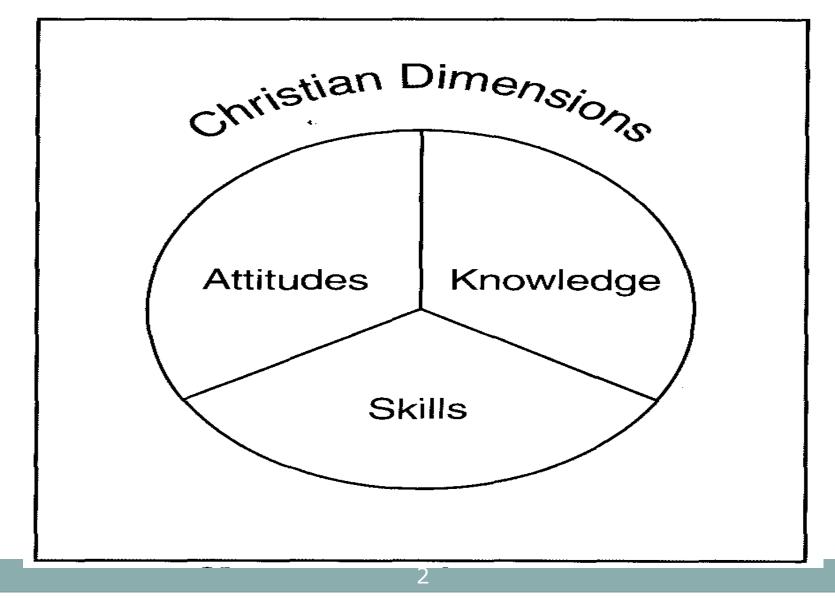
A Christian **Approach to** Disaster Management Dr. Sylvan Catwell, J.P.

Broad Objective



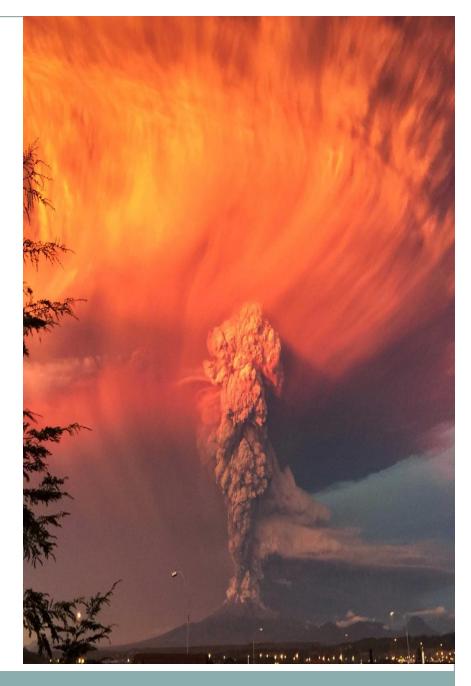
Aim of Session **Stimulate awareness of** and action on: 1. Acts of God **2. Natural Disasters** 3. Acts of Humans

Our Hope Participants will leave the session motivated to manage potential disasters

Historic Disasters We remember: **1. The Genesis Flood** 2. Destruction of Sodom **3. O.T. Wars**

Genesis 7:19 They (the waters) rose greatly on the earth, and all the high mountains under the entire heavens were covered.

Gen. 19:28 He (Lot) looked toward Sodom and Gomorrah... and, lo, the smoke of the country went up as the smoke of a furnace.



Zechariah 7:14 (KJV) But I scattered them with a whirlwind among all the nations ... Thus the land was desolate after them, that no man passed through nor returned: for they laid the pleasant land desolate.

Romans 8:22 ...the whole creation has been groaning as in the pains of childbirth right up to the present time.

What is a Disaster?

- Situation / event causing great damage, destruction & suffering, which overwhelms local capacity requiring national / international assistance.
- One or more of the following:
- 1. 10 or more people reported killed
- 2. 100 people reported affected
- 3. Declaration of a state of emergency
- 4. Call for international assistance

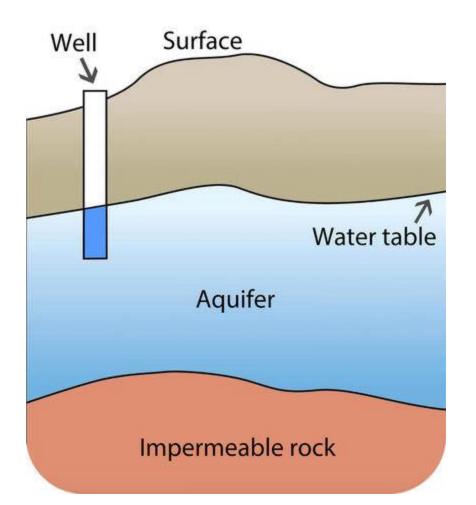
Acts of God These (legally) are regarded as natural disasters outside human control and for which no one is held responsible, e.g. earthquakes, tsunamis

Weather Systems in the Caribbean

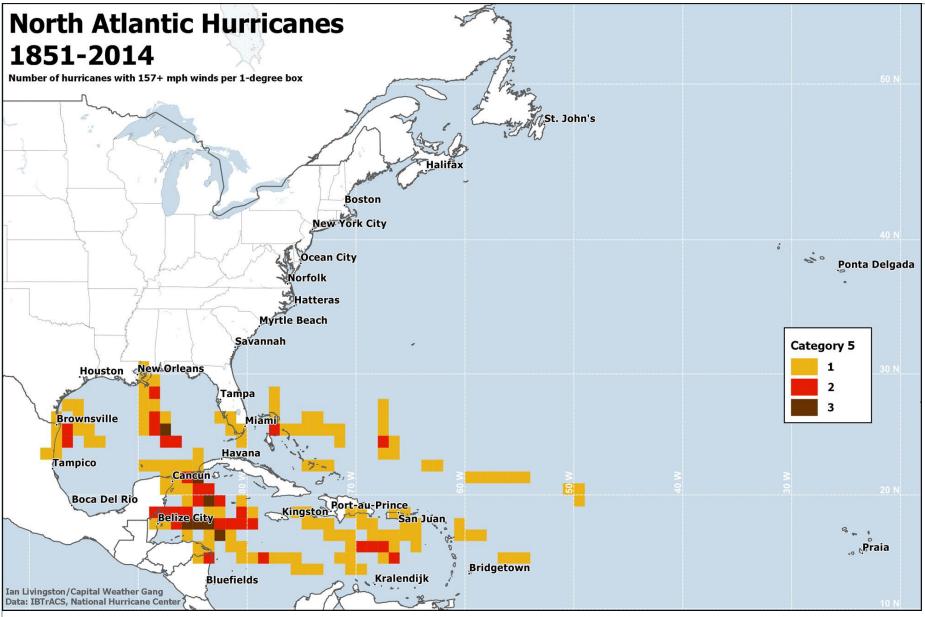
These include tropical waves, depressions, storms and hurricanes, originating off of the African coast.

Weather Systems **Notwithstanding attendant** disasters, water-scarce countries like (Barbados) need weather systems, which replenish their depleted/ polluted water resources.

Image of Belle Aquifer, Barbados



www.google.com/search?q=diagram+of+belle+aquifer% 2C+barbados&oq=



www.washingtonpost.com

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Paradoxes of Life

- Blessings and burdens
- Night and day
- Hurricane and drought
- Forest fire and renewal
- Death and life

2017 Weather Prediction

1. 14 named storms

- 2. 6 hurricanes
- 3. 2 major hurricanes

(Colorado State University)

Types Of Disasters

Types of Disasters Disasters are mainly categorised as Natural and Man-Made (Human) Disasters

Natural Disasters

These are major adverse events from natural processes of the

earth, e.g. floods, hurricanes,

volcanoes, earth-quakes and

other geologic processes,

causing loss of life / property and economic damage.

2011 Japan Earthquake & Tsunami

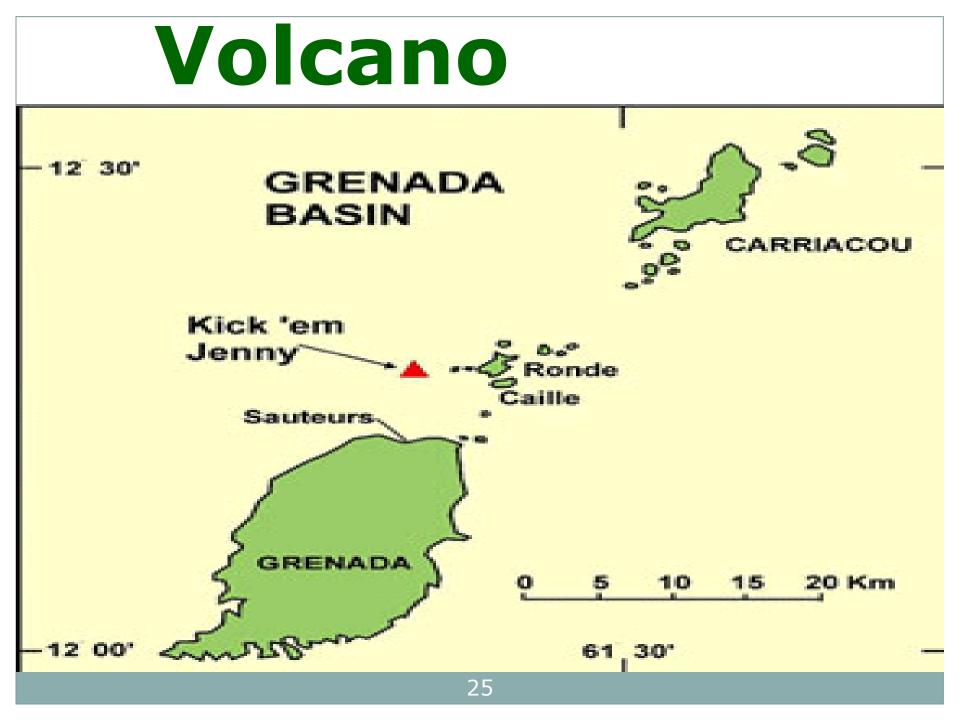




Sri Lanka Flood 2017



Droughts—Animals Die



Volcano Kick 'em Jenny is a submarine volcano located 8 km north of Grenada Follow guidelines for sailing

Potential Hurricane Damage

Category	Sustained Winds	Idea of Damage
1	74–95 mph	Will produce damage to roofs, vinyl siding,
		gutters. Will uproot trees & power line poles /
		flying tree branches, etc.
2	96–110 mph	Dangerous winds will cause extensive
		damage to roofs and houses. Uprooted tree
		damage, loss of power.
3	111–129 mph	Devastating damage will occur to most
Major		buildings, numerous roads and supplies.
4	130–156 mph	Catastrophic damage will occur to most
		buildings and communities
5	157 mph or	Inestimable catastrophic damage will
	higher	occur
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Disasters

Can cause: 1. Coastal Erosion 2. Storm Surge 3. Land Slides 4. Great loss



Man-Made Disasters

A disastrous event caused directly and principally by one or more identifiable deliberate or negligent human action(s)



1990 Jamaat al Muslimeen coup attempt



War (Mosul) 1000s died



Lone wolf shooting in Charleston Church, S. Carolina, 9 deaths



900 tourists trapped in Paris cathedral by Hammer attacker



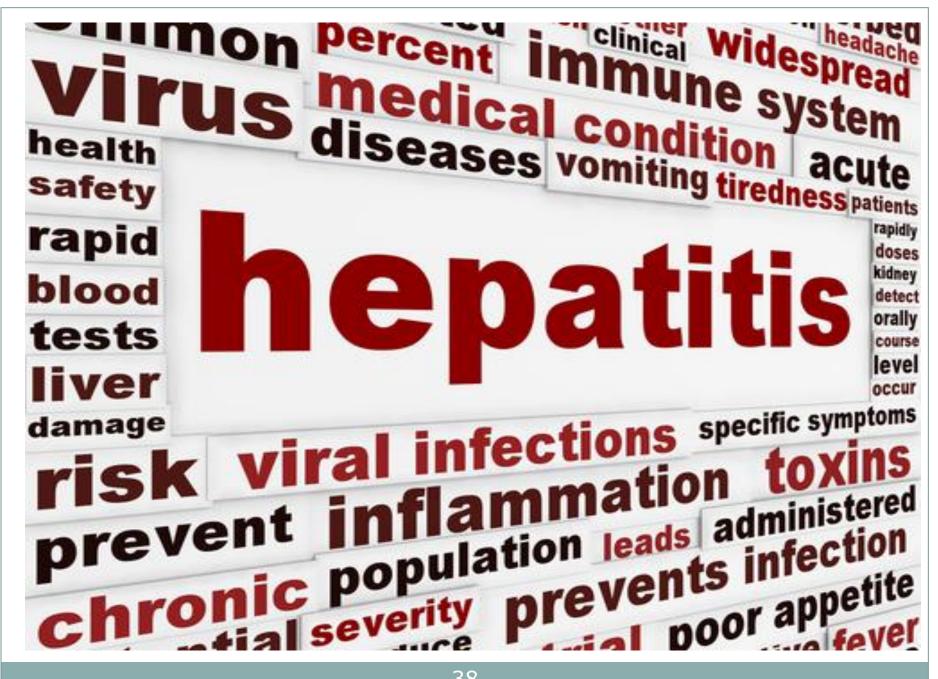
Potential Communicable Disease Disastrous Outbreaks





Yellow fever









Avian flu



Small Pox Disease



Ebola virus

Prevention better than cure Need for use of single cups in communion service, as a means of controlling spread of **communicable disease** / disaster, <u>cannot be</u> **understated**

Prevention better than cure



Potential Environmental Disasters

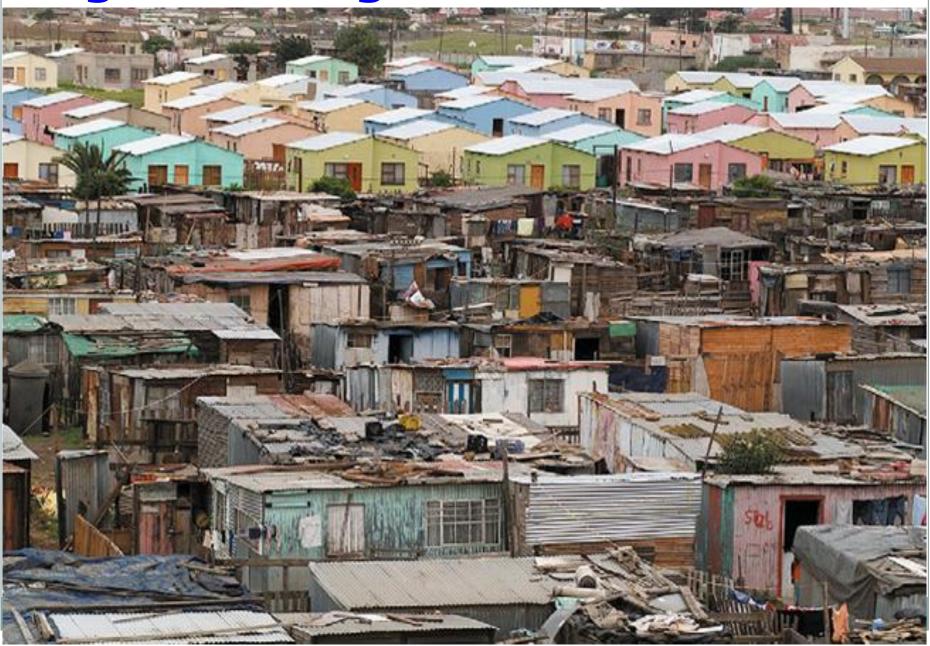
Bush / Cane Fire



H'way in Water Catchment



Illegal housing in Water Catchment



OIL SPILLS / LEAKS



Burst Shell Oil Pipeline

Oil tanker heading to discharge into broken pipeline which has polluted fields and aquifer, **Bides**



Over 30 farmers affected in Gibbons, Ch. Ch., B'dos



AT-HOME DISASTERS • Fires • Burglarproofing Homicides

What other Disasters <u>???</u>

Know types of disasters in the Caribbean Hazardous Materials Spills (oil/chemicals) Fires (wildland / homes) **Disease Outbreak** Hurricanes Etc.

Disaster causes 1. Deaths 2. Injuries **3. Food Scarcity** 4. Economic loss 5. Disease outbreaks 6. People Displacement

Our Christian Approach



DISASTER OFFERS EVANGELISTIC **OPPORTUNITIES**— LUKE 21:13



Disaster relief calls us to serve "in Jesus' Name" to bring wholeness to people, 2 Cor. 5:14–15

Christian service involves: **1.Helping neighbours** in need, Acts 11:29 2. Disaster relief can't be optional, Lk. 21:13

Our Service includes 1. Assisting with flood mitigation measures; and 2. Pre-disaster preparation

Disaster Management Cycle Prevention Mitigation Preparedness Alert Response Rehabilitation Reconstruction

Mitigation



Preparedness



Prudent management of homes, families and church requires **Pre-disaster Plan** 1. **Plan during Event** 2. **Post-disaster Plan** 3.

Sound Preparation involves taking decisive action prior to the onset of an event or disaster



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Preparation Have annual training workshops on disaster preparedness for **Church members**

Home / church

- 1. Cut overhanging trees
- 2. Clear drains
- **3. Secure roofs**
- 4. Address defective openings (shuttering)
- 5. Secure buildings

Risk/Finance Reduction

Have adequate insurance to cover:

Flooding Hurricane Household items Fire, etc

Pre-disaster Home Plan

- Provided pre-packed meals /drinks
- Know safest part of house
- Know your nearest hurricane shelters
- Make evacuation plans

Can my house withstand a category 2 hurricane?

- If I live on low-lying coastal area, what action do I take if 12
- ft. waves are expected?



If my office / church is under a bomb threat what is my recourse?

Include the Special Needs Population of your Church

Visually impaired
 Hearing impaired
 Cognitive impaired

Include the Special Needs Population

4. Homeless5. Seniors



6. Medically fragile
 7. Mobility challenged

Are you R.E.A.D.Y.

- R—have all medicines
- E_for emergency



- A-access (contact numbers)
- D—diets and liquids
- Y—are YOU (prepared)

Have Plenty Liquid(s)



May be the only light for weeks



Life Saving Kit Should Include

1 gal. wholesome water per day	Pocket Knife
Ready to eat, non-perishable meals	Sturdy shoes, clothing, hat
Medicines	Waste bucket
Plenty liquid drinks	Plastic bags
Plates, utensils and feeding supplies	Small shovel
Plenty hand sanitiser	Hammer, nails, tools
Personal hygiene items	Sleeping bag, etc.
Work gloves	Dusk mask
Disposable camera	Cash
Flashlight and batteries	Battery operated radio
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Go Kit

- Week supply of medicines
- Prescription/other medication
- Contact / emergency nos.
- Insurance documents
- Spectacles
- Dialysis information
- Personal effects
- Toiletries, etc.

Have Tel. nos./address: > Fire / Police > **Doctor** > Ambulance > Family contact > Water / Electric > Other

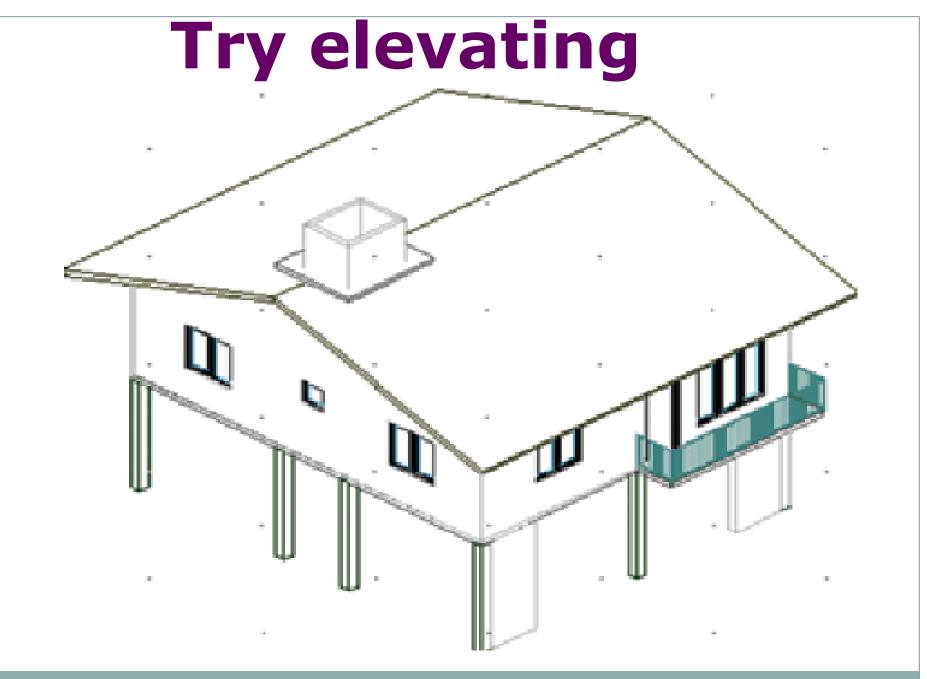
In Disaster Management "if we fail to plan" We plan to fail

Building Tips 1. Obtain planning approval 2. Use approved Building Codes

- **3. Use approved contractors**
- 4. Build on sound sites (Not in watercourses, depressions, filled-in land)
- 5. Use correct materials and sound methods
- **6. Insure property**

Avoid building in lowlying areas Flee low-lying areas early

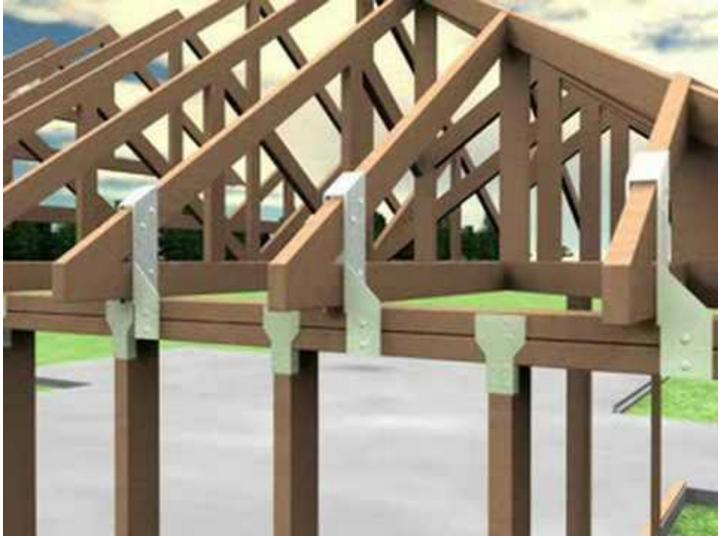




Avoid building on muddy slopes



Tie/secure property



Use proper connections Roof to wall Wall to floor Floor to floor Wall /floor to foundation

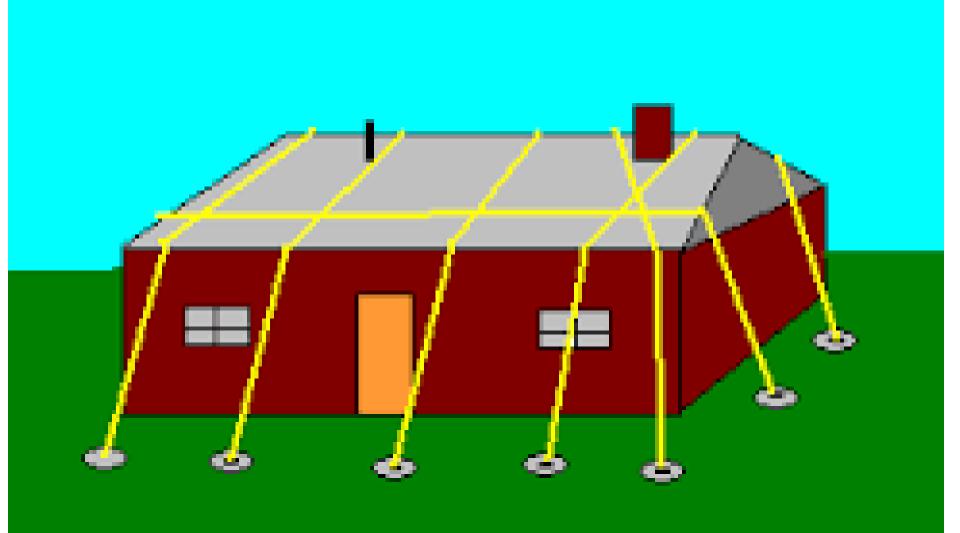
In building / retrofitting

- Use hurricane straps
- Fasten at ends
- Secure anchorage of sheathing to rafters and trusses that hold it in place

Use screws where possible



Rope can be useful



Don't forget the pet

ANIMALS

- 1. Have a plan for animals
- 2. Clearly identify them
- 3. Secure their food, water & medicine
- Confine them to safe place, e.g. bathroom
- 5. Free animals if you have to flee

Church Preparation



Have a Plan: Have a family & church plan Have a good paid up insurance Let others know & practise your plan

Each church could use:

- 1. Buddy systems (Groups of 3–5 persons responsible for each other) or
- 2. A selected member who is responsible for 5—8 others

Church should provide and maintain a list of:

Physically challenged/senior members, and their:

Names / Addresses

> Telephone / other contacts (Next of kin)

 Implement a reporting system where information on every member is received as soon as possible after a disaster

 Urgently pass on report to Elders / country emergency personnel for early action

Know your area well **Evacuate** if you live in: - a flood prone area - storm surge area - Land-slide-prone area - Dangerous windward exposed area - Don't leave it to fate, mitigate! 94

During Disaster ✓ Have your pre-packed meal Practise and maintain your plan ✓ Remain calm ✓ Stay in safe place Evacuate <u>only if necessary</u>

AFTER EMERGENCY 1. Recover & Restore 2. Rehabilitate your family and then church

Rehabilitation Assess medical needs Do damage assessment Organise work teams

Restoration

- **Re-establish structures, e.g.**
- Organise community volunteer service
- Seek relief from donors
- Help donors distribute food
- Relieve affected persons
- Rebuild housing / churches

Intervention Goals Must be

- 1. Timely
- 2. Well managed and operated
- 3. Properly funded
- 4. Empirically measurable in quality and impact, and
- 5. <u>Accountable to beneficiaries</u> and donors

Leadership is Essential **1. A explicitly detailed** budget is vital for remediation 2. Itemise cost to implement works

Personnel is Crucial Who & how many (Staff, volunteers)?

What skills are available? What tasks are to be done?

Capacity

1. What assets are available / needed for intervention? 2. Is procurement / transportation / warehousing required. **Timeliness is crucial**.

Vital Stewardship 1. Clearly detail cost for remediation 2. Always tender interim

 progress reports
 3. Produce timely report of works undertaken and cost

Word to the Wise A single Church usually can't recover from a major disaster 1. Affiliation with an umbrella body (EA, EAC) is vital 2. Donor agencies readily respond to umbrella organisations

2 Questions ??...

Which ?? Way?? Forward ??

Prepare?? and prevent??

Or??

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Repair??

and

Repent ??



Make sure you have a plan –

a good one



1. Knowing what to do is your best protection 2. Doing what you know is better



It's better to: **Prepare & Prevent** Disaster than have to **Repair & Repent**

Catastrophic Caribbean Damage

Irma in Barbuda, 6/9/17



Irma in Florida 2017



Irma in Anguilla 2017



St. Martin after Irma, 2017



References

Emergency Plan Template for Faith Based Organizations https://adacounty.id.gov/Portals/Accem/Doc/P DF

Guns in Church

https://holysoup.com/terror-tension-guns-inchurch

Active Shooter in a House of Worship http://www.n-

din.org/ndin_resources/tipsheets

Ian Davis, Michael Wall and Jerry Davis, Christian Perspectives on Disaster Management, Oxford and London, 1992.



