

Housing and Accommodation in the Midst of Disaster

Remembering ORR-Eligible Populations



Refugee Housing
SOLUTIONS

Housing and Accommodation in the Midst of Disaster: Remembering ORR-Eligible Populations

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Introduction

Natural disasters and severe weather events, including floods, wildfires, hurricanes, extreme heat, winter storms, and earthquakes, can create significant housing instability for many. [ORR-eligible populations](#), including, but not limited to, refugees, asylees, Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) holders, Cuban/Haitian entrants, and other eligible newcomers, may face unique challenges during emergencies due to language differences, unfamiliarity with U.S. emergency systems, limited social networks, transportation, financial instability, and differing cultural understandings of disasters and government systems.

Many newcomers arrive from regions where weather patterns, emergency response systems, and housing infrastructure differ greatly from those in the United States. As a result, they may not recognize disaster warnings, understand evacuation procedures, know how to access emergency housing assistance, or understand their tenant rights after a disaster.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) representatives, Public Housing Agencies (PHAs), and federal housing stakeholders play an important role in ensuring that ORR-eligible populations receive access to disaster preparedness information, emergency housing support, and long-term recovery resources.

This resource provides practical guidance and tools for engaging ORR-eligible populations before, during, and after disasters to support preparedness, housing stability, self-sufficiency, and long-term community strengthening.

Understanding Challenges Facing ORR-Eligible Populations During Disasters

Disasters can worsen existing housing vulnerabilities for newcomer populations. Stakeholders should consider the following:

Common Challenges

- Limited English proficiency or lack of translated emergency information
- Unfamiliarity with U.S. emergency alert systems
- Fear or mistrust of government institutions
- Lack of transportation during evacuation orders
- Limited access to internet, insurance, or financial resources
- Difficulty navigating Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), insurance, or housing recovery systems
- Social isolation or limited community networks
- Lack of understanding of tenant protections and housing rights

Examples of Potential Risks

- A newcomer family from a tropical climate may not understand the dangers of freezing temperatures or power outages during winter storms.
- A recently arrived refugee household may ignore evacuation alerts because they are unfamiliar with emergency notification systems or do not recognize the severity of wildfire warnings.
- A recently arrived family experiencing extreme heat for the first time may not recognize the signs of heat exhaustion or understand the dangers of living in a home without adequate cooling during a heat wave.
- A newcomer household living in a flood-prone area may attempt to drive through floodwaters during a storm because they are unfamiliar with the speed, depth, and danger of flash flooding in the United States.










Best Practices for Supporting ORR-Eligible Populations

Clear and Culturally Responsive Communication

Emergency information should be:

- Translated in the most spoken languages among residents and newcomer communities in the local area
- Written in plain, easy-to-understand language
- Shared through multiple communication methods (texts, phone calls, flyers, WhatsApp, community leaders, faith organizations)
- Supported by visuals, icons, or diagrams for individuals with varying literacy levels
- Delivered by trusted messengers whenever possible, including community leaders or refugee-serving organizations

Resources

- **Sign Up for Local Weather Alerts and Emergency Warnings**
 - Learn how to receive emergency alerts on your mobile phone for severe weather, evacuations, and other public safety emergencies.
 - Resources:
 -  www.weather.gov/wrn/wea
 -  www.ready.gov/alerts
- **FEMA Multilingual Disaster Preparedness Toolkit**
 - Download multilingual preparedness materials, graphics, and outreach resources for disaster education and communication.
 -  Resource: www.fema.gov/disaster/recover/multimedia-toolkit
- **Ready.gov Disaster Preparedness Resources**
 - Find information on emergency planning, supply kits, and preparing for a variety of natural disasters.
 -  Resource: www.ready.gov
- **Call 211 for Local Emergency and Recovery Resources**
 - Connect with local services, including emergency shelter, food assistance, housing resources, and disaster recovery support.
 -  Resource: www.211.org
- **Listos California Preparedness Resources**
 - Access free, printable preparedness materials in 18 languages covering a variety of natural disasters and emergencies. Applicable to residents outside of California.
 -  Resource: www.listoscalifornia.org/resources
- **Red Cross: Which Natural Disasters Should You Prepare For?**
 - Interactive resource explaining which natural disasters may occur in different regions of the United States and how to prepare for them.
 -  Resource: www.redcross.org/get-help/how-to-prepare-for-emergencies

HELPFUL TIP

Avoid technical disaster terminology when possible. Communicate emergencies in a way that does not assume familiarity with U.S. emergency systems, weather terminology, or government agencies.

Build Disaster Preparedness into Housing Services

Disaster preparedness could be integrated into housing orientation and stabilization services for newcomer households such as, but not limited to, training at Initial Resettlement Providers, Local Resettlement Providers, Emergency Management Services and/or other organizations serving individuals eligible for ORR programming.

Topics may include:

- Local weather risks and seasonal hazards
- Emergency alert systems
- Evacuation routes
- Preparing an emergency kit
- [Tenant rights and resources after disasters](#)
- How to contact emergency services

RECOMMENDED PRACTICE

Housing providers and PHAs should consider incorporating disaster preparedness information into:

- New resident orientations
- Housing counseling sessions
- Case management meetings
- Community workshops
- Welcome packets



Housing Stakeholder Preparedness Checklist

Use this checklist to assess and strengthen disaster preparedness efforts when working with newcomer households, particularly during housing intake, orientation, case management, emergency planning, or community outreach activities.

Communication & Language

Emergency preparedness materials are translated into commonly spoken languages in the community.

Interpretation services are available during emergencies and housing appointments.

Residents know how to sign up to receive emergency alerts on their phones.

Emergency instructions use plain language and visual supports.

Staff have updated contact information for residents.

Resident Education & Outreach

Residents are familiar with local emergency services, personnel, and locations.

Residents receive information about local disaster risks specific to their region.

Disaster preparedness is discussed during housing orientation and/or case management meetings.

Residents understand evacuation procedures and shelter options.

Residents know who to contact during emergencies.

Staff provide culturally responsive guidance without assuming prior knowledge of U.S. disaster systems.

Household Preparedness

Residents have copies of important documents stored safely.

Residents have emergency contact lists prepared.

Residents understand how to safely turn off utilities if needed.

Residents have access to emergency supplies and medications.

Residents have a plan for transportation needs during evacuations.

Partnership & Coordination

Housing staff maintain relationships with local emergency management agencies.

Community-based organizations serving newcomer populations are included in emergency planning.

Multilingual emergency resource lists are updated regularly.

Referral pathways for shelter, legal aid, and disaster assistance are established.

Staff are familiar with national, state, and local [Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster \(VOADs\)](#) and understand how to connect residents to disaster response, recovery, and unmet-needs resources coordinated through these networks.

Disaster-Specific Preparedness Considerations

Regions across the United States experience varying natural disasters and weather emergencies. Many newcomer households may be unfamiliar with these events, the warning systems used in the United States, and/or the steps needed to stay safe. Housing stakeholders should provide clear, culturally responsive guidance that explains both the risks and the actions households should take before, during, and after emergencies.

Wildfires

Wildfires can spread quickly and may require immediate evacuation. Smoke exposure can also create dangerous air quality conditions, even far from active fires. Some newcomer households may be unfamiliar with wildfires and may not recognize evacuation alerts or smoke-related health risks.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR HOUSING STAKEHOLDERS

- Explain evacuation terminology such as “warning” versus “mandatory evacuation order.”
- Ensure households know evacuation routes and nearby shelter locations.
- Encourage residents to prepare emergency “go-bags” with documents, medications, chargers, and essential items.
- Share information about smoke safety, including keeping windows closed and using masks when outdoors.
- Identify households that may need transportation assistance during evacuations.

Extreme Heat

Extreme heat can cause dehydration, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke. It can also worsen medical conditions, particularly for children, older adults, and medically vulnerable residents.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR HOUSING STAKEHOLDERS

- Ensure residents know the signs of heat-related illness.
- Share locations of cooling centers, libraries, or other air-conditioned public spaces.
- Identify households without air conditioning or adequate ventilation.
- Encourage hydration and frequent wellness checks for vulnerable residents.
- Prepare for power outages that may increase indoor temperatures.

Winter Storms & Freezing Temperatures

Winter storms can lead to icy roads, dangerous cold exposure, frozen pipes, and prolonged power outages. Families from warmer climates may not recognize the dangers of freezing temperatures, icy roads, or indoor heating hazards.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR HOUSING STAKEHOLDERS

- Educate residents on risks associated with snow, ice, and freezing temperatures.
- Ensure households have blankets, warm clothing, flashlights, and backup food supplies.
- Explain safe heating practices and carbon monoxide dangers.
- Share guidance on preventing frozen pipes and reporting maintenance emergencies.
- Identify residents who may need transportation or mobility support during storms.

Flooding & Hurricanes

Flooding and hurricanes can cause rapid evacuations, property damage, utility outages, and displacement from housing. Some newcomer households may underestimate the speed and danger of flooding or may not understand local evacuation systems.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR HOUSING STAKEHOLDERS

- Help residents determine whether they live in flood-prone or evacuation areas.
- Encourage households to store important documents in waterproof containers.
- Explain that floodwaters may contain debris, sewage, or electrical hazards.
- Share evacuation routes and emergency shelter information in multiple languages.
- Prepare residents for possible disruptions to transportation, communication, and utilities.
- Prepare residents for potential post-storm hazards, including downed power lines, unstable buildings, and tornadoes or severe wind events that can occur during or after hurricanes.

Earthquakes

Earthquakes can happen suddenly with little or no warning and may cause falling objects, structural damage, and utility disruptions. Newcomer households unfamiliar with earthquakes may panic during shaking or attempt unsafe evacuation actions during the event.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR HOUSING STAKEHOLDERS

- Teach residents how to “Drop, Cover, and Hold On” during shaking.
- Encourage securing heavy furniture and breakable household items.
- Ensure emergency supplies are accessible in case utilities are interrupted.
- Educate households about aftershocks and post-earthquake safety precautions.
- Share information on how to report housing damage or gas leaks after an earthquake.

Tornadoes

Tornadoes are fast-moving and dangerous windstorms that can form quickly during severe thunderstorms and hurricanes. Newcomer households may be unfamiliar with tornado sirens, weather alerts, or the importance of taking shelter immediately.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR HOUSING STAKEHOLDERS

- Educate residents on tornado watches versus tornado warnings and explain local siren systems and/or phone alerts.
- Ensure households know the safest place to shelter, such as a basement or small interior room away from windows.
- Encourage households to prepare emergency kits with flashlights, medications, water, chargers, and important documents.
- Explain the importance of seeking shelter immediately when warnings are issued, even if weather conditions seem calm outside.
- Identify residents living in mobile homes or structurally vulnerable housing who may need alternative shelter plans.
- Prepare residents for possible power outages, fallen debris, and transportation disruptions after the storm.

Housing Considerations During and After a Disaster

Newcomer households may be at increased risk of unsafe housing conditions, eviction, displacement, housing scams, rent increases, or difficulty accessing recovery resources and emergency assistance programs due to a disaster.

Housing stakeholders should proactively support households by connecting them to:

- Emergency shelter and temporary housing resources
- Disaster housing assistance programs
- Rental assistance and financial support services
- Legal aid and tenant advocacy organizations
- Tenant protection and fair housing resources
- [National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster \(VOAD\)](#)

Renters may also have important legal protections following a disaster, though these protections vary by state and local jurisdiction. Households should be encouraged to document housing damage with photos when it is safe to do so, communicate with landlords in writing whenever possible, and keep copies of leases, receipts, and emergency-related expenses. In some areas, renters may qualify for temporary housing assistance, protection from unlawful evictions, or restrictions on rent increases and price gouging during government-declared emergencies.

Housing stakeholders play an important role in helping newcomer households understand their rights, navigate disaster recovery systems, and access safe and stable housing during the recovery process.

Resources

- 🌐 [FAQ: I'm a Renter. Do I Qualify for FEMA Assistance?](#) (FEMA)
- 🌐 [Renters Can Apply for Disaster Assistance](#) (FEMA)
- 🌐 [Assistance for Housing and Other Needs](#) (FEMA)
- 🌐 [HUD Disaster Resources](#)
- 🌐 [How to Apply for Disaster Assistance](#) (USA.gov)

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION

Households may be more likely to seek assistance when information is shared clearly, consistently, and through trusted channels. Staff should explain eligibility requirements, privacy practices, and available support in plain language.

Strengthening Partnerships Before Disasters Occur

Strong cross-sector partnerships established before emergencies occur can significantly improve disaster preparedness, communication, resource coordination, and housing stability outcomes for ORR-eligible populations. Building relationships with trusted community organizations and service providers in advance helps ensure newcomer households receive timely, culturally responsive, and linguistically accessible support before, during, and after disasters.

Housing stakeholders should collaborate with:

- Emergency management agencies
- Refugee resettlement providers
- Ethnic community-based organizations (ECBO)
- Schools and libraries
- Public health agencies
- Faith-based organizations
- Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)
- Legal aid providers

Efficient Partnership Strategies for Housing Stakeholders

- **Use existing convenings instead of creating new meetings.**
 - Participate in already-scheduled emergency management, Continuum of Care (CoC), or public health coordination calls rather than standing up separate housing-focused meetings.
- **Designate single points of contact across agencies.**
 - Assign one liaison per partner organization (e.g., one ECBO lead, one emergency management liaison) to reduce duplication and streamline communication.
- **Develop shared, pre-vetted resource packets.**
 - Co-create multilingual “ready-to-send” disaster info sheets, FAQs, and referral lists that partners can distribute immediately during emergencies without additional coordination.
- **Establish a shared referral pathway instead of case-by-case coordination.**
 - Use agreed-upon referral flows for shelter, legal aid, and disaster assistance so staff can quickly connect residents without needing direct back-and-forth communication.
- **Leverage bulk communication channels (one-to-many messaging).**
 - Partner organizations can distribute the same emergency alerts and preparedness messages through email lists, SMS systems, WhatsApp groups, or listservs simultaneously.



- **Embed disaster content into routine touchpoints.**
 - Integrate preparedness information into existing housing onboarding, recertification, school enrollment packets, clinic visits, or faith-based community announcements rather than standalone outreach efforts.
- **Create a shared “rapid response contact list.”**
 - Maintain an updated, one-page directory of key partners (VOAD, legal aid, ECBOs, emergency management) that can be activated immediately during disasters.
- **Pre-negotiate roles during emergencies.**
 - Clarify in advance who handles translation, transportation coordination, shelter navigation, legal support, and resident communication so efforts are not duplicated during response.
- **Use VOAD and umbrella organizations as coordination hubs.**
 - Instead of contacting individual agencies during crises, route information through VOAD networks or lead resettlement providers that can cascade updates efficiently.

PARTNERSHIP PLANNING QUESTIONS

- Which organizations already serve newcomer communities locally?
- Are emergency management teams connected to refugee-serving organizations?
- Are translated emergency materials readily available?
- Are housing providers aware of culturally responsive engagement practices?
- Are there established referral pathways for emergency shelter, temporary housing, rental assistance, and legal aid following a disaster?
- Are there plans in place to support residents who may lose housing, experience displacement, or require relocation after a disaster?

Conclusion

Disaster preparedness and recovery efforts are most effective when information is clear, timely, and easy for households to understand and use. Proactively engaging ORR-eligible populations and integrating newcomer-informed practices into housing and emergency response systems is critical. HUD representatives, PHAs, emergency management, and federal housing stakeholders can strengthen housing stability, support self-sufficiency, and help newcomer households safely navigate emergencies in their new communities to foster supportive long-term recovery and community strengthening.

Emergency Preparedness Checklist for Newcomer Households

Be Ready for Emergencies and Natural Disasters

Emergencies and natural disasters can happen unexpectedly. Preparing ahead can help keep you, your family, and your home safe. Use this checklist to help your household plan for emergencies and understand what to do during dangerous situations.

Remember, you are not alone. Housing staff, schools, community organizations, and emergency responders can help support you and your family during emergencies.

Preparing now can help protect your health, housing, and loved ones.

My Emergency Contacts

Emergency Number: 911

Trusted Friend or Family Member: _____

Caseworker or Housing Contact: _____

School Contact: _____

Local Emergency Shelter Information: _____

My Family Emergency Plan

Meeting Place: _____

Emergency Transportation Plan: _____

Who Will Pick Up Children if Needed? _____

Safe Place Outside the Home: _____

Important Documents

Keep copies of these items in a safe place or waterproof bag.

IDs or passports

Immigration documents

Birth certificates

Medical information and prescriptions

Lease or housing paperwork

Insurance information

Emergency phone numbers

Emergency Supply Kit

Try to keep enough supplies for at least 3 days.

Drinking water

Nonperishable food

Flashlights

Batteries

Phone chargers or power banks

First aid supplies

Medications

Warm clothing or blankets

Cash (if possible)

Resources

- Sign up for local weather alerts and warnings:
 - [weather.gov](https://www.weather.gov) and [ready.gov](https://www.ready.gov)
- Call 211 for local resources during a natural disaster
- [Find your state or territory's emergency management agency.](#)
- Call the FEMA Helpline **800-621-3362** for help and information in your language.
- Register and apply for FEMA assistance online at [DisasterAssistance.gov](https://www.DisasterAssistance.gov) or by phone: **1-800-621-3362**
- Find out what the most common natural disaster in your area is using the [Red Cross interactive map.](#)

Disaster-Specific Preparedness Considerations

If There is a Wildfire

Wildfires are fast-moving fires that can spread quickly through dry grass, forests, or neighborhoods. Smoke from wildfires can also make the air dangerous to breathe, even if the fire is far away.

- Follow evacuation orders immediately. Do not wait until you can see flames nearby.
- Keep your phone charged and watch for emergency alerts or messages from local officials.
- Prepare an emergency bag with medications, important documents, clothing, water, and phone chargers.
- Close windows and doors to help keep smoke outside.
- If the air is smoky, stay indoors if possible and wear a mask or cloth over your nose and mouth when outside.
- Know at least two ways to leave your neighborhood in case roads are closed.
- If you must leave quickly, bring pets and important items with you.

If There is Extreme Heat

Extreme heat can cause serious illness, especially for children, older adults, and people who work outside or do not have air conditioning.

- Drink water often, even if you do not feel thirsty.
- Stay inside cool buildings such as libraries, community centers, malls, or cooling centers if your home becomes too hot.
- Wear lightweight, light-colored clothing.
- Avoid outdoor activity during the hottest parts of the day.
- Learn the signs of heat illness, including dizziness, headache, nausea, confusion, or heavy sweating.
- Never leave children, older adults, or pets inside a parked car.
- Check on neighbors, children, and older adults often during heat waves.

If There is a Winter Storm

Winter storms can bring snow, ice, freezing rain, and dangerously cold temperatures. Roads may become unsafe, and power outages may occur.

- Dress in warm layers, including hats, gloves, socks, and blankets.
- Keep flashlights, batteries, food, and water ready in case electricity is lost.
- Stay indoors during severe snow or ice storms if possible.
- Be careful walking or driving on ice, which can be difficult to see and very slippery.
- Do not use ovens, grills, or outdoor heaters to warm your home because they can cause fires or dangerous carbon monoxide poisoning.
- Use space heaters safely by keeping them at least three feet away from anything that can burn (such as curtains, bedding, or furniture), never leaving them unattended, and plugging them directly into a wall outlet (not an extension cord).
- Let faucets drip slightly during freezing temperatures to help prevent pipes from freezing.
- If your heat stops working, seek a warming center or emergency shelter.

Disaster-Specific Preparedness Considerations

If There is Flooding or a Hurricane

Floods can happen quickly during storms or heavy rain. Hurricanes can bring strong winds (including tornadoes), flooding, power outages, and dangerous conditions for several days.

- Listen to emergency alerts and evacuation instructions from local officials.
- Leave early if you are told to evacuate. Roads may become blocked later.
- Keep important documents in waterproof bags or containers.
- Move to higher ground if water begins entering streets or buildings.
- Never walk, swim, or drive through floodwater. Floodwater may move quickly, hide dangerous debris, or contain sewage and chemicals.
- Charge phones and prepare flashlights, food, water, and medications before the storm arrives.
- Stay away from downed power lines after storms or flooding.
- Stay alert for high winds and tornadoes, which can happen during or after hurricanes. If a tornado warning is issued, move immediately to a small interior room on the lowest floor, away from windows.

If There is an Earthquake

Earthquakes happen suddenly and may cause buildings, furniture, or objects to shake and fall.

- As soon as shaking starts: Drop to the ground, cover your head and neck, and hold on to sturdy furniture if possible.
- Stay away from windows, glass, shelves, and heavy objects that could fall.
- If indoors, stay inside until the shaking stops.
- If outdoors, move away from buildings, trees, and power lines.
- Keep shoes, flashlights, and emergency supplies in an easy-to-reach place.
- Be prepared for aftershocks, which are smaller earthquakes that may happen after the first one.
- Check for injuries and damaged gas or water lines after the shaking stops.

If There is a Tornado

Tornadoes are dangerous windstorms that can happen quickly during severe storms. Tornadoes can destroy buildings, knock down trees and power lines, and send debris flying.

- Pay attention to weather alerts, warning sirens, and emergency messages on your phone.
- If there is a tornado warning, go inside immediately and take shelter right away.
- Go to a basement if possible. If there is no basement, go to a small interior room on the lowest floor, away from windows.
- Stay away from windows, glass doors, and outside walls.
- Protect your head and neck with your arms, blankets, pillows, or a mattress if possible.
- Keep shoes, flashlights, water, medications, and important documents easy to reach in case you need them quickly.
- If you live in a mobile home or temporary structure, move to a stronger building or designated shelter when severe weather is expected.
- After the storm, stay away from fallen power lines and damaged buildings until officials say the area is safe.

Sources

- [U.S. Department of Transportation Preparedness Resources](#): Information on evacuation planning, transportation preparedness, and community emergency readiness.
- [CDC Emergency Preparedness and Response](#): Health and safety information for emergencies, evacuations, severe weather events, and disaster recovery. Includes resources for vulnerable populations and disability inclusion.
- [Ready.gov Multilingual Preparedness Resources](#): Emergency preparedness materials translated into multiple languages, including Arabic, Chinese, Korean, Spanish, Vietnamese, Tagalog, and more. Includes emergency supply lists, communication plans, and hazard information sheets.
- [Tenants Together - State of Emergency Orders and Natural Disasters](#): Guidance for tenants affected by disasters, including information on tenant protections, price gouging restrictions, housing rights, and emergency-related legal considerations during California states of emergency.
- [Ready.gov](#): Federal emergency preparedness guidance with disaster-specific resources, emergency planning tools, and family preparedness materials for a wide range of natural disasters and emergencies.
- [Listos California Resources](#): Multilingual preparedness and safety resources designed to help individuals, families, and communities prepare for disasters including earthquakes, wildfires, floods, and extreme heat.
- [National Weather Service Wireless Emergency Alerts Information](#): Information about Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEAs), including how emergency alerts are delivered to mobile phones during severe weather events, evacuations, and other public safety emergencies.
- [FEMA Multilingual Disaster and Social Media Toolkit](#): Downloadable multilingual disaster preparedness materials, graphics, videos, and social media resources that can support outreach and emergency communication efforts with diverse communities.
- [Renters Can Apply for Disaster Assistance \(FEMA\)](#): Information for renters on available federal disaster assistance, including temporary housing support, personal property replacement, displacement assistance, and recovery resources after federally declared disasters.
- [Assistance for Housing and Other Needs \(FEMA\)](#): Overview of FEMA housing assistance programs for disaster survivors, including rental assistance, lodging reimbursement, displacement support, and help replacing damaged belongings.
- [HUD Disaster Resources](#): National disaster recovery resources from HUD, including housing counseling, disaster recovery programs, emergency contacts, and guidance for individuals recovering from housing loss or displacement after disasters.
- [How to Apply for Disaster Assistance \(USA.gov\)](#): Federal guidance on applying for FEMA and other government disaster assistance programs, including housing support, emergency benefits, and recovery services after natural disasters.
- [FAQ - I'm a Renter. Do I Qualify for FEMA Assistance?](#): FAQ explaining eligibility for FEMA disaster assistance for renters, including temporary lodging, rental assistance, personal property replacement, and moving expenses.
- [National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster \(NVOAD\)](#): A national network that coordinates nonprofit organizations involved in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery, helping streamline services and reduce duplication of efforts across communities.
- [The Most Common Natural Disasters Across the U.S. \(Red Cross\)](#): Interactive resource explaining which natural disasters may occur in different regions of the U.S. and how to prepare for them.

Supplemental Resources

- [What are the best strategies for emergency preparedness and emergency information dissemination among resettled refugees?](#) (Switchboard)
- [Disaster Preparedness Plan](#) (Red Cross)
- [How to Prepare for Natural Disasters](#) (Church World Service)
- [Renters Insurance](#) (United Policyholders)

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Help us improve our offerings by completing this [short form](#).

You may also scan the QR code to access the form on another device.



www.refugeehousing.org

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