



South Eleuthera

Community Assessment

*For
Disaster Reduction*

May 2010



The International Federation's Global Agenda (2006–2010)

Over the next two years, the collective focus of the Federation will be on achieving the following goals and priorities:

Our goals

Goal 1: Reduce the number of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.

Goal 2: Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.

Goal 3: Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.

Goal 4: Promote respect for diversity and human dignity, and reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion.

Our priorities

Improving our local, regional and international capacity to respond to disasters and public health emergencies.

Scaling up our actions with vulnerable communities in health promotion, disease prevention and disaster risk reduction.

Increasing significantly our HIV/AIDS programming and advocacy.

Renewing our advocacy on priority humanitarian issues, especially fighting intolerance, stigma and discrimination, and promoting disaster risk reduction

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2008

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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Introduction

Eleuthera, derived from the feminine Greek word for “free” means Freedom. With its spidery landmass stretching some 100 miles and being only two (2) miles wide at its greatest width, Eleuthera is the location of the first settlements within The Islands of the Bahamas.

Home of approximately eight thousand (8,000) persons (2000 Census), Eleuthera is more than two and a half times the size of Nassau, and lies fifty (50) miles to the east of it, with its northern region lying at one (1) corner of what is called “The Bermuda Triangle”.

The Island was originally inhabited by Arawaks or Taino Indians who were transshipped to mines in Hispaniola by 1550 and died out. The first established settlement is attributed to English Puritan pilgrims from Bermuda in 1646 who were commonly referred to as the Eleuthera Adventurers.

The topography of Eleuthera consists of rocky limestone with a few hills in the north, majestic cliffs, massive boulders, and many ponds and swamps. The land is very fertile and lends itself to the production of many crops including tomatoes, citrus, mangoes, pears, onions, corn, beans, Irish and Sweet potatoes, bananas, peas, and the nationally and internationally famous Eleuthera Pineapple. Eleutherans also produce beautiful handicraft items such as straw hats, amts, and conch shell jewellery.

Eleuthera is divided into three (3) main sections; North – the Islands of Spanish Wells and Harbour Island are considered a part of North Eleuthera; Central Eleuthera and South Eleuthera.

Rock Sound was originally called New Portsmouth. At one stage it was also called Wreck Sound, because of the Wrecking of ships out on the reefs. Many feel that Rock Sound is very appropriate, because of the large rock between the ocean and the Sound. This is a prominent area on Eleuthera, and considered the town area for South Eleuthera. The airport which

services the south, and the Dock where the weekly Mail Boat docks are also located in Rock Sound. Some of the Settlements that make up the South Eleuthera area are: Rock Sound, Tarpum Bay, Green Castle, Wemyss Bight, Deep Creek, Waterford, Bannerman Town and John Millers.

Five (5) of the communities were selected to do the VCA as there was greater participation among the smaller communities. Collecting data analysis from the selected communities, we were able to directly and indirectly reach approximately seventeen hundred (1700) residents throughout the Southern Eleuthera area. Targeted communities included Whemyss Bight, Green Castle, Bannerman Town & John Millers, Waterford and Deep Creek.

The purpose of the VCA is to educate participants and help them locate hazardous and vulnerable areas within their selected community. The report has been divided into five (5) sectors to portray the received data in detail for each community.

South Eleuthera was dissected into six (6) community settlements where we retrieved accurate data analysis from community natives and were able to directly and indirectly reach fifteen hundred (1500) residents throughout Southern Eleuthera. Targeted communities included Whemyss Bight, Green Castle, Bannerman Town, John Millers, Waterford and Deep Creek.

The selected communities that engaged in the Vulnerable Capacity Assessment (VCA) are in close proximity with each other and make it practical for neighboring residents to join forces to identify hazardous risks and vulnerable areas. Green Castle is 2 ½ miles from Rock Sound, Wemyss Bight is 1 mile from Green Castle, John Millers is 2 ½ miles from Wemyss Bight and Bannerman Town is 5 ½ miles from John Millers. Without a doubt the neighboring communities are known to each other and boast on the strong brotherhood they have between



each community. Natives combine efforts and resources to assist one another in disasters and unfortunate circumstances.

The purpose of the VCA is to educate participants and help them locate hazardous and vulnerable areas within their selected community. The report has been divided into five (5) sectors to portray the received data in detail for each community.

Training participants have assessed their area to:

1. Identify hazards and vulnerabilities in the surroundings
2. Recognize skills and resources available
3. Identify actions which the community can implement to reduce risk
4. Prepare micro-project proposals.

What follows are the results of these assessments undertaken by community members over the period May 30th – June 2nd 2010 at Mount Sinai Hall, Wemyss Bight, South Eleuthera.

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The main hazards in, South Eleuthera are:

Hazards	Wemyss	Deep Creek	Gr. Castle	Bannerman	Waterford
Floods and its impacts on the low line community	✓	✓		✓	✓
Mosquitoes & vector related diseases (Threats from ponds)	✓	✓	✓		
Dilapidated Buildings (clinics, primary schools, houses)	✓	✓	✓		✓
Dilapidated Buildings Debris (Abandoned appliances)	✓	✓	✓		✓
Community ponds (no fencing or chemical treatment)	✓	✓	✓		
Tree limbs caught in lamp poles	✓		✓		✓

Hazard Maps of the five communities in South Eleuthera are found in the appendix.

Vulnerabilities –

Based on the hazards listed, Wemyss Bight, Deep Creek, Bannerman Town and Waterford are low line communities and subject to flooding in the event of a heavy down pour of rain or a hurricane.

These communities also have an abundance of old derelict vehicles and old appliances which could increase the rodents in the communities.

Observation of South Eleuthera after VCA Community Walkabout

Participants from the Vulnerable Capacity Assessment (VCA) training ventured into the targeted communities, to thoroughly evaluate and observe foreseen hazards, capacity and vulnerable areas. Teams were divided into smaller groups by settlements to accurately assess their community and listed below are their findings:

- Debris – Old/Rusty Cars, stoves, washing machines
- Dilapidated houses / buildings
- Ponds, creeks, blue holes (Not secured by fencing)
- Hazardous areas

Upon completion of the community walkabout participants were grateful to realize the unique attributes each community have to offer and also the hazardous areas in which they harbor. Participants also appreciated the profound knowledge learnt from the sharing residents of the neighborhood.

Participants also expressed how community residents were appreciative of the walk about throughout their neighborhoods due to the fact that it allowed them to voice their concerns and ask questions about disaster preparedness and related precautions immediate families should take. Elders in the neighborhood stated that they were grateful to the Bahamas Red Cross and their initiative to make a difference in South Eleuthera.

Community resources and skills Map

No community is without skilled people and some items to help in an emergency. In South Eleuthera there are services such as the police, local Government, food stores and a gas station. There are heavy equipment trucks available to residents if needed, dump trucks, chain saws and other essential utility appliances such as back hoe and much other resourceful machinery.

There are many skills in the community such as straw vendors, carpenters, electricians, masons, contractors, fisherman, and farmers. Residents such as Mr. Butler, Mr. Knowles and Mr. Wright pledged to assist when needed.

Vulnerability Maps of the six communities in South Eleuthera are found in the appendix.

Historical Timeline South Eleuthera¹

1647	Eleutheran Adventurers arrived in South Eleuthera
1649	Rev. Nathiel White and Robert Painter migrated to Preacher Cave, south of Whymess Bight
1857	1 st Factory for canning pineapples opened in South Eleuthera
1933	1 st Major Hurricane hits Eleuthera
1965	Hurricane Betsy Hits Eleuthera – Heavy winds
1973	Bahamas declares Independence from United Kingdom
1987	Chicken pox breakout
1992	Hurricane Andrew Hits Eleuthera – Several people died
1999	Hurricane Floyds - severe flooding – high winds
1999	Princess Cay Opens – jobs created
2002	Half Moon Cay developed – Jobs Created
2002	Deep Creek Health Clinic constructed

¹ To be checked

Community Baseline and secondary data:

Official Community Name: The named targeted communities are Deep Creek, Waterford, Wemyss Bight, John Millers, Bannerman Town and Green Castle which consist most of **South Eleuthera**

Location of Community: South Eleuthera is South of North and Central Eleuthera. South Eleuthera encompass all the southern settlements named, together with Tarpum Bay and Rock Sound.

Main access route: The Main access road is Queen’s Highway which runs through the length and breadth of South Eleuthera. There is the airport providing access as well to the Island.

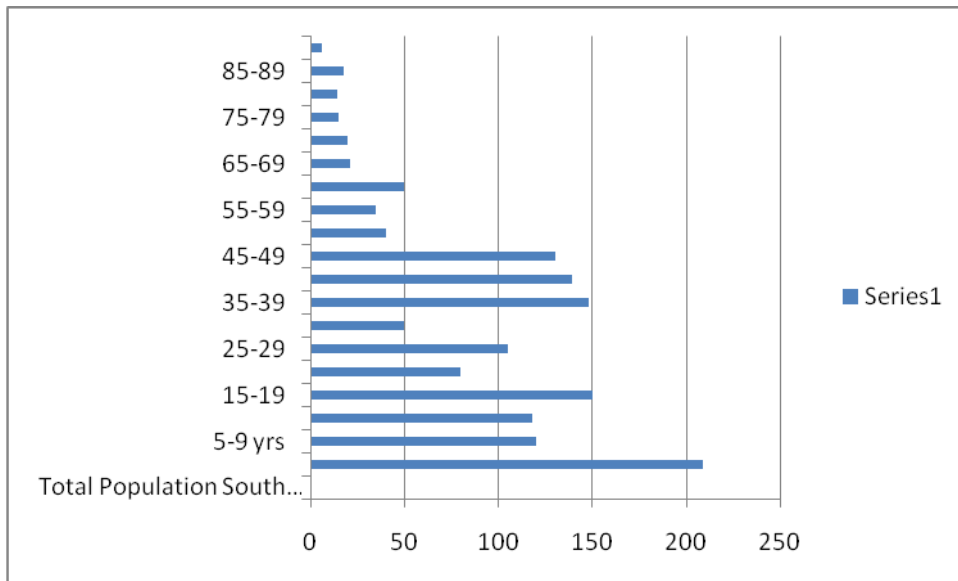
Population –

Deep Creek **359 Total** (100 Males 130 Females 129 Children 183 Households)
Waterford **179 Total** (42 Males 50 Females 87 Children 74 Households – 1 disabled child)
Wemyss Bight **321 Total** (109 Males 116 Females 95 Children 165 Households 1 Disabled)
Bannerman Town **60 Total** (17 Males 21 Females 22 Children 24 Households)
John Millers **16 Total** (5 Males 10 Females 1 Child 3 Household 1 Disabled)
Green Castle **377 Total** (120 Males 129 Females 112 Children 180 Households)

Combined: 1,312 Residents (Observed through walkabout by VCA participants)

There are 629 households and families - Males 393; Females- 456; 446 -Children.

Approx 8 disabled residents.



Above graph displays the total population for South Eleuthera defining the age range categories.

Livelihoods and Coping Strategies (South Eleuthera – Targeted Communities)

Green Castle

<u>Occupations</u>	<u>Amt of Families</u>	<u>How Affected</u>
Farming (Crops/Livestock)	7	Flooding, wind damage, loss of crops
Fishing	8	equipment damaged
Government	60	Decline in sales
Unemployed	144	Sales increase
Self Employed	30	No sales

Deep Creek

<u>Occupations</u>	<u>Amt of Families</u>	<u>How Affected</u>
Farming (Crops/Livestock)	10	Flooding, wind damage, loss of crops
Fishing	31	equipment damaged
Unemployed	40	Sales increase
Self Employed	24	Decline in sales
Gov Employed	60	Sales increase
Crabbing	55	no crabs – no sales
Crafts	8	No sales

Waterford

<u>Occupations</u>	<u>Amt of Families</u>	<u>How Affected</u>
Unemployed	22	Sales increase
Government	9	No sales
Self Employed	9	Sales Decrease
Hospitality Industry	40	No Income
Straw vendors	5	No sales
Fishermen	7	No fish

Wemyss Bight

<u>Occupations</u>	<u>Amt of Families</u>	<u>How Affected</u>
Fisherman	5	Flooding, wind damage, loss of crops
Carpenters	5	Increase in jobs
Small Business	6	Decline in sales
Gov, Employed	17	Sales increase
Unemployed	58	No Income
Craft	6	No sales
Heavy Mach. Op	2	Sales Increase
Mechanics	3	Sales Decrease
Hotel /Half Moon/Princess Cays	40	No jobs

Bannerman Town

<u>Occupations</u>	<u>Amt of Families</u>	<u>How Affected</u>
Farming (Crops/Livestock)	2	Flooding, wind damage, loss of crops
Unemployed	11	No Work
Hospitality Ind.	12	No tourists - Sales decrease
Craft/ Straw Work	6	No sales
Fisherman	1	No Fish sales

John Millers (18 persons)

<u>Occupations</u>	<u>Amt of Families</u>	<u>How Affected</u>
Hospitality Ind.	5	Decline in sales
Gov Employed	4	Sales increase
Self Employed	3	Sales Decrease

Coping strategies:

Information comes from the Churches, police and local government. The five communities at large come together in severe weather storms and activity to strengthen resources.

Seasonal Calendar for South Eleuthera (Green Castle, Deep Creek, Waterford, Wemyss Bight , Bannerman Town, John Millers)

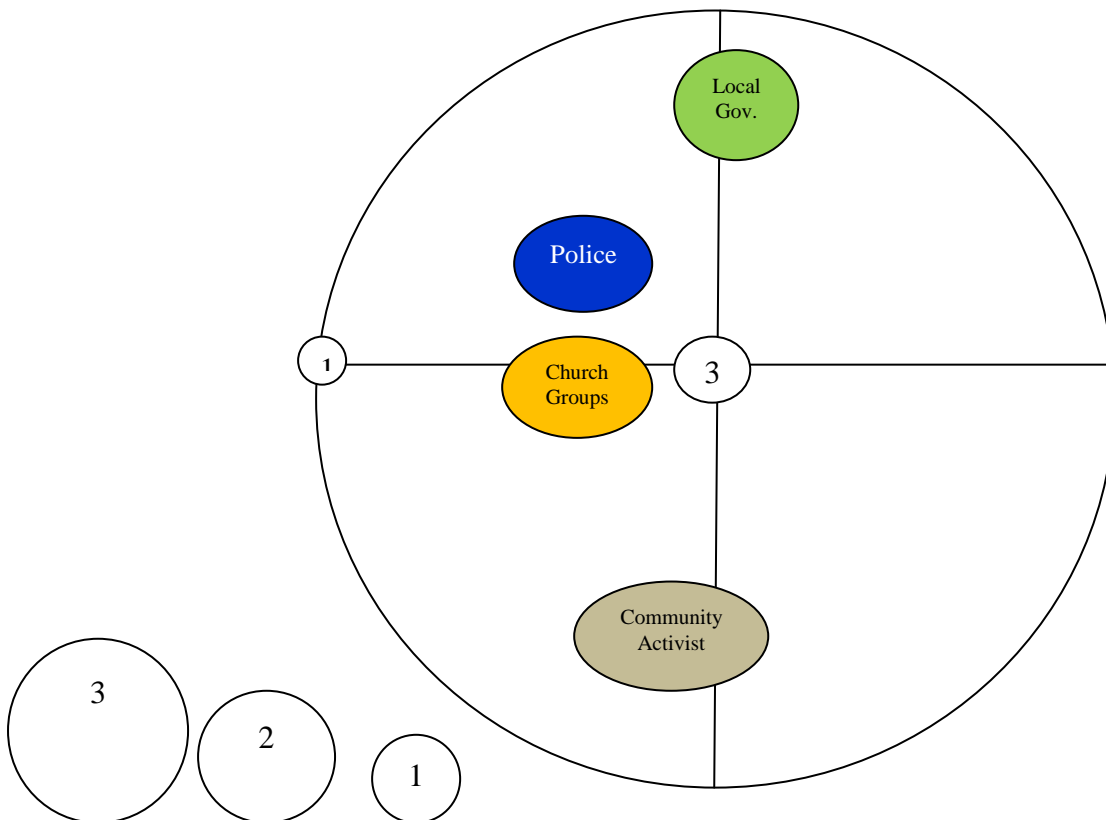
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rain				Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		
Hurricanes						Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	
Mosquitoes			Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black		
Flu	Red	Red	Red						Red	Red	Red	
Sch. health check up	immunization								Purple			
Chicken Pox		Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue			
Farming	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green			Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
cultural events	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown
Fishing	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue
Crabbing			Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
Harvest										Dark Green	Dark Green	Dark Green
sports	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange

Analysis:

The wet and hurricane season coincide to encourage mosquitoes and hence dengue fever. If hurricanes impact they can adversely affect the annual crops harvested later in the year and shorter crops grown in the latter part of the year. The flu is associated with the school term beginnings and this is a good time for health promotion –washing hands, cover your cough etc.

Social networks in South Eleuthera (Deep Creek, Waterford, Wemyss Bight, Bannerman Town, Green Castle)

For example	Groups & Institutions	Point of Contact	Telephone numbers
Government	Administrator's Office	Cleveland Knowles	334-6029
	Royal Bahamas Police	Officer Sam McIntosh	468-7448
	Water & Sewage	Humphrey Samson	334-6438
	Wemyss Bight Primary		334-0117
	Wemyss Bight Clinic		334-0115
	Local Government	Micheal Colebrook	448-3311
Business	Kells Market/ Gas Station	Clara Williams Kelsey Williams	334-0008/ 334-0077
	Pratts Hardware	Vanria Rahming	334-6136
			334-8369
NGOs	Mothers Association	Vernice Pratt	551-3407
	Lodge	Nicki Griffen	334-6136
Religious	Zion Baptist	Rowena Meadows	334-0081
			334-6428
	Church of God	Charles Strachan	334-6106



More important and or influential to the community. More important groups are closer to the center Church groups and Police. It is these groups which need to be engaged in disaster preparedness and response. Still important are the local government and community activist

Reducing risk and make the community stronger

Hazards	Solutions
Tall Trees	Cut / Trim
Open Ponds/ Blue Holes	Fence Ponds/ Blue Holes
Mosquitoes	Contact Dept. of Enviro. Health – spray before & after storm. Treat Ponds
Dilapidated Buildings	Demolish Properly/Cart Away
Low Lying Areas	Insert Sand Bags to build up banks
Building in Road (Waterford)	Demolish Bldg / Cart Away
Grounded Boats (deep creek)	Remove – Place inland
Abandoned Appliances	Clean up community

Vulnerabilities	Solutions
Flooding	Proper drainage system
Tree Limbs	Cut / Trim
Elderly/Sick & Shut-in	Relocate to shelters / City(Nassau)
Community Park (Deep Creek)	Elevate Road

Project Proposals (Bannerman Town)

Title: Fresh Water Supply

Time: 1 Month

Problem Statement:

Bannerman Town has never had fresh water supply

Objectives:

Our objective is to implement fresh water supply in our community

Activities

Activities	When
1. water pump	
2.	
3.	

Budget

Activities/ Material	Cost	Who?
	\$10,000.00	

Partners: Bahamas Red Cross, National Emergency Management Agency, Local Government, Cotton Bay Foundation, Water & Sewage , Community residents

Project Proposals (Deep Creek)

Title: Public Clinic

Time: 4/6 weeks

Problem Statement:

In Deep Creek there is a public clinic that all residents of the south have access to and visit to see the Doctor on a weekly bases. Unfortunately, the Clinic building is not suitable for doctor/patient privacy. All the patients are hosted in an open area and residents feel uncomfortable communicating with the Doctor because everyone can hear and see what is going on with them.

Objectives:

Our objective is to enclose the open space within the Clinic creating a Doctor's office and a waiting room. This will enable residents to explain in detail their individual health concerns and ask prudent questions without public exposure or interruption.

Activities

Activities	When
1. Insert/construct wall to close open space creating Doctor's office and waiting area	
2. Involve community residents	

Budget

Activities/ Material	Cost	Who?
Cement		
Concrete mixture		
Ply Wood		
Crack Rock /Sand		
Concrete / Reinforcement Fiber		
nails		
Bolts /Nuts/ Water		
Deck / Nails		
	\$4,750.00	

Partners: Bahamas Red Cross, Local Government, Community Residents, Ministry of Health

Project Proposals (Waterford)

Title: Community Park Renovation

Time: 2 Months

Problem Statement:

The community park is located in Waterford but surrounding neighborhoods also use the facilities for fairs, fund raisers, cookouts and cultural events. Presently the park has no shade or covering to shelter community residents if it rains.

Objectives:

Our objective is to renovate Community Park so everyone can utilize facility to its fullest and to be comfortable. We intend to update community grounds and playing area

Activities

Activities	When
1. Construct shelter	
2. Install proper bathrooms	
3. Upgrade playing equipment	

Budget

Activities/ Material	Cost	Who?
Chainsaws		
Cement		
Ply Wood		
	\$10,000.00	

Partners: Bahamas Red Cross, National Emergency Management Agency, Local Government, Water & Sewage, Ministry of Works, Bahamas Electricity Corporation

Project Proposals (Wemyss Bight)

Title: Repair Basket Ball Court

Time: 1 Month

Problem Statement:

Surface totally destroyed - Holes everywhere. Rims need to be replaced - Backboard adjust.

Objectives:

Our objective is to have the Basketball court repaired for youth recreation and a meeting place for the neighboring communities to meet in the event of a disaster.

Activities

Activities	When
1. Purchase Rim	
2. Nails, concrete	
3. Upgrade playing equipment	

Budget

Activities/ Material	Cost	Who?
Repave Court		
Adjust/Replace Rims		
Backboard		
Unforeseen Work		
	\$5,000.00	

Partners: Bahamas Red Cross, Local Government, Water & Sewage, Ministry of Works, Bahamas Electricity Corporation

Project Proposals (Green Castle)

Title: Finish Community Centre

Time: Ongoing

Problem Statement:

The community centre is in dire need of completion so that the residents of Green Castle can use the centre for many resources .

Objectives:

Our objective is to renovate and complete community centre so it can be used as a hurricane shelter, cyber center and a distribution centre for the elderly.

Activities

Activities	When
1. Complete Center	

Budget

Activities/ Material	Cost	Who?
Chainsaws		
Cement		
Ply Wood		
Nails		
	\$30,000.00	

Partners: Bahamas Red Cross, National Emergency Management Agency, Local Government, Ministry of Works, Bahamas Electricity Corporation, Philip Miller, Adderely Construction, Franz Rolle, Wade Mackey

Methodology

The Community Assessment (Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment - VCA) is a participatory investigative process. It is designed to assess the risk that people face in their local areas, as well as the resources and skills the community haVE to cope and recover from adverse events.

The process is a skills-transfer approach. The community is trained to carry out the assessment and develop solutions which will reduce risk. The output is not only an assessment of community risk and capacities, but also micro-project solutions to reduce the frequency and impact of disasters.

The results of the VCA are developed through direct observation and interaction with other community members over a period of time. Persons gathering the information in the field record and analyze their:

- Direct observations of visits through the community,
- Structured and semi-structured interviews with other community members
- Focus group meetings with target audiences
- Mapping of hazards, vulnerabilities, capacities and resources
- Brainstorming as a team and
- Quick surveys.

The information gathered from the community is cross referenced with secondary statistics, historical records and other materials available.

The intention is to understand the community better and have the residents implement solutions to risk reduction developed by themselves.

Glossary

Brainstorming: The gathering of as many ideas as possible in a short period of time, usually to solve problems.

Capacity (C): Combination of all the strengths and resources available within a community, society or organization which may reduce the level of risk, or the effects of an event or disaster.

Coping Strategies: The ways in which people manage and reduce the impact of a hazard.

Disaster: Serious interruption of the functioning of a community or society which causes loss of human life and/or important material, economic or environmental losses which exceed the capacity of the affected community or society to manage the situation using their own resources.

Direct Observation: A process of observing objects, people, events and relationships.

Emergency: A situation of a threat or actual hazard which requires an almost immediate response, to prevent or reduce harm. Often the affected community has the capacity to respond using their own resources.

Hazard (H): A potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity, that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

Historical Profile and Historical Visualization: Tools for gathering information of what has happened in the past to tell how past events has had an effect on the community. These are represented as lists and a table of sketches respectively.

Livelihoods: The way people use the resources they have available to support their lives. For most people this means the method of earning cash income.

Mitigation: Structural and non-structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards, environmental degradation and technological hazards.

Mapping: A visual form to get an overview of the main features of an area in relation to its surroundings (Spatial map). It can also show dangers and exposed homes, services and infrastructure (Hazard and Vulnerability map); or resources and skills available in the community (Capacity Resource Map)

Risk: Probability of harmful consequences or expected losses (deaths, injuries, property, livelihoods, interruption of economic activity or environmental deterioration) as a result of interactions between natural or anthropological disasters and conditions of vulnerability. It is sometimes expressed as $(H \times V) / C = R$

Seasonal Calendar: Visualization over the course of the year of weather patterns, social and economic conditions, festivals and other seasonal activities.

Social Network: The community's key groups and individuals, the nature of their relationship with the community and the perceptions residents have of their importance.

Transect Walk: A walk through the community to observe the people, relief of the land, surroundings and resources. It is represented as a cross-section diagram beneath which are descriptive topics. It helps to understand inter-relationships in a selected section of the community.

Vulnerability (V): The conditions determined by physical, social, economic, and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards.

Bibliography

Education, Organisation and Community Preparation for Risk Reduction - Better Be Prepared series. Regional Centre of Reference in Community-Based Education for the Prevention of Disasters April 2008

Terminology for Disaster Risk Reduction, International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction Updated March 31, 2004. <http://unisdr.org/eng/library/lib-ty> and Capacity Assessment:

VCA Toolbox with Reference Sheets. International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies 2007

Humanity

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavours, in its international and national capacity, to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation and lasting peace amongst all peoples.

Impartiality

It makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

Neutrality

In order to continue to enjoy the confidence of all, the Movement may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

Independence

The Movement is independent. The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with the principles of the Movement.

Voluntary service

It is a voluntary relief movement not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.

Unity

There can be only one Red Cross or one Red Crescent Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.

Universality

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in which all Societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other, is worldwide.

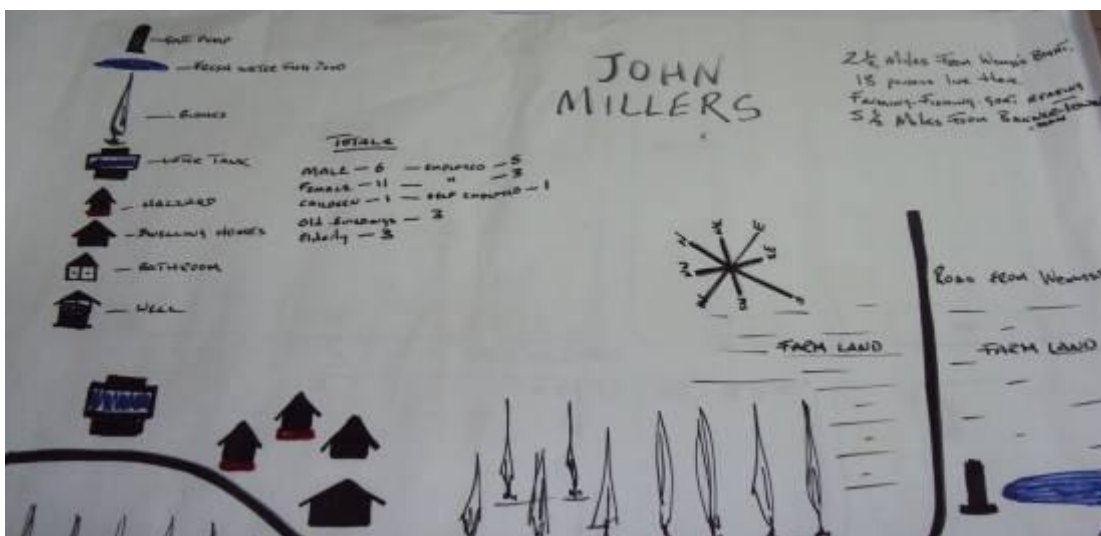
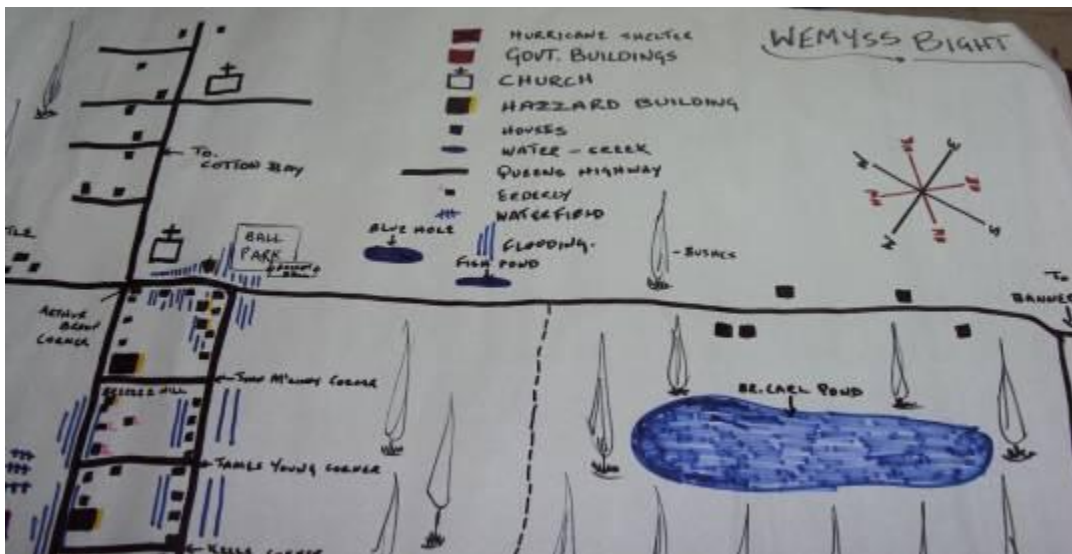
VCA TRAINING FOR SOUTH ELEUTHERA
TUESDAY 1st JUNE 2010

NAME	SETTLEMENT	TELEPHONE CONTACT
Letisha Mackey	Green Castle	334-6029
Lauretta Watson	Water Ford	448-3311
Joanne Stubbs	Water Ford	470-5463
Naomi Symonette	Wemyss Bight	334-0115
Georginna Thompson	Deep Creek	334-8251
Bernice Pinder	Deep Creek	334-8369
Samuel J. Smith	Water Ford	334-6146
Leona Delancy	Deep Creek	551-9298
Geno Brown	Water Ford	551-3407
Gloria Pinder	Wemyss Bight	334-0121
Judith Williams	Wemyss Bight	334-0117
Luella Hanna	Green Castle	334-6438
Charles Strachan	Water Ford	334-6106
Stacy Whylly	Green Castle	334-6491/554-6189
Eulease Thompson	Wemyss Bight	334-0080
Daniel Smith	Wemyss Bight	334-0415
Irene Rolle	Wemyss Bight	334-0015
Erma McPhee	Green Castle	334-6017
Veona Minnis	Green Castle	334-6044
Rosetta Miller	Water Ford	334-6448
Evelyn Whylly	Green Castle	334-6054
Teran Mackey	John Millers	334-6063
Nakisha Ingraham	Water Ford	470-2688
Karen Jolly	Water Ford	
Patsy Rahming	Water Ford	334-6260
Michael Thompson	Wemyss Bight	334-0113

VCA TRAINING FOR SOUTH ELEUTHERA
WEDNESDAY 2nd JUNE 2010

NAME	SETTLEMENT	TELEPHONE CONTACT
Letisha Mackey	Green Castle	334-6029
Ian Rahming	Bannerman Town	468-7448
Luella Hanna	Green Castle	334-6438
Judith Williams	Wemyss Bight	334-0117
Naomi Symonette	Wemyss Bight	334-0115
Lauretta Watson	Water Ford	448-3311
Karen Jolly	Water Ford	
Pastor Wella Johnson	Water Ford	334-6136
Bernice Pinder	Deep Creek	334-8369
Stacy Whylly	Green Castle	334-6491
Jaelyn Thompson	Deep Creek	334-8249
Kevin Sears	Wemyss Bight	334-0393
Nikisha Ingraham	Water Ford	
Geno Brown	Water Ford	551-3401
Joanne Stubbs		
Nora Smith	Green Castle	334-6057
Veona Minns	Green Castle	334-6044
Evelyn Whylly	Green Castle	334-6054
Rosetta Miller	Water Ford	334-6448
Erma McPhee	Green Castle	334-6017
Eulease Thhompson	Wemyss Bight	334-0080
Michael Thompson	Wemyss Bight	334-0113/432-3920
Patsy Rahming	Water Ford	
Charles Strachan	Water Ford	334-6106
Gloria Pinder	Wemyss Bight	334-0121

Appendix Hazards Maps -



Appendix Vulnerable Maps

