



Saint Kitts and Nevis

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015)

Name of focal point: Mr. Carl Herbert
Organization: National Emergency Management Agency
Title/Position: National Disaster Coordinator
E-mail address: carlrock@yahoo.com
Telephone: 1-869-466-5100

Reporting period: 2013-2015
Report Status: Final
Last updated on: 23 March 2015
Print date: 23 April 2015
Reporting language: English

A National HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb
<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/progress/reports/>

Outcomes

Strategic Outcome For Goal 1

Outcomes Statement

To create, promote and continually enhance a disaster resilience environment at community and national levels by the reduction of vulnerable hazards.

Strategic Outcome For Goal 2

Outcomes Statement

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

Strategic Outcome For Goal 3

Outcomes Statement

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

Strategic goals

Strategic Goal 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 2013-2015

The integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and planning;

Strategic Goal 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 2013-2015

Development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capabilities to build resilience to hazards;

Strategic Goal 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 2013-2015

Incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery 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.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is disaster risk taken into account in public investment and planning decisions? Yes

National development plan	Yes
Sector strategies and plans	Yes
Climate change policy and strategy	No
Poverty reduction strategy papers	Yes
CCA/ UNDAF (Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Assistance Framework)	No
Civil defence policy, strategy and contingency planning	Yes

Have legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk?
Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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

Sector plans are in place which address various aspects of DDR related activities receive attention during National Disaster Mitigation Council meetings

The Climate Change Policy is in draft stage and Poverty Reduction Strategy 2012-2016 is in place.

Disaster Legislation in place 1999 and will be updated in keeping with comprehensive disaster management.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Context and 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.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

What is the ratio of the budget allocation to risk reduction versus disaster relief and reconstruction?

	Risk reduction / prevention (%)	Relief and reconstruction (%)
National budget	<0.001%	<0.001%
Decentralised / sub-national	<0.001%	<0.001%

budget

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

Uncertain

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The National Emergency Management Agency at the federal level is a department in the Ministry of National Security is funded from the National budget (

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.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment with a common methodology available to inform planning and development decisions? No

Multi-hazard risk assessment	No
% of schools and hospitals assessed	
schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)	
Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments	No
Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments	No
Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)	No
Common format for risk assessment	No
Risk assessment format customised by user	No
Is future/probable risk assessed?	No

Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are disaster losses and hazards systematically reported, monitored and analyzed?

No

Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated	No
Reports generated and used in planning by finance, planning and sectoral line ministries (from the disaster databases/ information systems)	No
Hazards are consistently monitored across localities and territorial boundaries	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events? No

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

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional actions to reduce disaster risk? No

Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring	No
Regional or sub-regional risk assessment	No
Regional or sub-regional early warning	No
Establishing and implementing protocols for transboundary information sharing	No
Establishing and resourcing regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? No

Information is proactively disseminated	No
Established mechanisms for access / dissemination (internet, public information broadcasts - radio, TV,)	No
Information is provided with proactive guidance to manage disaster risk	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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
National

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.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? No

primary school curriculum	No
secondary school curriculum	No
university curriculum	No
professional DRR education programmes	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator



(not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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 (nonresidential)

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

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget? No

Research programmes and projects	No
Research outputs, products or studies are applied / used by public and private institutions	No
Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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)

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do public education campaigns for risk-prone communities and local authorities include disaster risk? No

Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk.	No
Training of local government	No
Disaster management (preparedness and emergency response)	No
Preventative risk management (risk and vulnerability)	No
Guidance for risk reduction	No
Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Context & Constraints:

A more extensive public education programme is constrained by limited funding and lack of

appropriate equipment to produce various multi media programmes

National

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? 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

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

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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? 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

Crop and property insurance	Yes
Temporary employment guarantee schemes	No
Conditional and unconditional cash transfers	Yes
Micro finance (savings, loans, etc.)	Yes
Micro insurance	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Description: There has been some progress in some of the areas listed above. However, crop insurance is provided but not crop insurance.

Temporary employment schemes exist via short term training in the Public and Private Sector but permanent employment depends on performance, vacancy etc.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Context & Constraints:

Technical and Financial resources are required.

Agricultural Resource Management Project (ARMP)

The goals of the project are to create conditions for environmental stability, improve soil,

water and land management, foster agricultural development and sustainability while protecting vulnerable downstream housing settlements and other infrastructure including the

railway track and bridges.

Main elements include:

1. Construction of storm drains/drainage structures: the main activities are centered on

improving farmers' access roads around the island

2. Ghaut stabilization and channelization focusing on major waterways islandwide, that if not

properly managed and maintained, can threaten housing and farming areas as have occurred during flash floods and hurricanes in the recent past

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.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.	Yes
Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets	Transportation, Telecommunications, electricity, sea defence, water
Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Description:
 Mitigation measures are applied such as:
 Fiber optic cables are installed underground.
 Electrical cables and placed underground.
 Standby generators are installed in establishments across sectors.
 The water authority installs underground pipes at specific depths, water treatment and sub-stations are equipped with standby generators.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas	Yes
Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas	Yes
Training of masons on safe construction technology	Yes
Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities	Yes
Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development	No
Regulated provision of land titling	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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 national mitigation activities.

Core indicator 5

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

Level of Progress achieved? 4

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

Key Questions and Means of Verification

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

% of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR	uncertain
DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened	Yes
Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning	Yes
Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the impacts of disaster risk that are created by major development projects assessed? Yes

Are cost/benefits of disaster risk taken into account in the design and operation of major development projects? Yes

Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)	Yes
--	-----

By national and sub-national authorities and institutions Yes

By international development actors Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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).

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are there national programmes or policies for disaster preparedness, contingency planning and response? No

DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies	No
--	----

The institutional mechanisms exist for the rapid mobilisation of resources in a disaster, utilising civil society and the private sector; in addition to public sector support.	No
--	----

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies? No

Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety	No
---	----

Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness	No
--	----

Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? No

Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections	No
--	----

Preparedness plans are regularly updated	No
---	----

based on future risk scenarios

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster? No

Plans and programmes are developed with gender sensitivities

No

Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery	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 disabled and elderly in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities	No
---	----

Businesses are a proactive partner in planning and delivery of response	No
--	----

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

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.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? No

National contingency and calamity funds	No
The reduction of future risk is considered in the use of calamity funds	No
Insurance and reinsurance facilities	No
Catastrophe bonds and other capital market mechanisms	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be

overcome in the future.

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.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur? 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	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

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 -

- â€¢ Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities
 - â€¢ Post disaster need assessment methodologies
 - â€¢ Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- Additionally, human resources needs are identified and persons are trained.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Context & Constraints:

There are no adequate mechanisms in place to address unpredictable hazards such as the
Tsunami 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.

Is gender disaggregated data available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities?: Yes

Do gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way?: Yes

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

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

Do responsible designated agencies, institutions and offices at the local level have capacities for the enforcement of risk reduction regulations?: Yes

Are local institutions, village committees, communities, volunteers or urban resident welfare associations properly trained for response?: Yes

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.

Many local residents are properly trained for response.

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.

Do programmes take account of socio-environmental risks to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups?: Yes

Are appropriate social protection measures / safety nets that safeguard against their specific socioeconomic and political vulnerabilities being adequately implemented?: Yes

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

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

Ramps and other wheel chair access have been installed. Care is taken concerning where housing for the elderly are located.

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.

Are there identified means and sources to convey local and community experience or traditional knowledge in disaster risk reduction?: Yes

If so, are they being integrated within local, sub-national and national disaster risk reduction plans and activities in a meaningful way?: Yes

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. Hazard analysis and risk assessment have been done in some communities.

Contextual Drivers of Progress

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)

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 enabled 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.

For example monthly crop forecasting by extension officers in their respective districts

provides a fairly accurate assessment of pre-disaster crop status. Cost of production exercises have enabled individual crop and livestock farmers to supply even more accurate data and improve their operations.

Future Outlook

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

The global economic recession and our country's heavy debt burden severely restricts St. Kitts- Nevis's participation in regional and sub-regional programmes and projects. This continues to have an adverse impact on our country's investment in building adequate capacity to address DRR in several sectors.

Future Outlook Statement

An improvement in the overall economic performance of the country will positively impact capacity building at all levels. This will also enhance our level of participation in regional and international DRR initiatives. As a small island developing state that is acutely vulnerable to several hazards including the probable impacts of climate change, our government will collaborate with regional and international partners to implement DRR measures.

Future Outlook 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

Current financial and technical resource constraints continue to inhibit related progress. However, various initiatives at the household and community levels are being undertaken to foster a culture of resilience. Residents have been encouraged to install water storage facilities.

Future Outlook Statement

With the ongoing enhancement of our multi hazard public education/awareness campaign, implementation of the national School Safety Programme and community based DRR volunteer programmes, it is envisioned that the vulnerability to hazards will be substantially reduced.

Future Outlook 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

Financial and technical resources constraints continue to be a significant challenge to progress in this area, thus the need to widen and deepen our involvement with external entities.

Future Outlook Statement

It is envisioned that, by partnering with sympathetic influential DRR institutions, St. Kitts and Nevis will be able to acquire adequate financial and technical resources in order to better meet the associated challenges.

Stakeholders

Organizations, departments, and institutions that have contributed to the report

Organization	Organization type	Focal Point
Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Sustainable Development, Department of Physical Planning and Environment, Public Works Department, Department of Community and Social Development	Governments	