National Reports will be posted to the ICG/CARIBE EWS-XIX web site without TWFP contact details

NATIONAL REPORT
Submitted by (country name)

BASIC INFORMATION

1. ICG/CARIBE EWS Tsunami National Contact (TNC)

The person designated by a Member State to an Intergovernmental Coordination Group (ICG) to represent his/her country in the coordination of international tsunami warning and mitigation activities. The person is part of the main stakeholders of the national tsunami warning and mitigation system. The person may be the Tsunami Warning Focal Point, from the national disaster management organization, from a technical or scientific institution, or from another agency with tsunami warning and mitigation responsibilities.

Name: Trevor Queeley
Title: Director (ag)
Organization: Department of Disaster Management
Postal Address: The Valley, Anguilla
E-mail Address: trevor.queeley@gov.ai
Telephone Number: 12644972926
Fax Number: N/A
Cellular Telephone Number: +12644763622

2. ICG/CARIBE EWS Tsunami Warning Focal Point (TWFP)

The 7x24 contact person, or other official point of contact or address, is available at the national level for rapidly receiving and issuing tsunami event information (such as warnings). The Tsunami Warning Focal Point either is the emergency authority (civil defense or other designated agency responsible for public safety), or has the responsibility of notifying the emergency authority of the event characteristics (earthquake and/or tsunami), in accordance with national standard operating procedures. The Tsunami Warning Focal Point receives international tsunami warnings from the PTWC, or other regional warning centres.

Name: Robert Clark
Title: Commissioner of Police
Responsible Organization: Royal Anguilla Police Force
Postal Address: The Valley, Anguilla.
E-mail Address: Robert.clark@gov.ai, TWFP@gov.ai
Emergency Telephone Number: 12644972333
Emergency Fax Number:
Emergency Cellular Telephone Number: 12642356580

National Tsunami Warning Centre (if different from the above)
Person in Charge: Shamella Duke
Title: Head of Contact – Joint Emergency Services Control Room
Responsible Organization: Royal Anguilla Police Force
Postal Address: The Valley, Anguilla
E-mail Address: shanella.duke@gov.ai
Emergency Telephone Number: 12644972333
Emergency Fax Number:
Emergency Cellular Telephone Number: +1 264-584-1402

3. **Tsunami Advisor(s), if applicable**
(Person, Committee or Agency managing Tsunami Mitigation in country)
Name:
Title:
Postal Address:
E-mail Address:
Emergency Telephone Number:
Emergency Fax Number:
Emergency Cellular Telephone Number:

4. **Tsunami Standard Operating Procedures for a Local Tsunami (when a local tsunami threat exists, less than 1 hour travel time)**

5. **Tsunami Standard Operating Procedures for a Regional Tsunami (when a regional tsunami threat exists, 1–3 hour travel time)**

6. **Tsunami Standard Operating Procedures for a Distant Tsunami (when a distant tsunami threat exists, more than 3-hour travel time)**

For each situation, please provide the following:

- *What organization identifies and characterizes tsunamigenic events?*

Pacific Tsunami Warning Center (PTWC)

- *What is the threshold or criteria for declaring a potential tsunami emergency?*

Caribbean (Local/Regional) *A **potential tsunami emergency exists when**:* • *Earthquake magnitude **≥ 7.1*** • *Depth **≤ 100 km*** • *Epicenter **under the sea or near the coast*** • *Tsunami Threat Message issued by PTWC* • *OR a **felt earthquake of Modified Mercalli Intensity VII or greater**, even before PTWC messages are received, authorizing immediate AWS activation ("Hot Button").*	*A **potential tsunami emergency exists when**:* • *Earthquake magnitude **≥ 7.9*** • *Undersea or near-coastal epicenter* • *Tsunami travel time **≥ 3 hours*** • *PTWC issues a Tsunami Threat Message (or Information Statement that may later be upgraded)*

- *What organization acts on the information provided by the agency responsible for characterizing the potential tsunami threat?*

Primary acting organizations in Anguilla:

- ***Joint Emergency Services Control Room (JESCR)** — designated **Tsunami Warning Focal Point (TWFP)***
- ***Department of Disaster Management (DDM)***

Roles:

- *JESCR/TWFP receives PTWC products 24/7.*
- *TWFP evaluates whether Anguilla is threatened.*

- *DDM confirms threat level (especially for distant tsunamis) and authorizes national actions.*
- *DDM activates and coordinates response through the **National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC)** when required.*

    - *How is the tsunami information (warning, public safety action, etc) disseminated within country? Who is it disseminated to?*

*All tsunami alerts are disseminated through the **Anguilla Warning System (AWS)**, managed by the DDM and activated by JESCR/TWFP.*

Methods include:

- *Radio broadcast interruption*
- *Weather radio*
- *Smartphone application*
- *Email alerts*
- *Sirens*
- *Marine alerts (mariners)*
- *SBS automated alert system*
- *Mobile PA systems*
- *Telephone notifications*

Recipients:

- ***General public** (especially coastal and vulnerable areas)*
- ***Emergency responders and agencies***
- ***Media partners** (radio, TV, cable)*
- ***Cell service providers***
- ***Mariners and port users***
- ***Tourism sector (hotels, villas, tourists)***

    - *How is the emergency situation terminated?*

*An emergency is terminated through **official cancellation and re-entry procedures**:*

1. ***PTWC issues a Final Tsunami Threat Message** stating there is no longer a tsunami threat.*
2. ***TWFP informs the Director of DDM** (SOP D).*
3. ***DDM/NEOC decides on "All Clear"** status.*
4. *Public is notified via the **AWS**.*
5. ***Re-entry is authorized** only after:*
    - *Confirmation no damaging waves for **at least 2 hours**, and/or*
    - *PTWC End of Threat Message*
    - *Safety inspections if damage occurred*

    - *For Distant Tsunami Procedures:*
      What actions were taken in response to warnings issued by PTWC and/or US NTWC, during the intersessional period?

No recent records of actions are recorded.

7. National Sea Level Network

Position	*Description*	*Sensors*	*map*
Blowing Point		*2 Radars 1 battery*	*Tidal Gauges Map Anguilla*
Road Bay		*1 radar, 1 Pressure, 1 battery*	

8. Information on Tsunami occurrences/Tsunami Exercise

CARIBEWAVE 24 Exercise Final Report Anguilla.docx
CARIBEWAVE25 Exercise Handbook-Anguilla

9. Web sites (URLs) of national tsunami-related web sites

None Available.

10. Summary plans of future tsunami warning and mitigation system improvements.

Anguilla's Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS), established over a decade ago, is now outdated and is struggling to meet the island's growing disaster risk and communication needs. With limited siren coverage, poorly maintained software, low uptake of digital alerts, and the absence of cell broadcast leaving many residents highly vulnerable during certain emergencies. These gaps are increasingly dangerous in the face of intensifying climate-related hazards, recent landslide risks, and inadequate real-time monitoring that currently relies on reactive manual inspections. Funding is needed to modernize and expand the system by strengthening maintenance capacity, upgrading and expanding sirens and weather radios, enhancing monitoring through additional weather stations, and improving governance through updated regulations and community-based approaches. Investing in these upgrades will align Anguilla with international best practices, provide redundant and inclusive warning channels, reduce disaster-related losses, and ensure timely, life-saving alerts that protect lives, infrastructure, and national resilience.

NATIONAL PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES INFORMATION

11. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since the last National Report, Anguilla has made meaningful advances in tsunami preparedness and warning operations by modernising its CAP-based Anguilla Warning System and embedding tsunami alerts directly into critical institutions, most notably through the pilot and expansion of automated public address systems in government schools located within tsunami inundation zones, enabling instant, hands-free warnings and faster evacuations. These systems were successfully tested during the Caribe Wave 2025 regional tsunami exercise, supporting Anguilla's pursuit of TsunamiReady recognition and strengthening operational readiness.

Complementary efforts include expanding monitoring capacity through additional weather stations to address cascading hazards that could affect tsunami evacuation routes, improving system maintenance through dedicated staffing, and shifting toward multi-channel, redundant warning methods that better reach vulnerable populations without relying on apps or email. Together with ongoing policy revisions to promote community-based preparedness and increased public awareness through schools and exercises, these initiatives represent a clear improvement in tsunami mitigation, emergency management, and hazard awareness across the island.

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12. NARRATIVE

Innovations and Modifications to National Tsunami Warning Procedures and Operations
Since the last National Report, Anguilla has undertaken several important innovations and operational modifications to strengthen its tsunami warning and emergency management framework. Central to these efforts is the ongoing modernization of the Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS), which continues to serve as the national platform for tsunami alerts through its Common Alerting Protocol (CAP)–based Anguilla Warning System (AWS). While the original system relied heavily on email alerts and digital applications with limited public uptake, recent efforts have focused on improving redundancy, speed, automation, and inclusiveness of warning dissemination, particularly for tsunami-prone areas.

A significant operational innovation is the direct integration of tsunami alerts into institutional infrastructure, notably through the pilot and subsequent expansion of automated public address (PA) systems within government schools. Following a successful pilot at the Vivian Vanterpool Primary School—located within a designated tsunami inundation zone—the Government of Anguilla expanded this capability to all public schools. When the AWS is activated for a tsunami or other life-threatening emergency, alerts are now designed to automatically broadcast within school compounds without the need for manual intervention, thereby eliminating delays and reducing the risk of human error during fast-onset events.

These integrated PA systems represent a major operational enhancement, combining school bells, fire alarms, smoke detectors, direct calls to the Joint Call Center, and digital messaging (including WhatsApp notifications) into a single, coordinated alerting architecture aligned with national warning procedures. This modification strengthens tsunami response operations by ensuring immediate, unambiguous evacuation cues for students and staff while supporting orderly coordination with national emergency services.

Tsunami-Related Research, Monitoring, and Risk Reduction Initiatives
While Anguilla has limited capacity for standalone tsunami research, recent activities have focused on applied risk monitoring and early warning improvements that directly support tsunami and coastal hazard preparedness. Of note is the recognition of multi-hazard interactions, particularly rainfall-induced landslides and coastal instability, which can compound tsunami impacts by obstructing evacuation routes and damaging critical infrastructure. Following the 2023 landslide at Backstreet—occurring only meters from residential areas and essential road infrastructure—recommendations from the University of the West Indies (UWI) seismic team emphasized the installation of targeted weather monitoring stations to improve rainfall tracking and early warning capability. As a result, plans now include the installation of at least one additional weather station in the western part of the island to support real-time monitoring of rainfall thresholds relevant to slope instability. This enhancement strengthens overall emergency preparedness by ensuring that tsunami evacuation and response planning is not compromised by secondary hazards or infrastructure failures triggered by extreme weather events.

Tsunami Mitigation Activities and Best Practices in Preparedness and Emergency Management
Anguilla has increasingly aligned its tsunami mitigation approach with international best practices, emphasizing multi-channel warning dissemination, automation, and protection of vulnerable populations. Recognizing that many residents—particularly the elderly, children, and individuals without reliable internet or mobile devices—are poorly served by app-based or email warnings, recent modifications prioritize audible, automatic, and location-based alerting mechanisms such as sirens, radio interruptions, and institutional PA systems.

The expansion of tsunami-capable warning infrastructure in schools reflects a commitment to protecting critical facilities and dependent populations, consistent with global disaster risk reduction frameworks. Schools serve not only as daily population centers but also as potential shelters and community hubs during emergencies. Embedding tsunami warnings directly into school infrastructure strengthens institutional preparedness, evacuation readiness, and duty-of-care responsibilities, while reducing the cognitive and procedural burden on individual staff members during crisis situations.

Parallel to infrastructure investments, the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) has strengthened its operational capacity by recruiting an Emergency Systems Officer after several years of vacancy. This role provides dedicated oversight of tsunami-relevant monitoring devices, including sea-level sensors, seismic stations, sirens, weather radios, servers, and broadcast interruption hardware. Formal alignment of these systems within the officer's work programme marks an important institutional best practice, improving maintenance reliability and system readiness.

Tsunami Exercises and Testing of Warning Systems

Anguilla has actively used regional exercises to validate and improve tsunami warning procedures. The newly installed school-based warning system pilot was tested during the Caribe Wave Regional Tsunami Exercise on 20 March 2025, providing an opportunity to evaluate real-time integration with the AWS and assess automated alert delivery in an operational setting. Participation in Caribe Wave is also a core requirement for TsunamiReady recognition, which Anguilla actively pursued as part of its commitment to international standards and continuous improvement.

The exercise validated the functionality of CAP-based alerts, highlighted strengths in automated dissemination, and reinforced the importance of institutional-level alerting for rapid evacuation. Lessons learned from this exercise are informing the planned island-wide expansion of similar systems and further refinement of operational protocols.

Public Education, Awareness, and Community-Based Measures

Public awareness and education have increasingly been recognized as essential pillars of tsunami risk reduction. While earlier reliance on mobile apps and email alerts yielded low engagement, current efforts emphasize visible, audible, and experiential awareness measures, such as siren testing, school-based alerts, and participation in regional drills. The integration of warning systems into schools has also had an indirect but important public education effect, reinforcing tsunami awareness among students, teachers, and families, and normalizing evacuation procedures as part of routine safety culture.

In tandem, Anguilla is undertaking a review of MHEWS regulations, policies, and procedures to ensure a more community-based and inclusive approach to early warning and response. This policy revision process is intended to better reflect local realities, improve trust in warning systems, and ensure that tsunami preparedness extends beyond technology to encompass social readiness and community participation.

Summary

Overall, since the last National Report, Anguilla has made measurable progress in strengthening tsunami warning and preparedness through targeted system upgrades, institutional integration of automated alerts, participation in regional exercises, enhanced monitoring capabilities, and a renewed emphasis on vulnerable populations and community readiness. While challenges remain—particularly the absence of cell broadcast capability—the recent innovations represent a clear shift toward faster, more reliable, and more inclusive

tsunami warning operations, positioning Anguilla for improved resilience and alignment with international tsunami risk reduction standards.

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Date: …18th April 2026…….. Name: …Trevor Queeley……..