



Noah built the ark when it wasn't raining

Preparation during blue skies

Take time this conference to network and fellowship!

Geophysical







Definition of

Hazard

Hydrological









Meteorological



Biological





Complex Emergencies/Conflict





Famine



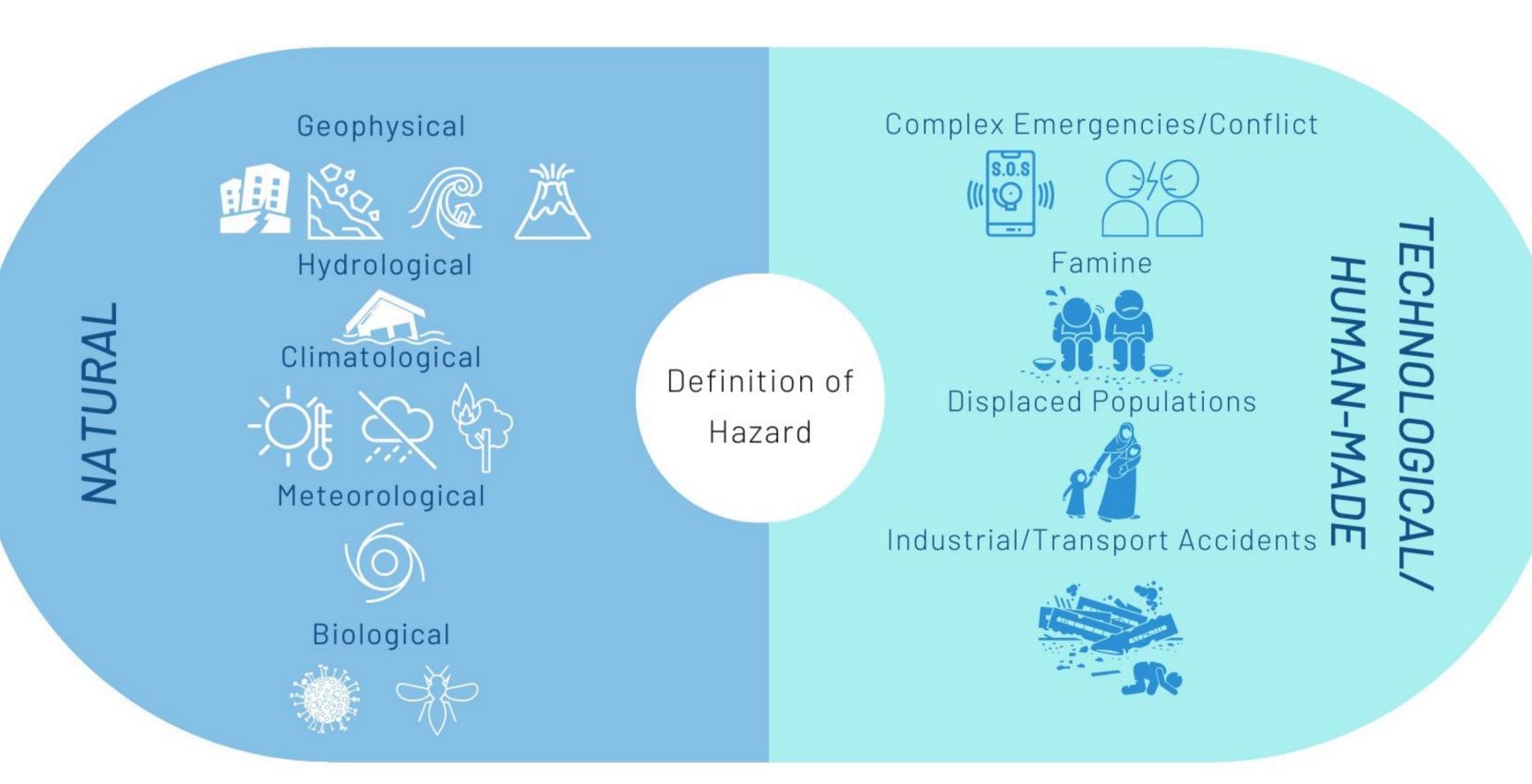
Displaced Populations



Industrial/Transport Accidents I







All disasters are hazards, but not all hazards are disasters.



DISASTER LIFE CYCLE



REACTIVE AND STRATEGIC APPROACH TO PROTECT DEVELOPMENTAL GAINS

Reactive Phase

• Response & Relief

Strategic Phases

- · Reconstruction & Recovery
 - o Rehabilitation
 - o Spiritual & Mental Health
 - Development
 - o "Build Back Better"
- Preparedness
 - o Prepositioning
 - Review plans with ICP/Partners
- Mitigation
 - o Prevention
 - Training
 - Build resilience and reducing vulnerability and risk
 - Climate Insurance
 - Network building

Disasters in LAC Region

Year-round hazards

How Disasters Drive Hunger

State of Food Insecurity and how disasters further drive hunger.

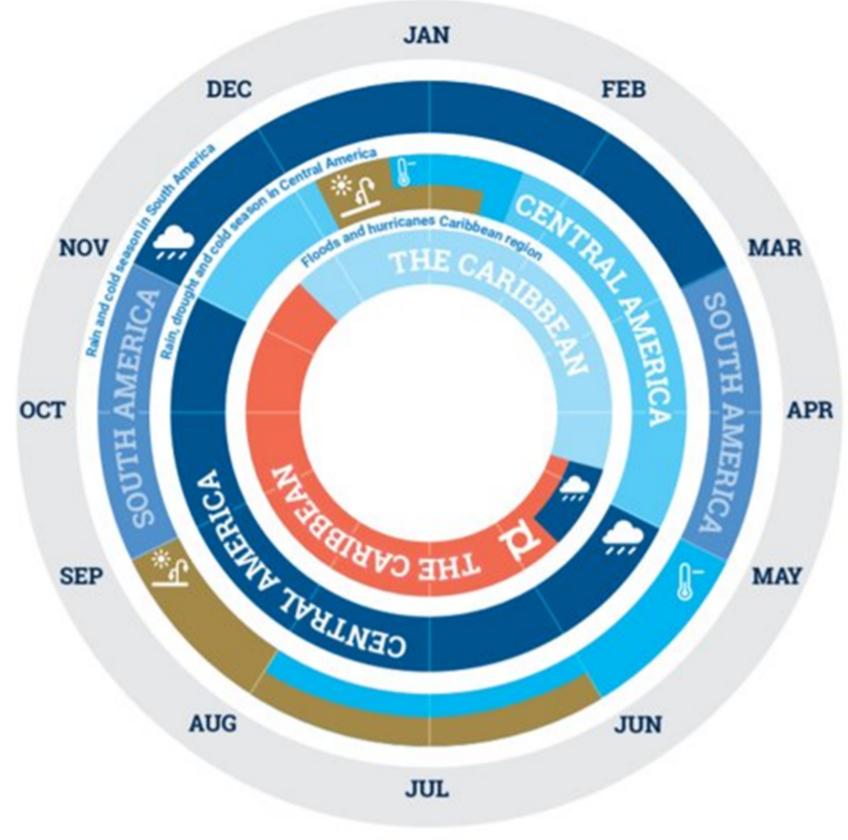


Disasters in LAC Region

Year-round hazards

Storm





THE CARIBBEAN
CENTRAL AMERICA
SOUTH AMERICA

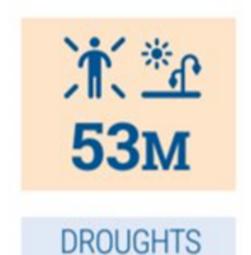




Source: OCHA (UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) Report Natural Disasters in Latin America and the Caribbean, Published 1 January 2020

LAC Region: Impact of Disasters

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED BY TYPE OF DISASTER



















- 152 million people affected by 1,205 disasters from 2000-2019
- Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) is the second most disaster-prone region in the world.

How Disasters Drive Hunger

State of food insecurity and how disasters further drive hunger.

- Climate change is threatening developmental gains. (USAID)
- Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) is the second most disaster-prone region in the world. (UNOCHA)
- In 2020, it is estimated that close to 60 million people are living in hunger conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean (hasn't been this high in 20 years)
 . (FAO)

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



FOOD AND NUTRITION CRISIS

STEP 1

Vulnerable household lives in fragile, disasterprone area and depends on agriculture. A flood, drought, earthquake or storm hits.

STEP 3

Children are taken out of school, people eat less and productive assets, such as tools and cattle, are sold

STEP 5

Reduced dietary diversity and overall food consumption. Increased stunting and wasting rates in children.

STEP 2

Loss of lives and livelihoods. Destruction of homes land, livestock, crops and essential food supplies.

STEP 4

A critical food and nutrition situation, which has been building up since the disaster, now explodes into a full blown crisis.

STEP 6

Hungry and malnourished people are less able to cope with disasters and are more vulnerable to their impacts.

Graphic source: WFP



LONG-TERM IMPACTS

Food Aid/Assistance	Food Availability	Food Access	Food Utilization	Food Stability
Natural disaster or climate change results in: Crop loss Economic shocks Reduction in food supply or access Households have to limit number or size of meals and/or go to bed hungry Solutions include (over 6-month period): Cash vouchers Direct transfers Local purchases E-vouchers Results should include: Increased temporary food availability Reduction in hunger during crisis	Households have to limit number or size of meals due to insufficent food Project solutions target increasing amount of food available to households through: • Increase agricultural production (different levels from agroecology/organic to conventional) • Suport during economic shocks • E-vouchers • Training Results should include: • Fewer days without food or without limting meal size/number • Increased yield	Households are limited in accessing food markets (to purchase or sell food) or have insufficient income to purchase food, including animal protein and more nutritious/diverse foods Project solutions include: Increased off-farm income (IGAs, informal employment, formal employment) Transportation or improved roads to market New, accessible markets Results should include: Greater income from on- and off-farm Easier access to and involvement in the market	Households have inadequate healthcare, potable water supply, sanitation, nutritional knowledge, or dietary diversity to absorb/utilize nutrients in food Project solutions include: Nutrition and cooking education WASH training and projects Access to healthcare through roads/transportation Increase animal protein and dietary diversity consumption Results should include: Better access to potable water, healthcare, sanitation Knowledge of nutrition and cooking Increased dietary diversity and animal protein consumption	Households have insufficient food availability/access during certain times of the year due to harvest time, lack of postharvest storage, market supply/demand, and climate Project solutions include: • Postharvest Storage • Climate resilient crops and planting technique (Seeds, irrigation, plant bioamendments, irrigation) Results should include: • Postharvest storage capability • Value-added processing capability • Less food insecure times of year • Less crop loss due to climate, pests, or pathogens

Food Aid/Assistance

Natural disaster or climate change results in:

- Crop loss
- Economic shocks
- Reduction in food supply or access

Households have to limit number or size of meals and/or go to bed hungry

Solutions include (over 6-month period):

- Cash vouchers
- Direct transfers
- Local purchases
- E-vouchers

Results should include:

- Increased temporary food availability
- Reduction in hunger during crisis

Food Availability

Households have to limit number or size of meals due to insufficent food

Project solutions target increasing amount of food available to households through:

- Increase agricultural production (different levels from agroecology/organic to conventional)
- Suport during economic shocks
- E-vouchers
- Training

Results should include:

- Fewer days without food or without limting meal size/number
- Increased yield

Food Access

Households are limited in accessing food markets (to purchase or sell food) or have insufficient income to purchase food, including animal protein and more nutritious/diverse foods

Project solutions include:

- Increased off-farm income (IGAs, informal employment, formal employment)
- Transportation or improved roads to market
- New, accessible markets

Results should include:

- Greater income from on- and off-farm
- Easier access to and involvement in the market

Food Utilization

Households have inadequate healthcare, potable water supply, sanitation, nutritional knowledge, or dietary diversity to absorb/utilize nutrients in food

Project solutions include:

- Nutrition and cooking education
- WASH training and projects
- Access to healthcare through roads/transportation
- Increase animal protein and dietary diversity consumption

Results should include:

- Better access to potable water, healthcare, sanitation
- Knowledge of nutrition and cooking
- Increased dietary diversity and animal protein consumption

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of postharvest storage,

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Food Stability

Project solutions include:

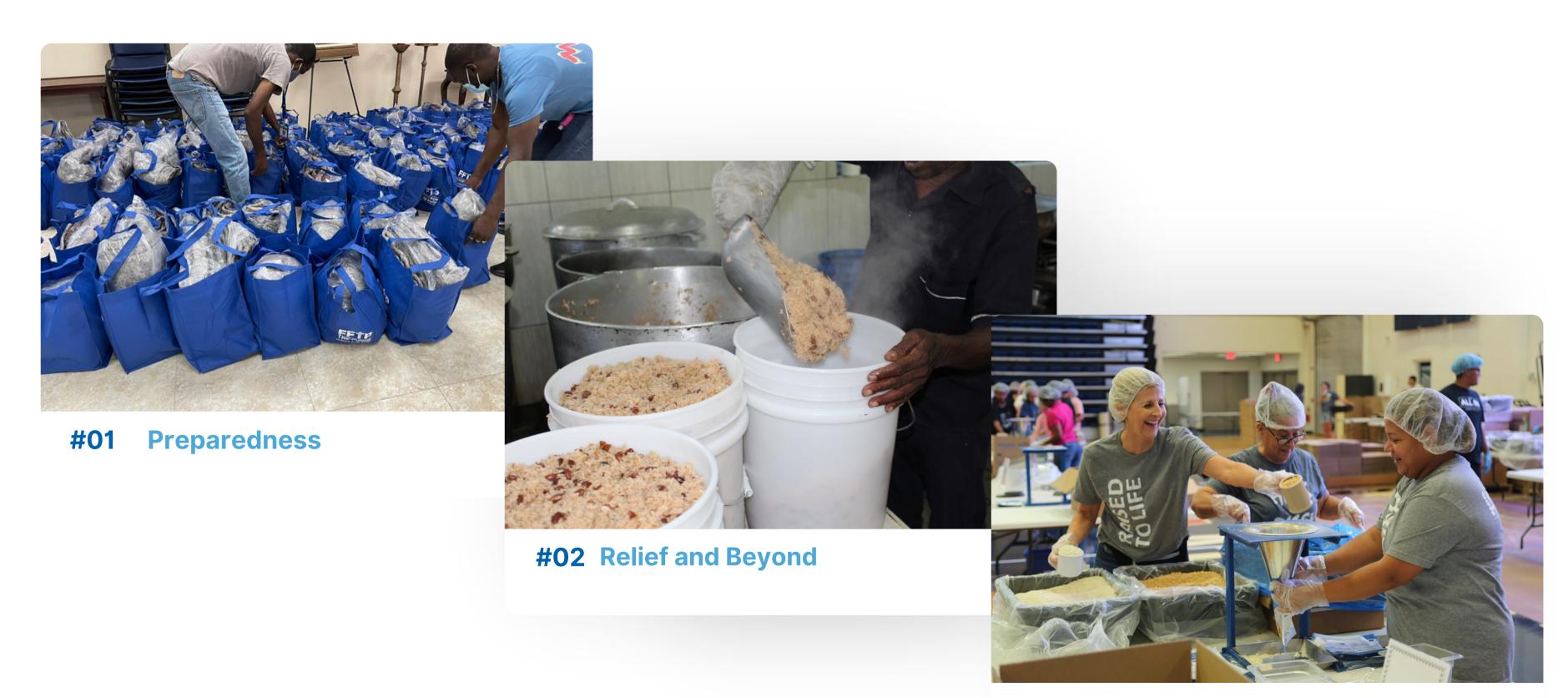
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and climate

 Climate resilient crops and planting technique (Seeds, irrigation, plant bioamendments, irrigation)

Results should include:

- Postharvest storage capability
- Value-added processing capability
- Less food insecure times of year
- Less crop loss due to climate, pests, or pathogens



Best Practices

#03 Community Engagement



#01 Preparedness

Blue Skies

Let's explore practical ways you can support preparedness at your church and your in-country church twin to better respond to the needs after a disaster.



Review and Test Continuity of Operations & Emergency Operations Plans

- Commonly known in emergency management as a COOP and EOP.
- Consider reviewing or drafting plans addressing local hazards and risk exposure that could impact their continuity of operation.
- Consider reviewing or drafting a plan that navigates operations after a disaster. Including communications.
- Resources: State Emergency Management, FEMA, ThinkHazard



Get to Know Supply Chain (Food & Relief Aid Availability)

- Understand the common food staples and essential needs of the community.
 Understand the most common hazards.
- Identify local food and relief aid suppliers and begin to establish a relationship.
- Work with partner organizations with strong logistics and distribution.
- Work with your pastoral council to designate emergency funding. CASH IS KING!



Preposition Food & Relief Aid

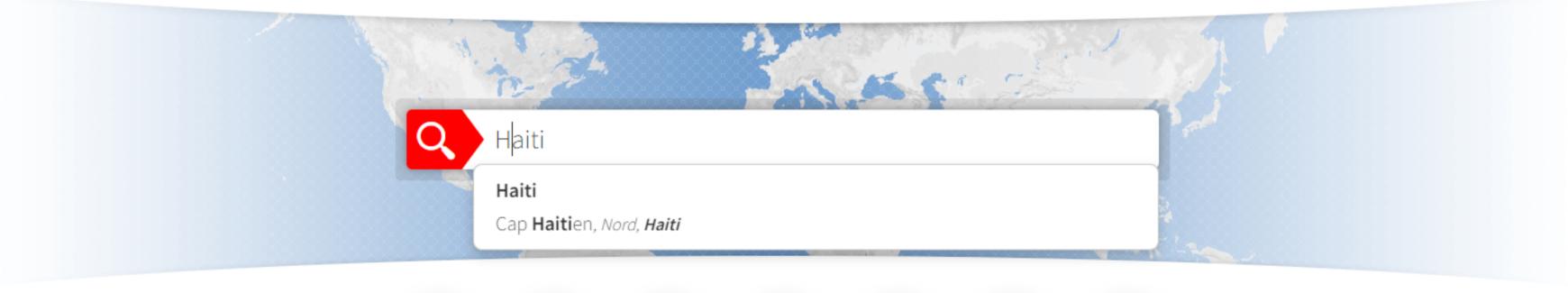
- For every \$1 invested in disaster preparedness you save \$7 in response. (Source: World Bank)
- Consider prepositioning food and essential supplies in advance with local church leaders.
- Available immediately after a disaster event.
- Keep in mind community leaders, storage, security, and replenishment.





ThinkHazard!

Identify natural hazards in your project area and understand how to reduce their impact

















River flood

Urban flood Coastal flood

Earthquake

Landslide

Tsunami

Volcano









Cyclone

Water scarcity Extreme heat

Wildfire



♣ Download PDF

Haiti























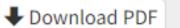




River flood	High	
Urban flood	High	
Landslide	High	
Cyclone	High	
Wildfire	High	EL.
Coastal flood	Medium	HAZARD LEVEI
Earthquake	Medium	HAZ
Water scarcity	Medium	
Extreme heat	Medium	
Tsunami	Low	







Artibonite



















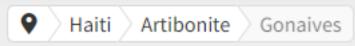






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Water scarcity	Medium
Extreme heat	Medium
Touromi	1





Gonaives

























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Review and Test Continuity of Operations Plan and Emergency Operations Plan

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Assessment and Analysis of Supply Chain (Food and Relief Aid Availability)

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International Disaster Preposition Kit



Tarps



Disaster Blankets



Children's Activity Kits



Hand Crank Radio & Light



Disaster Hygiene Kits



Diapers



Women's Care



Carrying Bags



Oral Rehydration Salts



Water Purification Packets

















#02 Relief and Beyond

Localization Community

delication bout "stopping the bleed" and saving lives. Be led by the needs of the local community.



Be Guided by Community Needs

- Communities and hazards vary and so needs will vary.
 Be led by the localized needs.
- Understand vulnerabilities and capacities.
- Strategize the type of aid cash or in-kind. Partnerships
 are key in understanding
 initial needs assessments
 and customs requirements.



Emotional and Spiritual Support

- Engage the community in prayer! Maybe host a prayer service.
- Leaders and staff are also impacted by disasters.
- In-country community
 members flock to their church
 for shelter, emotional and
 spiritual support.
- Equip pastoral leadership and clergy with tools to support trauma and encourage hope throughout the year.
- Resource: Center for Disaster of Philanthropy



Partnerships & Coordination

- Force multiplier!
- Help expand capacity incountry.
- Great source for learning, best practices.
- Training CERT, CPR, evacuation, earthquake, early warning......
- Stay abreast with situation reports from UNOCHA, other INGOs, and from local assessments, as available to support coordination of aid.
- Resources: PDC Global and WhatsApp



Be Guided by Community Needs

- Communities and hazards vary and so needs will vary.
 Be led by the localized needs.
- When engaging the parish community for in-kind support consider kits targeted for the response.
- Strategize the type of aid cash or in-kind. Partnerships are key in understanding needs and customs requirements.



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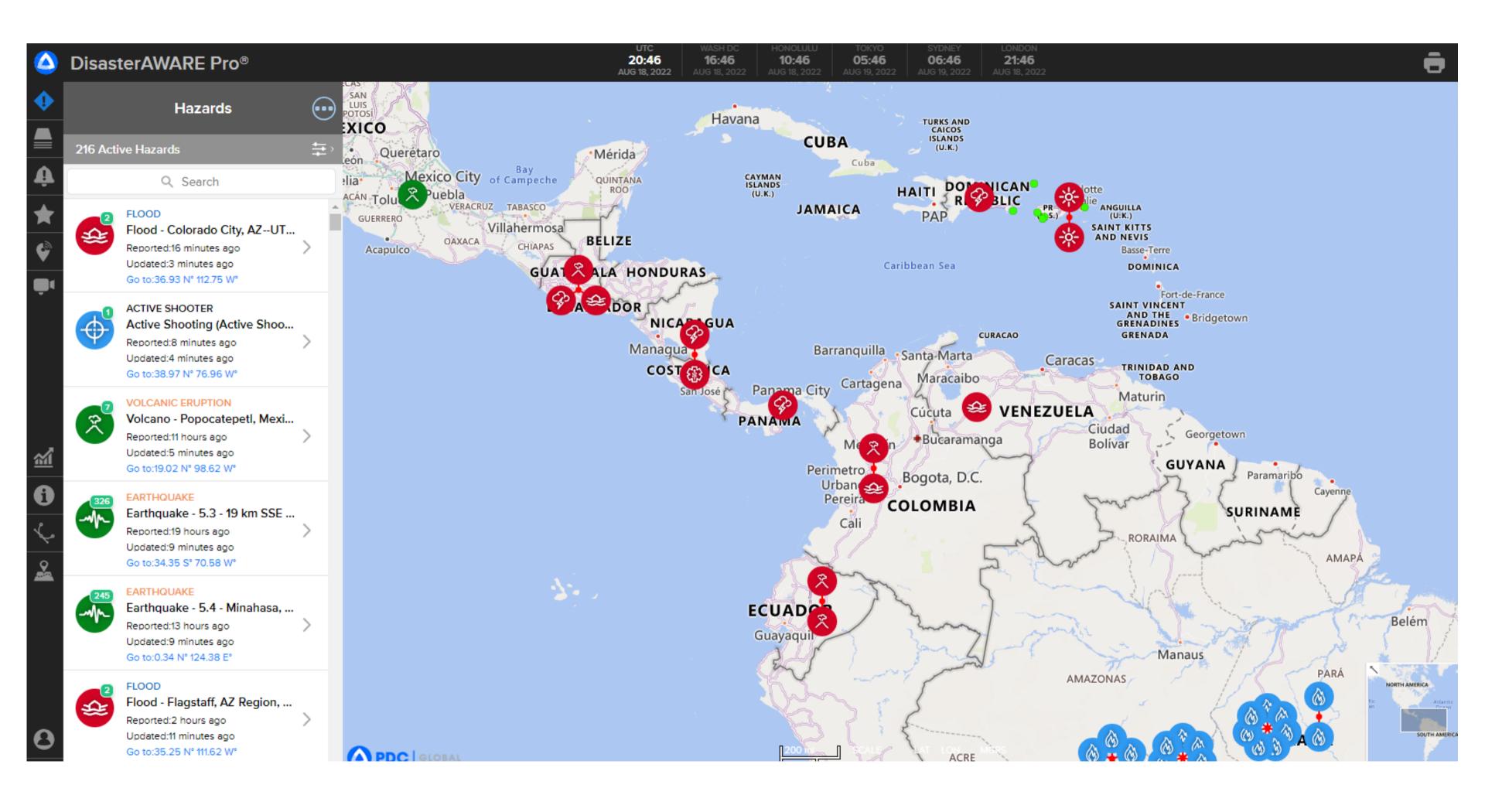
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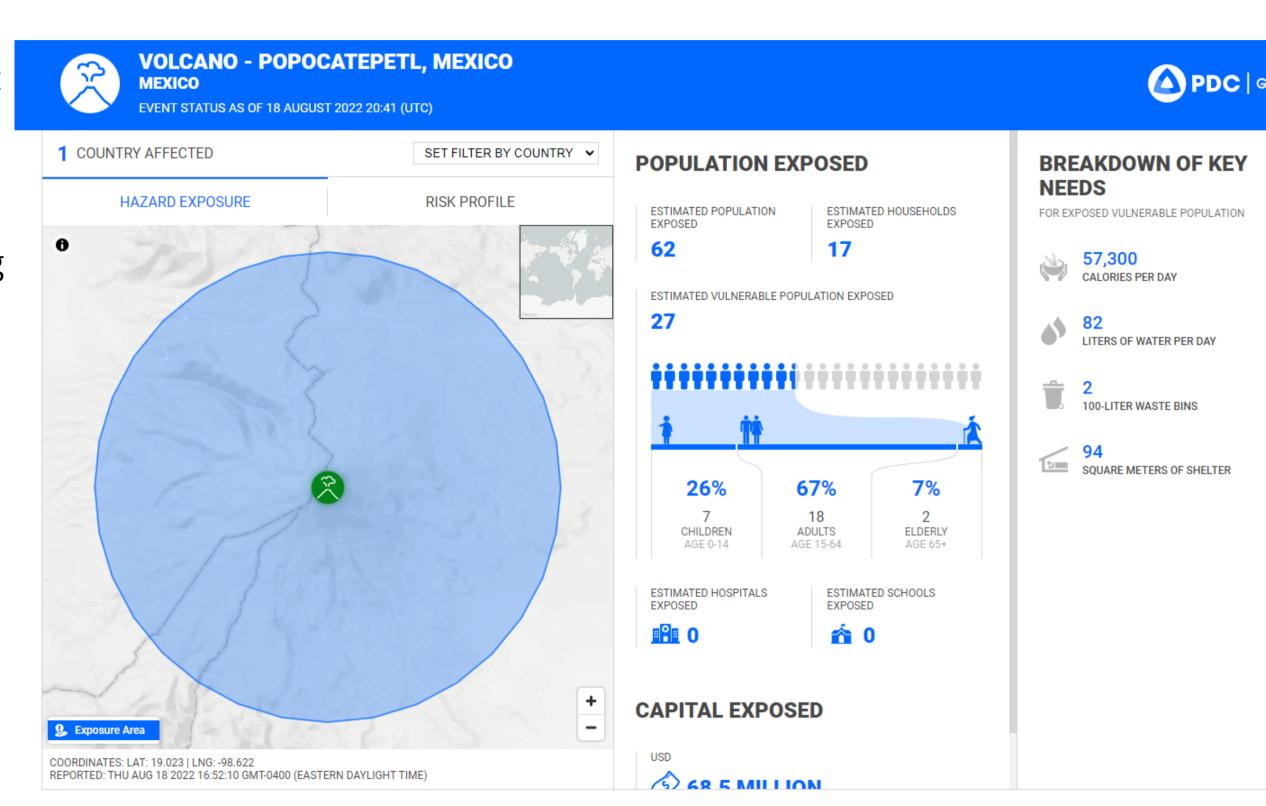
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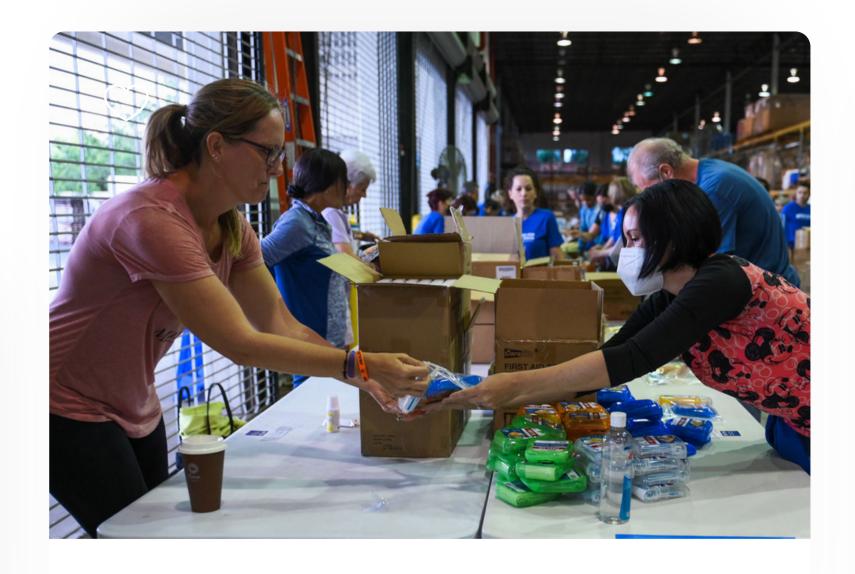
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DisasterAWARE

- Early warning and decision support system.
- DisasterAWARE is the most powerful and reliable early warning and multi-hazard monitoring platform.
- Managed by the University of Hawaii and the Pacific Center for Disasters.
- Free to use and professional site available to international humanitarian organizations.





#03 Community Engagement



Hearts United

When you engage the community you unite hearts, fulfill needs, and every member of the community puts their faith in action.



Do No Harm

- If engaging the parish community for in-kind support consider kits that fulfill the need and make it easy to distribute.
- Lean on community to understand appropriate needs and on partners to understand customs requirements.



Do No Harm (Part 2)

- Try not to travel to the country at the onset of a disaster unless traveling with an experienced and selfsufficient team.
- No clothing, bottled water, or medications unless working with medical personnel on the ground and in-country partner can clear.



In-Country is Mobilizing!

- It's hot, it's chaotic, saving lives is the priority! Your report may need to wait.
- Customization and consignments during gray skies is difficult. Things may get mixed along the way.
- Be patient with the incountry partner, be patient with your US partners.



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Beyond

Build Forward Better

After the relief phase, it's time for "What's next?" "How do we empower and equip resilient communities?"



Thank you! Q&A





Contact Us

Jisabelle Garcia-Pedroso
Director of Programs and Operations
FFTP Disaster Preparedness and Response
6401 Lyons Rd. Coconut Creek, FL 33024



jisabelleg@foodforthepoor.org



www.foodforthepoor.com



954.427.2222 EXT 6067