Early Warning System.
Response Capabilities, Saint Lucia
LIST OF WATERSHEDS OF ST. LUCIA

1. Salee Lapins
2. Esperance
3. Dauphins
4. Marquis
5. Grande Anse
6. Fond D’Or
7. Dennery
8. Riviere Galet
9. Mamiku
10. Fond
11. Volet
12. Troumassee
13. Micoud
14. Canelles
15. Roame
16. Vieux Fort
17. Black Bay
18. Laborie
19. Piaye
20. Balembouche

21. Dorce
22. Choiseul
23. L’Ivrogne
24. Pitons
25. Soufriere
26. Mamin
27. Canaries
28. Ans La Verdu
29. Grande Riviere de Anse Lay Raye
30. Petit Riviere de Anse La Raye
31. Roseau
32. Mt. Bellevue
33. Cul de Sac
34. Castries
35. Choc
36. Bois D’Orange
37. Cap
GOALS OF EWS

- Ownership of the EWS by the community (people centered)
- Empowering of the Communities in disaster management
- To lessen the impacts of these hazards.
- To train personnel within the Community on hazard management
- To replicate the project in other Communities
Kinds of Early Warning Systems

- Computer “popups eg. Bambox applications. Easy Accessible, Minimal Cost, provides information

- Smart Applications, Mass Emails/SMS - Vibrate, Alarm, flash.

- Broadcast Applications (radio, televisions)

- Radar Sensor Application

- RDS receivers: sound loud sirens, display messages and tune into FM radio stations broadcasting alert messages automatically. These units are able to be activated even if power is off.

- Sirens (VHF radio signals)
Radar Sensor (SMS)
Radar Sensor SMS messaging response

Information from Water-level Recorder or Rain gauge

- Met Services/WRMA
- NEMO
- District Disaster Committee

Disaster Committee

Activation of Disaster Plan

Residents
Smartphone Application
Email messaging
Siren System

Data logger

Micro Processor: Data Analysis for Threshold Development

ECN2400-D
121 dB (A) 30m
Siren and Messaging Warning Levels

- Caution Level: Threshold has been breached
- Inundation is likely, flooding is imminent persons asked to evacuate.
- Evacuation Level: Move to safety
- All Clear: Risk no longer exist.
Questions asked?

- Do the warnings reach those at risk?
- Do persons understand the message?
- Do they react/respond to the messages?
- Are they adhering to the drill training exercises?
- Do they understand the risk at hand?
for a proper response, the messaging have to be

- Relevant
- Clarity
- Credibility
- Consistent/Standardized
- Scalability

Cause for EWS response to be effective it must be sound, understood, scientific, technically based and people oriented.
Response Mechanism/Agencies

- **NEMAC** *(PM chair, Cab sec deputy, Dir. NEMO ex officio)*

- **NEMO** *(command center)*

- Flood and Drought Mitigation Committee

- District Disaster Committees

- Disaster Sub-Committees

- National Committees *(telecoms, transport, shelters etc.)*

- Red Cross

- Saint John’s
Other EWS monitoring Sites. Carib-HYCOS
Opportunities

- It promotes a multi sectorial integrated approach.
- Solicit more technical assistance for hazard mitigation.
- Establishing a legal and policy framework for hazard management.
- Helps to fine tune the Community disaster plan.
- Enforces proper building code and safety regulations.
- Encourage vulnerability assessment at the household level.
- Training.
Lessons Learnt

- Brought the Community together.
- Encourages proper planning and management to reduce the impact of hazards in the vulnerable communities.
- Realization that hazards are a normal part of environmental occurrences, but disasters are enhanced by poor planning.
- Assist in updating the Community hazard master plan.
- Constant need to improve basic response information/dissemination
Thank you.
Questions??