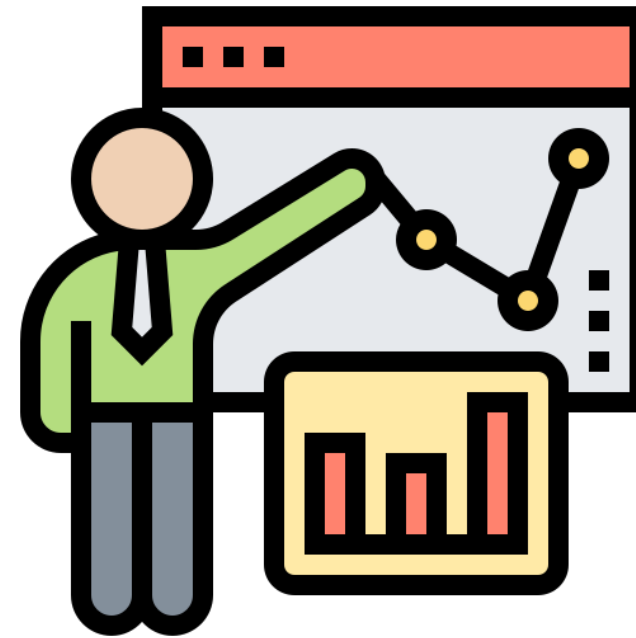
- Connect with the ADRA National Office
- Rapid needs assessment
- Situation Report



# Rapid Needs Assessment

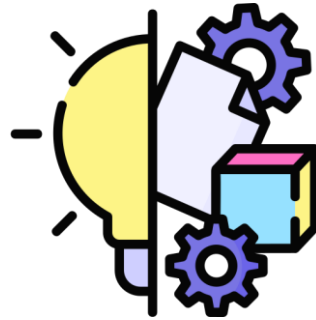


**Collect**



**Analyze**

# 5 steps to conduct an RNA:



**Plan & Design**



**Implement**



**Clean & Process**



**Analyze**



**Share Findings**

# Basic Principles for RNA:

- **Be accountable:** Ensure accountability to the communities and beneficiaries we work with
- **Do no harm:** Information sources should be protected by complying with best practices regarding privacy
- **Participation & Inclusion:** Ensure participants represent a diverse sample of people
- **Collect useable data:** Standardized and rigorous procedures should be used for the collection and analysis of data




# Basic Principles for RNA:

- **Coordinate w/ others and share findings:** All stakeholders should know when and where the assessments will be carried out
- **Manage community expectations:** Ensure communities do not have unrealistic expectations as a result of completing a needs assessment
- **Produce accurate, relevant, and timely analysis:** Ensure needs assessment results are crosschecked and reports are relevant and produced in a timely manner



# Template:



## NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT

Prepared by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Region: \_\_\_\_\_ Province: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Municipality: \_\_\_\_\_ Barangay: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Assessment Team  
 Team Leader: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Members: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Disaster: (Place X in box)

Typhoon  
 Landslide  
 Earthquake  
 Tsunami  
 Volcanic Eruption  
 Other (specify) heavy rain with a tornado, the flooding

A. When did the disaster occur? (Give actual dates and times if appropriate.)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

B. Briefly describe the disaster. (Attach additional sheets if necessary.)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

C. Precise geographic areas and locations impacted (Provinces, municipalities, barangays)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_


2. Disaster Impacts/Effects:  
 A. Affected population in the general area being assessed (Barangay, municipality, province, region, country)

Total No. of Households	Total No. of Individuals	No. of Male	No. of Female	No. of Pregnant	No. of Children under 5 years old	No. of Elderly	No. of Persons with Disability

B. Displaced Population (Staying in evacuation centers or staying with relatives and friends)

No. of Evacuation Centers (ECs)	No. of Households in ECs	No. of Individuals in ECs

No. of Households Outside ECs	No. of Individuals Outside ECs



C. Deaths, Missing, and Injured

No. of Deaths	No. of Missing	No. of Injured

D. Damaged social and/or physical infrastructures

		Number	Estimated Value
Houses	Totally damaged		
	Partially damaged		
Schools	Totally damaged		
	Partially damaged		
Hospitals/Health Centers	Totally damaged		
	Partially damaged		
Access Roads	Restricted access		
	Totally impassable		
Bridges	Restricted access		
	Totally impassable		
Crops	Hectares destroyed		
Livestock	Died		
Boats	Totally damaged		
	Partially damaged		
Market (Place X)	Closed		
	Opened		
Electric Power (Place X)	Dead		
	Working		
Communication Service (Place X)	Dead		
	Working		
Other (specify)			

3. Immediate Needs  
 A. What are the immediate needs according to priorities? (List specifics.)  
 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. \_\_\_\_\_

B. Reason for these needs:  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

4. Government Activity (List what the government is doing.)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Is this meeting the basic needs of the affected population?    (Yes or No)

5. Other Humanitarian Actors

Which other NGOs/disaster response organizations are present?	What are their activities? (food distribution, cash assistance, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, shelter, health, etc.)



# Situation Report

The Situation Report (SITREP) is a form of status reporting that provides decision-makers and readers a quick understanding of the current situation. It provides a clear, concise understanding of the situation—focusing on meaning or context, in addition to the facts.

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# Typical response activities

Floods

Fires

Migrant influx

Earthquake



# Typical response activities

1. Hot meals for families, volunteers, and first responders in natural disasters and emergencies. Isaiah 58:7.
2. Church building and premises as a shelter for families affected by war. Clothing, blankets, bedding, hygiene kits, water, etc. Isaiah 58:7; Matthew 25:35-36.
3. Church building as a warehouse for humanitarian aid supplies. These humanitarian supplies will be distributed to the people affected by the disaster. Genesis 41: 33 - 36.
4. Peace component: Churches as centers for peace and reconciliation. Training people affected by war about becoming an agent of peace in their community. Matthew 5:9; 2 Corinthians 5:18-19.
5. School support for children affected by disasters. After school activities. Mark 9: 36-37.
6. Fundraising for emergencies. 2 Corinthians 8:7-15.





- “The reason why God’s people are not more spiritually minded, and have not more faith, I have been shown, is because they are narrowed up with selfishness. It is not the abundance of your meetings that God accepts. It is not the numerous prayers, but the rightdoing, doing the right thing and at the right time. It is to be less self-caring and more benevolent. Our souls must expand. Then God will make them like a watered garden, whose waters fail not.”

Ellen g. White, Welfare Service, p. 28

# Questions time

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