

FG-1– Flood risk

A flood is a rapid or slow submersion of an area that is usually not under water. Flooding is not unheard of in some neighbourhoods in Saint-Martin. The river system in our region is mainly composed of gullies that only flow during heavy rainfall, when the soil is saturated with water. Soil impermeability (urban development) also limits the infiltration of rainfall and increases runoff. In any urbanised area, the hazard comes from being swept away, isolated or drowned. Collective (maintenance and works) and individual (adaptation of constructions) measures, both taken and recommended, enable the considerable reduction of flood-related damage.

Find out more

- From sight or via the forecast bulletins of Météo France

React

- Activation of the operational unit and command post as soon as the Prefecture requests and Météo-France forecast bulletins indicate an orange level of vigilance for heavy rain

Prevent

- Information for the residents directly concerned (media – megaphones, etc.)
- Blocking of roads affected by the phenomenon if deemed possible and necessary

Act

- Monitor rising water levels
- Keep informed
- Draw up a traffic plan if necessary (dams, access limits)
- Prepare an evacuation plan depending on the size of the event

In an aggravated situation

- Information for residents directly concerned
- Evacuation plan and new circulation plan if necessary

Post-event management

- Inform and support those affected
- Restore the networks (roads, sanitation, drinking water, electricity, telephone)

FG-2- Cyclonic risk and other weather phenomena

The World Meteorological Organisation defines 3 classes of tropical disturbances according to the maximum sustained wind speed (cyclone being the generic term):

- Tropical depressions (less than 60 km/h)
- Tropical storms (between 60 and 120km/h)
- Hurricanes (more than 120 km/h)

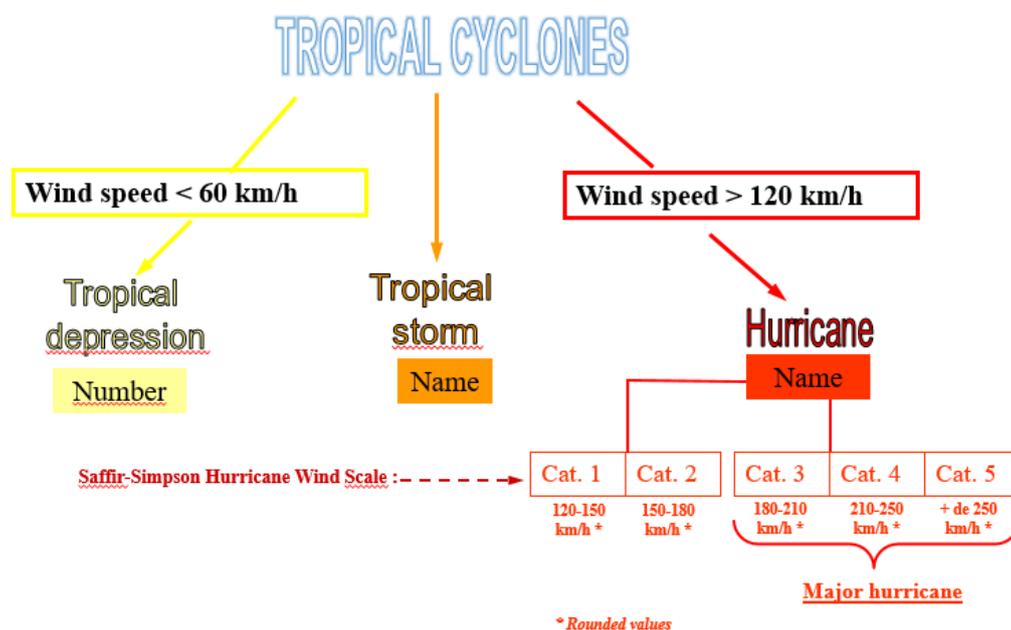
Hurricanes are themselves classified into 5 categories:

- Category 1 (120-150 km/h)
- Category 2 (150-180 km/h)
- Category 3 (180-210 km/h)
- Category 4 (210-250 km/h)
- Category 5 (+ 250 km/h)

Other weather phenomena likely to be the subject of a vigilance and alert system are:

- Strong winds
- Heavy rain- thunderstorms
- Dangerous seas

tropical cyclones will be designated depending on the maximum sustained wind speed (maximum wind speed sustained on 1 mn)



Météo France vigilance procedures:

- Cyclonic vigilance in which the colour depends only on the position of the phenomenon in relation to the territory.
- “Other phenomena” vigilance (heavy rain/storms, high winds, dangerous seas) in which the colour depends on the parameters of the phenomenon.

YELLOW VIGILANCE: "Be attentive!"

CYCLONE: a cyclone-type disturbance (tropical storm or hurricane) may represent a threat to the territory, whether it is distant or imprecise, or whether it is nearer but with limited effects (moderate impact) expected in the territory.

EXCLUDING CYCLONE: a danger of heavy rain (with or without thunderstorms) is near or has started; or a danger due to the very strong trade winds that we sometimes experience is either expected or is in progress; or a dangerous seas risk (strong and powerful swell breaking on the coast, or danger of strong seas due to local wind) is expected or is beginning.

ORANGE VIGILANCE: "Get ready!"

CYCLONE: A tropical cyclone (tropical storm or hurricane) represents a possible danger with a strong impact expected at a somewhat distant time and therefore with a slight inaccuracy, or a very probable danger that is expected shortly but which will have limited effects (moderate impact) in the territory.

EXCLUDING CYCLONE: a danger of very heavy rain (with or without thunderstorms) has begun or is imminent; or a particular danger due to the very strong trade winds that we sometimes experience is expected or is in progress; or a particularly dangerous sea risk (strong and powerful swell breaking on the coast, or danger of strong seas due to local wind) is expected or begins.

RED VIGILANCE: "Protect yourself!"

CYCLONE: A tropical cyclone (tropical storm or hurricane) represents a very probable danger with relatively strong effects (fairly strong to strong impact), or with a slightly more distant but intense effects (major cyclone, violent) expected in the territory.

The 90 km/h threshold, as regards the maximum sustained wind speed, is used to switch to cyclone vigilance.

EXCLUDING CYCLONE: a danger of very heavy rain (with or without thunderstorms) has begun and its effects are becoming serious (widespread flooding, risk of landslides, landslides, etc.); or an exceptionally dangerous sea hazard (strong and powerful swell unleashing on the coast and potentially destroying pontoons, beaches, overflowing on coastal roads) is expected or begins.

ONLY IN THE EVENT OF A SEVERE TROPICAL CYCLONE affecting the territory,
2 other colours have been included in this procedure:

PURPLE VIGILANCE: "Stay indoors, don't go out!"

An intense tropical cyclone (major hurricane) represents an imminent danger for part or all of the territory; its expected effects being very significant.

GREY VIGILANCE: "Be careful!"

A tropical cyclone has passed through the territory, causing damage. Although the weather conditions are improving, there is still a danger (floods, mudslides, electrical wires on the ground, roads cut off, etc.). The clearing and rescue teams must be able to start work without being hampered in their movement and activities.



GREEN VIGILANCE: "No more significant dangers or dangers moving away!"

CYCLONE: The dangers inherent in the passage of a tropical cyclone are permanently receding, whether the cyclone has affected the territory or not. This corresponds to a gradual return to a more normal weather situation... If this phase is announced following a cyclone that has caused significant damage, adequate caution needs to be maintained, as the territory has probably not yet resumed full operation, some networks (roads, water, electricity) may still be temporarily cut off, rivers or ditches still blocked, etc.

EXCLUDING CYCLONE: The danger of heavy rain (with or without thunderstorms), strong wind, or dangerous seas, decreases and is no longer likely to be a significant danger.

During the "ramp-up" phases of this procedure, the disturbance may recede or move away without causing damage: the green colour can then be issued as soon as the weather conditions are no longer likely to worsen.

Collective missions at different levels of vigilance

- No specific measures are recommended at this stage
-  - Check the proper functioning of equipment and the availability of shelters
- Ensure the availability of on-call personnel and those to be mobilised in anticipation of a ramp-up
- The information disseminated by Météo France must be carefully monitored...

- Confirm and communicate 24-hour on-call contacts, and keep them on alert
- Ensure the command centre is properly organised;
- Ensure the proper operation of connections/transmissions (radio, satellite links, etc.);
-  - Prepare the shelters and surroundings, do a tour of the sector;
- Secure furniture, archives, computer workstations, etc. for the continuity of public service;
- Ensure that equipment and foodstuffs intended for shelters are properly distributed;
- Ensure that the alert is passed on internally;
- Immediately report any difficulties encountered or needs, etc.

- Closure of establishments: all personnel not involved must be released;
- Activate the command post;
- Activate all emergency communication facilities;
-  - Start of shift by all on-call personnel;
- Keep other personnel at home on alert;
- Department heads or their representatives join the command post and operational unit;
- Check effective shelter;
- Managers immediately report on the measures taken and the inventory of their resources...

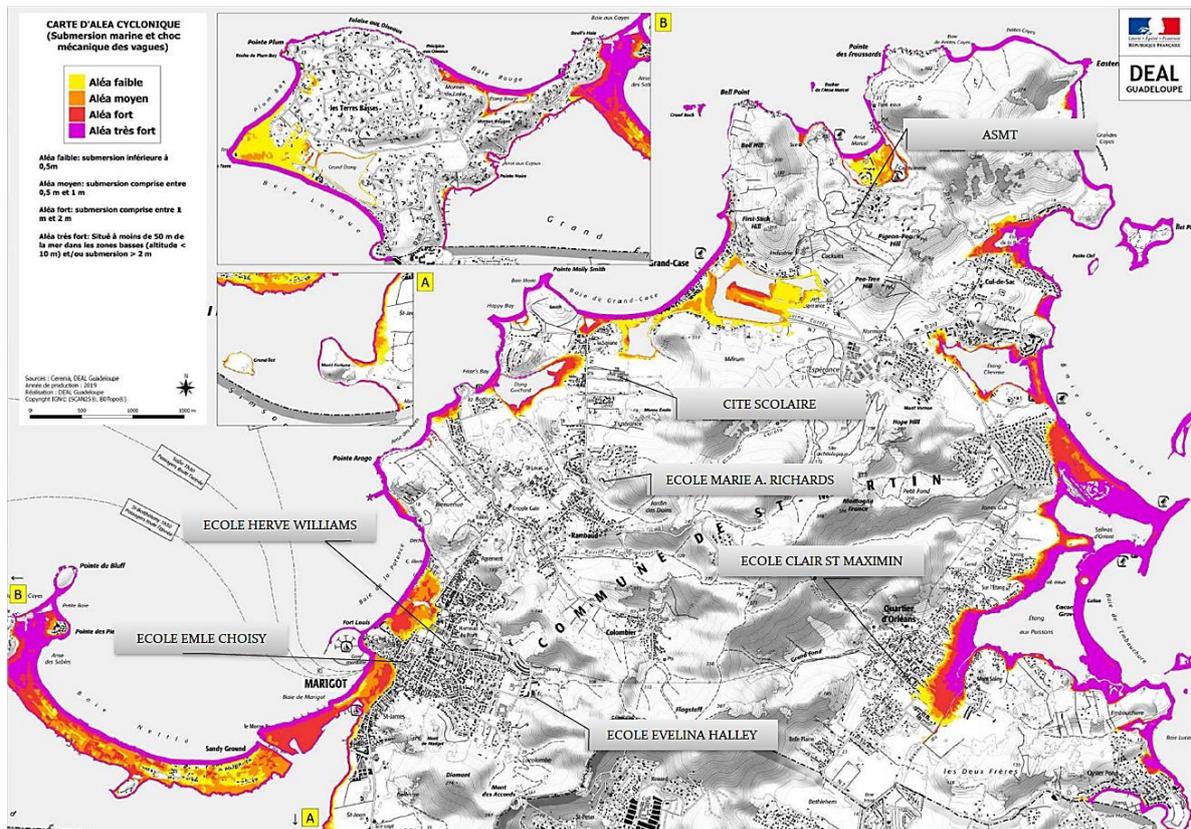
- All travel is prohibited (unless specifically authorised)
- The command post is activated in maximum configuration and the special connections must operate (Inmarsat, etc.)
-  - Report to the operational unit on any difficulties or needs identified... (*insofar as connections permit*)
- Information about the phenomenon is broadcast continuously on the radio
- Deployment of emergency operations may be decided by the Prefect in the event of an absolute emergency, provided the weather conditions allow and field personnel can safely intervene...

- Set up reconnaissance and rescue missions;
- Report the initial damage estimates;
- Implement all technical teams;
-  - Implement resources to prevent acts of looting;
- Host and provide meals for the homeless and in shelters;
- Provide the command post with an initial assessment of the victims and implement the health measures required by the situation;
- Report on the workforce mobilised and the state of progress of operations, etc.

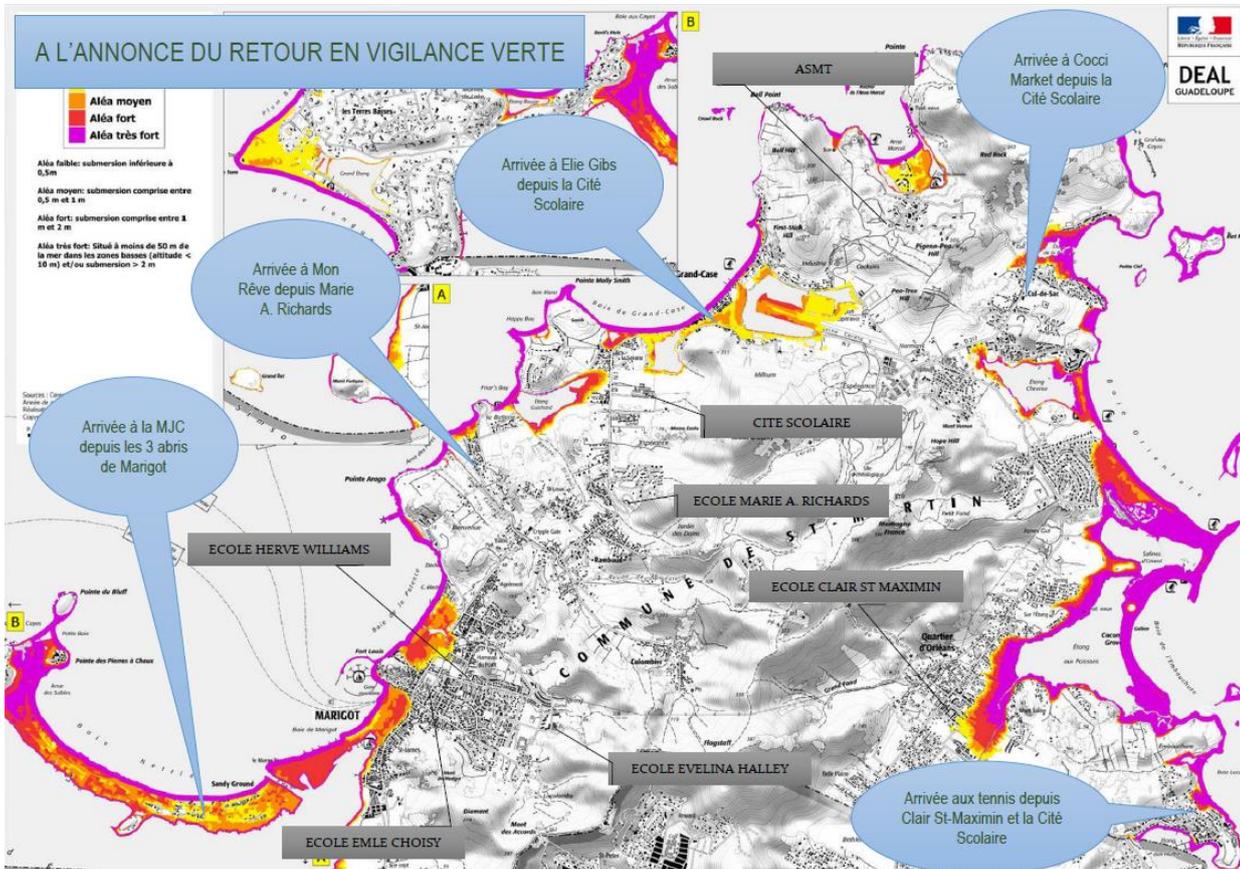
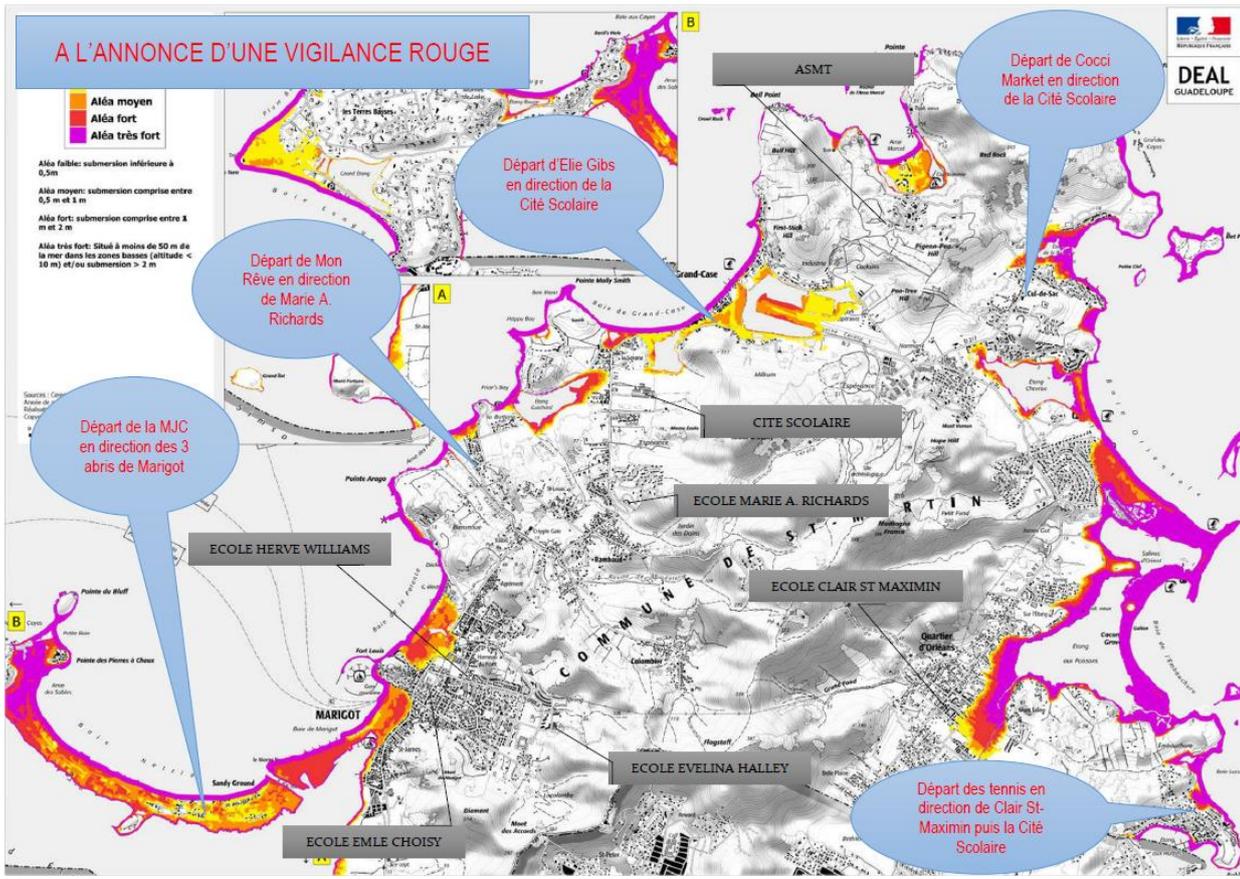
List of cyclone shelters

If a cyclone is approaching, when you receive a **RED** warning, go to your nearest shelter.

NAME OF ESTABLISHMENT	RECEPTION CAPACITY
SECTORS FROM LOWLANDS TO MORNE VALLOIS	
Evelina Halley School <i>(Rue Jean Luc Hamlet -Concordia)</i>	210 people
Hervé WILLIAMS School <i>(Route du Spring)</i>	170 people
Emile CHOISY School <i>(Rue Léopold MINGAU -Concordia)</i>	200 people
SECTORS FROM CRIPPLE GATE TO RAMBAUD	
Marie Antoinette RICHARDS School <i>(Rambaud)</i>	100 people
SECTORS FROM LA SAVANE TO ORIENT BAY	
Cité scolaire <i>(La Savane – Grand-Case)</i>	360 people
SECTORS FROM ANSE MARCEL TO CUL DE SAC	
ASMT <i>(Privilège –Anse Marcel)</i>	200 people
SECTORS FROM QUARTIER D'ORLEANS TO OYSTER POND	
Clair SAINT-MAXIMIN School <i>(Rue Corossol – Quartier d'Orléans)</i>	260 people



Vulnerable areas and evacuation procedures



FG-3– Landslide risk

Landslide is an induced effect of earthquakes or high saturation of soil with water. Land movements can manifest as subsidence, landslides, collapses or falling boulders. The purpose of taking this hazard into account when planning is to mitigate damage by reducing the intensity of the hazard (work to protect against risk) and therefore the vulnerability of the issues (human and material) but in the case of large-scale movements, evacuation measures should be chosen for your safety.

Act

- Assemble the operational unit and activate the command post
- Evacuate and prohibit access to the affected areas
- Establish a safety perimeter and a traffic plan if necessary (dams, access limits)
- Organise reception and support for victims

In an aggravated situation

- Information for residents directly concerned
- Evacuation plan and new circulation plan if necessary

Post-event management

- Inform and support those affected
- Ensure restoration of the networks, clearing and rehabilitation of the affected areas

FG-4- Seismic risk

An earthquake is a sudden, short-lived vibratory movement of the ground caused by the sudden “replay” of a fault.

The seismic hazard is highest in the West Indies, being located at the subduction zone of the North and South American plates under the Caribbean plate.

The earthquake itself does not kill people; the collapse of poorly designed or poorly built buildings may lead to victims. The best prevention against this risk is therefore to build earthquake-resistant constructions.

Find out more

- Provide information on earthquake-resistant construction rules
- Provide information about safety procedures (inside, outside, by car, etc.)

Act

- Assemble the operational unit and activate the command post
- Evacuate and prohibit access to the affected areas
- Establish a safety perimeter and a traffic plan if necessary (dams, access limits)
- Organise reception and support for victims

Post-event management

- Inform and support those affected
- Ensure restoration of the networks, clearing and rehabilitation of the affected areas

FG -5– Tsunami risk

Tsunamis are a series of very long waves whose origin is most often the effect of an earthquake, a volcanic eruption or a landslide, submarine.

Depending on the distance at which tsunamis are capable of causing damage, a distinction is made between local tsunamis, regional tsunamis and distant tsunamis or teletsunamis.

If the ground moves strongly and for a long time under your feet, if you notice a rise or a sudden withdrawal of water, or in the event of an alert from the authorities, there is one watchword: seek higher ground immediately!

Find out more

- Inform the public and tourists about the tsunami risk
- Indicate the rest areas and the most direct route to get there
- Check the availability of teams and material and alert resources

Act

- Alert the teams and activate the Command Centre
- Evacuate areas likely to be submerged
- Direct people to safe areas
- Check that everyone has been evacuated and check the beaches

Post-event management

- Wait for the end of the alert to be announced by the Prefecture
- Check the road network after the water has subsided and before reopening
- Check that the evacuees wait until the end of the alert to return to their homes.
- Establish a safety perimeter and a deviation plan if necessary
- Organise reception and support for victims
- Ensure restoration of the networks, clearing and rehabilitation of the affected areas

TERRITORIAL PROTECTION PLAN – « Management » sheets

As part of the work to manage the tsunami risk, the partnership of EMIZA, the GRED laboratory of the UFR Montpellier III, the Prefecture and the Collectivities of Saint-Martin and Saint-Barthélemy have been working since 2016 to produce maps of the areas to be evacuated.

This project is called EXPLOIT (EXPLOitation and Transfer to local authorities in the French West Indies of a method for planning evacuations in the event of a tsunami alert).

Secousses sismiques violentes ou prolongées, comportement anormal de l'océan (bruit / retrait / élévation), peuvent annoncer l'arrivée d'un tsunami

SOYEZ VIGILANT
aux signes précurseurs d'un tsunami

En cas d'alerte ou de signes précurseurs, **REJOIGNEZ LES HAUTEURS A PIED ET FUYEZ LE LITTORAL**

ATTENTION
L'itinéraire peut être encombré suite au séisme

EVACUEZ
la zone de danger

- Libérez les lignes téléphoniques
- Restez en lieu sûr avant un avis des autorités signalant tout danger écarté
- Faites un point de situation : victimes, dégâts, besoins à indiquer aux secours
- Attention aux lignes électriques

RESTEZ EN SECURITE
au niveau du site refuge (altitude > 10 mètres)

ZONE REFUGE Suivez les panneaux d'évacuation vers le site refuge le plus proche et restez en sécurité jusqu'à ce que le danger soit écarté (cela peut prendre plusieurs heures)	SAFE ZONE Follow evacuation routes and wait for an official «ALL CLEAR» before returning to the tsunami hazard zone (it can takes many hours)	ZONA DE REFUGIO Sigue la señalización hasta el sitio refugio el mas cerca. Quedarse altura del peligro hasta un aviso de las autoridades (a veces durante horas)
ZONE A EVACUER (danger)	EVACUATION ZONE (hazard)	ZONA DE EVACUACIÓN (peligro)

A propos des tsunamis...
Un tsunami se caractérise par une série de vagues. Au niveau des côtes, il peut atteindre plusieurs mètres et générer un courant très fort. Il est déclenché par un séisme, un glissement de terrain ou une éruption volcanique. Ses effets sont parfois très destructeurs.

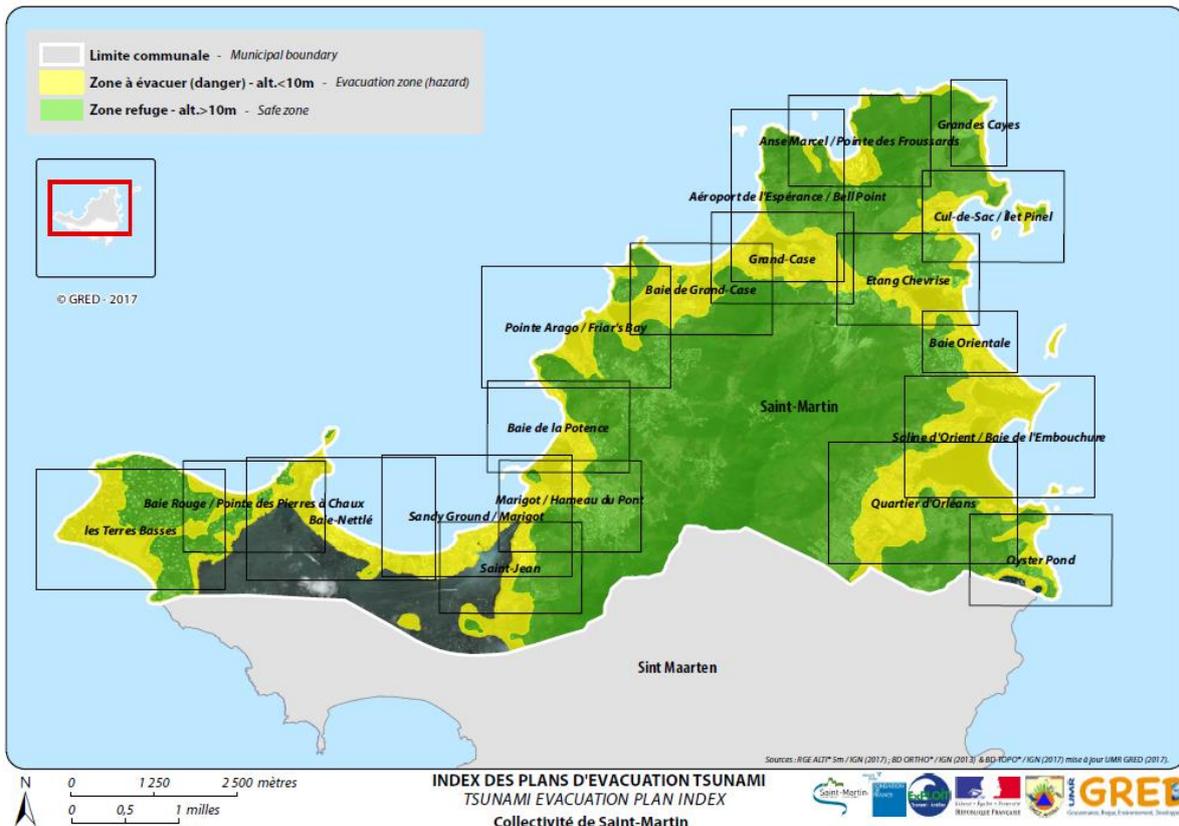
Le plan d'évacuation
Le plan d'évacuation indique les lieux à atteindre avant l'arrivée d'un tsunami. Les itinéraires matérialisent le chemin le plus court vers des sites refuges hors de danger et connus des autorités locales.

Se préparer à l'évacuation
Prenez connaissance des routes d'évacuation et des sites refuges. Pratiquez les régulièrement. N'oubliez pas vos chaussures avant d'évacuer à pied.



SE PREPARER A EVACUER EN CAS DE TSUNAMI

Plus d'informations sur - <https://exploit.univ-montp3.fr/>



Downloadable from <https://exploit.univ-montp3.fr/>

Service de gestion des risques de la Collectivité de Saint-Martin
Téléphone : 05 90 52 27 30 / Contact : TERRAC Charlotte
charlotte.terrac@com-saint-martin.fr

FG -6– Technological risk

The technological risk includes:

- Industrial risk, which is the accidental risk that can occur on industrial sites, that can have serious consequences for people, property and the environment. A prevention policy is put in place by the manufacturer.
- The risk of transporting hazardous materials, corresponding to the risk of a road accident during transport of the latter, which may also have serious consequences for people, property and the environment. This risk is difficult to understand because it is a moving activity.
- The risk of public transport (air, sea, road) corresponding to a particular case of technological accident involving people and hazardous materials.

Act

- Call for help if this has not already been done and provide all possible information (potentially affected populations, the nature of the fuel or toxic products, the circumstances of the event, etc.)
- Assemble the operational unit and activate the command post
- Evacuate and prohibit access to the affected areas
- Establish a safety perimeter and a traffic plan if necessary (dams, access limits)
- Organise reception and support for victims

Post-event management

- Inform and support those affected
- Ensure restoration of the networks, clearing and rehabilitation of the affected areas

FG -7- The risk of sargassum strandings

Since 2011, sargassum has been a recurring problem for Saint-Martin and the surrounding islands. The novelty lies in the increasing frequency and density of these stranding episodes, where the mass arrival of sargassum rafts makes it difficult to deal with the problem.

In a context of uncertainty about the origin of the phenomenon, it seems impossible to accurately assess its evolution over time or to act directly on the causes.

Algae at sea are not dangerous by contact. The greatest risks to humans result from seaweed stranding on the coast. When they reach land, they form a thick pile at the edge of the beach (2) which blocks the rise of additional algae. The latter then stagnate in water (1). Algae further up the beach, not in contact with water, dry faster and become darker (3). The drying of the algae causes a marked reduction in their volume, and stops any hydrogen sulphide emission.



Health risk

This results from the decomposition of algae once stranded: as they dry, they release various gases into the atmosphere (methane (CH₄), carbon dioxide (CO₂), ammonia (NH₃), nitrogen (N₂), hydrogen sulphide (H₂S), mercaptans, etc.). In particular, the mixture of NH₃ and H₂S, two toxic gases, increases health risks and impregnates the air with a characteristic smell of rotten egg. Over-concentration of these gases in the air can ultimately be harmful to health. As a reminder, as established in 2015 by the French High Council for Public Health (HCSP):

From 0.7 ppm in exposure over several weeks	Irritative effects, particularly ocular and respiratory Signs such as nausea or headache may occur in some people
From 2ppm, over several hours	People with asthma may experience breathing difficulties
Average value of 5 ppm over 8 hours (occupational exposure limit value)	Protection threshold for workers exposed for several years, for which no organic or functional, irreversible or reversible damage is expected
From 14 ppm on average approximately over 8 hours or 5 ppm on average continuously over 24 hours	Threshold justifying the cessation of exposure to people, to guarantee the absence of significant effects

TERRITORIAL PROTECTION PLAN – « Management » sheets

In 2018, the Directorate General of Health called on the High Council of Public Health to update management measures and health recommendations for populations. It has also been defined that:

<p><i>Between 0.07 and 1 ppm H2S and for NH3 concentrations below 8.3 ppm</i></p>	<p>Dissemination of information on algae stranding to the entire population mentioning the most affected sectors Invite informed vulnerable people to stay away from areas affected by the presence of decaying algae as soon as they perceive the smells of hydrogen sulphide and avoid being downwind from the gases Rapid installation (within 48 hours at most) of the seaweed removal site</p>
<p><i>Between 1 and 5 ppm H2S and for NH3 concentrations below 8.3 ppm</i></p>	<p>The public is advised to stay away from affected areas and in case of irritative symptoms to consult a doctor or pharmacist; Vulnerable people must avoid exposure to other irritating or allergenic substances (tobacco smoke, cleaning products, etc.) Reminder that information on pollution levels, seaweed stranding periods and the regions concerned is available on the websites of the ARS and air quality measurement associations</p>
<p><i>Values above 5 ppm for H2S and above 8.3 ppm for NH3</i></p>	<p>Access must be reserved to professionals equipped with individual measuring equipment with alarms; H2S measurements in neighbouring residences; Inviting people with symptoms of irritation to see a doctor or pharmacist The temporary closure of establishments open to the public may be decided by the local authorities in consultation with the State services (ARS, Rectorat, Prefecture).</p>

Environmental risks

Strandings of a few centimetres, or even a few tens of centimetres wide, are beneficial for combating erosion and contribute to the coastal ecosystem. However, sargassum, especially in large quantities, can also have harmful consequences because they deprive coastal fauna and flora of light, suffocate marine species and retain heavy metals that can promote aquatic and post-stranding pollution. In particular, the interaction between sargassum and sea turtles can be problematic both in terms of stranding (young turtles trapped and exposed to multiple dangers, massive accumulation of sargassum on the beach covering turtle nests and constituting an obstacle for newborns, etc.) and collection (movement of machines that can alter the laying sites by subsidence of the substrate and degradation of the low vegetation, destruction of turtle nests by excavation of large volumes of sand, significant removal of sand promoting beach erosion and limiting potential laying sites, etc.). This is even more problematic as the Saint-Martin nature reserve located between Cul-de-Sac and Pinel, as well as in Orient Bay, is highly exposed to algae inflow.

The monitoring system

Monitoring of coastlines and sargassum stranding is done by satellite. This system allows the local authority, the civil security services and the health authorities to alert and mobilise the intervention teams.

All this data is mapped out on the DEAL website: <http://www.guadeloupe.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/>.



Stranding maps are used to identify 3 stranding levels.

Depending on the situation, green, orange or red dots will be assigned to the beaches:

- Green: zero or almost zero quantity
- Orange: average quantity
- Red: very large quantity close to habitation

Alert and inform

- As soon as the stranding forecasts reach the HIGH level
- Relay safety instructions and behavioural advice appropriate to the situation to the population

React

- Activation of the operational unit and command post when the Prefecture requests, and when the forecasts indicate a HIGH level
- Implement measures to prevent and protect the population: limit access to certain parts of the territory, bathing orders, ban gatherings, etc.
- Inform residents directly concerned (keep away from areas affected by the presence of decaying algae, access restrictions, etc.)
- Carry out a site survey to determine the volume of algae, accessibility, the issues surrounding it and the needs in terms of people and equipment

Act

- At the latest within 48 hours of stranding, collect the seaweed manually or using mechanical machinery
- The technical resources must be adapted to reduce sand sampling and settlement at the top of the beach
- The teams must have appropriate protective equipment

In an aggravated situation

- Information for residents directly concerned
- Depending on the situation, examine, in conjunction with the Prefecture, the need to evacuate exposed populations

Post-event management

- Inform and support those directly concerned
- Maintain the machinery

FG-8- Health risk

Diseases transmitted by mosquitoes

Viral diseases such as dengue, chikungunya or zika are transmitted to humans by infected mosquitoes. They do not carry the virus itself, they contract it by biting an already infected person.

Symptoms are usually high fever, headache, muscle and/or joint pain and fatigue. Consult a doctor if symptoms occur.

There is no cure/treatment so prevention remains the best way to protect yourself.

Find out more

- Provide information on symptoms and the right actions to follow following an epidemic

Act

- Schedule insect removals in connection with the ARS
- Maintain public spaces (gutters, green spaces, ravines, etc.)

Coronaviruses

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that cause illnesses ranging from a simple cold (some seasonal viruses are coronaviruses) to more severe conditions.

The virus recently identified in China is a new coronavirus, linked to cases of pneumonia, COVID-19.

At present, the main symptoms are fever and respiratory signs such as coughing or shortness of breath. In more severe cases, the disease can lead to death.

As with many infectious diseases, people with underlying chronic conditions (respiratory distress, frail people, the elderly, etc.) are at a higher risk.

Find out more

- Provide information about symptoms and the right actions to follow

Act

Cooperate with the ARS (Regional Health Agency) and State services

FG -9– Natural post-event management

Cleaning, clearing and treatment of waste

Too much waste can quickly become a health problem.

Waste has an impact on human health and the environment that must be rapidly taken into account.

Natural disasters such as cyclones generate considerable amounts of waste whose recovery, sorting, storage, recycling, storage or treatment are especially difficult.

Post-event management of this waste must be reactive.

- The service providers will be distributed geographically across the territory according to their location and the intervention area allocated to them;
- The territory will therefore be divided into 4 districts*;
- Storage areas and waste collection bins will be put in place **:
 - while waiting for actual cleaning and reopening of the landfill site and waste disposal area
 - to make the different convoys to the landfill site more fluid
 - to enable the population to dispose of its waste;
- The collection and routing of convoys to the landfill site will be done in such a way as to allow the landfill agents to sort the waste and avoid overloading the site. A dedicated team of controllers will ensure this.

*

neighbourhood #1: Griselle - Oyster Pond - all Orléans sections – Baie Orientale – Belle Plaine – Flagstaff

neighbourhood #2: Chevrise - Cul De Sac - all Grand Case sections - a portion of La Savane and Morne O'Reilly – Mont Vernon.- Saint- Louis - Rambaud - Cripple Gate - Pic Paradis - Colombier -Lotissement la Savanna –Friar's Bay

neighbourhood #3: Morne Valois- Agrément - Hameau Du Pont - Galisbay - Port de Galisbay -la Colombe – Le Grand Saint Martin up to Fort Louis - Spring – Concordia- Mont des Accords – Marina Fort Saint-Louis up to West Indies. Marigot city centre –Saint James – Mont Fortune - Bellevue –rue de l'Eglise (Orangerie Boutique; opposite the bus station) Rue de Hollande to the Sandy Ground Tourist Office

neighbourhood #4: From the Sandy Ground Tourist Office -- all sections of Sandy Ground and Terres Basses

**

BO petrol station car park

Spring Orléans sports facilities car park

Intersection RN7 and rue Coralita QO

La Savane petrol station car park

MJC Grand-Case car park

Cul de sac sports facilities car park

Bellevue car park

Vanterpool stadium car park

Media library car park

Agrément Roundabout

Intersection RN7 and rue de Colombier

Rue Lady Fish near Santal

Sandy-Ground sports facilities

Parking opposite Sandy-Ground schools

Disaster reception and management

- **The logistics team Emergency Unit**

Information and administrative support

The purpose of the Emergency Unit is to simplify the reporting of information from neighbourhoods to the Local Authority Command Post and the Prefecture's Operational Centre.

A support document has been created to keep a record of individual needs (equipment, food, furniture and real estate) which will make it possible to have a precise inventory in order to:

- relay it to the organisations and senior organisations in charge of reinforcements or relay it to humanitarian associations
- anticipate requests for State emergency funds

The Emergency Unit also provides support for people who need it with the various administrative procedures required, such as declarations to insurance companies.

Emergency supplies

The purpose of the Emergency Unit is to:

- give everyone access to this supply
- coordinate between the stakeholders in distributing/redistributing the various donations that reach us.

Practical arrangements

Services in the neighbourhoods

Teams composed of operational agents from the Territorial Protection Plan and volunteers from the Territorial Civil Security Reserve

The list of these services and their missions will be communicated to the population in advance and must be confirmed after the phenomenon, depending on the damage at the various planned sites.

24 to 48 hours after an event, the sites must be operational.

- **Reception and Regrouping Centres**

The objective here is to be able to accommodate affected people other than at the shelters to allow:

- Return to school as quickly as possible
- Care for people no longer able to return to their accommodation

A system of tents or marquees (camp beds, toilets, tables, chairs, etc.), distributed throughout the territory, which will allow temporary reception and an operational team to manage material assistance, supplies and medico-psychological support.