

4. GOUYAVE AND ST. JOHN'S PARISH

General Statement

The population of Gouyave is 2,959, the second largest settlement after the capital St. George's. The parish of St. John's has 8,328 persons which is distributed over thirteen (13) settlements. Agriculture, fishing and limited commercial activity are the main economic activities, with fishing providing the main stay.

The housing density and condition and the state of sanitation facilities are poor. It requires major upgrading and presents health risks. Density and sanitation problems are most notably in Gouyave Estate area, the Glebe (Anglican Church Lands) and southeast of Gouyave on the little river. Because of its geographical location, Gouyave is exposed to extreme prevailing weather conditions. Flooding in the lower sections after heavy rainfall is caused mainly by the low elevation of the drains and back-up of water through winds and blockage by wave action.

Constraints to socio-economic development include a lack of perception about the importance of community development, and a lack of knowledge of appropriate farming methods.

One group, the New Life Organization (NEWLO) in Palmiste is practicing skills training in woodworking, plumbing, construction and handicraft and is a good example of a non-profit organization helping to revitalize an area.

One of worst land slip areas in Grenada is located in Mabouya, in the Parish of St. John's. Beyond the Palmiste seawall a section of the coastal road northwards periodically requires rebuilding, buttressing etc., on account of unstable foundations. The rocks in this immediate area consist of alternating shales and sandstone, fairly well and thinly bedded, the individual beds varying in competence to withstand load, varying in permeability to seeping groundwater, and are locally broken and folded. The shale layers lubricated by water form sliding planes on which rock masses move.

4.1 IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEM AND RISK

4.1.1 Matrix: Gouyave

<u>INFRASTRUCTURE</u>	<u>HAZARD</u>	<u>CAUSE-EFFECT LINK</u>	<u>FREQUENCY PATTERN</u>	<u>FACTORS TO BE NOTED</u>	<u>CONDITION</u> 4:excellent 3:good 2:fair 1:poor 0:none	<u>REMARKS</u>
<u>1. TRANSPORTATION</u>						
Roads	Flood Landslide Rockslide	Poor Drainage Siltling Proximity to sea. Erosion Low lying land Steep embankment River overflow Debris piles NR Blocked culvert	Heavy rainfall Hurricane season	<u>Roads:</u> .Proximity to cliffs and shoreline. .Drainage .Building lines in .Surface condition and maintenance.	1 1 2	
Bridges	Rainstorm Tidal surge Flood	Siltling Proximity to sea. River overflow Debris pile NR	Heavy rainfall Hurricane season	<u>Bridges:</u> .Age and structural .Load capacity .River banks .Obstruction in river bed from boulders.	1 1 2 1	
<u>2. COMMUNICATION</u>						
Postal	Windstorm Rainstorm Flood Fire	Proximity to sea. Damage Blocked culvert	Heavy rainfall Hurricane season	<u>Postal:</u> .Location .Security	3 2	
Telephone	Windstorm Landslide Fire	Wood rot	Heavy rainfall Hurricane season	<u>Telephone:</u> .Location of poles .Condition of poles and stays, siting of public boxes. .Overhanging trees and foliage over transmission.	2 1 3	
<u>3. HEALTH</u>						
Health Care center Public Lavatories	Windstorm Fire Tidal surge	Wood rot Damage	Heavy rainfall Hurricane season	.Location of structures away from flood. .Access to community by motor vehicle.	3 3	

				.State of repair of building.	1
				.Equipment to be servicable.	2
				.Proper disposal of wastes.	1
				.Pleasant landscaping	2
4. EDUCATION					
Classroom buildings and playgrounds	Windstorm	Damage	Heavy rainfall	.Location of buildings	2
	Rainstorm	River overflow	Hurricane season	away from areas subject to flood, erosion or landslide.	
	Tidal surge			.Proximity to settlements	1
	Fire			.Proper and regular maintenance of building.	1
				.Adequate space around building to avoid stampede in emergency.	2
5. SERVICE					
Police	Windstorm	Proximity to sea	Heavy rainfall	<u>Police:</u> .Immediate response to fires and criminal disturbance.	2
	Rainstorm	Damage	Hurricane season	.Carry-out regular check of industrial and commercial premises.	0
	Tidal surge			.Maintenance of dams, reservoirs and service lines, public and domestic supply lines.	2
Water	Windstorm	Silting	Heavy rainfall		
	Rainstorm	Blocked culvert	Hurricane season		
		Wood rot			
Market	Rainstorm	Poor drainage	Heavy rainfall		
	Flood	Silting	Hurricane season		
	Landslide	Blocked culvert			
		River overflow			
Church	Windstorm	Damage	Heavy rainfall		
	Rainstorm		Hurricane		
	Fire				
6. ENERGY					
	Windstorm	Overloaded poles	Heavy rainfall	<u>Electricity:</u> .Faulty electricity poles	0
	Landslide	Overhanging trees		.Sagging lines	0
		Wood rot		.Interruptions of service	2
				.Load shedding	Satisfactory
				Location of poles near roadway.	All poles planted on roadway.
				.Transformer location and maintenance.	3
				.Tree cropping	3
Fire				<u>Petrol-Gas:</u>	

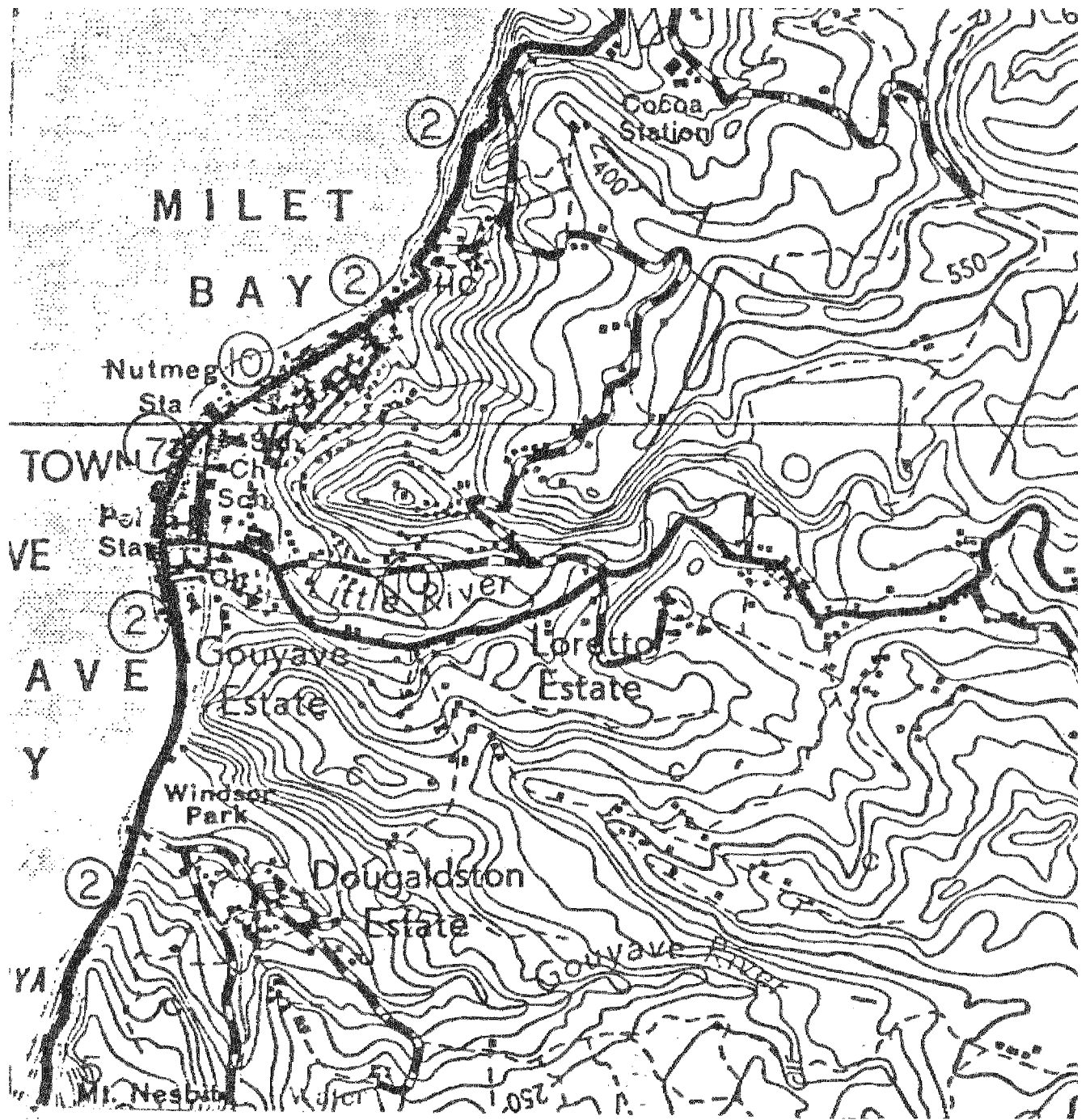
Retail gas stations in built-up areas and proximity to schools, health centers and community halls.

Location of bulk storage tanks.

Rail outlets for gas cylinders.



Dumping garbage, laundry, drains of gray water into little river.



4.1.2
RISK ASSESSMENT MAP
 Gouyave
 Parish St John
 Scale 1:12500



- Type of hazard
- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Wind Action | 7. Erosion |
| 2. Wave Action/Storm Surge | 8. Explosion and Fire |
| 3. Flood | 9. Silting |
| 4. Earthquake and Landfill | 10. Area of poor housing/
High density/Low Sanitation |
| 5. Landslide/Slippage | 11. Subsidence |
| 6. Rockslide | |