

**SUMMARY OF IMPACT OF HURRICANE TOMAS ON CDEMA PARTICIPATING STATES OF
SAINT LUCIA AND ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES**

Damage, Response Actions, Immediate Recovery and Rehabilitation Needs

November 6, 2010

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. The Event

Hurricane Tomas began to impact the Caribbean islands from Friday October 29, 2010 as a strong tropical wave which quickly developed to a Tropical Storm and upgraded to Hurricane status by October 30 2010. Tomas' strength fluctuated during its passage across the Caribbean islands. By November 6, Tomas had resulted in ten (10) of the CDEMA Participating States (PS) initiating the activation of National Emergency Operation procedures and creating extensive damage and loss of life in some States. Excessive rainfall, flooding and high winds have resulted in damage to the housing stock, agriculture sector, road infrastructure, downed power lines and disruption to the utilities sector mainly in Barbados, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Saint Lucia. Trinidad and Tobago, Haiti and the Turks and Caicos reported minor damage.

The Regional Response Mechanism (RRM) was placed on standby on October 30 and was ready. This is the standard procedure when a Participating State (PS) is threatened or impacted. The RRM was activated at a Level Two on October 31, 2010 and stood down on November 7, 2010.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines sustained damage across the island. The areas severely affected included Park Hill, Chester Cottage, Sandy Bay and Byera, Chateaubelair, Coulls Hill, Spring Village and Fitz Hughes on the northern leeward and windward sides of the island.

Saint Lucia has also been severely impacted island wide, however, preliminary assessments have indicated that the most severe damage was experienced in the western [Soufriere and environs] and central [Barre De L'Isle, Bexon, Guesneau-Forestiere) sections of the island. Assessments in the Northeast portion of the island also revealed some significant damages. Eight persons are confirmed dead as of November 7, 2010.

1.2. Response

A national disaster has been declared in Saint Lucia and disaster areas have been declared for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Disaster from Park Hill to Owia on the windward side and Belle Isle to Fitz Hughes on the north western side of the island.

As a result of the declarations of disaster by Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, CDEMA triggered the Regional Response Mechanism at a Level 2. Missions were dispatched to Saint Lucia (November 2, 2010) and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (November 3, 2010) for strategic briefings with the Government and officials of the key sectors on the impact and initial indications as to possible emerging needs of these States. With respect to Saint Lucia, a CDEMA led Rapid Needs Assessment Team (RNAT) comprising of ten (10) members from organisations represented on the Eastern Caribbean Donor Group for Disaster Management (ECDGDM) and two professionals from Saint Lucia was deployed to Saint Lucia on November 1, 2010.

1.3 Immediate Needs

(a) Saint Lucia

The Government of Saint Lucia has reported that the most immediate need is for safe potable water. The entire population, 181,000, is impacted by disruption of the water supply. Extensive repairs are required to the distribution system, delivery of drinking water and environmental monitoring. Safe water will reduce immediate health risks and is vital for the restoration of other services (e.g. education). The RNAT report reinforces the urgency of this situation.

Organised support is also required for those most immediately affected; those displaced and who have lost possessions. Food, shelter, and emergency medical assistance to survivors in rural areas are among the priority needs.

The removal of debris collecting at bridges and the strengthening of embankments to reduce a high risk of further potentially catastrophic, flooding is also identified as a high priority. So too is the early clearance of fields to allow re-planting of crops and detailed risk assessments and a strategy for stabilizing weakened slopes to avoid further landslides.

(b) St. Vincent and the Grenadines

The immediate needs are in support of those directly affected or displaced by the event.

In St. Vincent and the Grenadines, there has been widespread destruction in the agriculture sector with 98 percent of bananas and plantains damaged in the affected areas.

Support is required in generating a macro socio-economic impact assessment of the loss and damage especially on the agriculture and housing sectors and in conducting a coastal assessment on the mainland St. Vincent and Bequia in the Grenadines.

(c) Other affected States

Haiti experienced moderate damage from the passage of Tomas and damage and needs assessment is ongoing at the time of compiling this report (November 6, 2010).

All of the other affected states are managing the event at the National level.

1.3. Conclusion

In summary, of the 10 CDEMA PS impacted by the tropical system, Tomas, only Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines sustained significant loss and damage which resulted in declarations of disaster by the Governments. With regard to Saint Lucia, which has declared a national disaster, there is urgent need for a comprehensive response from immediate relief to recovery to restoration of services and infrastructure.

2.0 THE EVENT

Hurricane Tomas, the nineteenth named storm of the Atlantic Hurricane Season, began to impact the Caribbean islands from Friday October 29, 2010 as a strong tropical wave. This quickly developed to a Tropical Storm and was upgraded to Hurricane status by October 30 2010. Tomas's strength fluctuated during its passage across the Caribbean islands. By November 6, Tomas had impacted ten (10) of the CDEMA Participating States Tomas.

Hurricane Tomas impacted the CDEMA Participating States of Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, Barbados, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines between October 29 and 31, 2010 and caused significant loss and damage to Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Excessive rainfall and high winds have resulted in damage to the housing stock, agriculture sector, road infrastructure, downed power lines and disruption to the utilities sector.

Tomas impacted countries of the northern Caribbean as a Tropical Storm between November 5 and 6, 2010 including Jamaica, Haiti, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the south-eastern Bahamas. There were reports of limited effects primarily in the eastern end Jamaica such as roof damage. The impact on Haiti has been moderate (*Ref Annex 38*). No damage was reported in Bahamas, while the TCI experienced minor damage.

The areas severely affected in St. Vincent and the Grenadines are Park Hill, Chester Cottage, Sandy Bay and Byera on the Windward side of mainland St. Vincent and Chateaubelair, Coulls Hill, Spring Village and Fitz Hughes on the north western side of the island.

Saint Lucia has been severely impacted island wide, however, preliminary assessments have indicated that the most severe damage was experienced in the western [Soufriere and environs] and central [Barre De L'Isle, Bexon, Guesneau-Forestiere) sections of the island Assessments in the Northeast portion of the island also revealed some significant damages. Landslides have caused some areas to be cut off from neighbouring communities.

Eight persons are confirmed dead in Saint Lucia as of November 7, 2010.

A national disaster has been declared in Saint Lucia and disaster areas have been declared in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines from Park Hill to Owia on the Windward side and Belle Isle to Fitz Hughes on the north western side of the island.

2.1 CDEMA Participating States Affected

1. Bahamas
2. Barbados
3. Dominica
4. Grenada
5. Haiti
6. Jamaica
7. Saint Lucia
8. Saint Vincent & the Grenadines
9. Trinidad and Tobago
10. Turks and Caicos

All ten of the Participating States listed above were under Tropical Storm and/or Hurricane Warnings during the passage of Tomas which caused the National Emergency Operations Centres to be partially or fully activated. Barbados reported that approximately 500 houses were damaged and 75 to 80 percent of the electricity service was disrupted which affected water supply in several areas. The level of impact to Barbados resulted in Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) announcing an estimated payout of US\$8.5m. Only Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines suffered a level of impact, warranting the declaration of a national disaster in the former and disaster areas in the latter. The CCRIF estimated pay out in Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent Grenadines was US 3.2 and 1.1 million dollars, respectively.

3.0 SUMMARY OF DAMAGE - SAINT LUCIA

3.1 Causalities (November 7, 2010) :

Confirmed Dead	8 persons
Missing and Injured	Unknown
Homeless/Displaced	Total number unknown
Shelterees	508 (in 14 shelters)

3.2 Water Supply:

There is extensive disruption to the water supply due to the damage to the water delivery infrastructure and the electricity infrastructure. The whole population, 181,000, is impacted by disruption of the water supply. Many are without drinking water or relying on bottled or trucked water. Extensive repairs are required to the distribution system; delivery of drinking water and environmental monitoring. There are 28 water production facilities in Saint Lucia, and up to 03 November 2010, only one was operational. The country's water supply capacity has decreased from 17 million gallons per day (MGD) to 0.14 MGD following the impact of Tomas; this was expected to increase to 2 MGD by November 5, 2010.

3.3 Infrastructure

There are substantial damages to infrastructure reported in Saint Lucia following passage of Hurricane Tomas. Most of the destruction is not the result of wind or flooding but from subsequent landslides which have cut roads, destroyed bridges and washed away entire river banks deep inside. The impact on the road system is variable with blockage by debris; erosion; and compromise loss of retaining structures

3.4 Health

Roof damage: 2 (Gros Islet Poli Clinic, Dennery Hospital)
Flooded: 2 (Castries & Vieux Fort) – Already addressed.
Leaking: 2 (Victoria & Soufriere) (*Issues with Soufriere hospital roof and laundry area addressed by the UK*)
Access blocked: 2 (Mental Wellness Center; Ti Rocher H/C)

No health facility, including the Ministry of Health headquarters, has piped water and all equipment and supplies at the Dennery Hospital were destroyed/damaged.

3.5 Education

According to the Ministry of education, at least fifteen percent (15%) of schools suffered extensive structural damage. This includes schools with roofs blown off; heavy cracks in walls, floors completely damaged and washed away foundations. As a result of heavy flooding, 3-5 feet of silt is left in some schools particularly in the Soufriere area. Leakage from ceilings has resulted in damaged resource materials, books, furniture, equipment (computer). The Ministry of Education has advised that school will remained closed until Friday, November 12, 2010.

3.6 Agriculture

The agricultural sector sustained substantial damage during the passage of Hurricane Tomas with the banana industry being severely affected through toppling, flooding and sedimentation. Preliminary estimates of damage to the banana industry range between 80% and 90% with a potential weekly income loss up to EC\$2.0 million over the next six month period.

For the non-banana sub-sectors, the impacts, while generally significant, were varied. Ministry of Agriculture reports an estimated 80 acres under open-field vegetable production were all washed away while up to 60% of greenhouses under production could have sustained major damages.

4.0 IMMEDIATE NEEDS –SAINT LUCIA

1. Safe water for drinking and personal use (100 % population)
 - Purification tablets - flocculation and disinfection;
 - Water storage and collection
 - Mobile water treatment plant
2. Blankets / Cots for sheltered (250 families against contributions)
3. School equipment and supplies (15 schools)
4. Health equipment and supplies(2 facilities)
5. Generators (12)
6. Temporary shelter: construction material
7. Clearing of streets, schools and houses
8. Health promotion and education as well as re-establishment of primary health services
9. Hydrological engineering expert

(Ref. Annex 1 for further details)

4.1 NEEDS BEYOND RESPONSE

1. Repair of river banks at the earliest to avoid future floods. This includes hydrological engineer expertise to stabilize channels for rivers including construction of flood walls.

2. Critical actions to mitigate future flooding and slope failures based on geotechnical expertise to develop strategies for stabilizing slopes and identifying and prioritizing.

5.0 SUMMARY OF DAMAGE – ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

5.1 Causalities Number of Persons (November 5, 2010) :

Confirmed Dead	NONE
Missing and Injured	2 injured
Shelterees	458 (in 24 shelters, 14 of which are schools)

5.2. Damage to Housing Government Buildings

Houses – 1,200 damaged; 20 completely destroyed

Schools - 5 damaged

Government buildings – 2 (community Centre and Doctor’s Quarters)

The Relief Supplies and Shelter Management Sub-Committees are focusing on the distribution of tarpaulin for temporary roofing, family food packages and comfort kits for families in shelters, and those whose homes were damaged and are living with other family members and friends.

5.3 Water Supply:

There was widespread disruption in the water supply, mainly in the heavily impacted areas. The Central Water and Sewage Authority has indicated that preliminary damage are estimated at EC\$40,000

5.4. Power

Following the passage of Hurricane Tomas there was total power outage as power had to be disconnected due to numerous broken lines, fallen trees and damaged poles. To date 95% of power has been restored.

5.5 Infrastructure

There was some infrastructure damage but not significant, with one road collapsing. Clean up operations is ongoing with estimated cleanup cost of EC\$700,000.

5.6 Education

Five (5) schools were damaged during the passage of Tomas. Fourteen of the 24 shelters still open are primary schools and the Ministry of Education closed all schools from 1st – 5th November 2010.

5.7. Agriculture

There has been widespread destruction in the agricultural sector, with bananas and plantains suffering an almost 98% loss in the affected areas. The preliminary damage to the agriculture sector is an estimated EC \$67.2 million. The Ministry of Agriculture has submitted a rehabilitation programme to support the agriculture sector and this is estimated at approximate EC\$61.7 million

6.0 IMMEDIATE NEEDS –ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

The emphasis is on distribution of roofing materials and providing family food packages and comfort kits for families whose homes were damaged and are living with other family members and friends.

6.1 Emergency Supplies

- 100 rolls of plastic sheeting
- Galvanize sheeting for 300 homes
- 200 Comfort/hygiene kits
- 5/8 Plywood for 300 homes
- 2 x 4 x 16 rafters for 300 homes

6.2. Damage Assessment

Support in generating a macro socio-economic impact assessment of the loss and damage especially on the agriculture and housing sectors (*to be completed by December 17, 2010*)

Coastall Assessment - technical expert to support assessment on mainland St. Vincent and Bequia in the Grenadines.

7.0. NATIONAL RESPONSE ACTIONS

The National Disaster Committees in each of the threatened states met prior to impact to review preparedness and response plans and to initiate increased readiness actions.

7.1. Saint Lucia:

The Saint Lucia National Emergency Management Organization activated its NEOC on Saturday October 30, 2010 at 8: 00 a.m. A national shutdown was issued by the Prime Minister at 6:00 a.m. Emergency shelters were ordered opened. The “All Clear” was given at 8:00 a.m. on Sunday October 31, 2010.

The National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) in Saint Lucia quickly responded to the emergency by deploying to affected areas in the immediate aftermath of the disaster and ensuring general coordination of the response.

NEMO is the Agency responsible for responding to the needs after a disaster and coordinating the response at local, regional and international levels. Initial damage assessment was carried out along with search and rescue.

Saint Lucia Declared a National Disaster on October 31, 2010 effective to November 14, 2010.

7.2. St. Vincent and the Grenadines:

The National Emergency Operations Centre in St. Vincent and the Grenadines was activated on October 29, 2010. Shelters were opened across the island on October 30 and Search & Rescue and Damage Assessment Teams were standing by to be deployed as soon as the “All Clear” was issued. The all Clear was issued at 2.00pm on October 31, 2010.

Road Clearing and clean up operations commenced immediately following the issuing of the “All Clear”.

The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines declared disaster areas from Owia to Sandy Bay on the Windward side and Belle Isle to Fitz Hughes on the north western side of the island on November 1, 2010..

8.0 REGIONAL RESPONSE ACTIONS

8.1 Pre-Impact

The CDEMA Coordinating Unit established and maintained contact with the National Emergency Management Organization of the threatened States on Friday October 29, 2010. Contact was made with other regional and international agencies who were notified of actions taken.

The Regional Response Mechanism was placed on standby and the CARICOM Disaster Relief Unit (CDRU) was also placed on standby in preparation for deployment.

The Prime Minister of Barbados, the Honourable Freundel Stuart, reaffirmed the support of Barbados, as the Sub-Regional Focal Point for St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Saint Lucia, to assist those two countries if necessary.

8.2 Post-Impact Regional Actions to Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Based on the preliminary damage assessment and reports received from the impacted states of Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines the following actions were taken:

(a) Regional Response Mechanism(RRM) Activated at Level 2

The declarations of disasters by Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines resulted in the triggering of the RRM at a level two system of response. A Level two RRM activation means that the disaster situation in the impacted country is still being managed at the national level and the primary assistance at the regional level will be limited to providing technical expertise to National Disaster Organizations or facilitating their access to specific resources which may be required due to the particular disaster event.

(b) ECDG Meeting

The Eastern Caribbean Donor Group on Disaster Management (ECDGDM) met on Sunday, October 31, 2010, at 3.00 pm at the United Nations House in Barbados to assess the situation in Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and to coordinate the efforts of members as well as confirm their pre arranged commitments. The ECDGM agreed that a Rapid Needs Assessment Team would be deployed in support of Saint Lucia as requested by the Government of Saint Lucia

(c) Deployment of CDEMA Led Rapid Needs Assessment Team (RNAT)

The ECDG Rapid Needs Assessment Team (RNAT) and CDEMA’s Technical Emergency Assessment Team were deployed to Saint Lucia on Monday November 1, 2010. They left

Barbados at 2:15 p.m. on the Regional Security System (RSS) aircraft and arrived at George F. L. Charles in Saint Lucia at 3:00p.m November 1, 2010.

The RNAT team was led by CDEMA and comprised of ten members from organisations represented on the Eastern Caribbean Donor Group for Disaster Management (ECDGDM and two professionals from Saint Lucia.

The Agencies represented: CDEMA, UNDP, UN/OCHA, PAHO, FAO, DFID, CIMH/CCRIF, CIDA. The team was supported on the ground by international responders IFRC, USAID/OFDA, The British Royal Navy, NEMO and other national and local entities.

The RNAT was tasked on arrival in Saint Lucia, November 1, 2010 with producing a report within 72 hours and complied by submitting a draft report on November 4, 2010. After local briefing and review of available data the team focused its assessments in three priority areas, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Food.

Strategic Briefing Missions

Jeremy Collymore Executive Director of CDEMA and Grantley Watson the Regional Coordinator of the Regional Security System (RSS) departed Barbados at midday today, November 1, 2010 for Saint Lucia. They met with the Prime Minister of Saint Lucia the Honourable Stephenson King and Cabinet and other officials of the key sectors.

The Executive Director of CDEMA also visited St. Vincent and the Grenadines (November 2, 2010) and met with Hon Prime Minister and other government officials there to be updated on the situation and discuss strategic response options.

The meetings provided a firsthand appreciation of the impact in Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines from Hurricane Tomas and the possible needs that will emerge. The CDEMA Executive Director highlighted the need to prioritize and quantify the impacts in the shortest possible time to inform external assistance and also highlighted emergency response funding options available to support the Government and people of two impacted States.

(d) Regional Security System (RSS)

The RSS indicated its readiness to provide air transport for the deployment of response personnel and supplies to the affected states. Movement of the RNAT has been supported by the RSS.

(e) Provision of Relief Supplies from Sub-Regional Warehouse

400 blankets were provided to Saint Lucia from the CDEMA Sub Regional Focal Point Warehouse in Barbados

9.0 INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE ACTIONS

(a) **The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) and National Red Cross Societies** has **been** distributing bottled water and Non Food Items. The IFRC has also issued a Preliminary Emergency Appeal for 611,470 Swiss francs (622,109US dollars or 446,067 euro) in cash, kind, or services to support the National Societies of Barbados, Saint Lucia and the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to assist 1550 families for six months. 51,653 Swiss francs were allocated from the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation.

(b) **Direct Support by International Governments**

The Governments of the United States and Venezuela provided direct support to Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Saint Lucia also received assistance from the Government of France and the United Kingdom in the immediate aftermath of Tomas's passage. A helicopter from the Government of France supported aerial reconnaissance and Search & Rescue operations in the Fond St. Jacques area. The military also provided humanitarian assistance to Soufriere. The HMS Manchester provided humanitarian assistance to Soufriere

10.0

PLEDGES

The following List of Pledges is based on information currently available to CDEMA and is being updated as information becomes available.

ASSISTANCE PLEDGED	
Australia	AUS\$100,000 through CDEMA to support assistance to the impacted States.
Brazil	US\$ 100,000 (through CDEMA)
Caribbean Development Bank	USD\$200,000 Emergency Relief Grant for each impacted countries (through CDEMA)
CARICOM Development Fund	US\$20,000 (through CDEMA to support assistance to impacted States)
Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF)	US\$3.2m to Saint Lucia; U\$ 1.1m to St. Vincent and the Grenadines
<u>Caribbean French Departments</u> [Cayenne, Martinique, Guadeloupe]	Support to the Water and Sewerage Company
International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Launched Appeal; regional and international Funds allocated from Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) (to support operations in Barbados, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines)
Taiwan	US\$ 200,0 support to the Water and Sewerage Company 00 (St. Vincent and the Grenadines)
UNFPA	1500 Hygiene Kits
UN/OCHA	Emergency Cash Grant –Up to \$100,000 for each impacted State.
UNDP	BCPR Grant Up to US\$ 100,000
USAID	Monetary - \$US 50,000.00 Supplies - 100 rolls plastic sheeting 1000 comfort kits 1000 blankets 1000 water jugs. (Provided directly to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Saint Lucia)
Venezuela	Emergency relief supplies- bottled water, canned food, toiletries, clothing (Provided directly to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Saint Lucia)

11.0. Parties interested in making donations can contact impacted States directly and copy to CDEMA.

Saint Lucia

National Emergency Management Organisation (NEMO)
P O Box 1517, Castries, Saint Lucia, WEST INDIES
Bisee, Castries]
Tel: 758-452-3802
Fax: 758-453-2152
e-mail director@nemo.gov.lc; eoc@candw.lc

St. Vincent and the Grenadines

National Emergency Management Organisation (NEMO)
Ministry of National Security
Old Montrose, Kingstown
St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Telephone: (784) 456-2975
Fax : (784) 457-1691
Email: nemosvg@gmail.com; nemosvg@gov.vc

CDEMA

Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
Bldg. No. 1, Manor Lodge Complex, Lodge Hill
St. Michael, Barbados
Tel #: (246) 425-0386
Fax #: (246) 425-8854
e-mail :cdema@cdema.org; rccuser@cdema.org

ANNEX 1

SAINT LUCIA NEEDS LIST FOLLOWING THE IMPACT OF HURRICANE TOMAS 1ST TO 4TH NOVEMBER 2010

Immediate Needs and Priority Actions

NEMO has requested:

Bottled Water – 1,000 cases
Bulk Water
Building Material – Lumber; Plywood
Electrical Fittings
Nails – 20 cases: Assorted lengths;
Hammers - 500
Generators - 70
Plastic Sheeting – 500 rolls
Galvanized Sheeting - 2000 pieces assorted lengths
Mattresses - 500
Cots - 500
Raincoats – 20 dozen
First Aid Kits – 24 dozen
Hurricane Lamps – 500
Battery Operated Flash Lights - 500

Food Supplies / Kits

1. Sugar - 200 bags
2. Matches – 20 cases
3. Flour – 200 bags
4. Powdered Milk – 50 cases
5. Rice – 200 bags
6. Oil – 200 cases
7. Batteries – 400 cases – C & D
8. Infant Formula – 50 cases
9. Cereal – 25 cases
10. Pulses / Peas, Beans, Lentils etc. – 50 cases of each

Cleaning Supplies/Tools

1. Garbage bags – 10,000
2. Bass brooms - 1000
3. Scrubbing brushes - 1000
4. Mops - 1000
5. Mop buckets - 1000
6. Water Containers – 1000 - Five gallon collapsible
7. Shovels - 500
8. Rubber Gloves/disposable – 40 cases (assorted sizes)
9. Disinfectant – 50 cases
10. Cutlasses with files - 500
11. Chain Saws - 24
12. Rakes - 500
13. Water Hoses - 75

Hygiene Kits

1. Toilet paper – 200 cases
2. Pampers [adults and children] – 100 cases assorted
3. Tampons and sanitary napkins – 50 cases
4. Toothpaste – 50 cases
5. Toothbrush – 50 cases
6. Antiseptics – 50 cases
7. Hand sanitizers – 50 cases
8. Washing Soap Powder – 50 cases
9. Shampoo – 50 cases
10. Combs – 25 cases
11. Bath Soap – 50 cases
12. Soap Dish (Plastic) – 25 cases
13. Disposal Razors – 25 cases
14. Bath Towels – 2000
15. Hand Towels - 2000

Saint Lucia Priority Tasks

Serial	Action Required	Responsibility	Action taken
1.	Provision of assistance to affected families	Government of Saint Lucia	
2.	Clearing of streets, schools and houses	Government of Saint Lucia	
3.	Health promotion and education as well as re-establishment of primary health services	Ministry of Health	
4.	Repair of river banks at the earliest to avoid future floods		
5.	Repair Water supply infrastructure	WASCO	
6.	Develop strategies for stabilizing slopes and identifying and prioritizing	Geotechnical expertise	
7.	Critical actions to mitigate future flooding and slope failures	Ministry of Works	
8.	Stabilize channels for rivers including construction of flood walls	Hydrological Engineer	

ANNEX 2

**ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES NEEDS LIST
FOLLOWING THE IMPACT OF HURRICANE TOMAS
(As of November 5, 2010)**

Serial	Needs	Quantity	Donor/ Potential Donor	Remarks
1.	Rolls of Plastic Sheeting	100		
2.	Galvanize sheeting for 300 homes	To be quantified		
3.	5/8 Plywood for 300 homes Comfort/Hygiene Kits	To be quantified		
4.	2x4x16 rafters for 300 homes	To be quantified		
5.	Comfort/Hygiene Kits	200		

ANNEX 3.

HAITI SITUATION UPDATE AS OF NOVEMBER 5, 2010

Across Haiti approximately 6083 persons were evacuated.

In the South East Region moderate rains and winds were reported as well as flooded river banks. The Southern parts of Haiti also experienced high winds with gusts along with heavy rainfall and rough seas were reported. Excessive flooding and swollen river banks were also been reported.

Several houses were flooded and the shelter capacities have been exceeded in some areas.

Other impacts included coastal inundation.

Three (3) persons have been reported wounded and one (1) person has been carried away by the Glace River.

National Action

- Distributed 300 wools (blankets)
- Distributed 1 ton of energy biscuits
- Distributed purification tablets
- Distributed 10 Lanterns

Immediate Needs and Priority Actions

Grand' Anse

The CPD has identified the following as emerging needs for the Grande Anse area.

- Food
- Portable water
- Hygiene kits