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Saint Kitts and Nevis

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011) - interim

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Outcomes for 2007-2009

Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Outcomes:

-- not complete --

Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Outcomes:

-- not complete --

Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Outcomes:

-- not complete --

Strategic goals

Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Strategic Goal Statement:

To create, promote and continually enhance a disaster resilient environment at all levels by the reduction of vulnerability to hazards

Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Strategic Goal Statement:

To improve the national and community capability to effectively build resilience to hazards.

Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Strategic Goal Statement:

To systematically incorporate risk reduction policies and measures into the design and implementation of recovery and rehabilitation programmes

Priority for action 1

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Is DRR included in development plans and strategies?

Yes

Means of verification:

- * No: National development plan
- * No: Sector strategies and plans
- * No: Climate change policy and strategy
- * No: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

The National Physical Development Plan (NPDP) approved in 2006 is in place and includes a comprehensive land use guide.

Sector plans are in places which address various aspects of DRR. Related activities receive attention during regular National Disaster Mitigation Council meetings.

The Climate Change Policy and Poverty Reduction Strategy are yet to be completed.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of financial and technical resources continue to limit progress. Consequently, there is need for external support to address these challenges

Core indicator 2

Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities

at all administrative levels

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

Yes

Means of verification:

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

The National Emergency Management Agency at the federal level is a department in the Ministry of National Security is funded from the national budget (< 0.002 %). The Nevis Disaster Management Department is funded by the Nevis Island Administration. However, due to national financial constraints, programming is severely challenged.

Context & Constraints:

There is the need for more technical personnel and equipment in several institutions to undertake disaster risk reduction effectively. Significant funding is needed to mitigate flooding in several communities and in the central business district of Basseterre the capital city. As a small developing state that depends heavily on tourism, support is needed to combat coastal erosion which has severely impacted major sections of our island road network and beaches. Soil erosion also has significant impact on the inland road network. Flooding in several rural communities as well as the central business district of Basseterre due to heavy rainfall in July 2010 highlighted such serious challenges

Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR?

Yes

Means of verification:

* No: Legislation

* No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

St. Kitts & Nevis does not have the traditional local government/town council system; however, with reference to Nevis as a 'Local Government' it is noted that the Nevis Island Administration has legal responsibility for its budget allocation.

Community participation is active and is encouraged. For the most part, however, funding is secured via project support and community fund raising initiatives.

There is the need for more technical personnel and equipment in several institutions to undertake disaster risk reduction effectively. Significant funding is needed to mitigate flooding in several communities and in the central business district of Basseterre the capital city. As a small developing state that depends heavily on tourism, support is needed to combat coastal erosion which has severely impacted major sections of our island road network and beaches. Soil erosion also has significant impact on the inland road network. Flooding in several rural communities as well as the central business district of Basseterre due to heavy rainfall in July 2010 highlighted such serious challenges

Context & Constraints:

The country's constitutional arrangement provides for a Nevis Island Administration, and St. Kitts is administered directly by the Federal Government.

St. Kitts & Nevis does not have the traditional local government/town council system; however, with reference to Nevis as a 'Local Government' it is noted that the Nevis Island Administration has legal responsibility for its budget allocation.

Community participation is active and is encouraged. For the most part, however, funding is secured via project support and community fund raising initiatives.

There is the need for more technical personnel and equipment in several institutions to undertake disaster risk reduction effectively. Significant funding is needed to mitigate flooding in several communities and in the central business district of Basseterre the capital city. As a small developing state that depends heavily on tourism, support is needed to combat coastal erosion which has severely impacted major sections of our island road network and beaches. Soil erosion also has significant impact on the inland road network. Flooding in several rural communities as well as the central business district of Basseterre due to heavy rainfall in July 2010 highlighted such serious challenges

Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform?

Yes

Means of verification:

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

The national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is referred to as The National Disaster Mitigation Council. The Chairperson of that Council is the Deputy Prime Minister whose responsibility it is to report to Cabinet. The composition of the Mitigation Council is as follows:

1. Deputy Prime Minister - Chairperson
2. Minister of Communication, Works and Public Utilities – Deputy Chairperson
3. National Liason Officer – Secretary
4. Permanent Secretaries and Heads of each Government Ministry and Department
5. A representative of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
6. A representative of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce
7. A representative of the Hotel and Tourism Association
8. A representative of the St Kitts & Nevis Police Force
9. A representative of the St Kitts & Nevis Defence Force
10. A representative from the St Kitts & Nevis Fire and Rescue Services
11. A representative each from the Christian Council and the Evangelical Association
12. A representative from Women's organizations
13. Three representatives from Nevis
14. A representative of St. Kitts & Nevis Red Cross Society

Meetings of the Council are held quarterly and increase as necessary during the annual Atlantic Hurricane Season.

Context & Constraints:

A review of the structure and composition of the body is to be reviewed

Priority for action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

Core indicator 1

National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment available to inform planning and development decisions?

Yes

Means of verification:

* No: Multi-hazard risk assessment

* 0 % of schools and hospitals assessed

* 0 schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)

* No: Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments

* No: Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments

Description:

Multi-hazard Post Hurricane Georges risk assessment for key sectors was undertaken in 2001, and now needs to be updated. All (100%) schools and hospitals were assessed during that 2001 evaluation. Hospitals and other public health facilities were assessed in 2009.

Context & Constraints:

There is need to undertake an up to date hazard vulnerability and risk assessment on St. Kitts and Nevis. This will require significant financial resources and supporting expertise. At present, there are significant aspects of planning and development activities with regard to DRR that are not informed by current data.

Core indicator 2

Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Are disaster losses systematically reported, monitored and analysed?

Yes

Means of verification:

* No: Disaster loss database

* No: Reports generated and used in planning

Description:

A Disaster loss database (mainly hard copy files) is maintained and disaster losses are reported, monitored and analysed. The reports generated are used for planning purposes.

Context & Constraints:

The Database is not systematic. Data is normally collected post event. There is need to move to establish electronic databases as a matter of policy.

Core indicator 3

Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events?

Yes

Means of verification:

- * No: Early warnings acted on effectively
- * No: Local level preparedness
- * No: Communication systems and protocols
- * No: Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination

Description:

Risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending predictable hazard events, e.g hurricanes. While there is active involvement of media in early warning dissemination, and early warnings are generally acted upon, there is need for further enhancements relative to Communication systems and protocols.

Generally, the respective communities prepare for the impending disaster, following early warnings.

Context & Constraints:

There is need to establish a mechanism to address unpredictable hazards e.g. Tsunamis and Technological hazards

Core indicator 4

National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects?

Yes

Means of verification:

- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * No: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * No: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

St Kitts & Nevis participates in regional and sub-regional DRR programmes and projects., such as -
 - : Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
 -: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
 -: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

Programmes are in place to reduce communicable diseases example H1N1 and Dengue. The Ministry of Health is in partnership with the PAHO and WHO to prepare for and respond to related threats. There is on going monitoring at the community and national levels, data from which is included in regional and

sub-regional arrangements and protocol, in keeping with international standards.

Action plans are developed for addressing trans-boundary issues as they emerge.

Context & Constraints:

There is need for training in trans-boundary health issues

Priority for action 3

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

Core indicator 1

Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available?

Yes

Means of verification:

* No: Web page of national disaster information system

* No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

There are established mechanisms for accessing DRR information. There is a functional Public Relations Office at the Disaster Management Office on each of the sister islands (on St Kitts and on Nevis) that produces a weekly radio programme. These radio programmes are supplemented by the availability of multi-hazard literature, the Nevis Disaster Management website (www.nevisdm.com), and Public Service Announcements that are aired for the Federation as a whole.

The disaster management agency on St Kitts is currently developing a Documentation Centre and the St Kitts website (www.nema.kn) is currently under construction.

Context & Constraints:

The further development of the disaster information system to produce television /electronic programmes and localized disaster management literature e.g fliers, brochures is restricted by limited finances

Core indicator 2

School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

Level of Progress achieved:

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum?

Yes

Means of verification:

- * No: Primary school curriculum
- * No: Secondary school curriculum
- * No: University curriculum
- * No: Professional DRR education programmes

Description:

At the primary level DRR is included in the Social Studies Curriculum, and is not as a stand alone subject. At the Secondary level, selected teachers have been sensitized to the subject matter via workshops. Aspects of DRR are taught and drills practised at the tertiary level. The Fire and Rescue Services Unit has implemented an annual Fire Safety Camp (non-residential) for students of primary school age during the summer vacation. Over 150 students attend from schools island-wide at different venues across St. Kitts and Nevis. The most recent event was held June/July, 2010. An initiative is being pursued to establish by the end of 2010 a multi-hazard Schools Safety Programme

Context & Constraints:

The current structure of the primary and secondary schools' Curriculum does not permit the inclusion of DRR and other non traditional subjects/themes as stand alone subjects. Regular drills and related exercises are not conducted. The cost to procure safety equipment for all schools is prohibitive

Core indicator 3

Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

Level of Progress achieved:

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget?

No

- * No: Research outputs, products or studies
- * No: Research programmes and projects
- * No: Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR

Description:

There are no significant Research programmes and projects being undertaken, and hence there are no outputs, products or studies.

Limited studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR are being carried out. Recently an Economic Impact Assessment was completed for Nevis post Hurricane Earl (August 29, 2010)

Context & Constraints:

A fledgling core of resource personnel is being developed as economic impact assessors.

Core indicator 4

Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Do public education campaigns on DRR reach risk-prone communities?

Yes

Means of verification:

* No: Public education campaigns.

* No: Training of local government

* No: Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level

Description:

Public education campaigns on DRR reach risk-prone communities. There are ongoing campaigns on an annual basis using flyers, media PSA, brochures, newspaper information items, website information. There is a full time Community outreach Officer for island wide programming on both islands. Such resources help with the availability of information on DRR practices at the community level. Although much has been accomplished, particularly via the establishment of the radio programmes during this reporting period, the programme needs to be expanded to address a growing non English speaking community/population.

Training is also carried out on both islands by the respective Disaster Management Agencies.

Context & Constraints:

A more extensive public education programme is constrained by limited funding and lack of appropriate equipment to produce various multi media programmes

Priority for action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc)

Yes

Means of verification:

- * No: Protected areas legislation
- * No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * No: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * No: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

There has been much progress in each of the following areas :

- Protected areas legislation e.g. The Central Forest Reserve on St. Kitts and Nevis Peak on Nevis.
- Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs). An EIA is required for all major development projects.

Context & Constraints:

There are financial and technical constraints. Climate Change Adaptation projects and programmes require much work, and expertise is needed.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

1: Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities?

Yes

Means of verification:

- * No: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

There has been relatively little progress in the 'means of verification' areas listed above

Context & Constraints:

Technical and Financial resources are required.

Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment?

Yes

Means of verification:

* No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

* No: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

There has been relatively little progress in the 'means of verification' areas listed above.

Context & Constraints:

Technical and Financial resources are required

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements?

Yes

Means of verification:

* No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas

* No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

* No: Training of masons on safe construction technology

* No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

The following facilities are in place:

- The national building codes and zoning laws
- Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas

- Training of masons on safe construction technology
- Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Context & Constraints:

Consistent enforcement of building codes and zoning law remains a challenge.

Land management needs to be improved to minimize soil erosion and to prevent land degradation. Following the closure of the sugar industry that undertook a vast portion of such activities there is need for a comprehensive well resourced system (personnel and equipment) for land management. This is a critical need as part of the country's mitigation activities.

Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR?

Yes

Means of verification:

* 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR

* No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Post disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR. This is done in the preparation of related cost estimates and designs.

There are no recovery and reconstruction funds assigned from the national budget for DRR. There are measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery e.g special attention is given to female headed households.

Context & Constraints:

There are no recovery and reconstruction funds assigned from the national budget for DRR. There are measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery e.g special attention is given to female headed households

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed?

Yes

Means of verification:

* No: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* No: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Procedures have been implemented in St. Kitts as fledgling initiatives, while an impact assessment was undertaken in Nevis, July 2010 (Post Hurricane Earl) through a Natural Hazard Impact Assessment project, sponsored by the OAS.

Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk is being undertaken.

Disaster risk impacts are taken into account in Environment Impact Assessments (EIA).

Context & Constraints:

Consistent enforcement remains a challenge.

Priority for action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?

Yes

Means of verification:

* No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety exist.

Training and drills are held in hospitals for emergency preparedness. This is yet to be achieved in schools and other educational facilities

Context & Constraints:

As such programmes are not institutionalized in the school system related initiatives are only undertaken occasionally

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster?

Yes

Means of verification:

- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * No: Operations and communications centre
- * No: Search and rescue teams
- * No: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * No: Shelters
- * No: Secure medical facilities
- * No: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Various plans are in place to address most hazards.

With regard to gender sensitivities, it is noted that there are no legislative or cultural hindrances or biases. The plans allow for equitable participation from both genders.

The following are in place:

- Operations and communications centre
- : Search and rescue teams
- Stockpiles of relief supplies
- : Shelters
- Secure medical facilities

There is however no dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities.

Context & Constraints:

Limited finances adversely impact regular testing of plans

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster?

Yes

Means of verification:

- * No: National contingency funds
- * No: Catastrophe insurance facilities
- * No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

There are (i): National contingency fund (but not specific to DRR) and (ii): Catastrophe insurance facilities on a regional basis through the Regional Catastrophic mechanism (CCRIF) but St Kitts & Nevis has not issued Catastrophe bonds.

Context & Constraints:

A contingency fund specific to DRR is needed

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of verification:

- * No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

With the increase in, and availability of technology, information is widely disseminated and accessed. by a large majority of residents.

The following assessment methodologies and capacities are available -

- Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities
- Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

Additionally, human resources needs are identified and persons are trained.

Context & Constraints:

There are no adequate mechanisms in place to address unpredictable hazards such as the Tsumani Hazard

Drivers of Progress

a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development**Levels of Reliance:**

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?:

Yes

If yes, are these being applied to development planning/ informing policy?:

Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

YES, for some hazards, e.g Hurricanes, floods, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes

The Seismic Research Centre in Trinidad and Tobago has seismic related for the Eastern Caribbean and the Caribbean Meteorological Institute has for meteorological hazards.

b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized**Levels of Reliance:**

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

There are no institutionalized or traditional/cultural hindrances to gender involvement

c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened**Levels of Reliance:**

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

There has been an increase in the human capacity at the disaster management offices and equipment available to relevant agencies in the Public Service. This is complimented by a significant investment in heavy equipment by private operators.

d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities**Levels of Reliance:**

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Resources such as land, housing employment and personal security are equitably distributed.

e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

The St. Kitts-Nevis National Disaster Mitigation Council which was established in 1999 embraces the full involvement of Public and Private Sector entities and Non Governmental Organizations. At the community level there is open participation for any and all residents to become engaged and this is evidenced in various DRR training activities that are implemented at this level.

f) Contextual Drivers of Progress

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

St. Kitts and Nevis has adopted the Regional Comprehensive Disaster Management approach that incorporates all hazards and all stages of the disaster management cycle across all sectors. Consequently, this has enable entities in all the sectors to undertake DRR initiatives at various levels, and not just be the expected responsibility of the disaster management office.

The establishment in 1999 of the St. Kitts and Nevis National Disaster Mitigation Council, which is a multi sectoral body, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister, has facilitated rapid progress towards mainstreaming DRR in St. Kitts and Nevis

Future outlook

Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Overall Challenges:

To convince policy /decision makers at all levels of the relative importance of the need for such integration and to apply the appropriate resources.

Future Outlook Statement:

With the assistance of regional and international partners in DRR, it is expected that this challenge can be overcome in a reasonable time frame

Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Overall Challenges:

Limited personal financial resources appear to adversely impact the ability of many households to adopt adequate DRR practices. The lack of comprehensive monitoring and enforcement of relevant DRR legislation compounds the situation

Future Outlook Statement:

Limited personal financial resources appear to adversely impact the ability of many households to adopt adequate DRR practices. The lack of comprehensive monitoring and enforcement of relevant DRR legislation compounds the situation.

Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Overall Challenges:

It appears that, as a small developing state, limited technical and financial resources, and our geography, severely inhibit the implementation of appropriate measures.

Future Outlook Statement:

It is envisioned that, by partnering with sympathetic influential DRR institutions, St, Kitts & Nevis will be able to acquire adequate financial resources at more affordable rates than at present, in order to overcome aforementioned challenge.