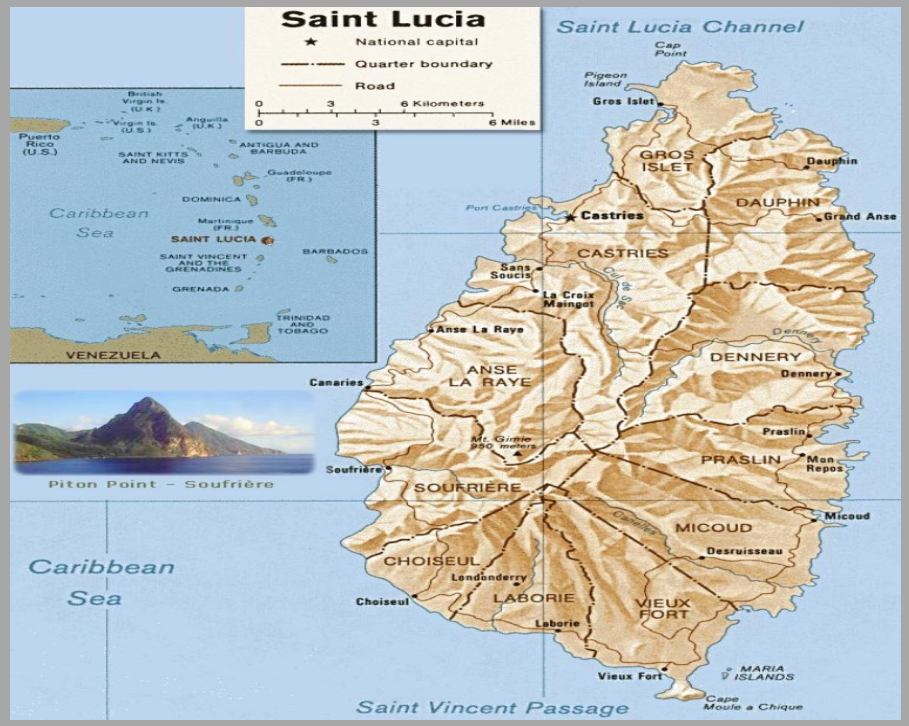
Inception Report SAINT LUCIA
"ITICA Tsunami Training Program Chile 2024"

MABIUS FRANCIS

Basic Information



Sovereign: Queen Elizabeth II
Governor - General: Sir Errol Charles
Prime Minister: Hon Allen Chastnent
Land Area: 238 sq m/616 sq km
Population: 186,000
Districts: 18
Capital City: Castries
Language: English, French patois
Ethnicity: Black, mixed, East Indian
Religion: Mainly Christianity, with other minorities
Economy: Tourism and Agriculture
Topography: volcanic origin, mountainous, (Mnt Gimie 950 m, Gros Piton 798 m, and Petit Piton 750 m)
Climate: Hot tropical

National Emergency Management Office
Est. 1990
Tsunami Warning Centre

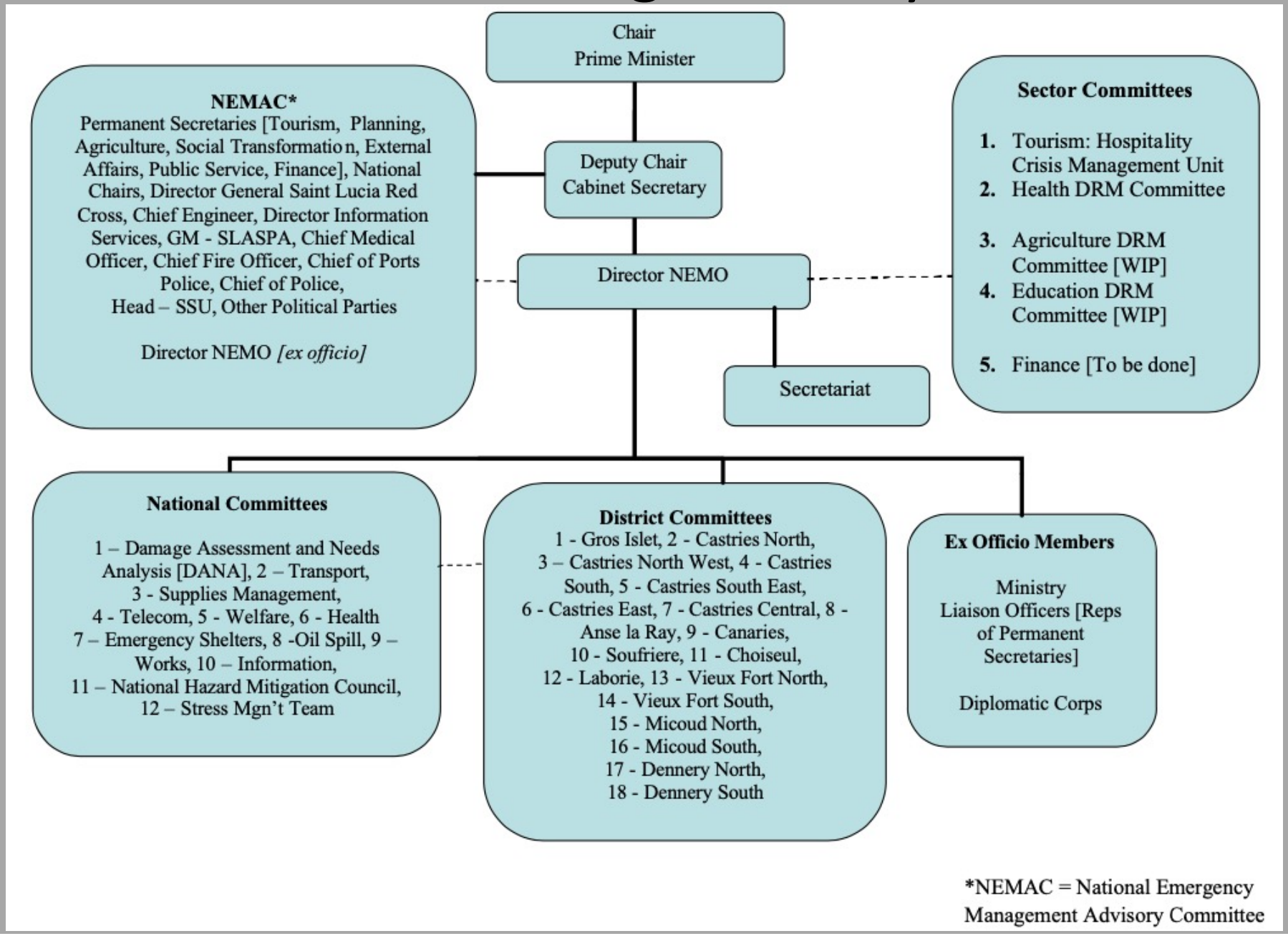
Mission :

The role of NEMO is to develop, test and implement adequate measures to protect the population of Saint Lucia from the physical, social, environmental and economic effects of both natural and man-made disasters. Its responsibility is to ensure the efficient functioning of preparedness, prevention, mitigation and response actions.

Vision Statement:

A nation highly resilient to hazard impacts and adaptable to hazard risks.

Disaster Management System



Saint Lucia Fire Service - Focal Point

The St. Lucia Fire Service established in 1974 is the national agency with responsibility for:

- Fire and other emergencies
- National Emergency Ambulance Service

Mission Statement:

To provide effective and efficient coverage throughout the island for the protection and preservation of life and property from fires, accidents, floods, dangerous chemicals and other disasters.

Legal Basis and/or Policy

related with DRR(Disaster Risk Reduction)

1. St Lucia Constitution Order (1978)
2. National Emergency Powers Act # 5 of 1995
3. The Disaster Management Act # 30 of 2006
4. Individual Acts Establishing Agencies:
   - Finance
   - Fire Service
   - Police Force
   - Health
   - Ports
   - Infrastructure and works
   - Housing
   - Education
   - Electricity
   - Water and Sewage

Legal Basis and/or Policy
related with DRR(Disaster Risk Reduction)

5.The National Emergency Management Plan (2006):

1. General guidelines
2. Nine (9) Policy Documents
3. Seven (7) Guideline Documents
4. Four (4) Standard Operations Procedures [SOPs]
5. Twenty-six (26) National Emergency Plans
6. Seven (7) Sector Response Plans

The Saint Lucia National Emergency Management Plan (2006)
Retrieved from http://stlucia.gov.lc/nemp

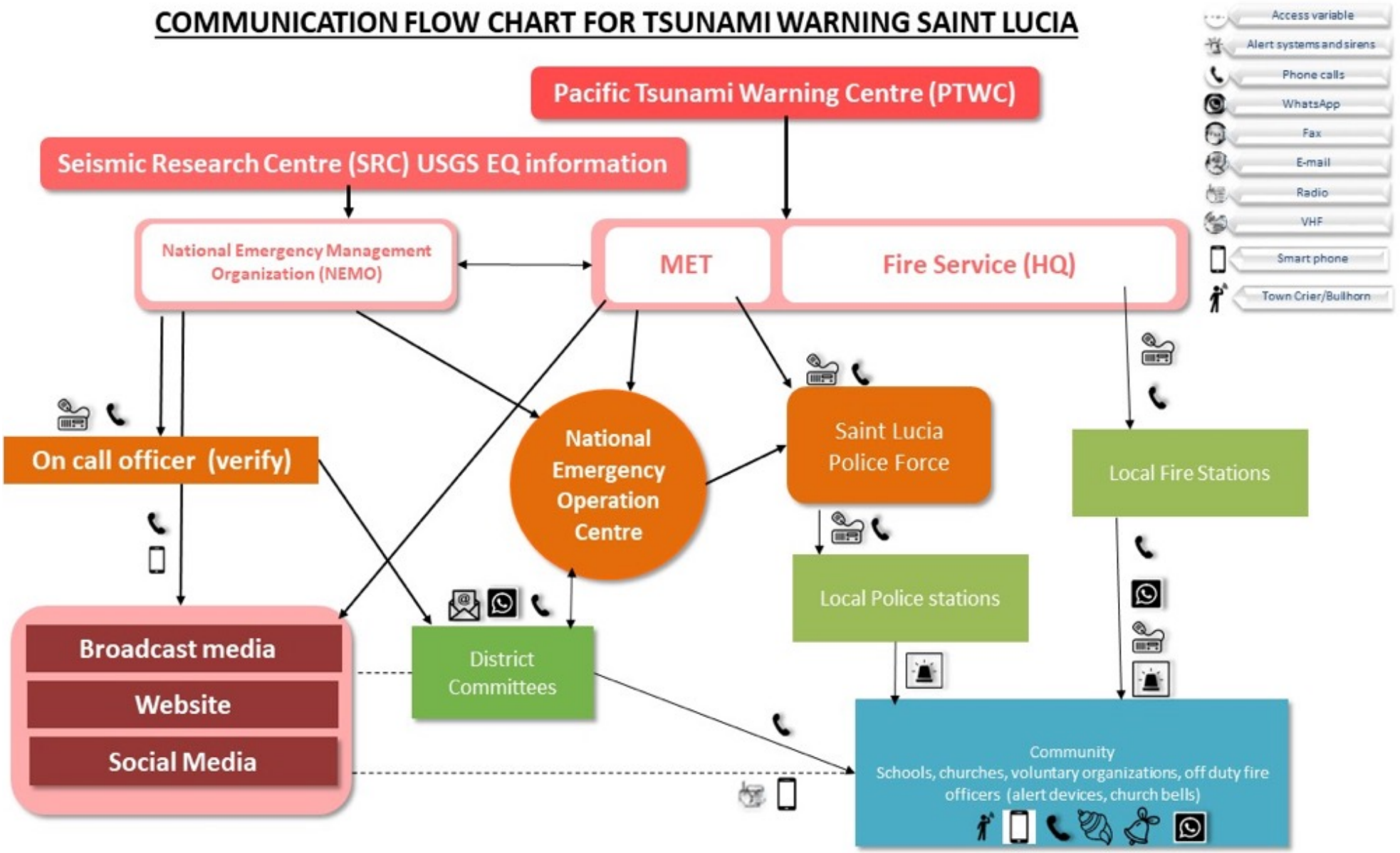
6.Disaster Management Policy Framework for Saint Lucia (Cabinet Conclusion No. 1151/2009)

7. Agreements guiding disaster management at the national level include:

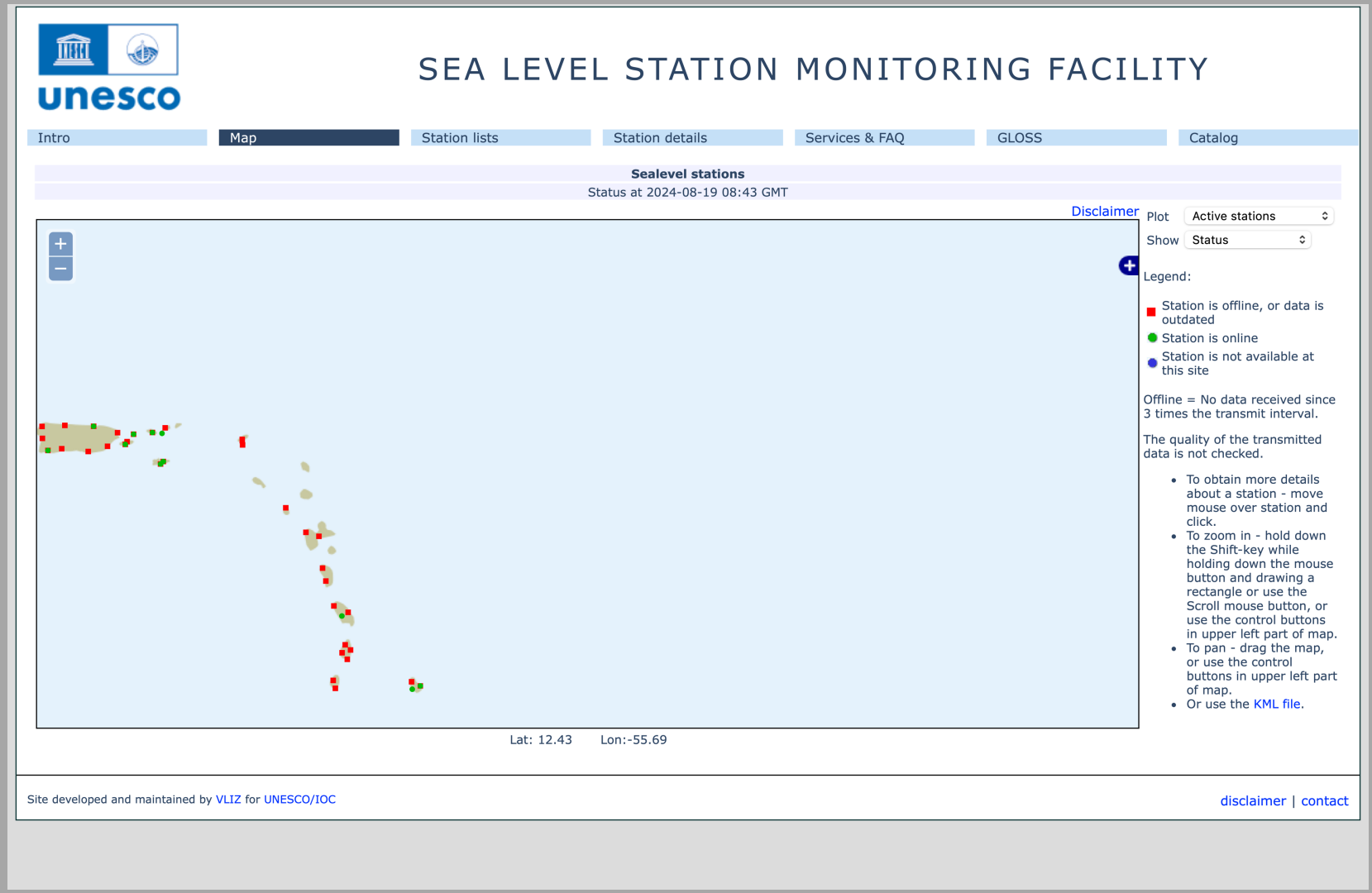
A. Articles Establishing the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
B. International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS Code)
C. Association of Caribbean States - Agreement to Create the Special Committee on Natural Disasters
D. Memorandum of Understanding between International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in regards to the International Federation assuming a Leading Role in Emergency Shelter in Natural Disasters

8. With a view to achieve the SGD, the country is signatory to approximately 26 multilateral environmental agreements, with responsibility for implementation across several ministerial portfolios.

COMMUNICATION FLOW CHART FOR TSUNAMI WARNING SAINT LUCIA



Caribbean Sea level Station Monitoring Facility



IOC SEA LEVEL MONITORING

1. Ganter's Bay
2. Vieux Fort
3. Dennery
4. Soufriere

Ganter's Bay Tide Gage

unesco

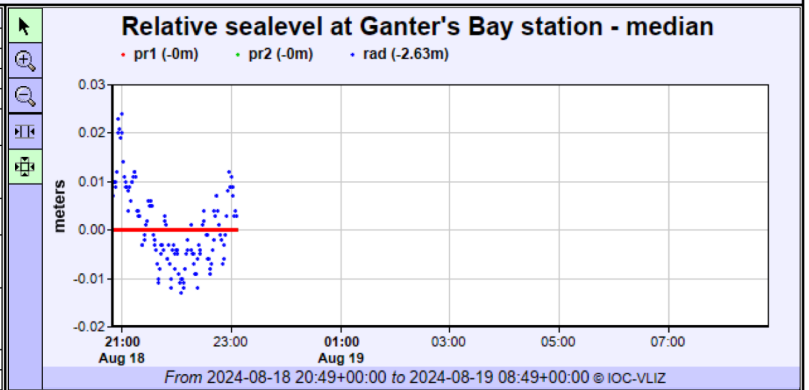
SEA LEVEL STATION MONITORING FACILITY

Intro | Map | Station lists | **Station details** | Services & FAQ | GLOSS | Catalog

[previous station] Station Ganter's Bay at GMT [next station]

[more details] [GTS message] [show data] [show on map] [monitor]

Station metadata	
Code	stlu
Country	Saint Lucia
Location	Ganter's Bay
Status	Operational
Local Contact	Saint Lucia Met Service (Saint Lucia)
Other Contact	Caribbean Institute for Meteorology & Hydrology (Barbados)
Other Contact	National Oceanography Centre (UK)
Other Contact	International Tsunami Information Center Caribbean Office (USA)
Long-term MSL data	n/a
Latitude	14.016428
Longitude	-60.997351
Connection	GTS message
GTS message type	SOLC10
Sensor 1	
Type of sensor	rad (radar)
Sampling rate (min)	1
Sensor 2	
Type of sensor	pr1 (1st pressure)
Sampling rate (min)	1
Sensor 3	
Type of sensor	pr2 (2nd pressure)
Sampling rate (min)	1
Sensor 4	
Type of sensor	bat (battery)
Sampling rate (min)	5



Period	Signals	Data
12h	rad (radar)	Relative levels = signal - median over selected period
day	pr1 (1st pressure)	Absolute levels = as received
7 days	pr2 (2nd pressure)	Offset signals = relative levels + offset
30 days	Remove outliers	Show battery voltage
	Remove spikes	

Tip:use left icons to zoom & scroll

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Soufriere Tide Gage

unesco

SEA LEVEL STATION MONITORING FACILITY

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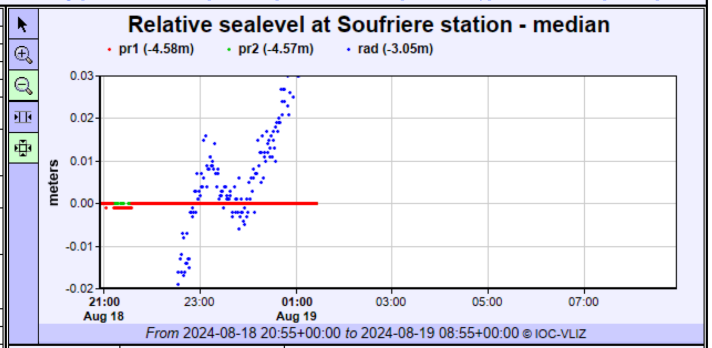
[previous station] Station Soufriere at GMT [next station]

[more details] [GTS message] [show data] [show on map] [monitor]

Station metadata	
Code	stlu3
Country	Saint Lucia
Location	Soufriere
Status	Operational
Local Contact	Saint Lucia Met Service (Saint Lucia)
Other Contact	Caribbean Institute for Meteorology & Hydrology (Barbados)
Other Contact	National Oceanography Centre (UK)
Other Contact	International Tsunami Information Center Caribbean Office (USA)
Long-term MSL data	n/a
Latitude	13.8535
Longitude	-61.0596
Connection	GTS message
GTS message type	SOLC10
Sensor 1	
Type of sensor	rad (radar)
Sampling rate (min)	1
Sensor 2	
Type of sensor	pr1 (1st pressure)
Sampling rate (min)	1
Sensor 3	
Type of sensor	pr2 (2nd pressure)
Sampling rate (min)	1
Sensor 4	
Type of sensor	bat (battery)
Sampling rate (min)	5



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Progress in the Development of Disaster Management Plan

Saint Lucia has a well developed suite of Disaster plans that form the National Emergency Management Plan:

- Policies,
- Guidelines,
- Standard Operating Procedures,
- National and sectoral plans,
- Agreements

Further:

- The NEMP is currently being revised and updated to embrace Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM).

- Health sector mitigation activities have begun and are expected to continue.

Current Issues, Problems, and Challenges of DRR Implementation

- Inadequate staffing at the NEMO Secretariat.
- Lack of adequately trained disaster management professionals at the NEMO secretariat.
- Lack of Social safety nets to improve the resilience of vulnerable groups
- Insufficient budgetary allocation to adequately prepare the country
- Lack of Multi-Hazard early warning systems in some vulnerable communities
- A Volunteer management system that would address volunteer retention and motivation

Effort to Improve DRR Implementation

Promotion of community based disaster prevention and Community Resilience:

- Developing Community evacuation maps for all local communities island-wide
- Conducting a number of tsunami and earthquake simulations exercises at the local level
- Convening a number of training interve
  disaster risk reduction

My Expectations of the Course

1. Gain insight into strategies for designing tsunami evacuation plans and planning of exercises

2. Seek opportunities to adapt Tsunami DRR solutions to address similar challenges in Saint Lucia

3. Gain insight to help align Saint Lucia with the UNESCO 2030 Goal of 100% of Communities at risk to be Tsunami Ready.

5. Increase ability to identify risk, plan for and to respond adequately save lives and property

7. Networking with colleagues regionally and internationally

9. Share the St. Lucian experience with others

Merci

Gracias

Arigato gozaimasu