



# **VULNERABILITY & CAPACITY ASSESSMENT**

**Babonneau  
St. Lucia**

**Completed by Caribbean Red Cross Volunteers  
on the  
VCA Training of Trainers Course  
Saint Lucia**

**Date: 30<sup>th</sup> January - 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2006**

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## Introduction

This report seeks to provide relevant information on the community of Babonneau including La Croix, Balata and Hill 20. It offers in some detail information on the history, hazards/risks, vulnerabilities and resources of the community. The area of Babonneau, situated in the northern part of St. Lucia, is fairly extensive and comprises of 16 rural settlements with a total estimated population of 6602 (as of 2001 census). The settlement occupies about 1196 acres in all. Most of the 16 settlements have fairly good infrastructure; 94% of the settlements have electricity and 63% have telephone service.

Most of the data were collected using the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) tools. The VCA was facilitated through a series of one to one interviews, focus group discussions and secondary research over 3 days January 31- February 3, 2006. This was part of the VCA Training of Trainers course.

It is hoped that this document will be a valuable resource to the St. Lucia Red Cross Society and to the community of Babonneau.

### Map of Saint Lucia showing the location of Barbonneau



## First Impressions

The first impression on entering Babonneau is of a picturesque community, nestling on forested hills. The crossroads is made prominent by the magnificent Georgian Edifice of the Roman Catholic Church, the Library (Disaster Shelter) and the historic primary school.

There were large groups of young school children exiting the school, young men idly seated on curb walls and vehicles narrowly dodging children as they enter buses and taxis on the way home. Sidewalks are minimal and traffic speed is swift. The community, especially the children are very friendly. They accepted the visit of the Red Cross and were very curious about our visit, though some of them were very sceptical.

Babonneau is located in a very hilly area, with narrow roads, and consisted mostly of low and middle income houses constructed of both concrete and timber. While the community seemed to be a farming community, it also gave the air of a community in transition, moving away from agriculture/farming. There are many small local businesses and a number of residents worked outside of the area in Gros Islet and Castries.

## HISTORY

The community of Babonneau is approximately three miles from Castries, the capital of St. Lucia. Some people believe that it was called after a family of the same name who lived in the area; others think it was about the Babonneau that comes from the French words barre-bonne-eau in English meaning "the ridge where there is good water".

It is one of the Island's most important water catchment areas coming from the many deep clear rivers, which are fed by the precipitation on the rainforest. However, the forest is disappearing as lands are continually being cleared for cultivation and for other purposes.

**The people** of Babonneau are mainly of African descendant (brought in as slaves); others are of European races and east Indians from the indentured period. Statistically the population is 91% African decent, with 5% mixed and 1% East Indian. The population lives in many small settlements scattered over a wide area. The country has a strong French heritage in names and language (Patois) being historically a colony of France much longer than its final English administration.

Babonneau started out as an **agricultural** village with the mainstay being bananas. However with the decline of the banana industry and the demand for short term cash crops (vegetables) the community in 1970's shifted to this short crop farming. Agriculture in the community got a further blow when the youths in the community sought jobs in the construction, service industries as well as in stores and other businesses. A 1996 survey showed there were 125 farmers in the area and the majority of the land was for crops (provisions). Chicken was the main livestock as well. There is also a slaughter house for pigs and cattle in the area.

The community is also serviced by Ministry of Agriculture Extension Officers, who provide training, verification for foods in demand, organize structured production, and help to provide a ready market for produce. The farmers are reported to be reliable and contracts have been signed with the **St. Lucia Marketing Board** for supplies to supermarkets, hotels and markets at retail and wholesale outlets. In discussion a number of older farmers were dissatisfied with the support and prices offered by the Marketing Board.

**Table 1 Historical Profile of Barbonneau**

Year	Description
1763	Joseph Gaspard Tascher de la Pagerie settled in Babonneau
1895	Established as a farming community
1895	First Catholic Primary School Built
1915	Sir Arthur Lewis was born (Noble Prize Winner - Economics)
1930	Derrick Walcott was born (Noble Prize Winner - Literature)
1946	First Health Centre was built
1947	First Church – Roman Catholic Dedicated June 29,
1940s	Mudslide significant land loss
1950	Water stand pipes were available
1952	Primary school built
1956	Post Office was opened
1958	Babonneau Primary School was expanded
1960s	First local Babonneau school principal
1960	Women's Association formed
1961	Electricity was available to residences
Prior to 1960	Parents keep older children at home to care for younger children
1962	Cable and Wireless built their first telecommunication tower in Babonnaeu
1962	First Chicken Co-op
1970	Farming community shifted from bananas to cash crops
1975	Road system developed
1978	Social and Cultural Club was developed
1979	Preschool-Daycare was opened Hurricane David devastated community
1980	First Bus Shelter was built Telephone service at Hill 20
1981	Hurricane Allan devastated community 80% homes damaged
1986	Fedor dance/steel band rep. St. Lucia in England
1980's	First HIV AIDs case recorded among local migrant workers to Canada
1987	Library was built
1989-1990	Use of drugs became an issue
1989-1990	Theft became an issue in the community
1990	Water was piped to the houses
1990	Telephone was available to most residences
1991	Additional Expansion to the Primary School
1994	Tropical Storm Debbie flooding, loss of crops, damage to houses, large landslide on La Souciere mountain
	Disaster planning group formed by social clubs; environmental group and drug-free group emerges
1997	A new system put teen mothers to return back to school. Education was available to all
1999	National Enrichment Skills program was established to decrease unemployment of the youth
1999	Secondary School was built
2000	Migration into Babonneau from Castries Drought Infestation of giant African snails Continuous land slippage in Hill 20
2001	First bakery opened in La Croix
2005	First supermarket opened Babonneau 7 primary schools exists in the community Cable car forest exploration introduced Lightening injures children in a field Gov't program to identify households for elections. Hence "verified" placed on houses
2006	Drains paved in La Croix

According to the 2001 Census 78% of Barbonneau own their own homes and there is a total of 420 homes in the area. **Construction** began as timber homes with thatched roof. The primary school in the 1940 and 50's was originally of this construction. Today, while many timber homes exist in the community, there is an increasing amount of concrete structures with galvanized roofs - 45% of the homes are wood, 20% wood and concrete and 34% concrete<sup>1</sup>.

There are a number of 'backyard' block manufacturers in Barbonneau. The issue of standards and strength of the blocks would arise as earthquakes are a hazard to Saint Lucia. Also, more homes are **multi-storey** in construction on the very steep slopes (>45°) of Barbonneau where engineering design would usually be required. The multi-storey serves as a second source of revenue e.g. shops and services, as well as hurricane shelter which the older residences remember after Hurricane Allan 1980s.

The change in construction was led by the primary school which was rebuilt in concrete in the 1960s. Following the devastation of hurricanes David and Allan more homes were constructed of concrete.

There is a perception of a general increase in population in the Barbonneau population from both natural increase and migration. The latter being concentrated in the Gros Islet area in the north of Saint Lucia. This **population** growth is not true (Table 2). While the La Croix community indicated that there has been an increase in population since the 1980's, historical data indicates that the population in La Croix actually decreased from 324 in 1988 to 130 in 2001. This may reflect the decline in the traditional agriculture (bananas). The population in Barbonneau as a whole dropped from 8624 in 1988 to 6602 in 2001. More persons have moved into the area in search of jobs in services, commerce and **tourism**.



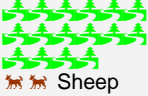






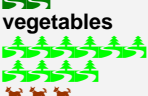
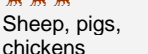









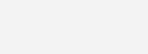










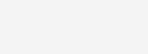

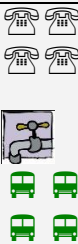











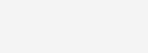















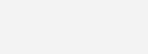




In the mid 1970's the **road system** was developed in the community. The residents of Barbonneau experience greater mobility in the 1980's. This was both locally through greater bus transportation and internationally through seasonal migration to farms in Canada. The exposure was not all positive as this period is also marked by the noticeable increase in drug use and crime e.g. thefts in the area.

The area has received piped **water and electricity** since the 50's and 60's. The main water-treatment plant for north Saint Lucia is in this area. Telephones and more recently cellular connections are also available. In Barbonneau 87% have piped water, 53% have septic tanks, 89% have electricity, 90% use LPG for cooking, 91% have garbage pickup<sup>1</sup>. It was noticed that the area was generally clear of litter and water service is sufficiently reliable to dissuade residents from having water tank storage - few were seen in the community. This, while good for community health, would present problems in times of disaster.

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<sup>1</sup> 2001 Census

Table 2 Historical Pictogram of Barbonneau

Date	Pop-ulation	Services	Forest/Trees	Agriculture	Health	Utilities	Disasters
1900	☺☺☺	Small wooden homes Primary School ⚡ ↑↑	TTTTTTTTTT TTTTTTTTTT TTTTTTTTTT TTTTTT	 Bananas			Landslide 1940s
1950 & 60's	☺☺☺☺ ☺☺	Health Centre Homes Primary School ⚡⚡⚡ ↑↑↑	TTTTTTTTTT TTTTTTTTTT TTTTTTTTTT TTTT	 Sheep		 Standpipe   	
1970	☺☺☺☺ ☺☺☺☺ ☺☺  tourism	 Post Office ⚡⚡⚡⚡⚡ ↑↑↑↑↑	TTTTTTTTTT TTTTTTTTTT TTTTTTTTTT	 vegetables  Sheep, pigs, chickens		 Electricity   	 Hurricane David (1979)
1980	☺☺☺☺ ☺☺☺☺ ☺☺☺☺ ☺☺☺  	 Library ⚡⚡⚡⚡⚡ ↑↑↑↑↑↑ ↑↑	TTTTTTTTTT TTTTTTTTTT TTTTTT	 	 Alcohol Abuse	 Bus Shelter piped water	 Hurricane Allen (1981)
1990	☺☺☺☺ ☺☺☺☺ ☺    	S/School Parks Playing field   ⚡⚡⚡⚡⚡ ↑↑↑↑↑↑ ↑↑↑↑↑	TTTTTTTTTT TTTTTTTTTT TT	 	 Drug & Alcohol Abuse	 	 TS Debbie Landslide at La Souciere Crime
2000	☺☺☺☺ ☺☺☺☺      	  ⚡⚡⚡⚡⚡ ↑↑↑↑↑↑ ↑↑↑↑↑↑ ↑↑↑↑ cable cars	TTTTTTTTTT TTTTTT T T T  T	 	 Diabetes Hypertension Cancer Drug & Alcohol Abuse	 	Drought Giant African Snail Crime Landslide
2005	☺☺☺☺ ☺☺☺☺         	  ⚡⚡⚡⚡⚡ Supermarket ↑↑↑↑↑↑ ↑↑↑↑↑↑ ↑↑↑↑↑↑ cable cars	T TT TTTT TT TT T T T  T	 	Diabetes (younger pop) Hypertension Cancer  Drug & Alcohol Abuse	 	 Strike on children Landslide at El Paso Shop Crime



## The Communities

In the Barbonneau region there are a total of 1387 person in area; 709 male and 678 female. Less than half the population (38%) have completed primary education and 20% have a secondary school education. 10% have no formal education. 30% of the population lives below the poverty average.

Figure 2 Community map of central Barbonneau



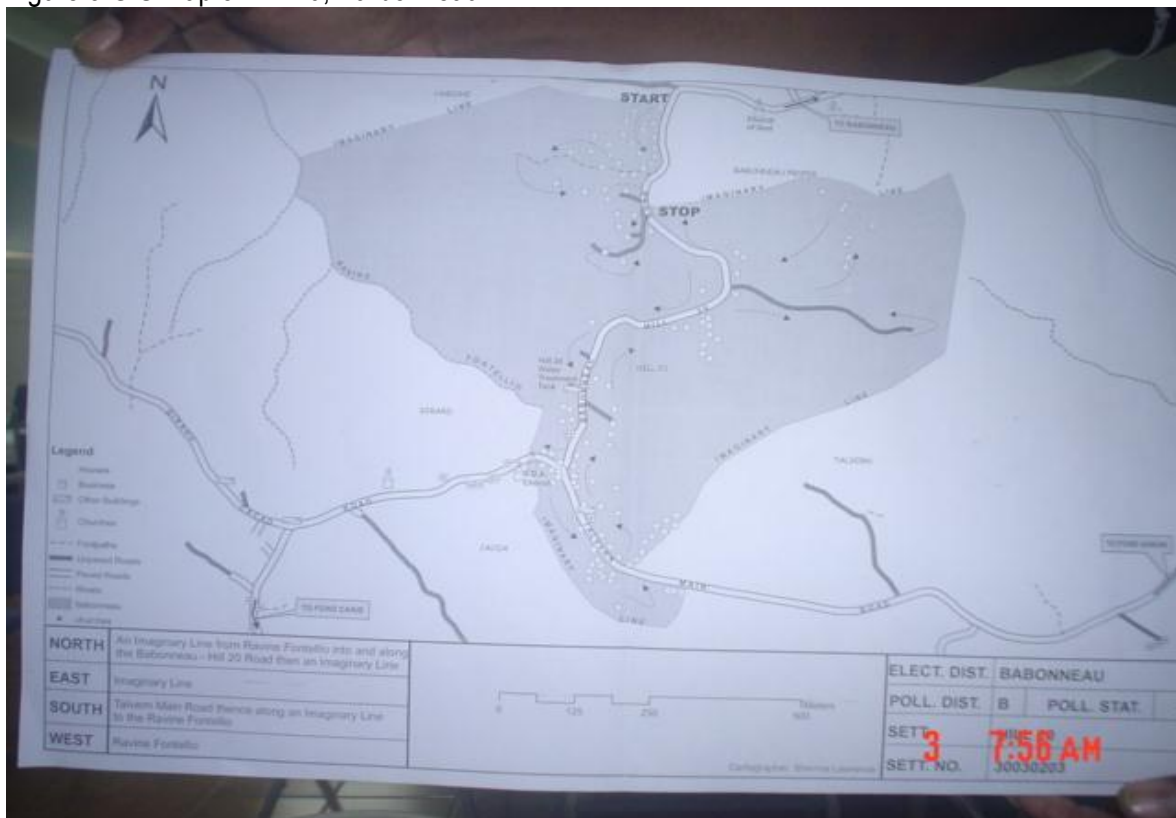


The central point in **Barbonneau** is the junction of services. Dominated by the Catholic church on the hill, the area host the primary and secondary schools, library, community and health center. The primary school has a rich heritage, as all seven principals and most of the teachers attended the school. Sir Author Lewis and Mr. Derrick Walcott were two of the outstanding students who attended this institution and were also The Noble Prize Winners for Economics and for Literature respectively.

Mr. Peter Louisy an educator of over 28 years was quoted as saying "education at first was not very good, and parent were not interested in their children's education (Table 1 1950 and 60s). However, parents have changed their attitudes to education. There was also the appeal for community to acquire computer skills. At present there are seven primary and one secondary school in the community.

**Hill 20** is a more recent community and is not mentioned in much of the secondary data. It is a small community of 248 people and is represented in the GIS<sup>2</sup> electoral survey maps; as is all of Barbonneau (Figure 3). Its dominant feature is the water treatment plant. Much of the community are Seventh Day Adventist.

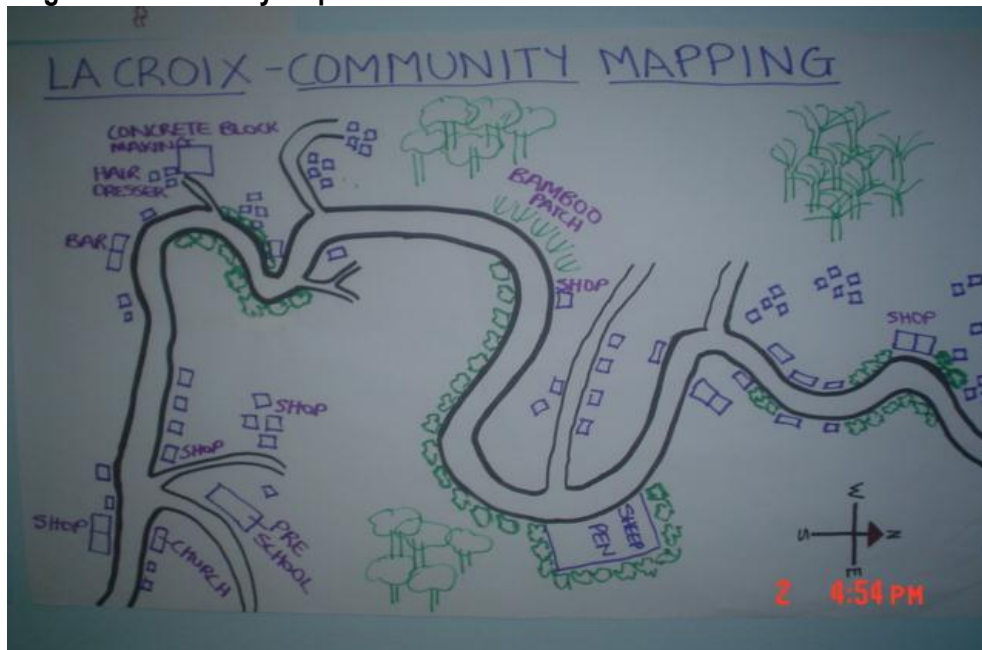
Figure 3 GIS map of Hill 20, Barbonneau



<sup>2</sup> Geographic Information System a digital computer mapping program

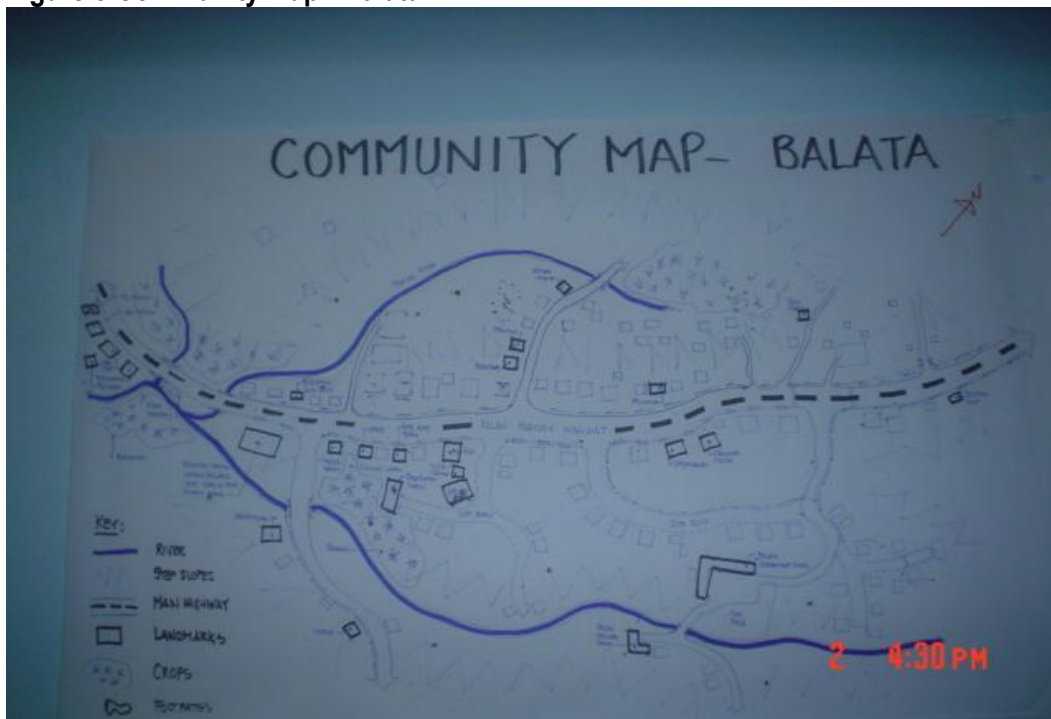
In **La Croix, Babonneau** there is a population of 130 persons (as of the 2001 census). Many of the older persons in La Croix practice subsistence farming. Religion plays an important role in the community.

**Figure 4 Community Map of La Croix**



Balata is on the outskirts of the Barbonneau area. It is a ridge community enclosed by two streams. It hosts the only gas station in the district and the LPG storage facility.

**Figure 5 Community Map - Balata**



### Seasonal Data and Analysis

The people of Babonneau are losing the traditions of their **local culture**. Many of the community members interviewed did not mention Fete la Rose is celebrated at the end of August and Fete la Marguerite is celebrated in November. Babonneau Day was celebrated for the first time in October, 1981. Jenun Kewole are celebrated in December. There are also Solo and Kont festivals. This may reflect a breakdown of the geographic community bond.

It is important to identify the holidays during the year since training should not occur on these days but at the same time it may be wise to do community mobilization activities to disseminate information.

Babonneau suffers from low **income** earners and unemployment through out the year. 30% are below the poverty average and 26% have an income range between XCD\$400-2000. The community does experience an increase of employment during the months of February to June, due an increase in construction and building work.

Individuals migrate outside the country in months of June, July and August, but in the months of November to December St. Lucian's who reside outside come back to the country to visit during the holiday season. This also coincides with increased **tourism** activities and possibilities for employment.

There is an increase incidence of **burglaries** in the following months: July, August, October and December which may be due to the need of spending for holidays and festivals during those months. Drug use is more prevalent during the months of June, July, August, and December and coincides with the school holidays.

Alcoholism and domestic violence are prevalent through out the year with an increase around the holidays and festivals. The drug abuse was linked to the high unemployment in the community, while the alcohol abuse was related to the importance of **rum shops/bars** in the community, as seen in the social network analysis. Direct observation in the community showed that there was a bar/rum shop every seventh house.

The residents of the community of Babonneau engage in harvesting and slaughtering practices all during the year. Slaughtering of animals including pigs and poultry are done every Friday and Saturday in the community. Bamboo-bursting is a part of the Christmas celebration.

**Table 3 Seasonal Calendar of Barbonneau**

Social	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Low income -Residents; Farmers		Increase in wages							Increase			
		Seasonal Employment										
Migration / Scholarship							Travel					
Burglaries												
						Drug Use						
Alcoholism												
	Domestic violence											
Health	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Flu, coughs, colds												
High stream and pipe water flow												
Red Eye												
Skin Problems												
	Diabetes/Hypertension											
Hazards/Disasters	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Dry and Wet seasons	Dry					High Wind/Rain						
						Hurricane season						
									Landslide risk			
	Earthquakes/Volcanic Eruption											
Festivals/Holidays	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
School Break			Hols				Holidays					Hols
La Rose												
La Magrite												
RC Carnival												
Carnival												
Jazz Festival				Jazz								
Creole Festival												
Babonneau Day												
Christmas												
Independence Day												
St. Cecelia Day												
National Day												
Noble Laureate Day												

The community experiences two major **weather** seasons (Table 3). They are wet (hurricane), which runs from 1<sup>st</sup> June to 30<sup>th</sup> November every year, and the dry season which is observed from January to May. Some residents have noticed that the dry season is a lot more rain than previously. The wet season sees a proliferation of short term crops when **farming** is at its peak.

**Flu and colds** are commonly associated with the colder Christmas season and new year. Although there is a recurrence of this virus during the rainy season of May to November, this may also be associated with increased influx for visitors for Jazz festival and the school holiday travel.

Diarrhoea, skin problems and red eye are more prevalent during the dry season of January – April, and December. This would be a good time for a community health care initiative. Diabetes and Hypertension are prevalent through out the year.

**Hurricane** season is May – November. Before hurricane season begins the Disaster Committee can provide a simulation exercise in the emergency action plan. High wind and rain occurs during the months of October through January. The roofing structures should be strengthened and the homes should be retrofitted before this period.

### **Social Data and Analysis**

In seeking an entry point for community work in Barbonneau, it will be necessary to seek partnerships with the churches, the health center and the schools (Figure 6). Depending on the village other relevant groups suffice.

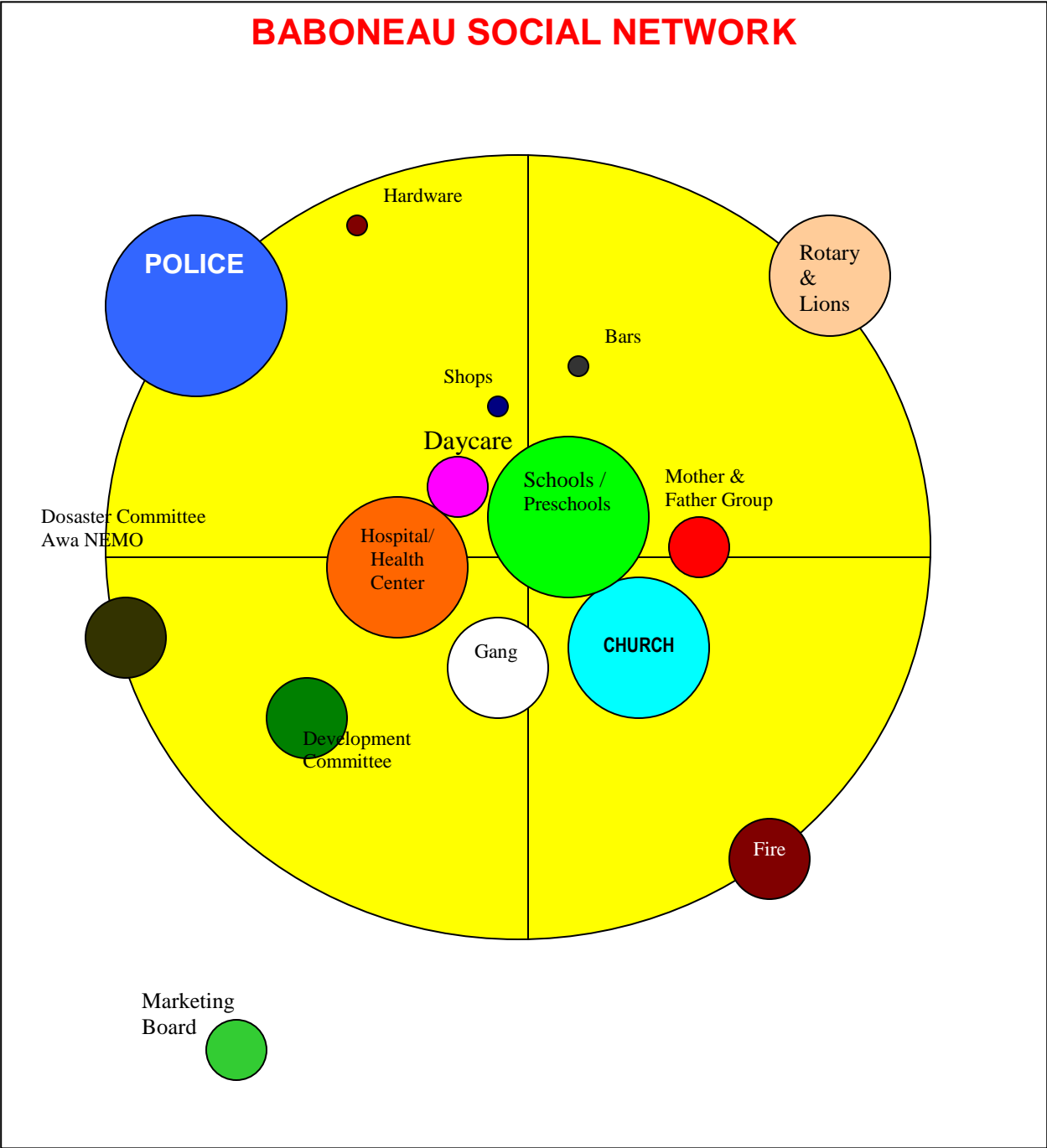
When reviewing the community, the influential players in the community of **Babonneau junction** are the day-care, youth groups, shops, bar, Mother & Father Group, schools and preschools. In order to implement any Plan of Action these groups should be focused on.

From the social analysis below, it was determined that for the people in **La Croix**, the block factory, mechanic shop, electrician, church and the community leader Mrs. Albertine were the most relevant to their everyday life.

For **Hill 20** the schools, the churches and the gangs are important. This area is now predominantly Seventh Day Adventist. Hence the Mothers and fathers Group has become less influential.

It is interesting that this agricultural community hardly recognises the Saint Lucia **Marketing Board**. Most community members also acknowledge the importance of the **Police and ambulance service**, but felt the influence of these was too remote at this time to be important to the community. The response time of the ambulance was view as too long. The Police have sought to increase their presence in the area through more frequent patrols.

Figure 6



## Risk Analysis

Interestingly, the younger members of the community acknowledge no fear or risk to **natural disasters**, yet the community has been devastated by many hazards. Hurricanes David (1979) and Allan (1981) damaged 80% of the houses within a three year period.

In 1994, the community experienced Tropical Storm Debbie which caused a massive landslide of the main water catchment area, La Souciere. The Hill 20 area of Babonneau also experienced a continuous land movement, which destroyed housing and other structures in the area (2000). Land instability is a risk to Barbonneau. The community can recall such incidences from the 1940s.

What makes the community particularly **vulnerable** to these hazards is the poor construction of the houses. Some houses simply resting (not bolted) on to their foundations. Roofs do not display much detailing in securing the structure. There are a number of smaller groups of houses, mainly timber, which are at risk to multiple fires due to their close proximity.

Many of the wooden houses are old and appear fragile. Their residents are senior citizens or families with many children diminishing their **capability** to help themselves in a disaster. This fact is exacerbated by the low and unpredictable income of the community.

Nevertheless, most homes are self built and many persons are part-time farmers. This indicates a community unafraid of hard work with basic construction skills and tools. There are also many young men in the community unoccupied who would be a valuable manpower resource for micro-project activities.

A severe drought in 2000, resulted in the poor harvest, including the cash crops such as vegetables. More recently, a thunderstorm in 2005 destroyed a medium sized dwelling house. All communities are at risk to falling trees and electricity poles. Every group wondered that there were not more road accidents given the lack of pavements and the travelling speed of the vehicles.

Based on the hazard/risk mapping below and direct observation in the community, it was determined that the **La Croix** community was most vulnerable to potential flooding and fires. **Balata** is also prone to flooding in its lower reaches, mudslides, road accidents and the remote explosion from the gas station and LPG storage. **Hill 20** residents can only recall the hurricanes of the past as their greatest exposure.

reputation of being the first area in Saint Lucia to record an HIV positive resident. This was discovered in the checks for migratory agricultural workers to North America. Drug use and gang related crimes are also on the increase.



### Figure 7 Hazard and Vulnerability Map - Balata



### Figure 8 Barbonneau Resource Map



Other perils include exposure to HIV AIDS. Barbonneau has the unfortunate

In light of the Montserrat tragedy, it should not be forgotten that Saint Lucia is a volcanic island on the periphery of a tectonic subduction zone. It is therefore at risk to the hazards of volcanic eruption and earthquakes.

### **RISK ASSESSMENT IN THE BABONNEAU COMMUNITY**

<b>Hazard</b>	<b>Potential Risk</b>	<b>Vulnerability</b>	<b>Capacity</b>
<b>High Wind/ Hurricane</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of life,</li> <li>Loss real &amp; personal property,</li> <li>agricultural loss,</li> <li>natural resource degradation, economic downturn, destruction of infrastructure, erosion, landslide, fire &amp; electrocution.</li> <li>Psyco-social stresses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hillside community/,</li> <li>poor construction,</li> <li>diminishing vegetation cover,</li> <li>large trees close to homes,</li> <li>poor infrastructure,</li> <li>poor drainage,</li> <li>insufficient awareness &amp; education, inadequate training,</li> <li>lack of disaster plan, evacuation plan community site plan,</li> <li>leaning electrical poles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hardworking,</li> <li>history of recovery from disasters,</li> <li>construction skilled persons &amp; farmers with tools,</li> <li>nurses, health Center,</li> <li>Schools, churches for shelters,</li> <li>Available manpower -young people,</li> <li>four evacuation routes,</li> <li>togetherness, youth group, Community Disaster Committee</li> <li>Existing social groups e.g Mothers and Fathers churches</li> </ul>
<b>Flooding / landslides Balata/La Croix,</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of life,</li> <li>Loss real &amp; personal property,</li> <li>Psyco-social stresses</li> <li>agricultural loss,</li> <li>natural resource degradation, economic downturn, destruction of infrastructure, erosion, landslide</li> <li>Risk of secondary disease</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unstable slopes</li> <li>diminishing vegetation cover,</li> <li>large trees close to homes,</li> <li>poor infrastructure,</li> <li>poor drainage,</li> <li>insufficient awareness &amp; education, inadequate training,</li> <li>lack of disaster plan, evacuation plan community site plan,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hardworking,</li> <li>history of recovery from disasters,</li> <li>construction skilled persons &amp; farmers with tools,</li> <li>nurses, health Center,</li> <li>Schools, churches for shelters,</li> <li>Available manpower -young people,</li> <li>four evacuation routes,</li> <li>togetherness, youth group, Community Disaster Committee</li> <li>Existing social groups e.g Mothers and Fathers churches</li> </ul>
<b>Health Issues</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diabetes</li> <li>Hypertention</li> <li>HIV/Aids</li> <li>Teenage Pregnancy</li> <li>Drug abuse</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low income,</li> <li>reduction in the work force, increase health care cost, illness, death</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ignorance,</li> <li>Lifestyle and diet,</li> <li>low unstable income, peer pressure,</li> <li>cultural discrimination and stigma,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Willingness of teachers and healthcare professionals in community,</li> <li>community togetherness,</li> <li>ability to change,</li> <li>local radio programme,</li> </ul>
<b>House Fires</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of life,</li> <li>Loss real &amp; personal property</li> <li>Psyco-social stresses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Timber houses in close proximity to each other</li> <li>Many single occupant elderly persons and households with young children</li> <li>Distance of fire response vehicles</li> <li>Narrow roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Piped water in the community</li> <li>Hardworking,</li> <li>history of recovery from disasters,</li> <li>construction skilled persons &amp; farmers with tools,</li> <li>Available manpower -young people</li> <li>Schools, churches for shelters</li> </ul>

## Vulnerability and CIA

Hazard	Actions to Transform	Change vulnerability into capacity	Change	Influence	Accept	RC 2010 Strategic Activity
Fire	Train community members as volunteer fire fighters.	Community trained in fire fighting	Change			CBDP Volunteerism
	Mobilize community to lobby for a fire station.	Village Fire Station			Accept	
	Train and equip with of smoke detectors.	Community aware of benefits of smoke detectors. Early warning	Change			
	Education on safe construction methods.	Improved skills. Community aware of Safe Development Planning and House setback		Influence		
	Train community members in first aid.	Community members trained in first aid.	Change			Health CBDP Volunteerism
	Train and encourage community to use safe wiring practices	Improved skills - Reduce short circuits.		Influence		
Flooding	Conduct life saving skills training	Community has water rescue skills		Influence		
	Formulate evacuation Plan	Have planned evacuation route	Change	Influence		CBDP Volunteerism
	Conduct evacuation drills	Improved awareness. Community familiar with evacuation procedures.		Influence		
	Motivate community to plant trees and shrubs to stabilize hillsides.	Less runoff, possible agroforestry industry, less exposure to landslides		Influence		
	Install simple early warning rain and flood gauges in community and on river.	Community has early warning system for flooding.	Change			CBDP Volunteerism
	Motivate community to clean and maintain drains.	Community has learnt teamwork, civic pride and proper disposal of garbage.		Influence		
	Discourage community from building in flood prone areas.	Knowledge. Community has learnt flood mitigation rules			Accept	

Hazard	Actions to Transform	Change vulnerability into capacity	Change	Influence	Accept	RC 2010 Strategic Activity
High Winds Hurricanes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hillside community/, diminishing vegetation cover</li> <li>Motivate community to plant trees and shrubs to stabilize hillsides.</li> <li>large trees close to homes,</li> <li>poor infrastructure,</li> <li>poor drainage,</li> <li>insufficient awareness &amp; education, inadequate training, lack of disaster plan, evacuation plan community site plan,</li> <li>leaning electrical poles</li> </ul>	Reforestation program Reduce windspeed, possible agro-forestry industry, less exposure to landslides		influence		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>poor construction</li> <li>Education on safe construction methods</li> </ul>	Improved construction skills.		Influence		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>large trees close to homes, Trim Trees</li> </ul>	Tree trimming & equipment			Accept	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>insufficient awareness lack of disaster plan, evacuation plan</li> <li>Develop Community Disaster Plan</li> <li>School/ Church Community Disaster Response Teams</li> </ul>	Response Capability	Change			First Aid CBDP Volunteerism
<b>Health Issues</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diabetes</li> <li>Hypertension</li> <li>HIV/Aids</li> <li>Teenage pregnancy</li> <li>Drug abuse</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ignorance,</li> <li>Lifestyle and diet,</li> <li>low unstable income, peer pressure,</li> <li>cultural discrimination and stigma</li> <li>Better awareness program</li> <li>TWC</li> </ul>	Improved health Less stigma	Change	Influence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diabetes</li> <li>Hypertension</li> </ul>		Health care in the community Together We Can

The capacity and resource mapping below shows the community's capacity to reduce their risk and vulnerabilities. The community consists of resource persons such as teachers, masons, carpenters, plumbers, etc, all of whom increases the capacity of the community.

**Table Showing Hazards and Potential Risks, Vulnerabilities and Capacity**

<u>HAZARD</u>	<u>POTENTIAL RISKS</u>	<u>VULNERABILITY</u>	<u>CAPACITY</u>
LANDSLIDES	DEATH	WOODEN HOUSES	MASON
FIRES	DISEASE	NO HOSPITAL/ HEALTH CENTRE	FARMERS
EARTHQUAKE	LOSS OF PROPERTY	NO POLICE OUTPOST	ELECTRICIAN
FLASH FLOODS	INJURIES	NO FIRE STATION	CARPENTER
	LOSS OF INFRASTRUCTURE	NO TRAINED FIREMEN	TAILOR/ SEAMSTRESS
		NO WATER HYDRANTS	PLUMBER
		ELDERLY & YOUNG CHILDREN	MECHANIC
		DISABLED PERSONS	BLOCK MAKERS
			TEACHERS

### Plan of Action for Fire and Flood Risk Reduction in Barbonneau

Concept	Community	Activities	Time Frame	Indicators of Achievements	Assumptions
Risk reduction of Fire	La Croix	Train community members as volunteer fire fighters.	Mar 1 May 31	By Mar 15 train 10 persons	Assuming Fire Dept willing to train
		Train community members in first aid.	April 1-30	By April 25 have 20 people trained in first aid.	Assuming Trainers Available
Risk Reduction of Flooding	La Croix	Formulate Evacuation Plan	Aug 1- Oct 30	By Oct 20 have first draft ready	Assuming community buy-in
	La Croix	Conduct evacuation drills	Nov 1 - 30	By Nov 20 have conducted one simulation exercises.	Assuming community buy-in
	La Croix	Install flood gauge on river.	Sept 15-30	Request made to pertinent authority for flood gauge.	Assuming authority agrees

**Plan of Action for Risk Reduction through Disaster preparedness Hill 20 Barbonneau**

CONCEPT	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Disaster Preparedness	1. identify persons to work with local disaster committee	April 30 <sup>th</sup> , 2006	1. number of persons who respond favourably 2. number and frequency of meetings 3. attendance and participation at meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contact list of local committee members</li> <li>Records/notes of the meetings of the committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persons are willing to serve on committee</li> <li>Persons recognize the need for disaster preparedness</li> </ul>
	2. Conduct a SWOT analysis of committee	May 30 <sup>th</sup> , 2006	1. results of SWOT of committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results of SWOT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persons are willing to participate in SWOT process.</li> <li>Persons are willing to accept the results of SWOT</li> </ul>
	3. Training of committee in - VCA tools - Disaster Preparedness -First Aid - Shelter Mgt - Mass Casualty - Radio Communication	June 2006 – April 2007	1. numbers of members at training sessions 2. feedback from participants 3. Community Disaster Plan	<p>Training Report</p> <p>Plan Document</p> <p>Simulation Exercise</p>	<p>Persons are willing to accept training.</p> <p>Persons are able to attend training sessions.</p> <p>Training is based primarily on needs/results of SWOT</p>



CONCEPT	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Disaster Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support committee in preparing and implementing a plan of action</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 2006</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Committee members attend planning sessions</li> <li>Disaster plans of action prepared</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disaster plan of action</li> <li>Records/notes of the meetings of the committee</li> <li>Interviews with members of community.</li> <li>Photos of activities being implementing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persons are willing to participate in process of preparing plan.</li> <li>Community is supportive of the plans being implemented by the community.</li> </ul>
Shelter Plan for the elderly	<p>Identify location of elderly.</p> <p>Create a database (including maps) of elderly.</p> <p>Encourage disaster committee to establish MOU with social groups in community to secure and assist elderly in disaster</p>	<p>August 2006</p> <p>October 2006</p> <p>October 2006</p>	<p>Database for elderly prepared.</p> <p>MOU with social groups established.</p>	<p>Database for elderly.</p> <p>MOUs</p>	<p>Social groups are willing to work together.</p> <p>Social groups recognize the need for shelter plan for elderly.</p>

CONCEPT	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
	Support disaster committee in lobbying for renovations/repairs to structures used by elderly including homes and disaster shelters	June 200CE 7	Structures (homes/shelters) renovated.	<p>Photos of renovated/repaired structures.</p> <p>Interviews with beneficiaries(elderly)</p>	

### Plan of Action for Flood Risk Reduction in Balata, Barbonneau

Concept		Community	Activities	Time Frames	Indicators of Achievement	Assumptions
Reduce the Vulnerability of flooding, lost of life, lost of livestock and crops.		Balanta	Meeting with Community Leaders.	"	Appointment has been made.	Availability of leaders.
		Population:	Identify Skills.	"	Lost of Persons/Availabilities.	Skills present and available.
			Establish teams.	"	List of team members confirmed with roles and responsibilities noted.	Availability.
		Location:	Pool Resources.	1 month	List of team members confirmed with roles and responsibilities noted.	Availability.
			Hold Workshops.	2 weeks.	Participants Identified.	Community Availability.
			Prepare Conditions Survey.	3 weeks.	Survey prepared.	Findings within considerations.
			Initiate Community Group to do clean up.	2 months.	Established programme with roles and responsibilities.	Availability.
			Make contact with relevant authorities as needed to assist in process and help community.	2 weeks.	List of contact persons and agreements in place for participation.	Willingness to participate.
			Develop Sustainable maintenance plan for community and same to be implemented.	2 weeks and ongoing.	Maintenance plan in place and roles/responsibilities developed as well as schedule.	Availability of resources and community will follow through.

Concept	Activities	Time Frame	Indicators Achievements	Assumptions	Remarks
Health	1. Recruitment of Red Cross Volunteers	April - September	# of new volunteer on register	People are interested	
	2. First Aid and Community First Aid Training	Start in April	# of certificates issued in the community	Persons show interest and attend seasons Financial Resources Human Resources	
	3. Introduction of the TWC program	September 2006	# of sessions conducted # of PE and ITs certified # of activity kits issued	The School would allow this program Parents are willing to send their children Human and Financial Resources	
	Strengthen the St. Lucia Red Cross Youth Group in the Schools  1.	February 2006	Functioning operational structure # of new youth members # of meetings per month # of youth attending meetings on a regular basis # of community clean-ups	There is an existing Red Cross Youth group at the Secondary School	
	5. Train community volunteers in health education	April 2006	# of volunteers trained # of volunteers conducting health talks	That the community members want to be trained as health educator The St. Lucia RC has the capacity to do the training	
	6. Trainers of Trainers	September 2006	# of trainers trained who are certified	That the community has persons who have ability and desire to become trainers	
	7. Introduce a First Aid/Red Cross Segment on the radio	May 8 <sup>th</sup> , 2006 Launch	# of radio spots	The radio station is willing to have the segment introduced on the radio St. Lucia RC has a volunteer able to organize radio spots, presenters and guest speakers	
	8. Community Mobilization Events/Activities	March 8 <sup>th</sup> , 2006	# of community mobilization events/activities RC participate/organize	Financial and Human Resources Materials Youth are interested in community mobilization activities/events	

### Plan of Action BABONNEAU – CENTRAL

Concept	Activities	Time Frame	Indicators Achievements	Assumptions	Remarks
Disaster Preparedness  To mitigate the effects of disasters in BABONNEAU – CENTRAL by means of a community-based disaster management project (risk reduction measures).	1. Recruitment of Red Cross Volunteers	March – September 2006	# of new volunteer on register	People are interested	
	2. NITS Training	May 2006	# of NITS trained volunteers in the community  Training reports	Community group members and/or individuals show interest	
	3. Introduction of the Environmental Awareness Club in schools	April - December 2006	# of new youth members # of meetings per month # of youth attending meetings on a regular basis # of community clean-ups	The School would allow this program Parents are willing to send their children. School Patrons are present in schools & will coordinate.  There is an existing Red Cross Youth group at the Secondary School	
	4. Strengthen the St. Lucia Red Cross Youth Group in the Schools				
	5. Introduce a Disaster Prevention/Red Cross Segment on the radio	May 2006 Launch	# of radio spots	The radio station is willing to have the segment introduced on the radio. St. Lucia RC has a volunteer able to organize radio spots, presenters and guest speakers	Coincides with the Health programme
	6. Community Focus Group & Planning Meetings/Activities	March, 2006	# of community meetings/ activities RC participate/ organize	Assistance to the Vulnerable community is planned on the basis of the VCA results.  Community willing to participate	Coincides with the Health programme

## **APPENDIX**

### **Community Contacts**

Mrs. Aubertine – **La Croix**

### **St. Lucia Contacts**

Mrs. Quinlan

Darrel Theobalds – 758-285-3058 (Department of Statistics)

Robert Lee – Folk Research Center

### **Sources of Information**

La Croix Community Members

National Archives

Central Library

Department of Statistics

Folk Research Center

Central Police Station - Castries

Central Fire Station - Castries

#### Community Contacts- **Balata**

- Hubert Floures, Post Office, Nurses, and other Landmark Facility owners.

#### St. Lucia Contacts-

- Mrs. Elgitha St. Marthe (Head Methodological Division Min. of Agriculture) Public Library and Statistical Office.

#### Sources of Information-

- Community Interviews, 1996 St. Lucia Census of Agriculture, "Bush Talk" Forestry & Lands Department August 1987 Vol. 6, no.10, 2001 Population and Housing Census.

#### Resource Personnel **Barbonneau Central**

**Ms. Claudia Tisson Environmental Officer**

**Ms. Norma Herman Community Development Officer**

**Mr. Terrance Fernelon Principal Babonneau Secondary**

**Ms. Anastasia Toussant Acting Principal**

**Ms. Daniels Red Cross Link Patron**

**Ms. Marcia Johnny Nurse Health Center**

**Ms. Anastasia Toussaint Babonneau Librarian**

**Mrs. Barbara Preville Day Care Assistant**

Mr. Michael Gaspar Babonneau Community Leader  
 Mrs. Virginia Albert Babonneau Community Activist  
 Mrs. Virginia JnaBaptise Secretary/Administrator, Babonneau Roman Catholic Church

**FOCUS GROUP MEETING – 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2006**  
 Students Babonneau Secondary  
 Nurses at the Health Center

**OUTSIDE COMMUNITY**

#	Names	Addresses
1	Mrs. Roycelyn St. Hill	General Manager St. Lucia Marketing Board P.O. Box441 Casttries, St. Lucia Tele: (758) 452-32114/453-1162 Email: <a href="mailto:markettinge@slumaffe.org">markettinge@slumaffe.org</a> <a href="mailto:statistics@slumaffe.org">statistics@slumaffe.org</a>
2	Mr. Lambert Charles	Operations Officer Castries Fire Department, St. Lucia
3	Mr. Robert Lee	Information Manager Folk Research Centre (FRC) P.O. Box 514 Castries, St. Lucia Tele: (758) 452-2279/453-1477 Fax: (758) 451-9365 email: <a href="mailto:frc@candw.lc">frc@candw.lc</a> Website: <a href="http://www.stluciafolk.org">www.stluciafolk.org</a>
4	Ministry of Agriculture - Vetinary Division - Research - Propagations - Forestry	Union, Babonneau Tele: (758) 450-2375

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Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries and Forestry  
 1996 St. Lucia Census of Agriculture

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Community Contacts Hill 20

<b>SLU CONTACT</b>	<b>MS. MARVA EDWARDS –RED CROSS</b>	<b>ST.LUCIA RED CROSS</b>
MS. MARY FRANCIS	LA GUERRE PRIMARY SCHOOL	
MR.TERRANCE FENELON	PRINCIPAL AT THE SECONDARY SCHOOL	
NURSE JOHN	HEALTH CENTER	
MR. LAMBERT CHARLES	FIRE DEPARTMENT	
ELGITHA ST. MARTHE	AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT	
ROYCELYN ST. HILL BSC. MSC GENERAL MANAGER	ST.LUCIA MARKETING BOARD	