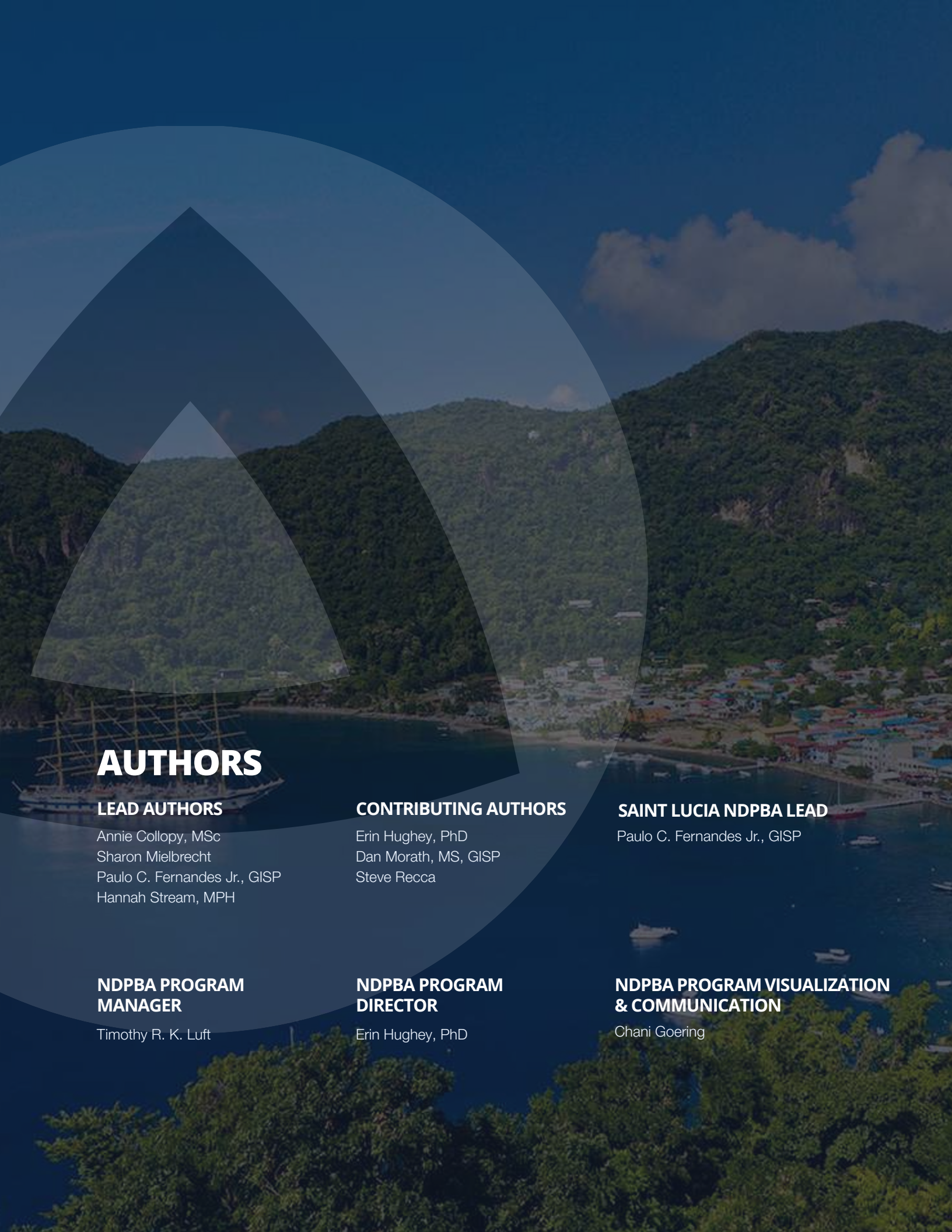
SAINT LUCIA

NATIONAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS BASELINE ASSESSMENT

A DATA-DRIVEN TOOL FOR ASSESSING RISK AND BUILDING LASTING RESILIENCE

PDC | GLOBAL



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- Border Control
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Equity
- Department of Finance
- Department of Gender Affairs
- Department of Housing and Local Government
- Department of Statistics
- Department of Sustainable Development
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Commerce
- Ministry of Economic Development
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Equity
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Ministry of Infrastructure, Ports, Energy and Labour
- Ministry of Labour
- Ministry of Public Service
- National Council for Persons with Disabilities
- National Emergency Management Organisation (NEMO)
- Royal Saint Lucia Police Force and Special Services Unit (SSU)
- Saint Lucia Fire Service
- Saint Lucia Red Cross
- Sir Arthur Lewis Community College
- St Lucia Hospitality and Tourism Association
- United States Agency for International Development/Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CANARI: Caribbean Natural Resources Institute

CARCIP: Caribbean Regional Communications Infrastructure Program

CARPHA: Caribbean Public Health Agency

CCA: Climate Change Adaptation

CDM: Comprehensive Disaster Management

CDEMA: Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency

CEP: Caribbean Environment Programme

COG: Continuity of Government

COOP: Continuity of Operations

DM: Disaster Management

DMA: Disaster Management Analysis

DRM: Disaster Risk Management

DRR: Disaster Risk Reduction

DVRP: Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project

ECLAC: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

EWS: Early Warning System

GFDRR: Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

GIS: Geographic Information Systems

IFRC: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

IOM: International Organization for Migration

ITU: International Telecommunication Union

MOU: Memorandum of Understanding

MHEWS: Multi-Hazard Early Warning System

NEMO: National Emergency Management Organization

NDPBA: National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

OECS: Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States

OCHA: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

PAHO: Pan American Health Organization

PDC: Pacific Disaster Center

RVA: Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals

SMART: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound

T&E: Training and Exercise

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNDRR: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme

USAID/BHA: United States Agency for International Development/Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance

USAID/ESC: United States Agency for International Development/Eastern and Southern Caribbean

USAID/OFDA: United States Agency for International Development/Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

USSOUTHCOM: United States Southern Command

WMO: World Meteorological Organization

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NDPBA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Pacific Disaster Center (PDC) completed the Saint Lucia National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment (NDPBA) in partnership with the National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) and the support of in-country stakeholders. The NDPBA examines each country's unique hazard profile, cultural characteristics, geographical and geopolitical context, historical events, and other factors that could impact, both positively and negatively, a country's ability to manage disasters. Recommendations, at strategic and tactical levels, are developed based on the findings of the assessment and are aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The Assessment consists of two components: the Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) and the Disaster Management Analysis (DMA). The RVA looks at the multi-hazard exposure, social-economic vulnerabilities, island capacities and internal and external logistics capacities. The DMA takes a qualitative approach to assess six thematic areas -- Enabling Environment; Institutional Arrangements; Disaster Governance Mechanisms; Capabilities and Resources; Capacity Development; and Communication and Information Management. The DMA results are used to contextualize the results of the RVA, providing a comprehensive understanding of the current Disaster Management landscape. In coordination with NEMO, PDC leverages the assessment findings to build recommendations and a Disaster Risk Reduction 5-Year Action Plan that allows for better targeted use of limited resources and identification of additional funding opportunities.

RVA results for Saint Lucia show significant multi-hazard exposure including hurricanes, earthquakes, and potential tsunamis across densely populated areas and critical infrastructure. The assessment highlights major vulnerabilities in Economic Constraints and Information Access, compounding the island's susceptibility to disaster impacts. Additionally, key coping capacity shortfalls in Transportation Capacity and Air Support limit effective disaster response and recovery efforts. Addressing the highlighted vulnerabilities and enhancing logistics capacities are critical for reducing risks and strengthening the island's overall disaster management capabilities.

The DMA for Saint Lucia highlights strong institutional arrangements and a well-established enabling environment, supported by comprehensive policies and legislation. The disaster management capabilities of the island have been notably enhanced through strategic initiatives such as the implementation of the Caribbean Safe School initiative and the SMART Hospital initiative, reflecting strong commitments to building resilience and safety. Despite this progress, the DMA pointed to some significant gaps, such as the need for increased financial resources, better information management

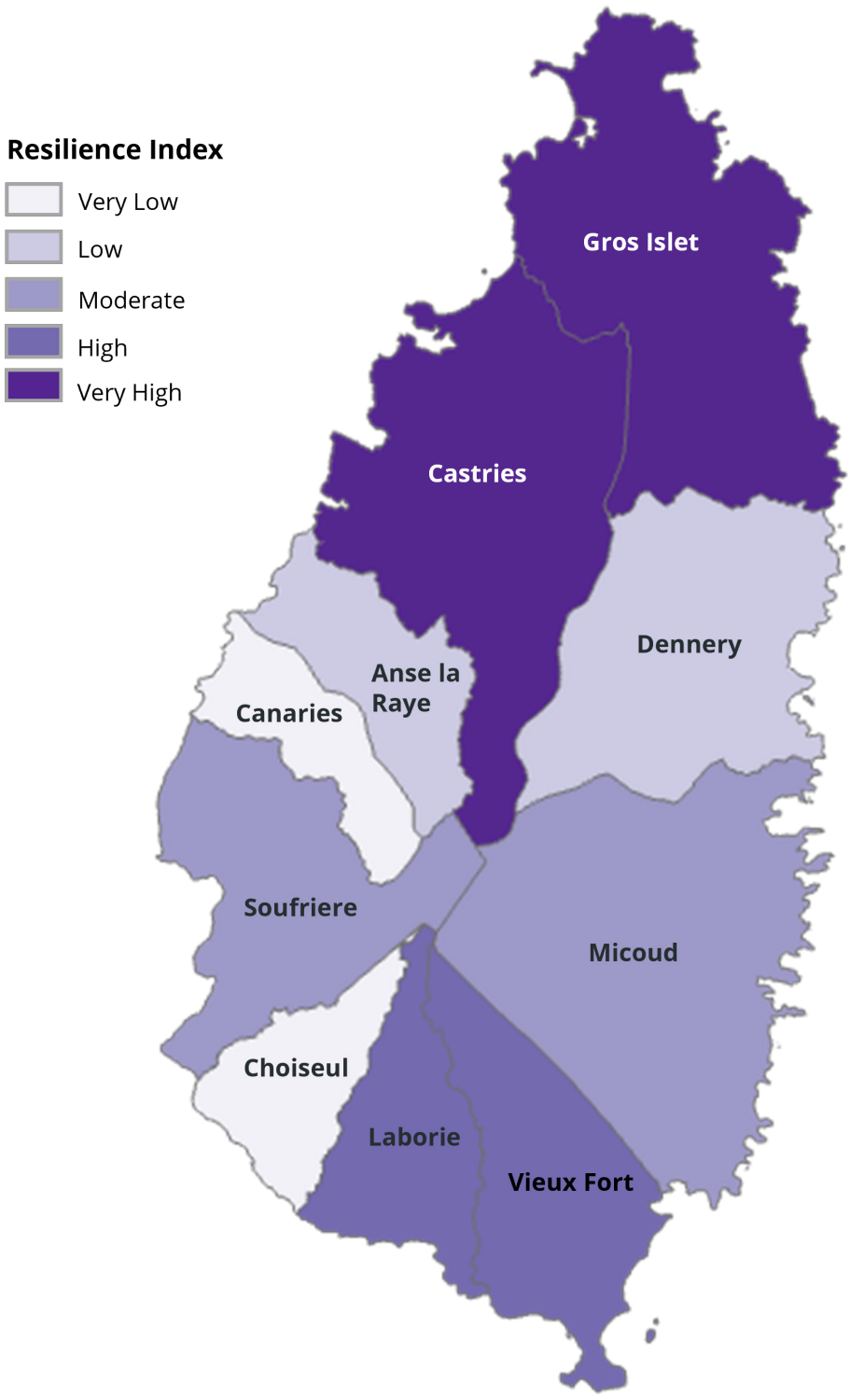
systems, and more targeted training programs. Focusing on the identified challenges will strengthen Saint Lucia's disaster management system and allow for a more resilient country.

Saint Lucia faces an increased risk from climate change, necessitating the establishment of a national climate and disaster risk financing strategy. Implementing the recommendations shared in this report will significantly advance Saint Lucia's preparedness and disaster management capabilities.

The NDPBA was funded by the United States Government through the US Southern Command and was conducted in coordination with the U.S. Embassy in Barbados. Although NEMO was PDC's in-country partner during this project, the Center also developed relationships with multiple government and non-governmental agencies in Saint Lucia that supported the data gathering and vetting process. A complete list of PDC's valued partners in the NDPBA effort is included in this report.

To access findings, recommendations, and data developed for this analysis, please visit PDC's all-hazard early warning and decision support application for disaster managers and humanitarian assistance practitioners, DisasterAWARE Pro® (https://disasteraware.pdc.org/).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

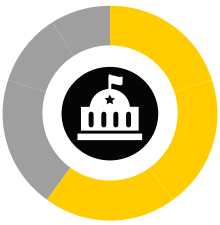


DISASTER MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

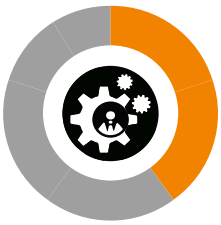
Limited or No Capacity | Early Capacity Development | Achievement with Significant Limitation | Substantial Progress with Some Limitation | Advanced Capacity

CURRENT STATUS

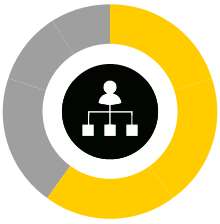
Limited or No Capacity — Advanced Capacity



Enabling Environment

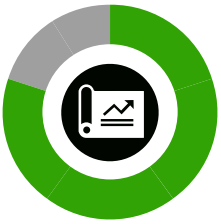


Capabilities and Resources

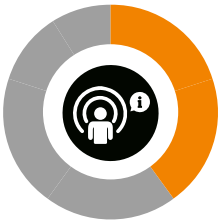


Institutional Arrangements

Capacity Development



Disaster Governance Mechanisms



Communication and Information Management

RECOMMENDATIONS

These recommendations are included in greater detail in the body of the report. Leveraging the results of this comprehensive assessment may allow the Government of Saint Lucia and key development and disaster management partners to enable a more robust and sustainable disaster risk-reduction effort in Saint Lucia that will contribute to saving lives and property.

IN LIGHT OF OUR FINDINGS, PDC MAKES THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS:

1 Increase the annual budget to directly support the National Emergency Management Organization's (NEMO) growing need for technical staff and expanded programs required to meet the predicted escalation in climate-related hazards affecting Saint Lucia.

2 Review and update the Comprehensive Disaster Management (Amendment) Bill to address the identified deficiencies within the existing Act.

3 Review the Disaster Management Policy Framework (DMPF) to identify clear and strategic opportunities to align the DMPF with Saint Lucia's commitments to global initiatives for disaster risk reduction (DRR), sustainable development goals (SDGs), and climate change adaptation (CCA).

4 Establish a national climate and disaster risk financing strategy to support long-term national economic and financial stability while adapting to climate change.

5 Develop the necessary volunteer policy so appropriate mechanisms and provisions can be made to ensure successful integration of individuals and organizations into the formalized national response system.

6 Conduct a comprehensive planning audit to identify necessary plans that do not exist and update existing plans that have become outdated.

7 Ensure that disaster management plans provide for the most vulnerable populations where lack of housing, transportation, clean water, and sanitation are most prevalent.

8 Review local and regional supply chains to ensure the speed and quality of response operations through efficient storage, movement, and delivery of relief supplies.

9 Increase communication and collaboration within the National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) and all government ministries and national committees engaged in disaster management.

10 Formalize disaster training and exercise (T&E) initiatives into a centralized official program, led and coordinated by NEMO.

11 Strengthen all-hazards monitoring and communications systems and data translation into comprehensive multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS) capabilities.

12 Utilize GIS-mapping capabilities and systems to address geospatial data and logistics to inform community-based disaster management and planning efforts.

13 Promote evidence-based decision-making by supporting a centralized multi-agency data repository for disaster management, risk reduction, and resilience.

14 Promote awareness and preparedness campaigns among residents, visitors, and businesses for natural and manmade hazards and climate change impacts.

15 Export successes and lessons learned through Saint Lucia's capacity-building efforts, including the Declaration of School Safety and SMART Hospital Initiative, to support climate resilience and risk reduction actions nationally and internationally.

NDPBA

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

GEOGRAPHY

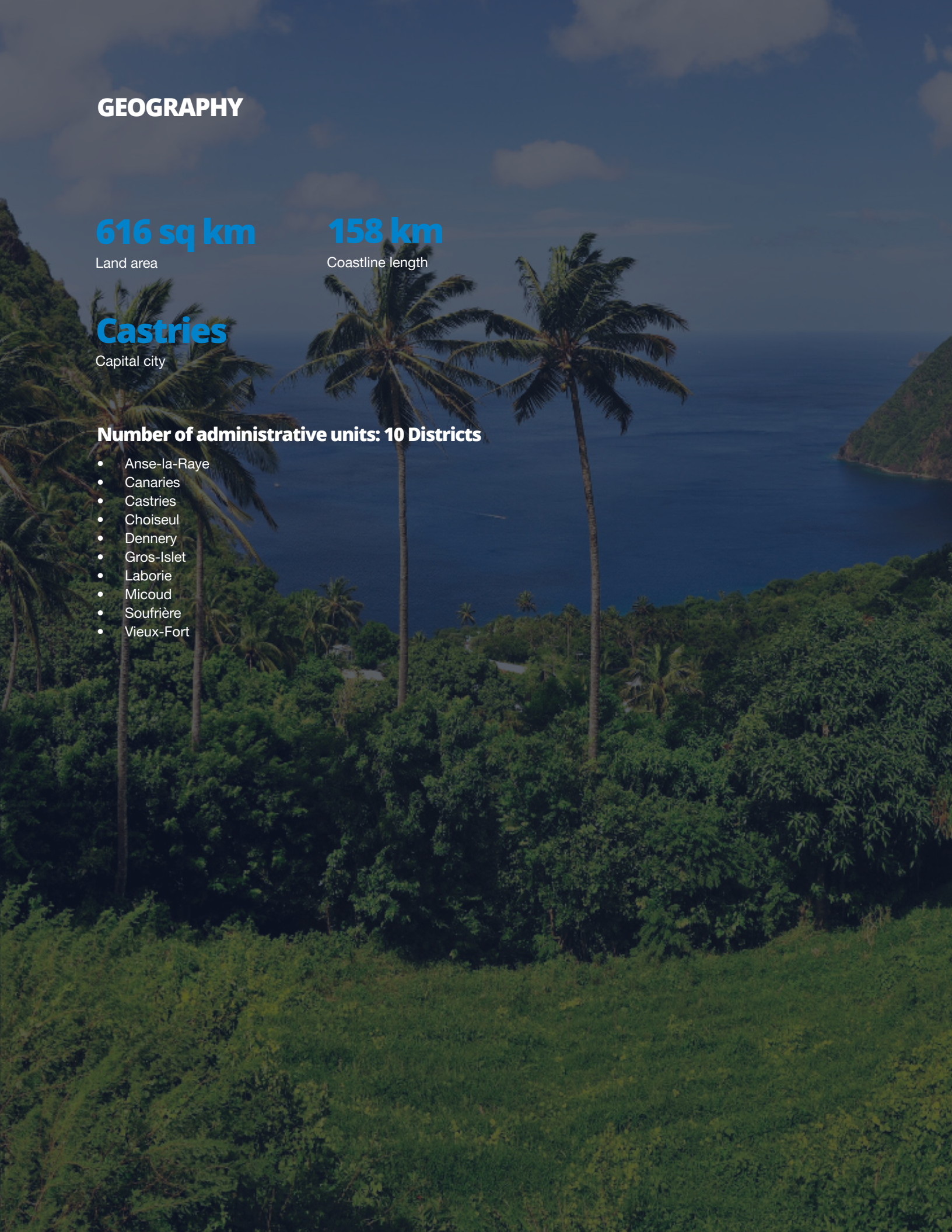
616 sq km
Land area

158 km
Coastline length

Castries
Capital city

Number of administrative units: 10 Districts

- Anse-la-Raye
- Canaries
- Castries
- Choiseul
- Dennery
- Gros-Islet
- Laborie
- Micoud
- Soufrière
- Vieux-Fort



DEMOGRAPHICS

179,857
Total population (2022)

871 persons per square mile
Population density (2022)

19%
Urban population (2022)

85.3%, African descent
10.9% Mixed
2.2% East Indian
1.6% Other

0.1%
Average annual population growth (2022 est.)

0.6
Physicians per 1k people

71.3
Average life expectancy

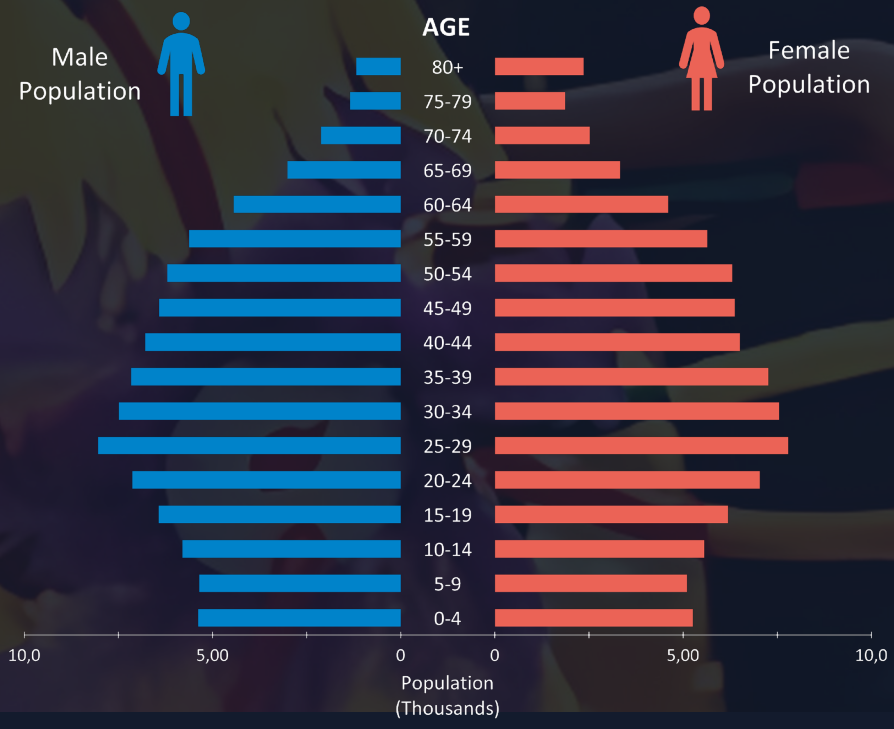
3.2
Nurses and midwives per 1k people

8.8
Infant mortality rate per 1k live births

2.0
Hospital beds per 1k people

52.5
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births

15.6
New HIV diagnoses rate per 100,000 persons



ACCESS TO INFORMATION

100%
School enrollment, primary (% gross)

92%
School enrollment secondary education (% gross)

78%
Population using the internet

21.20
Broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants

100%
Youth literacy rate

ECONOMY

Key exports


Bananas


Clothing


Cocoa beans


Avocados


Mangoes


Coconut oil

Top exports


Crude petroleum


Fertilizers


Refined petroleum


Polymers


Aluminum

Major economic sectors (% of GDP)

69.9%
Services sector

16.2%
Industry

10.19%
Agriculture

Employment by sector

10.3%
Agriculture

15.4%
Industry

72.2%
Services


$1,718.15 mil US
Gross domestic product (GDP) in current prices (2017)


$11, 481.50
GDP per capita (2022)


-20.2%
Real GDP growth rate (2020)


12.2%
Average annual growth in GDP (2021)


69.9%
Labor force participation rate (2022)


37%
Youth unemployment rate (2022)


32.1%
Unemployment rate (2022)


2.4%
Inflation rate (2021)


4.4%
Poverty rate (% of Pop. Less than US$1.90/day) (2020)


$55,199,329
Remittances received 2022 (current US$)


35.4%
Population covered by at least one social protection (2020)

KEY INFRASTRUCTURE

2 Airport

5 Heliports

5 Main ports of entry are Castries, Vieux-Fort, Marigot, Rodney Bay and Soufriere

74 Bridges

20 Communication towers

10 Power plants

2 Submarine cables/ landing points

2 Disaster response warehouses

10 Hospitals

31 Health care centres

Emergency Services

19 Police stations

10 Fire stations

182 Shelters

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

MAJOR CAPACITY IMPROVEMENTS/MILESTONES

Saint Lucia has engaged in PAHO's "SMART Hospital" initiative and has upgraded sixteen facilities to-date. This initiative aims to fully retrofit hospitals and health centers by implementing infrastructure interventions across the country.

In 2017, Saint Lucia signed the Declaration of School Safety and secured the endorsement of the twelve Ministries of Education. Serving as a pivotal document, this declaration forms the cornerstone for the systematic implementation of strategies aimed at disaster risk reduction and the enhancement of climate change resilience within the broader context of the Caribbean Safe School initiative.

MAJOR DISASTER IMPACTS

Tropical Cyclone Ivan (2004)
Deaths: *
Affected: *
Losses: $500,000

Flash Flooding (2010)
Deaths: *
Affected: 2,000
Losses: $*

Dengue Outbreak (2020)
Deaths: 3
Affected: 1,318
Losses: $

Tropical Cyclone Dean (2007)
Deaths: 1
Affected: *
Losses: $56.5 million

Riverine Flooding and Landslide (2013)
Deaths: 6
Affected: 19,984
Losses: $*

Tropical Cyclone Elsa (2021)
Deaths: 1
Affected:
Losses: $36.7 million

Tropical Cyclone Tomas (2010)
Deaths: 14
Affected: 181,000
Losses: $336.15 million

Tropical Cyclone Matthew (2016)
Deaths: *
Affected: 25,000
Losses: $*

Flash Flood (2022)
Deaths: *
Affected:5,500
Losses: $*

* if none/unknown

THE RVA

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT RESULTS

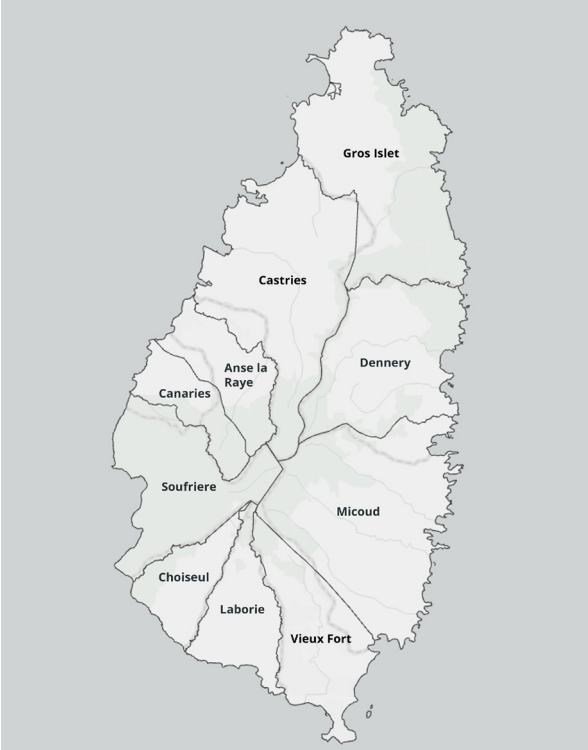
RISK AND VULNERABILITY

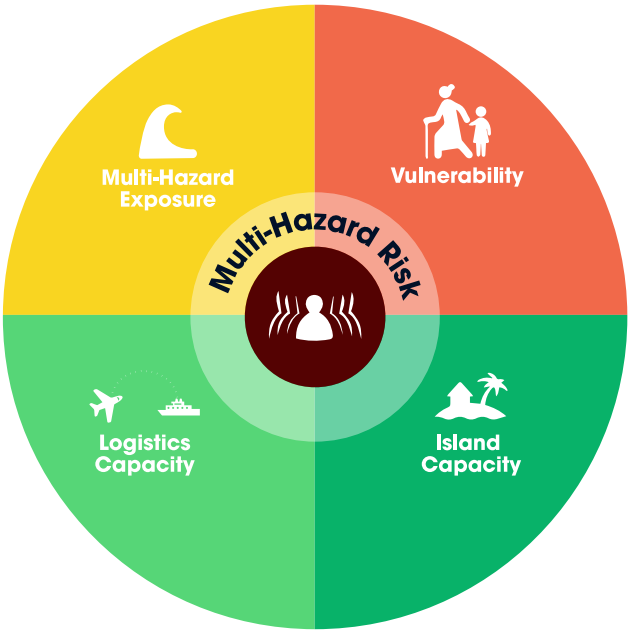
ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Provided in this section are the Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) results conducted by the Pacific Disaster Center as part of the National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment.

For more information about PDC's NDPBA Methodology, please visit: https://www.pdc.org/wp-content/uploads/NDPBA-Data-Sharing-Guide-English-Screen.pdf

SAINT LUCIA





COMPONENTS OF RISK

Multi-Hazard Exposure

Vulnerability

Island Capacity

Logistics Capacity

THE RVA

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE

The following hazards were assessed by PDC as part of the National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment:

Global Multi-hazard Exposure Rank (PDC Global RVA)

17 OUT OF 225 COUNTRIES / TERRITORIES ASSESSED

Regional Climate Exposure 2050 Rank (PDC Regional Climate Assessment)

13 OUT OF 20 COUNTRIES / TERRITORIES ASSESSED

SAINT LUCIA HAZARD ZONES

COASTAL FLOODING

2% Relative Population Exposure
2,883 Raw Population Exposure
Exposed: **3%** Built Environment **10%** Crit. Infrastructure

EARTHQUAKE

100% Relative Population Exposure
182,560 Raw Population Exposure
Exposed: **100%** Built Environment **100%** Crit.Infrastructure

LANDSLIDE

20% Relative Population Exposure
35,689 Raw Population Exposure
Exposed: **19%** Built Environment **17%** Crit. Infrastructure

HURRICANE WINDS

100% Relative Population Exposure
182,560 Raw Population Exposure
Exposed: **100%** Built Environment **100%** Crit. Infrastructure

SEA LEVEL RISE

1% Relative Population Exposure
2,468 Raw Population Exposure
Exposed: **3%** Built Environment **10%** Crit. Infrastructure

VOLCANO

15% Relative Population Exposure
28,060 Raw Population Exposure
Exposed: **26%** Built Environment **25%** Crit. Infrastructure

VOLCANIC ASHFALL

100% Relative Population Exposure
182,560 Raw Population Exposure
Exposed: **100%** Built Environment **100%** Crit. Infrastructure

WILDFIRE

1% Relative Population Exposure
2,482 Raw Population Exposure
Exposed: **3%** Built Environment **2%** Crit. Infrastructure

FLASH FLOOD

63% Relative Population Exposure
114,755 Raw Population Exposure
Exposed: **49%** Built Environment **51%** Crit. Infrastructure

TSUNAMI

10% Relative Population Exposure
17,343 Raw Population Exposure
Exposed: **16%** Built Environment **32%** Crit. Infrastructure

EXTREME HEAT

61% Relative Population Exposure
111,022 Raw Population Exposure
Exposed: **64%** Built Environment **61%** Crit. Infrastructure

St. Lucia: Coastal Flooding Hazard Exposure

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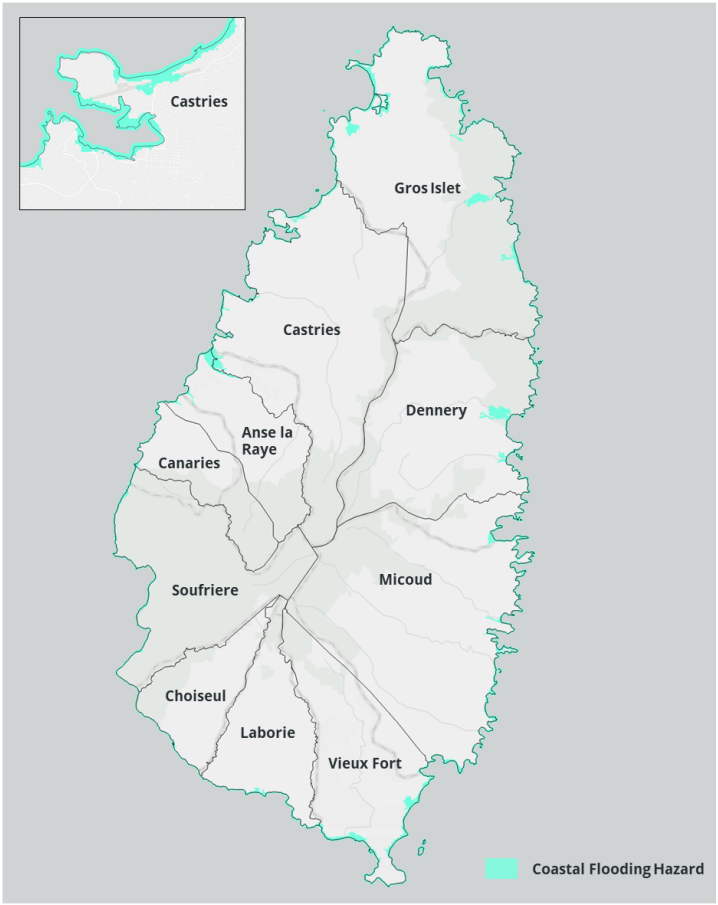
VIEW IN DISASTERAWARE



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE

2,883 (1.6%)

People exposed to coastal flooding

POTENTIAL BUILT ENVIRONMENT EXPOSURE

1,619 (3%)

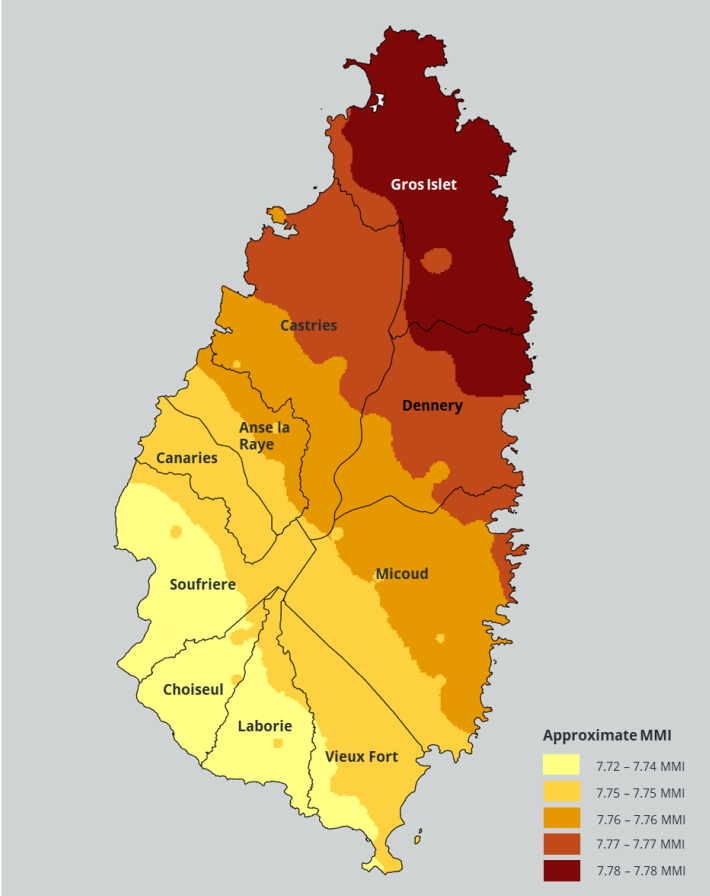
Built environment exposed to coastal flooding

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED

2 (29%) Airports & Heliports	**36** (100%) Seaports	**6** (5%) Schools & Colleges	**0** (0%) EOCs	**1** (50%) Warehouses	**4** (2%) Shelters	**3** (4%) Hospitals & Clinics
0 (0%) Waste Management	**28** (39%) Hotels & Resorts	**0** (0%) Fire Stations	**3** (16%) Police Stations	**0** (0%) Power Plants	**8** (11%) Bridges	**1** (50%) Fuel Terminals & Storage

St. Lucia: Earthquake Hazard Exposure

VIEW IN DISASTERAWARE



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE

182,560 (100%)

People exposed to earthquakes of an estimated MMI VII and above

POTENTIAL BUILT ENVIRONMENT EXPOSURE

54,344 (100%)

Built environment exposed to earthquakes of an estimated MMI VII and above

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED

7 (100%) Airports & Heliports	**36** (100%) Seaports	**130** (100%) Schools & Colleges	**1** (100%) EOCs	**2** (100%) Warehouses	**182** (100%) Shelters	**73** (100%) Hospitals & Clinics
1 (100%) Waste Management	**71** (100%) Hotels & Resorts	**9** (100%) Fire Stations	**19** (100%) Police Stations	**10** (100%) Power Plants	**76** (100%) Bridges	**43** (100%) Water Infrastructure

St. Lucia: Landslide Hazard Exposure

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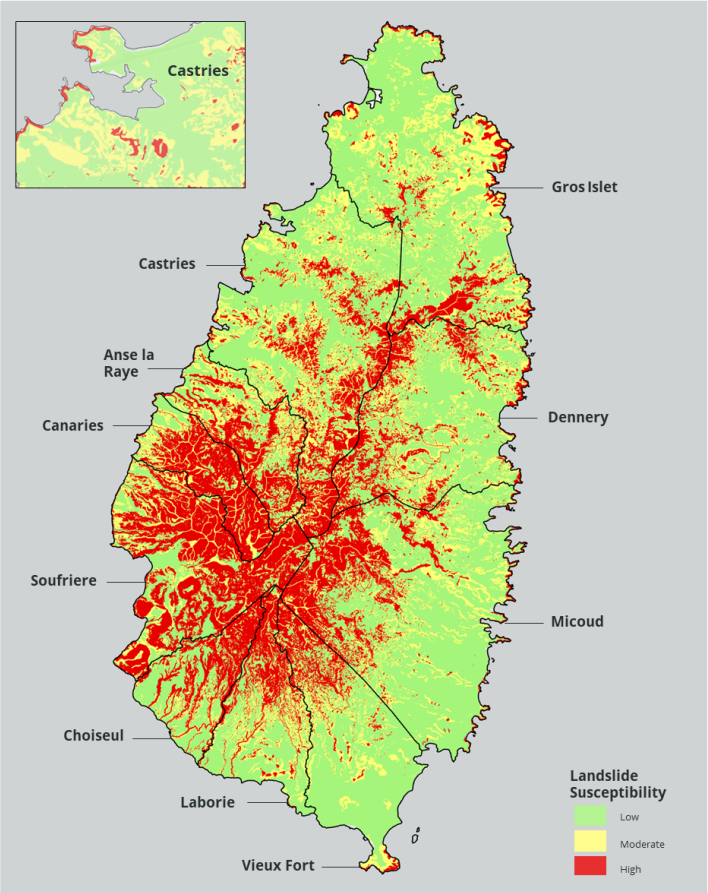
VIEW IN DISASTERAWARE



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE

35,689 (20%)

People exposed to moderate to high landslide susceptibility

POTENTIAL BUILT ENVIRONMENT EXPOSURE

10,321 (19%)

Built environment exposed to moderate to high landslide susceptibility

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED

1 (14%) Airports & Heliports	**6** (17%) Seaports	**23** (18%) Schools & Colleges	**0** (0%) EOCs	**1** (50%) Warehouses	**25** (14%) Shelters	**6** (8%) Hospitals & Clinics
0 (0%) Waste Management	**16** (23%) Hotels & Resorts	**0** (0%) Fire Stations	**2** (11%) Police Stations	**2** (20%) Power Plants	**11** (14%) Bridges	**25** (58%) Water Infrastructure

St. Lucia: Hurricane Wind Hazard Exposure

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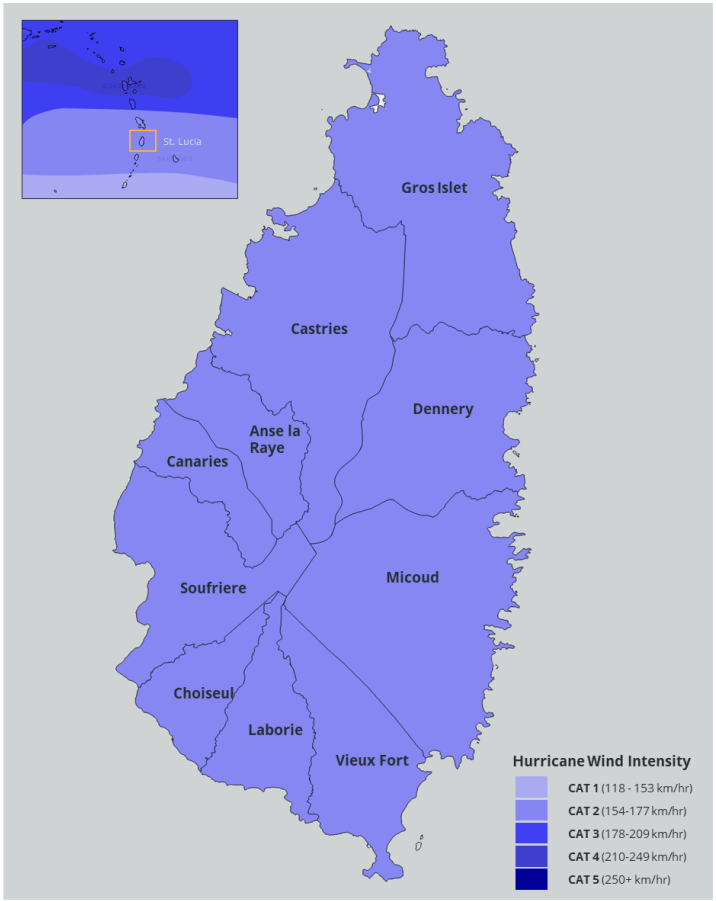
VIEW IN DISASTERAWARE



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE

182,560 (100%)

People exposed to hurricane force winds of Category 2 and above

POTENTIAL BUILT ENVIRONMENT EXPOSURE

54,344 (100%)

Built environment exposed to hurricane force winds of Category 2 and above

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED

7 (100%)	Airports & Heliports
36 (100%)	Seaports
130 (100%)	Schools & Colleges
1 (100%)	EOCs
2 (100%)	Warehouses
182 (100%)	Shelters
73 (100%)	Hospitals & Clinics
1 (100%)	Waste Management
71 (100%)	Hotels & Resorts
9 (100%)	Fire Stations
19 (100%)	Police Stations
10 (100%)	Power Plants
76 (100%)	Bridges
43 (100%)	Water Infrastructure

St. Lucia: Sea Level Rise Hazard Exposure

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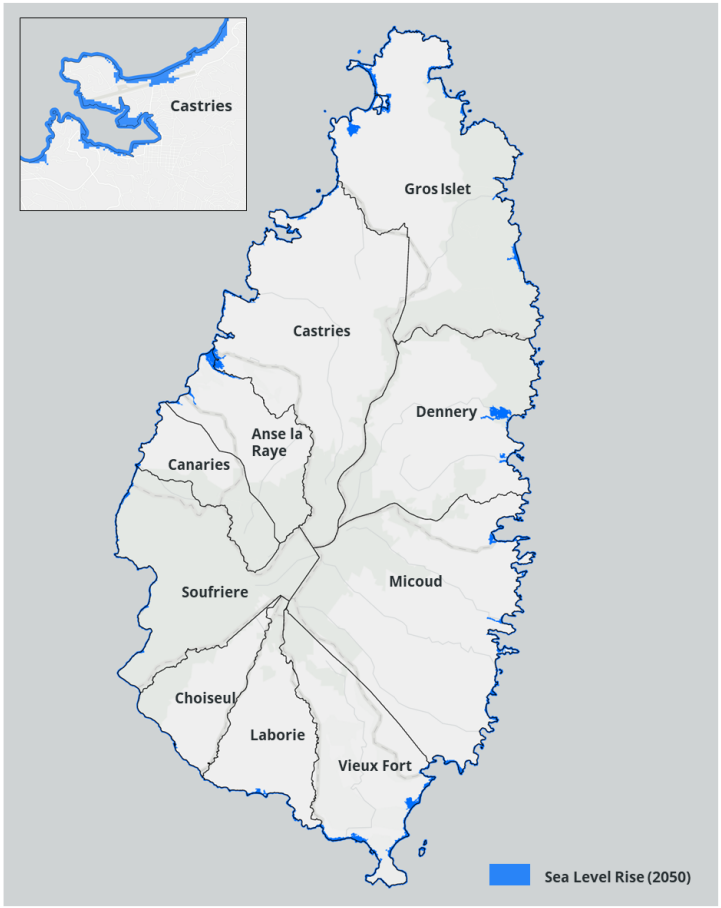


POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE

2,468 (1.4%)

People exposed to sea level rise by 2050

POTENTIAL BUILT ENVIRONMENT EXPOSURE

1,397 (2.6%)

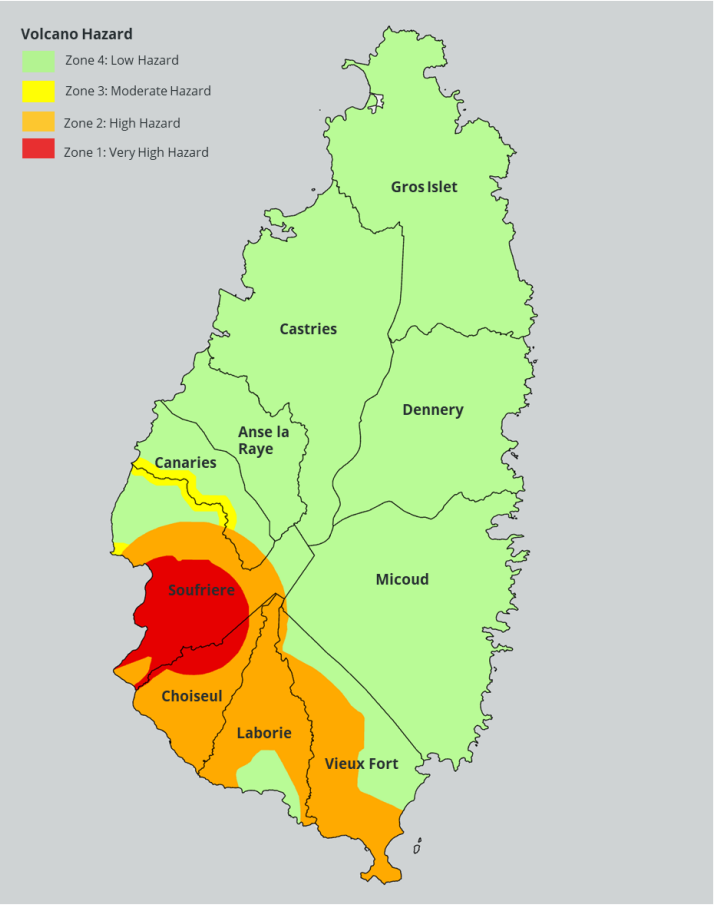
Built environment exposed to sea level rise by 2050

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED

2 (29%) Airports & Heliports	**36** (100%) Seaports	**5** (4%) Schools & Colleges	**0** (0%) EOCs	**1** (50%) Warehouses	**4** (2%) Shelters	**2** (3%) Hospitals & Clinics
0 (0%) Waste Management	**27** (38%) Hotels & Resorts	**0** (0%) Fire Stations	**3** (16%) Police Stations	**0** (0%) Power Plants	**7** (9%) Bridges	**1** (50%) Fuel Terminals & Storage

St. Lucia: Volcano Hazard Exposure

VIEW IN DISASTERAWARE



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE

28,060 (15%)

People exposed to moderate to very high volcano zones

POTENTIAL BUILT ENVIRONMENT EXPOSURE

13,954 (26%)

Built environment exposed to moderate to very high volcano zones

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED

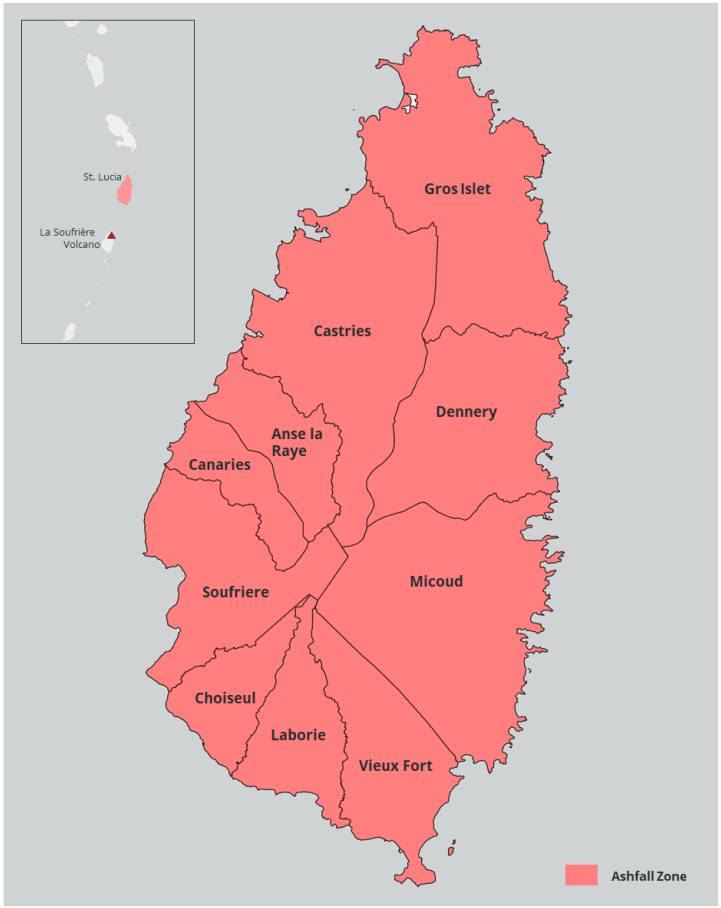
4 (57%)	**11** (31%)	**37** (28%)	**0** (0%)	**0** (0%)	**36** (20%)	**21** (29%)
Airports & Heliports	Seaports	Schools & Colleges	EOCs	Warehouses	Shelters	Hospitals & Clinics

0 (0%)	**25** (35%)	**3** (33%)	**4** (21%)	**4** (40%)	**18** (24%)	**15** (35%)
Waste Management	Hotels & Resorts	Fire Stations	Police Stations	Power Plants	Bridges	Water Infrastructure

St. Lucia: Volcanic Ashfall Hazard Exposure

PDC | GLOBAL

VIEW IN DISASTERAWARE



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE

182,560 (100%)

People exposed to volcanic ashfall

POTENTIAL BUILT ENVIRONMENT EXPOSURE

54,344 (100%)

Built environment exposed to volcanic ashfall

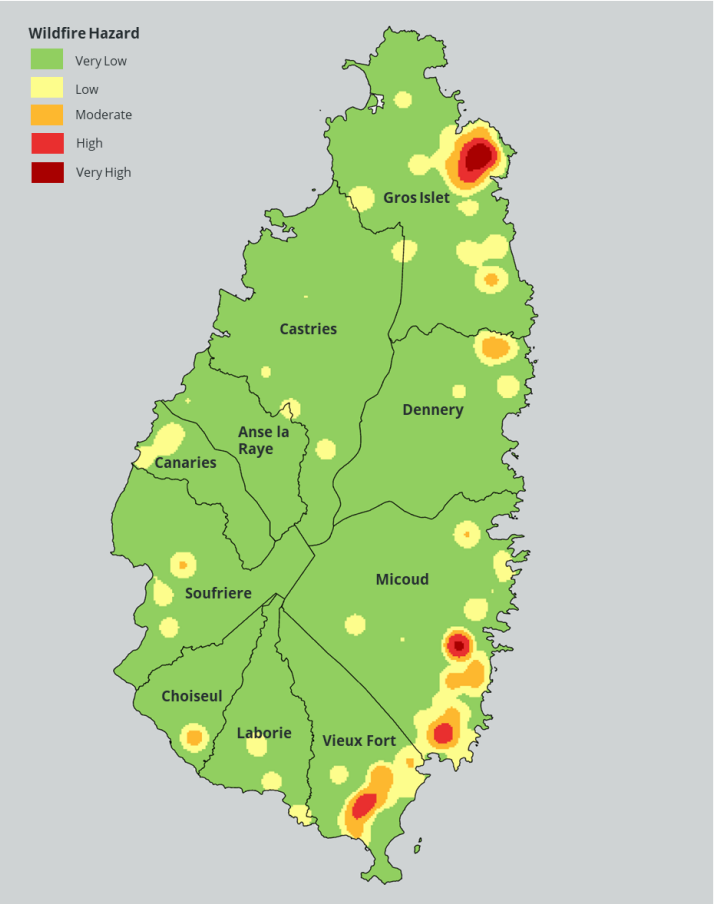
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED

7 (100%)	**36** (100%)	**130** (100%)	**1** (100%)	**2** (100%)	**182** (100%)	**73** (100%)
Airports & Heliports	Seaports	Schools & Colleges	EOCs	Warehouses	Shelters	Hospitals & Clinics

1 (100%)	**71** (100%)	**9** (100%)	**19** (100%)	**10** (100%)	**76** (100%)	**43** (100%)
Waste Management	Hotels & Resorts	Fire Stations	Police Stations	Power Plants	Bridges	Water Infrastructure

St. Lucia: Wildfire Hazard Exposure

VIEW IN DISASTERAWARE



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE

2,482 (1.4%)

People exposed to wildfire (moderate to very high)

POTENTIAL BUILT ENVIRONMENT EXPOSURE

1,510 (3%)

Built environment exposed to wildfire (moderate to very high)

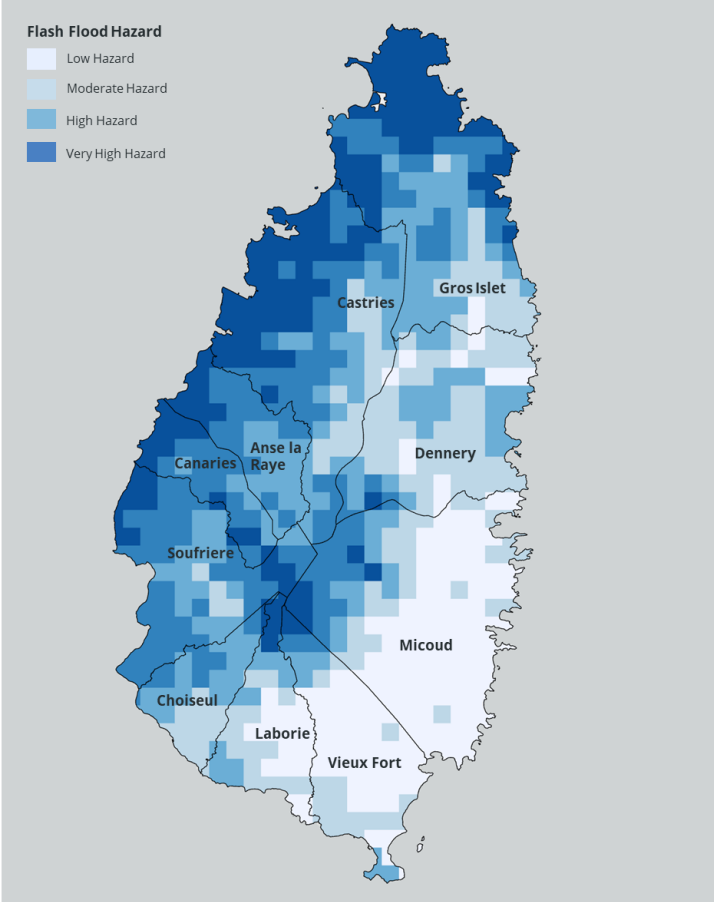
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED

1 (14%) Airports & Heliports	**1** (3%) Seaports	**2** (2%) Schools & Colleges	**0** (0%) EOCs	**0** (0%) Warehouses	**2** (1%) Shelters	**1** (1%) Hospitals & Clinics
1 (100%) Waste Management	**1** (1%) Hotels & Resorts	**0** (0%) Fire Stations	**0** (0%) Police Stations	**2** (20%) Power Plants	**1** (1%) Bridges	**0** (0%) Water Infrastructure

St. Lucia: Flash Flood Hazard Exposure

PDC | GLOBAL

VIEW IN DISASTERAWARE



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE

114,755 (63%)

People exposed to flash flooding (high and very high)

POTENTIAL BUILT ENVIRONMENT EXPOSURE

26,350 (49%)

Built environment exposed to flash flooding (high and very high)

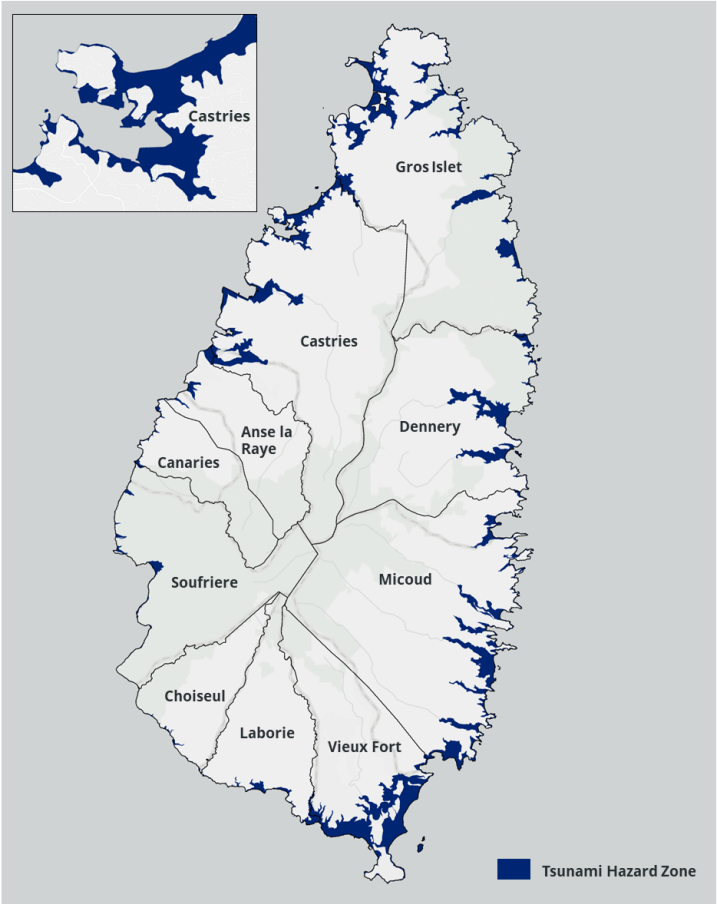
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED

3 (43%)	**25** (69%)	**70** (54%)	**1** (100%)	**2** (100%)	**84** (46%)	**41** (56%)
Airports & Heliports	Seaports	Schools & Colleges	EOCs	Warehouses	Shelters	Hospitals & Clinics

0 (0%)	**54** (76%)	**4** (44%)	**11** (58%)	**5** (50%)	**33** (43%)	**13** (30%)
Waste Management	Hotels & Resorts	Fire Stations	Police Stations	Power Plants	Bridges	Water Infrastructure

St. Lucia: Tsunami Hazard Exposure

VIEW IN DISASTERAWARE



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE

17,343 (10%)

People exposed to tsunami

POTENTIAL BUILT ENVIRONMENT EXPOSURE

8,851 (16%)

Built environment exposed to tsunami

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED

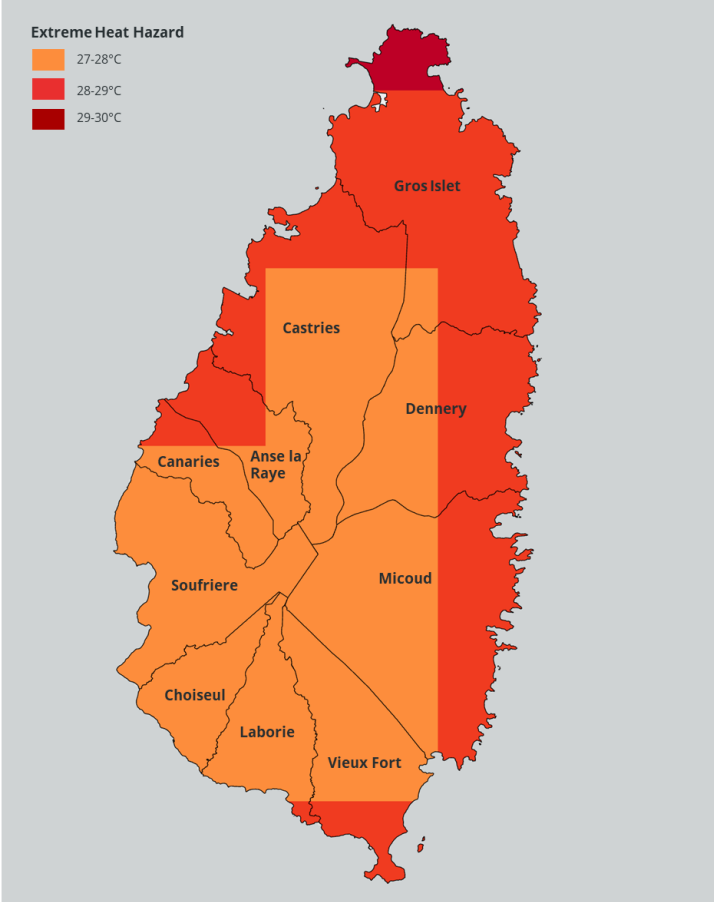
3 (43%)	**35** (97%)	**29** (22%)	**0** (0%)	**1** (50%)	**36** (20%)	**25** (34%)
Airports & Heliports	Seaports	Schools & Colleges	EOCs	Warehouses	Shelters	Hospitals & Clinics

1 (100%)	**38** (54%)	**5** (56%)	**14** (74%)	**6** (60%)	**37** (49%)	**1** (50%)
Waste Management	Hotels & Resorts	Fire Stations	Police Stations	Power Plants	Bridges	Fuel Terminals & Storage

St. Lucia: Extreme Heat Hazard Exposure

PDC | GLOBAL

VIEW IN DISASTERAWARE



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE

111,022 (61%)

People exposed to extreme heat (28°C and above)

POTENTIAL BUILT ENVIRONMENT EXPOSURE

34,512 (64%)

Built environment exposed to extreme heat (28°C and above)

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED

6 (86%)	**25** (69%)	**81** (62%)	**1** (100%)	**2** (100%)	**107** (59%)	**48** (66%)
Airports & Heliports	Seaports	Schools & Colleges	EOCs	Warehouses	Shelters	Hospitals & Clinics

0 (0%)	**46** (65%)	**8** (89%)	**15** (79%)	**8** (80%)	**41** (54%)	**9** (21%)
Waste Management	Hotels & Resorts	Fire Stations	Police Stations	Power Plants	Bridges	Water Infrastructure

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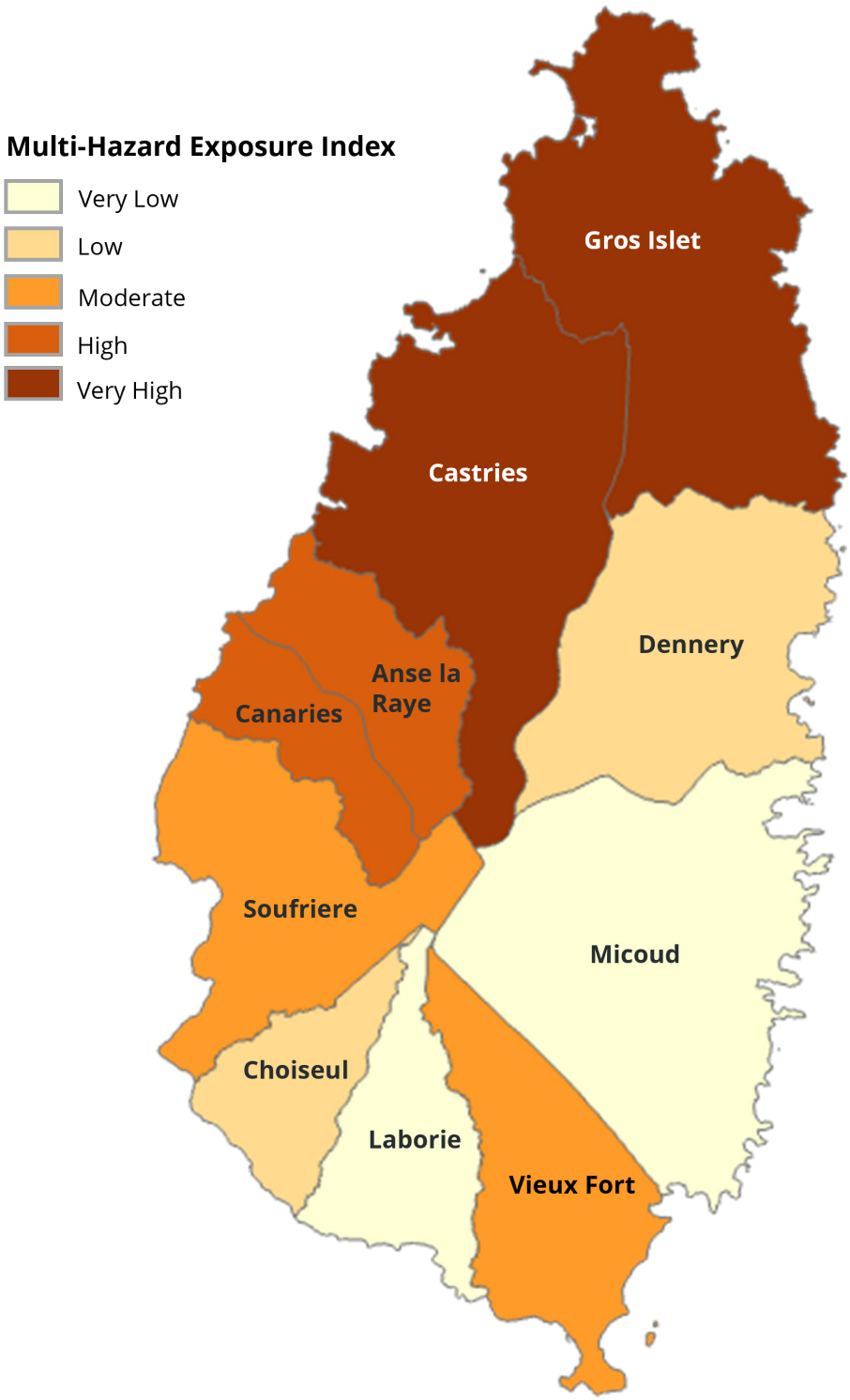
MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE BY DISTRICT

	RANK	DISTRICT	INDEX SCORE
VERY HIGH	1	Castries	0.735
	2	Gros Islet	0.569
HIGH	3	Canaries	0.500
	4	Anse La Raye	0.360
MODERATE	5	Vieux Fort	0.315
	6	Soufrière	0.265
LOW	7	Choiseul	0.125
	8	Dennery	0.106
VERY LOW	9	Micoud	0.073
	10	Laborie	0.047


Multi-Hazard Exposure Index
Very Low
Low
Moderate
High
Very High
Gros Islet
Castries
Dennery
Anse la Raye
Canaries
Soufriere
Micoud
Choiseul
Laborie
Vieux Fort

THE RVA

VULNERABILITY

VULNERABILITY

Vulnerability measures the physical, environmental, social, and economic conditions and processes that increase susceptibility of communities and systems to the damaging effects of hazards. Vulnerability data is designed to capture the multi-dimensional nature of poverty, the inequality in access to resources due to gender, and the ability of a given area to adequately support the population. In coordination with stakeholders, the following indicators were selected to measure vulnerability subcomponents in the country. Breaking down each vulnerability subcomponent to the indicator level allows users to identify the key drivers of vulnerability to support risk reduction efforts and policy decisions.

Global Vulnerability Rank (PDC Global RVA)

117 OUT OF 178 COUNTRIES / TERRITORIES ASSESSED

VULNERABILITY SUBCOMPONENTS AND INDICATORS

Information Access Vulnerability
Net Primary School Enrollment
Population with No Internet Access
Household Access to TV
Household Access to Desktop Computer
Highest Education Attainment Primary School

Clean Water Access Vulnerability
Household Access to Piped Water
Household Access to Flush Toilet

Housing and Transportation Vulnerability
Housing Built Prior to 2000
Households without a Private Vehicle
Household Occupancy Squatting

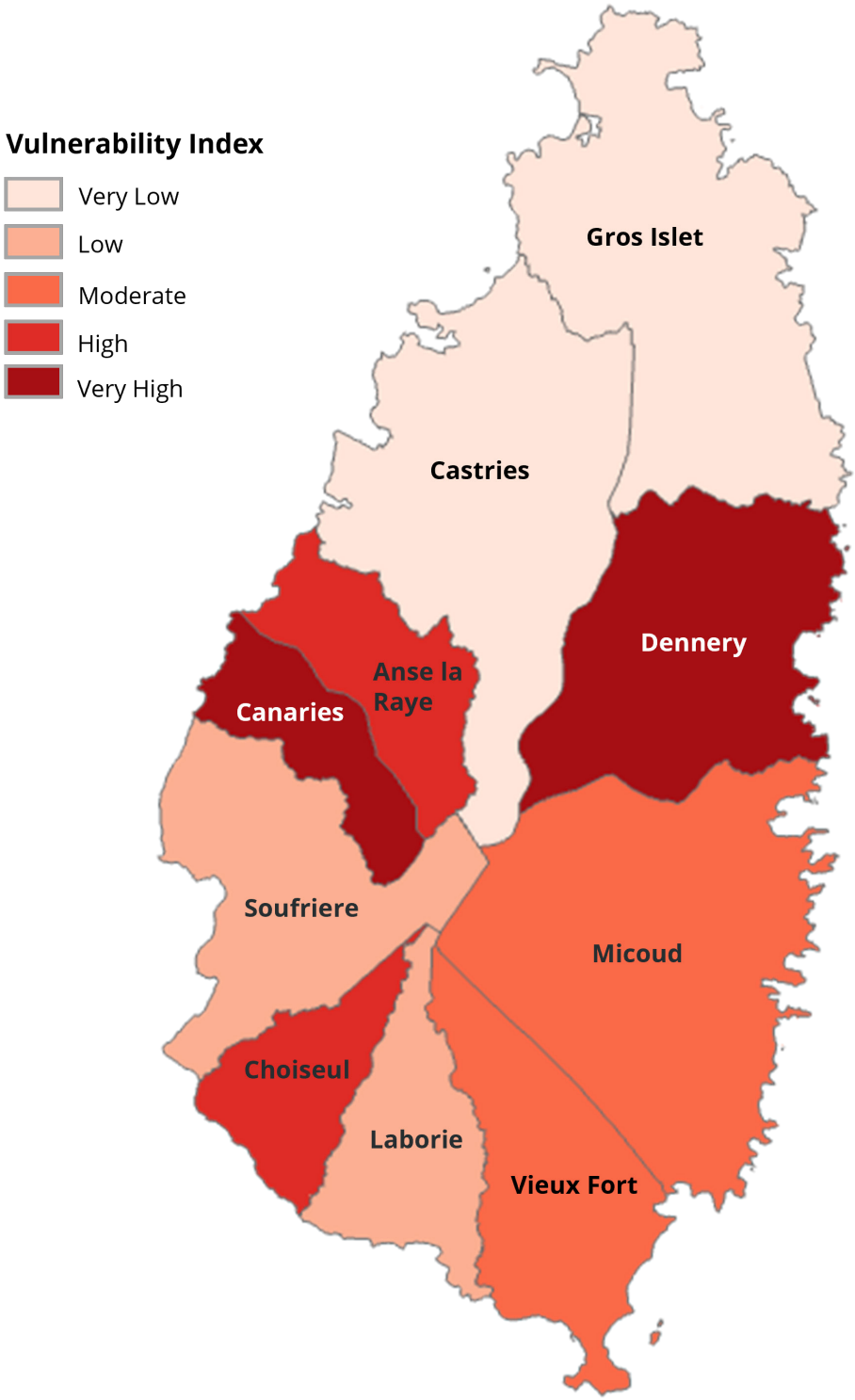
Economic Constraints
Economic Dependency Ratio
Poverty Rate
Unemployment Rate

Gender Inequality
Female to Male Labor Ratio
Parity in Secondary School Enrollment
Female to Male Literacy
Adolescent Birth Rate

Household Composition and Vulnerable Health
Population Aged 65 and Older
Population Under Age 15
Prevalence of Disability
Prevalence of Chronic Illness
Infant Mortality Rate
Youth Bulge

VULNERABILITY BY DISTRICT

	RANK	DISTRICT	INDEX SCORE
VERY HIGH	1	Canaries	0.675
	2	Dennery	0.637
HIGH	3	Anse La Raye	0.600
	4	Choiseul	0.595
MODERATE	5	Micoud	0.514
	6	Vieux Fort	0.486
LOW	7	Laborie	0.449
	8	Soufrière	0.441
VERY LOW	9	Castries	0.325
	10	Gros Islet	0.069


Vulnerability Index
Very Low
Low
Moderate
High
Very High
Gros Islet
Castries
Dennery
Anse la Raye
Canaries
Soufriere
Micoud
Choiseul
Laborie
Vieux Fort

THE RVA

ISLAND CAPACITY

ISLAND CAPACITY

Island Capacity represents the societal and institutional resources that the country can leverage and mobilize to prepare for and bear disaster impacts.

ISLAND CAPACITY SUBCOMPONENTS AND INDICATORS

Environmental Capacity
Protected Terrestrial Area
Protected Coastlines
Net Carbon Flux
Croplands

Communications Capacity
Households with Fixed Phones
Households with Mobile Phones

Energy Capacity
Households with Electricity
Households Using Gas for Cooking

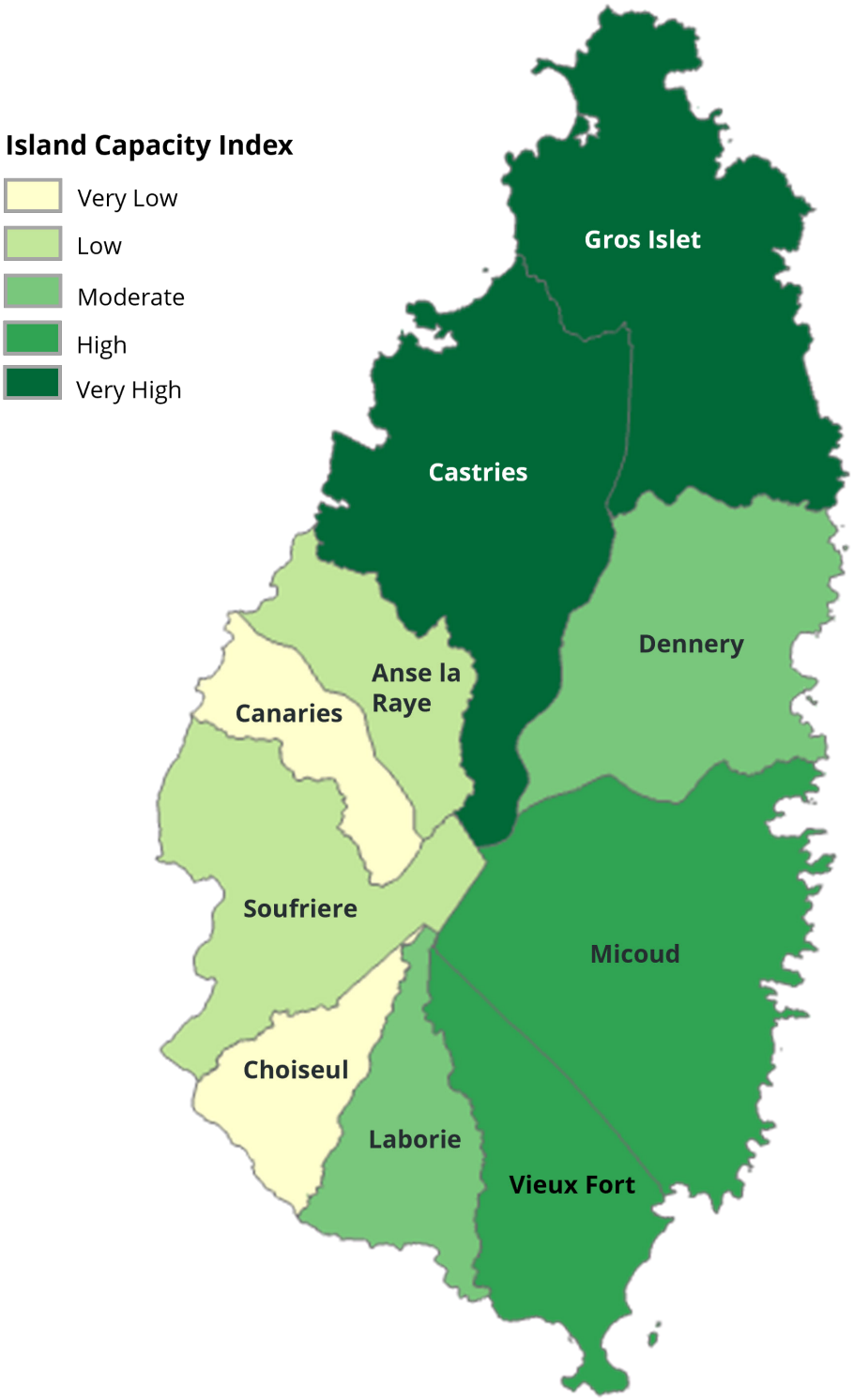
Economic Capacity
Labor Force Participation
Persons Receiving Remittances
Households with Home Insurance

Health Care Capacity
Hospitals and Clinics per 1,000 Persons
Health Insurance Coverage

Emergency Services Capacity
Average Distance to Police Station
Average Distance to Fire Station
Average Distance to Hospital or Clinic
Average Distance to Shelter

ISLAND CAPACITY BY DISTRICT

	RANK	DISTRICT	INDEX SCORE
VERY HIGH	1	Gros Islet	0.829
	2	Castries	0.709
HIGH	3	Vieux Fort	0.656
	4	Micoud	0.564
MODERATE	5	Dennery	0.525
	6	Laborie	0.504
LOW	7	Soufrière	0.468
	8	Anse La Raye	0.447
VERY LOW	9	Choiseul	0.419
	10	Canaries	0.151


Island Capacity Index
Very Low
Low
Moderate
High
Very High
Gros Islet
Castries
Dennery
Anse la Raye
Canaries
Soufriere
Micoud
Choiseul
Laborie
Vieux Fort

THE RVA

LOGISTICS CAPACITY

LOGISTICS CAPACITY

Logistics Capacity assesses the ability of the country to ensure efficient storage, movement, and delivery of resources key to effective humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations.

LOGISTICS CAPACITY SUBCOMPONENTS AND INDICATORS

Maritime Logistics
Average Distance to Seaport
Ports per km of Coastline
Distance to External Medium or Large Seaport

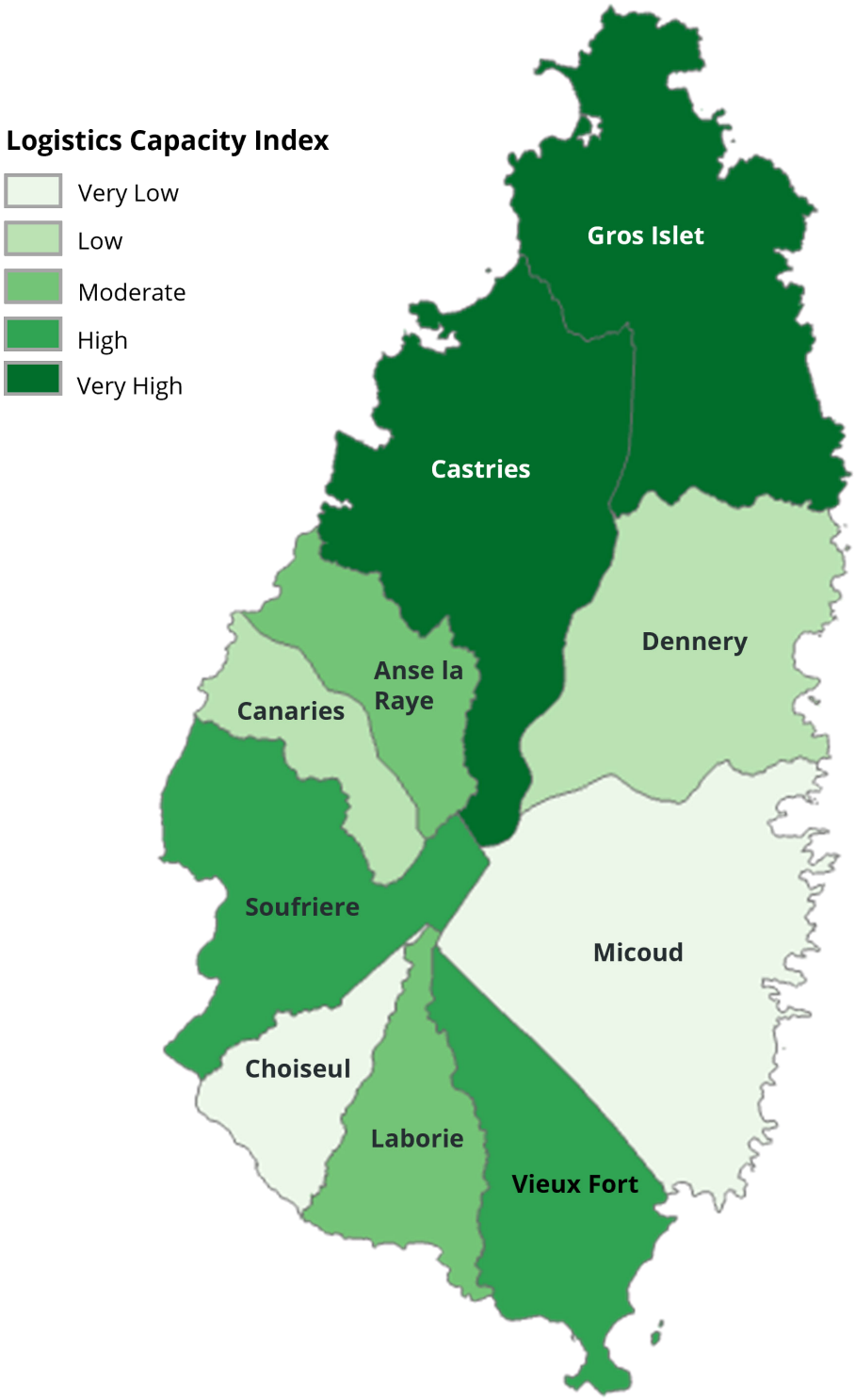
Air Support
Average Distance to Airport or Heliport
Distance to External C130 Airport

Transportation Capacity
Road Density
Gas Stations per 1,000 Persons

Warehouse Access
Average Distance to Warehouse
Distance to CDEMA Sub-Regional Focal Point

LOGISTICS CAPACITY BY DISTRICT

	RANK	DISTRICT	INDEX SCORE
VERY HIGH	1	Gros Islet	0.690
	2	Castries	0.665
HIGH	3	Vieux Fort	0.638
	4	Soufrière	0.485
MODERATE	5	Laborie	0.469
	6	Anse La Raye	0.359
LOW	7	Dennery	0.351
	8	Canaries	0.328
VERY LOW	9	Choiseul	0.326
	10	Micoud	0.319


Logistics Capacity Index
Very Low
Low
Moderate
High
Very High
Gros Islet
Castries
Dennery
Anse la Raye
Canaries
Soufriere
Micoud
Choiseul
Laborie
Vieux Fort

THE RVA

COPING CAPACITY

COPING CAPACITY

Coping Capacity measures the systems, means, and abilities of people and societies to absorb and respond to disruptions in normal function. Coping Capacity was calculated by using a combination of Island Capacity and Logistics Capacity.

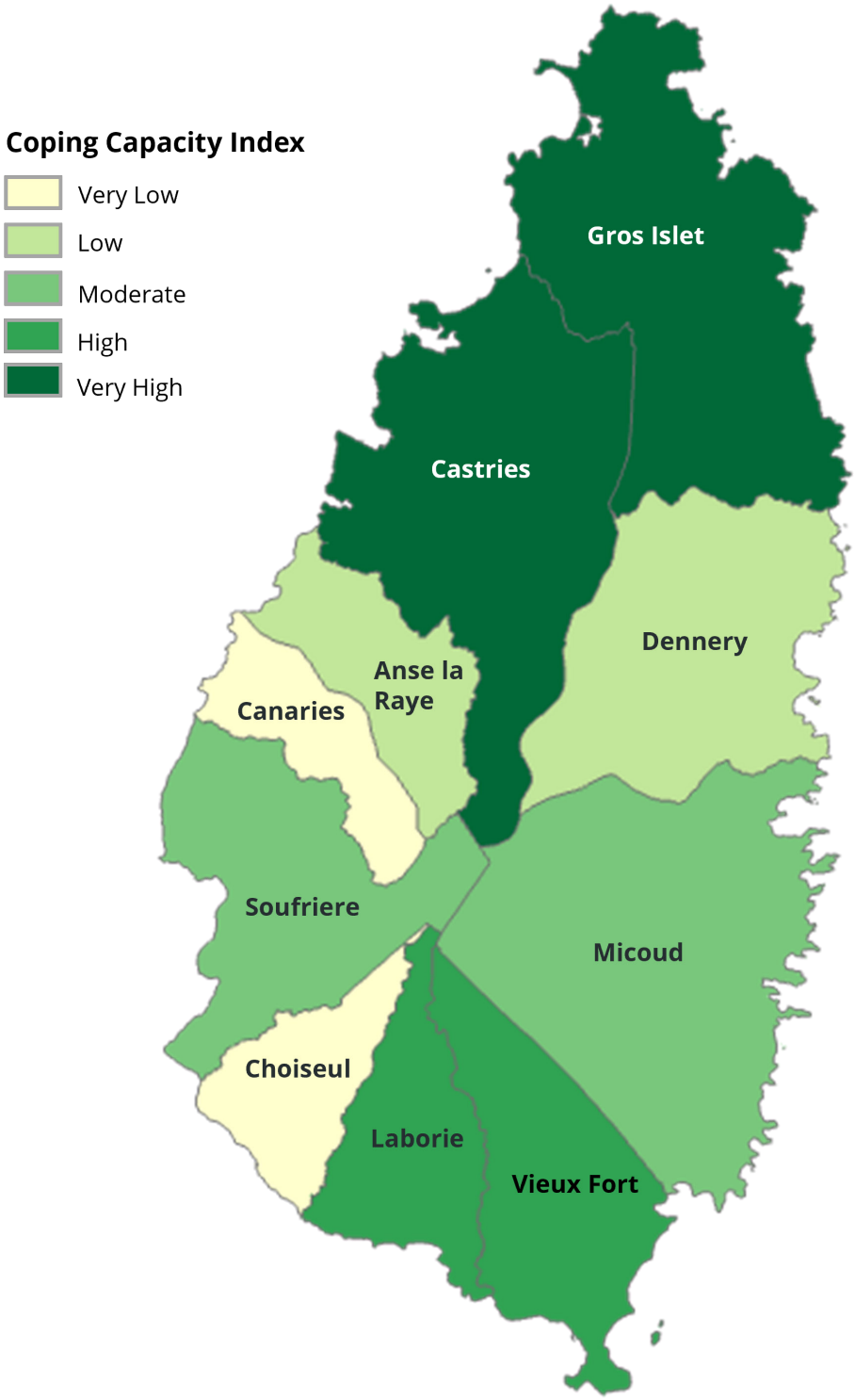
Global Coping Capacity Rank (PDC Global RVA)

65 OUT OF 177 COUNTRIES / TERRITORIES ASSESSED

COPING CAPACITY SUBCOMPONENTS

COPING CAPACITY BY DISTRICT

	RANK	DISTRICT	INDEX SCORE
VERY HIGH	1	Gros Islet	0.760
	2	Castries	0.687
HIGH	3	Vieux Fort	0.647
	4	Laborie	0.486
MODERATE	5	Soufrière	0.477
	6	Micoud	0.441
LOW	7	Dennery	0.438
	8	Anse La Raye	0.403
VERY LOW	9	Choiseul	0.373
	10	Canaries	0.240


Coping Capacity Index
Very Low
Low
Moderate
High
Very High
Gros Islet
Castries
Dennery
Anse la Raye
Canaries
Soufriere
Micoud
Choiseul
Laborie
Vieux Fort

THE RVA

RESILIENCE

RESILIENCE

Resilience was calculated by averaging Vulnerability and Coping Capacity. Results are displayed for Saint Lucia below, while the main drivers of resilience and recommendations are provided in the detailed subnational profiles.

Global Resilience Rank (PDC Global RVA)

62 OUT OF 171 COUNTRIES / TERRITORIES ASSESSED

Climate Resilience Rank (PDC Regional Climate Assessment)

7 OUT OF 15 COUNTRIES

RESILIENCE COMPONENTS

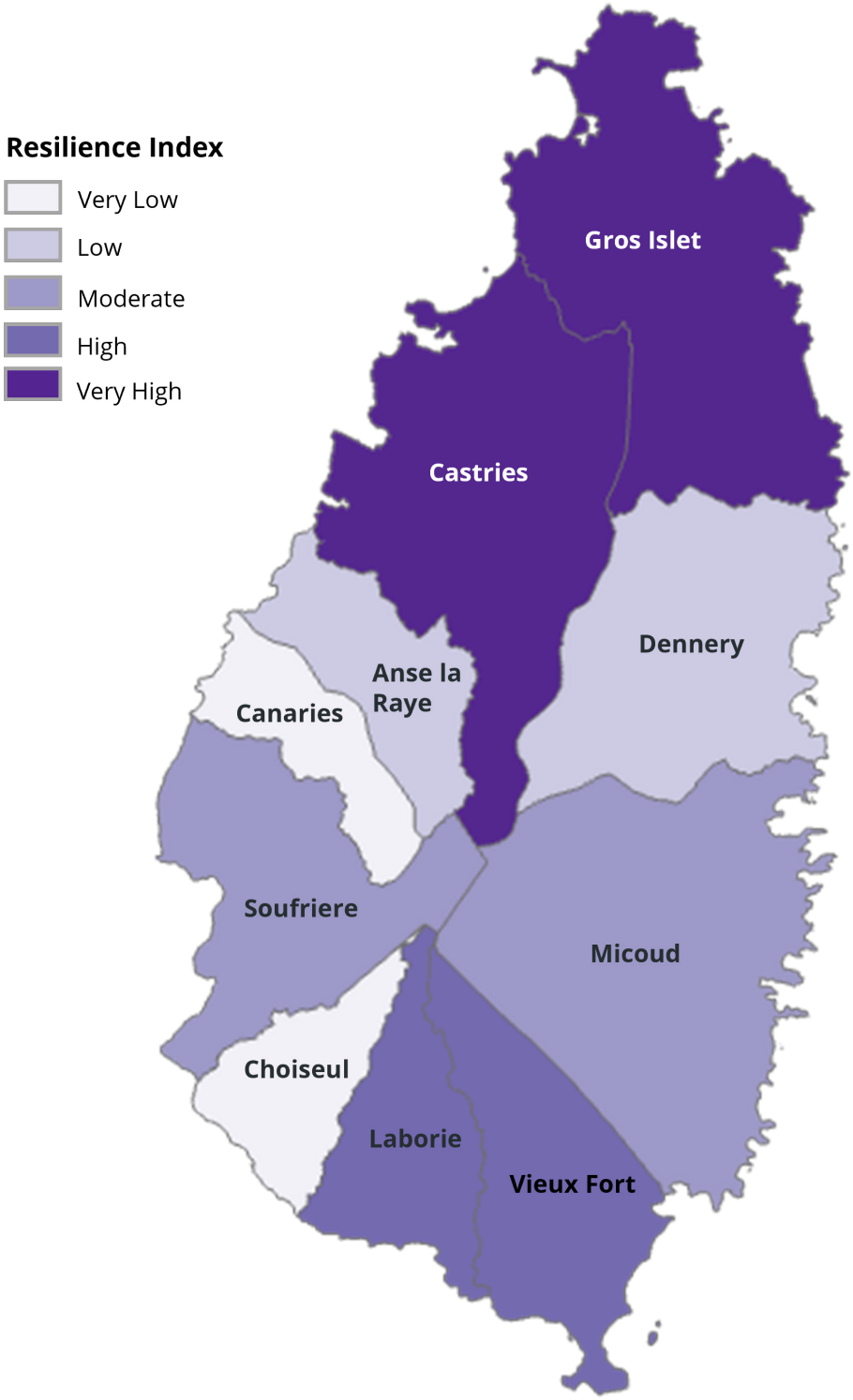
Vulnerability

Island Capacity

Logistics Capacity

RESILIENCE BY DISTRICT

	RANK	DISTRICT	INDEX SCORE
VERY HIGH	1	Gros Islet	0.845
	2	Castries	0.681
HIGH	3	Vieux Fort	0.581
	4	Laborie	0.519
MODERATE	5	Soufrière	0.518
	6	Micoud	0.464
LOW	7	Anse La Raye	0.401
	7	Dennery	0.401
VERY LOW	9	Choiseul	0.389
	10	Canaries	0.282


Resilience Index
Very Low
Low
Moderate
High
Very High
Gros Islet
Castries
Dennery
Anse la Raye
Canaries
Soufriere
Micoud
Choiseul
Laborie
Vieux Fort

THE RVA

MULTI-HAZARD RISK

MULTI-HAZARD RISK

Multi-hazard risk combines hazard exposure, susceptibility to impact, and the relative inability to absorb negative disaster impacts to provide a collective measure of how each district may be affected by hazards and disasters as a whole over time. Analyzing risk information throughout all phases of disaster management – mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery – improves operations and promotes efficient resource allocation.

Multi-hazard risk was calculated by averaging multi-hazard exposure, vulnerability, and coping capacity. Results are displayed below, while additional detailed analysis of risk is provided in the subnational profiles report.

Global Multi-Hazard Risk Rank (PDC Global RVA)

52 **OUT OF 171 COUNTRIES / TERRITORIES ASSESSED**

MULTI-HAZARD RISK COMPONENTS

Multi-Hazard Exposure

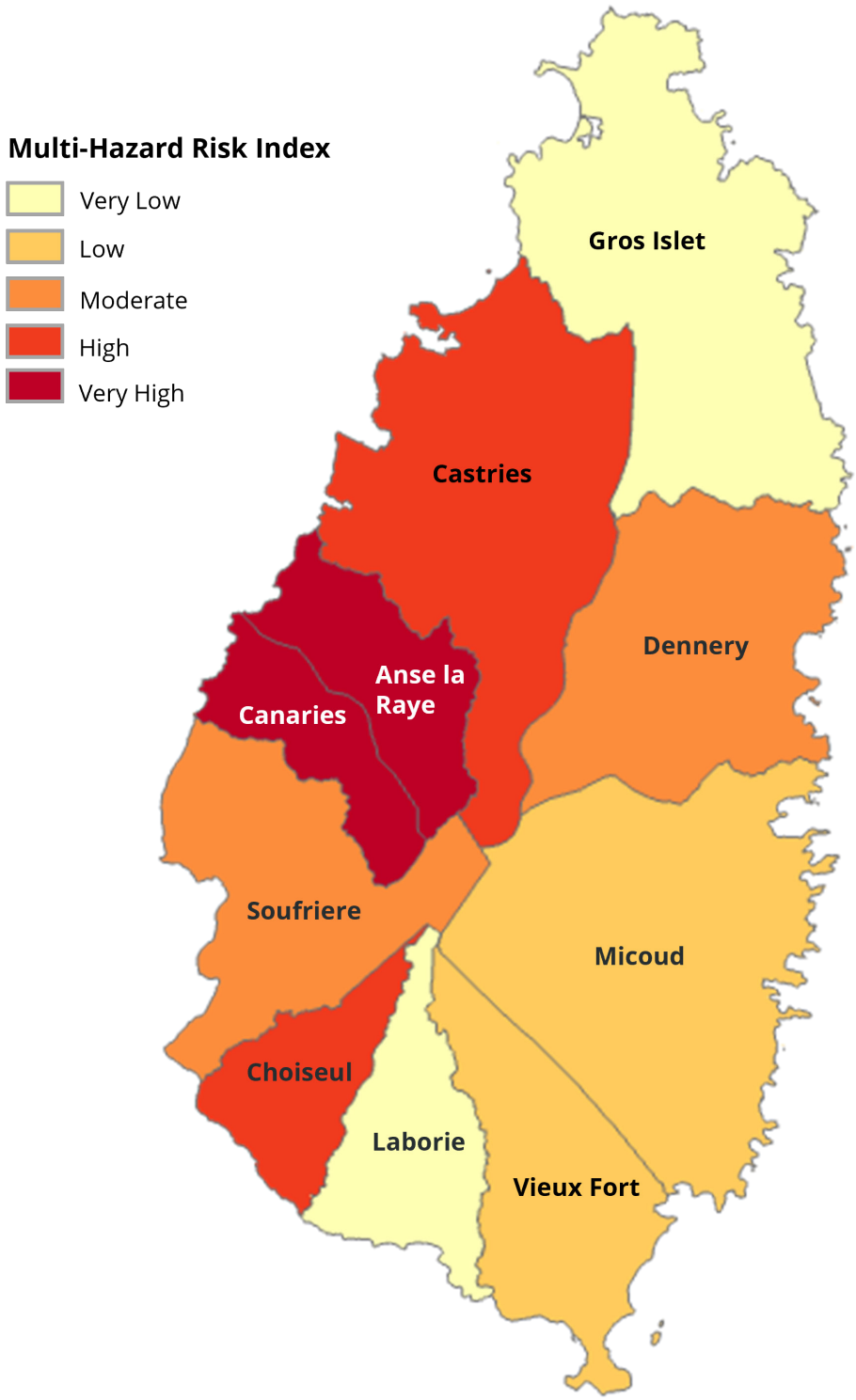
Vulnerability

Island Capacity

Logistics Capacity

MULTI-HAZARD RISK BY DISTRICT

	RANK	DISTRICT	INDEX SCORE
VERY HIGH	1	Canaries	0.645
	2	Anse La Raye	0.519
HIGH	3	Castries	0.457
	4	Choiseul	0.449
MODERATE	5	Dennery	0.435
	6	Soufrière	0.410
LOW	7	Vieux Fort	0.385
	8	Micoud	0.382
VERY LOW	9	Laborie	0.337
	10	Gros Islet	0.293


Multi-Hazard Risk Index
Very Low
Low
Moderate
High
Very High
Gros Islet
Castries
Dennery
Anse la Raye
Canaries
Soufriere
Micoud
Choiseul
Laborie
Vieux Fort

THE DMA

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

Provided in this section are the results of the Disaster Management Analysis (DMA) conducted as part of the Saint Lucia National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment (NDPBA). The recommendations presented as part of this analysis support opportunities to enable more effective prioritization of risk-reduction and resilience-building initiatives and investments.

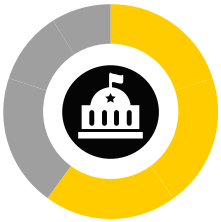
Considering a spectrum of operational achievements and challenges, the DMA examined six core disaster management themes: Enabling Environment; Institutional Arrangements; Disaster Governance Mechanisms; Capabilities and Resources; Capacity Development; and Communication and Information Management.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS RESULTS

CURRENT STATUS

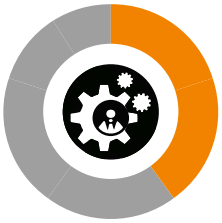
Limited or No Capacity — Advanced Capacity

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS THEME AND SUBTHEMES



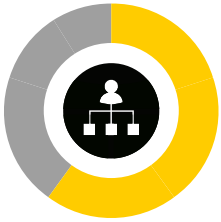
A. Enabling Environment

Legal Instruments
Financial Resources
Strategies
Public Confidence and Political Support
Attitudes and Experience



D. Capabilities and Resources

Dedicated Facilities and Equipment
Human Resources
Inventory of Commodities and Supplies
Targeted Functional Capabilities

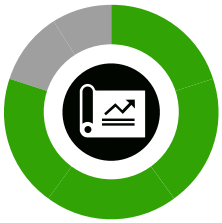


B. Institutional Arrangements

Organizational Structures
Leadership Arrangements
Mechanisms for Stakeholder Engagement

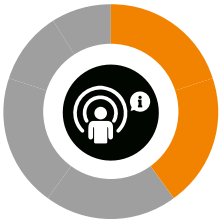
E. Capacity Development

Capacity Development Plans and Strategies
Training and Education Programs and Facilities
Monitoring and Evaluation Processes and Systems



C. Disaster Governance Mechanisms

Plans and Processes
Command, Control, and Coordination Systems
Emergency Operations Centers



F. Communication and Information Management

Hazard and Risk Analysis Systems
Monitoring and Notifications
Disaster Assessment
Information Collection, Management, and Distribution
Media and Public Affairs

Limited or No Capacity | Early Capacity Development | Achievement with Significant Limitation | Substantial Progress with Some Limitation | Advanced Capacity

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS RESULTS

Saint Lucia has progressively advanced its disaster management capabilities on several fronts, especially the institutional, legal, and governance frameworks within the mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery phases of disasters.

Major strengths for Saint Lucia include robust governance mechanisms and their participation in the Caribbean Safe School initiative and the Pan American Health Organization's "SMART Hospital" initiative. These proactive and forward-thinking measures highlight the dedication of creating security and resilience throughout the country.

Saint Lucia signed the Declaration of School Safety in 2017, serving as a pivotal document for the implementation of strategies aimed at disaster risk reduction and climate change resilience. The focus of this initiative lies in augmenting coordination and collaboration among Caribbean Ministries of Education, relevant private sector, non-governmental organizations, and various regional and international entities. The declaration provides a comprehensive framework and Road Map on School Safety that fortifies safety protocols and enhances the overall regional resilience against potential adversities.

Additionally, Saint Lucia has engaged in the "SMART Hospital" initiative, collaborating with Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and has upgraded sixteen facilities at the time this report was written. This initiative retrofits hospitals and health centers to improve their structural, non-structural, and functional standards. The multifaceted approach undertaken by Saint Lucia is characterized by a series of strategic actions, including the improvement of infrastructure, the implementation of sustainable resource management practices, and the advancement of innovative technologies designed to mitigate and adapt to changing climate conditions.

Areas where strengthened capacities are most crucial include financial support, information management and sharing, human resources, and stronger training and education programs.

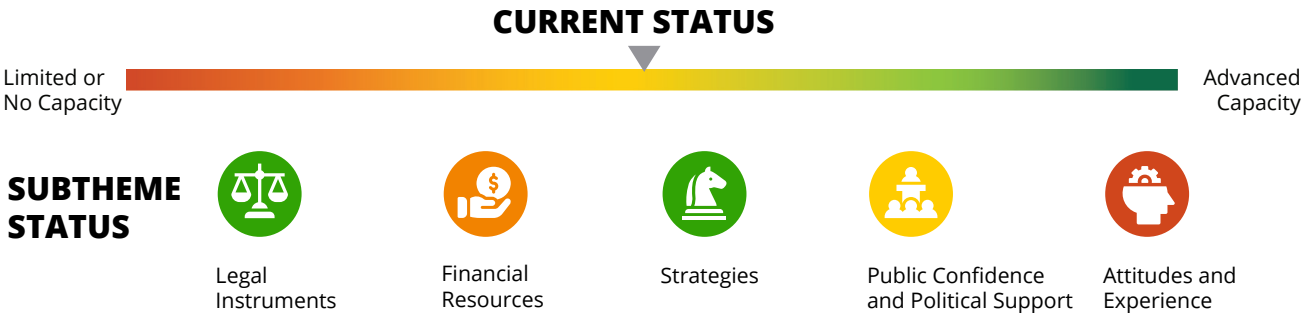
This study is designed to establish Saint Lucia's baseline disaster management preparedness levels presented in six interconnected themes. It is a step towards meaningfully tracking progress while setting clear and coherent objectives aligned with Saint Lucia's commitment to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, CDEMA's CDM Priority Areas, and the Paris Agreement for Climate Change.

THE DMA

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Findings indicate Saint Lucia's current Enabling Environment shows achievement with significant limitations.



Saint Lucia has achieved progress to support increasing the capacity of the disaster management structures, authorities, processes, and capabilities enabled by their legal, institutional, financial, and social instruments. These rules, laws, policies, and other instruments allow capacity to develop and to achieve an effective risk reduction vision. Characterization of an enabling environment covers a range of issues from the existence and applicability of legislation to disaster management stakeholders' attitudes and experience.

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

FINDINGS

Approved in 2009, the Disaster Management Policy Framework (DMPF) in Saint Lucia serves as a guide for disaster risk reduction (DRR), emphasizing multi-stakeholder involvement. However, gaps exist in the DMPF as it lacks a clear strategic link between climate change adaptation (CCA), DRR, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). There is a need to restructure the DMPF with explicit connection to broader regional and international mechanisms for sustainable development. This improvement should include an upgraded national framework for CCA, increased use of climate information for decision-making, and capacities to enhance cross-sector project implementation.

By bridging these gaps within the DMPF, a more resilient foundation will be established, ensuring that DRR efforts align strategically with overarching sustainable development objectives.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the following activities be implemented to support the DMPF in Saint Lucia:

- Enhance policy integration by ensuring strategic connections between the DMPF and CCA, DRR, and the SDGs.
- Upgrade national, legal, and regulatory frameworks with CCA information to inform decision-making facilitated across sectors, emphasizing multi-stakeholder involvement.
- Build CCA project capacities across sectors such as agriculture, tourism, health, and education, addressing crucial gaps identified in the DMPF.
- Establish policy context and goals within the DMPF that align with broader regional and international mechanisms for sustainable development, while enhancing the resilience of Saint Lucia.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 3, 4

Global Targets
A, B, C, D, E, F

Guiding Principles
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)

SDGs
3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

Paris Agreement
7.1, 8.1

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas
1 (1.1., 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.2, 2.3, 2.4), 3, 4 (4.2, 4.4)

Limited or No Capacity | Early Capacity Development | Achievement with Significant Limitation | Substantial Progress with Some Limitation | Advanced Capacity

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

FINDINGS

An important component of the national framework for disaster management in Saint Lucia is the existence of the Disaster Management Act. This legislative instrument provides legal authority to governing agencies such as the National Emergency Management Advisory Committee (NEMAC) and National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO). The imminent passage and enactment of the Comprehensive Disaster Management (Amendment) Bill promises to address specific deficiencies within the existing Disaster Management Act, thereby improving the overall enabling environment for disaster risk management.

This legislative development, while not yet implemented, will enhance the entire national governance framework for disaster management.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To support Saint Lucia in meeting its mission requirements effectively, the following activities are recommended:

- Advocate for the swift review and passage of the Comprehensive Disaster Management (Amendment) Bill to address identified deficiencies within the existing Act.
- Facilitate a comprehensive training program for institutions involved in disaster risk management, particularly NEMAC and NEMO, to enhance their capacity in implementing the updated legal provisions.
- Launch public awareness campaigns to inform citizens about the impending changes in the disaster risk management legal framework and promote community participation in disaster preparedness and response activities.
- Establish a systematic review mechanism for disaster management legislation to ensure continued relevance and effectiveness.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3, 4

Global Targets

A, B, C, D, E, F, G

Guiding Principles

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l)

SDGs

3, 11, 14, 15,16, 17

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.3, 2.4), 3, 4

Limited or No Capacity | Early Capacity Development | Achievement with Significant Limitation | Substantial Progress with Some Limitation | Advanced Capacity

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

FINDINGS

Saint Lucia has made progress in identifying essential focus areas to facilitate financial mechanisms for post-disaster recovery as outlined within the Disaster Risk Management Policy Framework. However, there is still a need for strategic improvements to better address the multifaceted nature of emergencies. Saint Lucia is a member of Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility and has in place a Disaster Risk Financing Policy, Excess Rainfall Policy, in addition to a Livelihood Protection Policy (LPP) and Loan Portfolio Cover (LPC). Saint Lucia has an Emergency Disaster Fund proposed to defray from the existing budgets. However, gaps remain in short-term relief funding streams, hindering the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMO) from securing ample funding for immediate post-disaster relief.

Saint Lucia would benefit by increasing financial mechanisms to ensure the availability of sufficient resources for both long-term recovery and the timely provision of short-term relief in the aftermath of disasters.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To support Saint Lucia in meeting its mission requirements effectively, the following activities are recommended:

- Ensure a national Climate and Disaster Risk Financing Strategy that allows for rapid financing in the event of a disaster. Include establishment of formal programs for:
  - National Flood Insurance
  - Catastrophe Insurance
  - Public Assets Financial Protection
- Micro-loans to augment the financial needs if the criteria for conventional loan options are not met.
- Explore formal National Incentive Policies offered to regional and national partners and tailor to local-level needs.
- Establish formal guidelines for funding distribution that include:
  - Administrative procedures
  - Eligibility criteria
  - Defined categories of assistance

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 3, 4

Global Targets
A, C, D, F

Guiding Principles
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)

SDGs
9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17

Paris Agreement
7.1, 8.1

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas
1 (1.2, 1.3), 2 (2.2, 2.3), 3, 4 (4.2, 4.4)

Limited or No Capacity | Early Capacity Development | Achievement with Significant Limitation | Substantial Progress with Some Limitation | Advanced Capacity

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

FINDINGS

The National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) operates within a constrained budget. These ongoing and persistent budget constraints have notable impact on the ability of NEMO to effectively carry out Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) and subsequently invest in resilience-building measures.

In directing adequate funding to support NEMO, the country is simultaneously investing in timely communication and coordination mechanisms to build capacity, improving cross-collaboration among national and international partners, and promoting community resilience-building activities. These initiatives and their allocated funding will strengthen the nation's readiness to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters.

Emphasizing the link between financial commitment to disaster risk reduction (DRR), sustainable development goals (SDGs), climate change adaptation (CCA) and provision of funding to NEMO, will contribute to enhancing the well-being of Saint Lucia.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To support NEMO in meeting its mission requirements effectively, the following activities are recommended:

- Develop clear project proposals to align proposed projects and funding with national development goals and international agendas relating to the DRR, SDGs, and CCA.
  - Collaborate with the Ministry of Finance, a key stakeholder, in resource allocation pertaining to governance budgets.
- Ensure strategically prioritized and allocated funding mechanisms to meet the specific needs of NEMO. Include funding avenues for equipment, infrastructure, training, and capacity building.
- Seek to diversify additional funding sources to NEMO to reduce dependency on a single donor and explore long-term funding opportunities such as grants, partnering with NGOs, seeking private sector support, and accessing climate finance mechanisms.
- Invest in capacity building within NEMO to enhance the skills and knowledge of the staff to include disaster management training, risk assessment, and response strategies.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 3, 4

Global Targets
A, B, C, D, F, G

Guiding Principles
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)

SDGs
9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17

Paris Agreement
7.1, 8.1

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas
1, 2 (2.2, 2.3, 2.4), 3 (3.1, 3.2), 4 (4.2, 4.3, 4.4)

Limited or No Capacity | Early Capacity Development | Achievement with Significant Limitation | Substantial Progress with Some Limitation | Advanced Capacity

THE DMA

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Findings indicate Saint Lucia's current Institutional Arrangements show achievement with significant limitations.

CURRENT STATUS

Limited or No Capacity — Advanced Capacity

SUBTHEME STATUS

- Organizational Structures
- Leadership Arrangements
- Mechanisms for Stakeholder Engagement

The organizational and institutional structures through which disaster management capacity forms are indicators of Saint Lucia's Institutional Arrangements. By examining the organization and composition of diverse agencies and individuals that constitute a nation's disaster management capacity—detailing the relationships and collaboration between them — tangible opportunities for increased effectiveness are often revealed. Saint Lucia has shown progress within the organizational and institutional structures, their leadership, and their engagement with disaster management stakeholders.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

MECHANISMS FOR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

FINDINGS

Volunteers are a critical component to the success of disaster management initiatives within Saint Lucia. Saint Lucia has 18 District Committees that facilitate and coordinate community planning. The National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) has relied on volunteers within the District Committees and their respective communities to support preparedness, response, and recovery operations.

Volunteers and District Committees need to be bolstered to be active and sustainable, as well as formally integrated into the disaster management framework to best support disaster risk reduction (DRR) and strengthen community resilience.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To support Saint Lucia in meeting its mission requirements effectively, the following activities are recommended:

- Establish formalized roles for volunteers and volunteer organizations to engage in preparedness and response efforts in alignment with the requirements and mission of NEMO.
- Develop a comprehensive volunteer policy outlining mechanisms and provisions for the successful integration of individuals and organizations into the formalized national response system.
- Ensure the appropriate recruiting, training, and tracking of volunteers to guarantee their reliability and availability during times of disasters.
  - Volunteers should undergo training and/or receive accreditations for technical tasks if they are directly supporting the government's disaster management efforts.
  - Incentivize the activation of District Committees to bolster disaster resilience.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action
2, 3, 4

Global Targets
A, B, C, D

Guiding Principles
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)

SDGs
3, 4, 11, 16

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas
1, 2 (2.3, 2.4), 3 (3.1), 4 (4.2, 4.4)

Limited or No Capacity | Early Capacity Development | Achievement with Significant Limitation | Substantial Progress with Some Limitation | Advanced Capacity

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

THE DMA

DISASTER GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS

DISASTER GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS

Findings indicate the Saint Lucia's Disaster Governance Mechanisms show substantial progress with some limitations.

SUBTHEME STATUS

Plans and processes

Command, Control, and Coordination Systems

Emergency Operations Centers

Disaster management efforts are most effective when guided by standardized, formalized systems and procedures that dictate how and by whom activities are conducted. The effectiveness of all disaster management phases, including disaster preparedness, hazard mitigation, response, and recovery, is dependent on the establishment and documentation of such mechanisms. The DMA analyzed the following sub-themes that characterize the Disaster Governance Mechanisms of Saint Lucia: Plans and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs); Command, Control, and Coordination Systems, and Emergency Operations Centers.

DISASTER GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS

PLANS AND PROCESSES

FINDINGS

Saint Lucia would benefit by harmonizing Community Disaster Plans with national strategies, particularly those outlined by the National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO). The existing framework necessitates a more cohesive integration of localized efforts and utilization of local District Committees. These committees play an important role in facilitating grassroots involvement, promoting local knowledge integration, and ensuring effective coordination enhancing the overall efficacy of disaster preparedness and response at the community level. In addition, there is a need to utilize District Committees to complete community disaster plans, and coordinate with NEMO to achieve comprehensive resilience from the national to the local level.

Collaborative efforts to improve coordination between local initiatives and national frameworks will result in a more resilient and interconnected disaster management system throughout Saint Lucia.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To support NEMO in meeting its mission requirements effectively, the following activities are recommended:

- Establish formal channels for coordination between local Community Disaster Plans and national strategies outlined by NEMO:
  - Develop a structured framework for communication and collaboration.
  - Ensure community-level initiatives are in alignment with overarching national objectives.
  - Empower and activate District Committees as vital catalysts in the coordination process.
- Implement training programs focused on disaster preparedness, response protocols, and the specific elements of communities and Community Disaster Plans.
- Develop robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of coordinated efforts between local Community Disaster Plans and national strategies.
- Identify strengths, weaknesses, and adaptation strategies to foster an iterative process of improvement in disaster resilience at local and national levels.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 4

Global Targets
A, C, D, E

Guiding Principles
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)

SDGs
3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 16

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas
1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.2, 2.3), 3 (3.1, 3.3), 4 (4.1, 4.2, 4.4)

Limited or No Capacity | Early Capacity Development | Achievement with Significant Limitation | Substantial Progress with Some Limitation | Advanced Capacity

DISASTER GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS

PLANS AND PROCESSES

FINDINGS

The Government of Saint Lucia has made strides in addressing Business Continuity Planning (BCP) and has advanced these efforts within the Economic Recovery and Resilience Plan. In addition, Saint Lucia has provided assistance to Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and has instituted the local Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE). The result of this collaboration was a framework for disaster risk reduction (DRR) efforts within the business sectors. There is a need to strengthen continuity planning particularly within critical government sectors to promote a consistent whole-of-society approach to continuity planning.

It would benefit all stakeholders in Saint Lucia for the National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) to continue to provide leadership, planning templates, and training resources to promote Continuity of Government (COG) planning among sectors.

Additionally, harmonizing COG and BCP efforts is essential to ensure the provision of critical services, while upholding the objectives of disaster management. This focus on promoting sustainable governance principles results in enhanced standards and systematic oversight of vital personnel and infrastructure.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To support Saint Lucia in meeting its mission requirements effectively, the following activities are recommended:

- Develop and disseminate a standardized template for COG tailored to the government sector, facilitating consistency and effective planning across Saint Lucia.
- Continue building upon established relationships through regular meetings, joint working groups, and dedicated points of contact to facilitate discussions, lessons learned, and information sharing.
- Create formal mechanisms for sharing critical information, data, and resources to include access to real-time data, such as weather forecasts and disaster impact assessments, necessary for decision-making during a crisis.
- Establish and integrate into plans and protocols formal memoranda of understanding (MOU) that outline roles, responsibilities, and expectations of both government and private sector entities, ensure inclusion of liabilities and resource allocation.
- Develop joint COG/BCP training and exercises to ensure alignment in response and recovery procedures.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

2, 4

Global Targets

A, B, C, D

Guiding Principles

(a), (b), (e), (h)

SDGs

11, 16

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4),
3 (3.1, 3.2), 4 (4.2, 4.4)

Limited or No Capacity | Early Capacity Development | Achievement with Significant Limitation | Substantial Progress with Some Limitation | Advanced Capacity

THE DMA

CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES

CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES

Findings indicate Saint Lucia's current Capabilities and Resources are at the early capacity development stage.

SUBTHEME STATUS

- Facilities and Equipment
- Human Resources
- Inventory of Commodities and Supplies
- Targeted Functional Capabilities

The nature and extent of skills, knowledge, supplies, resources, equipment, facilities, and other capacity components dedicated to meeting disaster management needs is an indication of Saint Lucia's overall capabilities and resources. The DMA examines these components, the source and size of surge capacities available in times of disaster, and a broad array of disaster-focused functional capabilities like search and rescue, sanitation, and security. For this analysis, the following core thematic areas were reviewed: Dedicated Facilities and Equipment; Human Resources; Inventory of Commodities and Supplies; Targeted Functional Capabilities.

CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES

HUMAN RESOURCES

FINDINGS

The National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) would benefit by securing additional staffing, particularly in technical roles. A properly staffed NEMO would help optimize evidence-based decision making through evaluation of data analytics and research opportunities related to DRR, SDGs, and CCA efforts. In addition, ensuring adequate funding mechanisms to simultaneously support the recruitment of technical personnel within the department is essential.

Staffing shortages often present challenges to effectively fulfill crucial disaster management roles. Additional technical staffing would augment existing capacities providing NEMO the ability to continue to advance their sustainable energy and renewable resource initiatives by 2030.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To support NEMO in meeting its mission requirements effectively, the following activities are recommended:

- Secure additional technical staffing within the NEMO to augment the department's existing capacity and effectively execute mandated requirements.
- Identify funding allocations and resources available to support the recruitment and hiring of additional NEMO personnel.
- Ensure capabilities include specialized expertise to contribute to evidence-based decision-making processes through analyzing data and conducting research related to the alignment of DRR, SDGs, and CCA efforts.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 3, 4

Global Targets
A, B, C, D, F, G

Guiding Principles
(a), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)

SDGs
4, 11, 13, 16, 17

Paris Agreement
7.1, 8.1

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas
1, 2 (2.2, 2.3), 3 (3.1, 3.2), 4 (4.2, 4.4)

Limited or No Capacity | Early Capacity Development | Achievement with Significant Limitation | Substantial Progress with Some Limitation | Advanced Capacity

CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES

TARGETED FUNCTIONAL CAPABILITIES

FINDINGS

Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) proactively secure assets and resources essential to establishing operational capacity for comprehensive disaster preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. The National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) would benefit by securing focused MOUs in critical areas such as medical provisions and services, transportation needs, and information governance and communication coordination.

A heightened level of District involvement is necessary for reinforcing support during critical phases of disaster management. Securing MOUs would further provide NEMO with a framework to allocate and optimize resources, strategically directing efforts where they are most needed and enhancing collaboration and coordination across crucial sectors for effective disaster management.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To support NEMO in meeting its mission requirements effectively, the following activities are recommended:

- Establish MOUs to implement a systematic approach for securing assets and resources, ensuring a coordinated District response within the following areas:
  - Medical
  - Transportation
  - Information/Communication
- Outline transparent roles and responsibilities within the MOUs to activate the mobilization of volunteers, responders, and resources.
- Define explicit protocols within MOUs for efficient and timely information management, ensuring the prompt dissemination of critical information during a disaster to all relevant stakeholders.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 4

Global Targets
A, B, C, D

Guiding Principles
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)

SDGs
11, 16

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas
1 (1.3 1.4, 1.5), 3 (3.2), 4 (4.1, 4.2, 4,3, 4.4)

Limited or No Capacity | Early Capacity Development | Achievement with Significant Limitation | Substantial Progress with Some Limitation | Advanced Capacity

THE DMA

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Findings indicate Saint Lucia's current Capacity Development efforts are at the early capacity development stage.

SUBTHEME STATUS

Plans and Strategies

Training and Education Programs and Facilities

Monitoring and Evaluation

Saint Lucia's ability to advance disaster management strategies that achieve risk reduction and resilience goals is ultimately dependent on its ability to support capacity development. From training and education that supports the advancement of knowledge and skills to the institutionalization of appropriate attitudes and cultures, capacity development requires the continuous advancement of assessments, strategic plans, programs, facilities, and many other components of the sub-themes examined in this report. The DMA analyzes resources and opportunities for all stakeholders and all sectors, from individuals and vulnerable populations to government responders. This DMA's sub-themes include Capacity Development Plans and Strategies; Training and Education Programs and Facilities; Monitoring and Evaluation Processes and Systems.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

CD PLANS AND STRATEGIES

FINDINGS

Saint Lucia would gain substantial benefits from ensuring comprehensive national to district-level plans that strategically incorporate measures to address the needs of vulnerable populations (VPs). These plans should address the specific needs of women and children, the poor, persons with disabilities, and the elderly.

At the government level, such a plan ensures the formulation and implementation of inclusive policies, allocating resources to safeguard and uplift vulnerable communities, addressing specific gender gaps and promoting gender equality. On a local level, the plan facilitates tailored initiatives that address the specific challenges faced by vulnerable groups as well as gender-differentiated effects of disasters.

A government-down-to-local-community plan that prioritizes VPs and gender inclusion contributes to a more cohesive, sustainable, and resilient society and lays the foundation for long-term social and economic development.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To support Saint Lucia in meeting its mission requirements effectively, the following activities are recommended:

- Formulate and implement national policies that explicitly incorporate VPs and gender-specific considerations, identify and address population needs across various sectors.
- Allocate financial resources to support vulnerable communities and gender gaps at the national and local levels. Ensure that budgetary allocations are earmarked for programs and initiatives that address the unique challenges faced by vulnerable groups.
- Encourage and support community-based initiatives that target VPs to foster partnerships between NGOs and community leaders and focus program developments on inclusion of specific vulnerable groups.
- Integrate vulnerability and gender-based assessments into national and local-level planning.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 3, 4

Global Targets
A, B, C, E, F

Guiding Principles
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (h), (i), (j), (k)

SDGs
1, 5, 10, 11, 16

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas
1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.3, 2.4), 4 (4.2, 4.4)

Limited or No Capacity | Early Capacity Development | Achievement with Significant Limitation | Substantial Progress with Some Limitation | Advanced Capacity

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

FINDINGS

The Saint Lucian Government and the National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) provide training and exercise (T&E) opportunities at both national and local levels for disaster management (DM) agencies and stakeholders across the country. Saint Lucia would benefit from an official centralized T&E initiative led and coordinated by NEMO.

A centralized training and information initiative would further improve interagency collaboration and communication among the DM community leading to a more effective and coordinated response to disasters.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To support NEMO in meeting its mission requirements effectively, the following activities are recommended:

- Identify staff within NEMO to oversee and manage the T&E program, with primary responsibilities of exercise logistics, coordination, and alignment with multi-agency calendars.
  - Increase simulation and scenario-based exercises involving the tri-islands to enhance collaboration and capacity building across communities.
- Create a master training schedule and oversee communication channels and social media platforms to increase visibility, facilitate information sharing, and optimize collaboration.
- Implement a digital record management system accessible to all participating agencies to track T&E schedules, participants, evaluations, and lessons-learned for both review and real-time updates.
- Ensure a standardized T&E reporting framework for consistent data collection, encompassing key metrics, observations, and feedback mechanisms for formal performance evaluations and after-action reporting.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3, 4

Global Targets

A, B, C, D, F

Guiding Principles

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)

SDGs

4, 11, 16, 17

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.1, 2.2), 3, 4 (4.2, 4.4)

Limited or No Capacity | Early Capacity Development | Achievement with Significant Limitation | Substantial Progress with Some Limitation | Advanced Capacity

THE DMA

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Findings indicate Saint Lucia's Communication and Information Management capacity is at the early capacity development stage.

SUBTHEME STATUS


Hazard and Risk Analysis Systems


Monitoring and Notifications


Disaster Assessment


Information Collection, Management, and Distribution


Media and Public Affairs

Disaster management is a risk-based endeavor, and as such the capacity of stakeholders to generate, manage, and share risk and incident related information is critical. This area of analysis looks at the systems, processes, and procedures that have been established in Saint Lucia to inform pre-and post-disaster activities. From hazard mapping and event monitoring, to warning and notification, communication and information management sub-themes address a broad range of topics that highlight effective practices.

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

MONITORING AND NOTIFICATION

FINDINGS

Saint Lucia has a multi-hazard early warning system (MHEWS), primarily facilitated by the country's Meteorological Services.

Saint Lucia would benefit by optimizing functions of the MHEWS and incorporating an all-hazards approach. The MHEWS provides a more advanced system focused on hydrometeorological hazards compared to other capacities such as geological and all-hazards. This discrepancy reinforces the need to strengthen and harmonize the MHEWS, ensuring a unified and comprehensive all-hazards approach.

Investing in MHEWS infrastructure, coupled with expanded pre-disaster training programs, would contribute to a more resilient, informed, and cohesive disaster management and response framework.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To support Saint Lucia in meeting its mission requirements effectively, the following activities are recommended:

- Continue upgrading and investing in all-hazards monitoring and communications technology and translating data into comprehensive early warning capabilities.
- Expand MHEWS coverage and infrastructure to target specific locations for a broader range of hazards.
- Customize MHEWS to meet specific demographic needs of communities and establish marked evacuation routes throughout all of Saint Lucia.
- Promote community engagement through involving members in planning, training, and decision-making processes of MHEWS.
- Conduct regular system evaluations of the notification and MHEWS to identify areas for improvement and ongoing effectiveness.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 3, 4

Global Targets
A, B, C, D

Guiding Principles
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)

SDGs
9, 10, 11

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas
1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.1, 2.2, 2.3), 3 (3.1, 3.2), 4 (4.2, 4.3, 4.4)

Limited or No Capacity | Early Capacity Development | Achievement with Significant Limitation | Substantial Progress with Some Limitation | Advanced Capacity

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS

FINDINGS

Saint Lucia has robust data holdings; however, they are not easily accessible to support the Disaster Management Mission of the National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) and the National Emergency Advisory Committee (NEMAC).

The data in current form are not uniform, centralized or easily applied without extensive statistical or GIS knowledge and skills.

The completed NDPBA provides Saint Lucia with a baseline and starting point. The Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) can support planning for critical infrastructure identification and exposure analysis and can provide NEMO and Disaster Management (DM) stakeholders with the necessary scientific information to prioritize strengthening existing physical infrastructures. The data can also be used to plan, justify, and budget for local mitigation projects.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To support Saint Lucia in meeting its mission requirements effectively, the following activities are recommended:

- Consider utilizing the NDPBA data alongside GIS-mapping capabilities and systems to address geospatial data and logistics to inform community-based DM and planning efforts.
- Leverage resources within the RVA, including hazard mapping for population exposures, critical infrastructure locations, and evacuation/shelter identification, to drive sector-based community planning, improved infrastructure for facilities, and profiling of vulnerable groups.
- Generate local hazard and risk maps to facilitate and advance data-driven and scenario-based training, exercise planning, and preparedness activities.
- Utilize GIS-based mapping systems to assist in risk assessments, management, and decision-making processes, determining necessary requirements for risk and vulnerability assessments in DM and DRR planning.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 3, 4

Global Targets
A, B, C, D, E, F, G

Guiding Principles
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)

SDGs
1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17

Paris Agreement
7.1, 8.1

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas
1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.1, 2.2. 2.3), 3 (3.1, 3.2), 4 (4.2, 4.3, 4.4)

Limited or No Capacity | Early Capacity Development | Achievement with Significant Limitation | Substantial Progress with Some Limitation | Advanced Capacity

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

INFORMATION COLLECTION, MANAGEMENT, AND DISTRIBUTION

FINDINGS

Saint Lucia has made progress in communication infrastructure investment, prioritizing this initiative to stay ahead in the digital arena. Saint Lucia would benefit from establishing a robust and collaborative data management framework with integration of existing GIS capabilities.

At the local level, the Castries East District Disaster Committee has created a vulnerabilities database utilizing GIS to generate maps within the district. The Saint Lucia National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) would benefit from continued collaboration with these districts, as well as the Division of Public Sector and Modernization, to proficiently safeguard and utilize GIS data and mapping capabilities, thereby applying them across all sectors and supporting the country in its disaster risk reduction endeavors.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To support Saint Lucia in meeting its mission requirements effectively, the following activities are recommended:

- Harmonize national data collection and storage standards with Saint Lucia's overarching digital agenda to ensure consistency and compatibility across platforms.
- Facilitate the sharing of data among governmental entities, non-governmental stakeholders, and with the general public.
- Implement a centralized, GIS-based data management system and utilize to leverage a common operating picture.
  - Identify priority needs, conduct risk assessments, assess losses, and compile disaster data for capacity development initiatives.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 3, 4

Global Targets
A, B, C, D, E, F, G

Guiding Principles
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)

SDGs
1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas
1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2, 3 (3.1, 3.2), 4 (4.2, 4.3, 4.4)

Limited or No Capacity | Early Capacity Development | Achievement with Significant Limitation | Substantial Progress with Some Limitation | Advanced Capacity

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

THE NDPBA

COMMENDATIONS FOR BEST PRACTICES

COMMENDATIONS FOR BEST PRACTICES

DISASTER GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS

Highlighting Saint Lucia's Declaration of School Safety

In 2017, St. Lucia signed the Declaration of School Safety and secured the endorsement of the twelve Ministries of Education. Serving as an instrumental document for the country, this declaration forms the cornerstone for the systematic implementation of strategies focused on disaster risk reduction and the enhancement of climate change resilience within the broader context of the Caribbean Safe School initiative.

A particular focus of this declaration lies in enhanced coordination and cooperation mechanisms among stakeholders, extending from the community, regional, national, and international levels. Emphasis is also placed on cultivating collaboration among Caribbean Ministries of Education, relevant private sector, non-governmental organizations, and various regional and international entities.

The Declaration of School Safety outlines a comprehensive framework designed to monitor and assess progress in the implementation of initiatives outlined in the Road Map on School Safety. This framework is authorized under the Minister of Education, symbolizing a concerted commitment to fortify school safety protocols and regional resilience against potential adversities. Such proactive measures highlight the dedication to creating a safe and secure educational environment throughout the region.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 3, 4

Global Targets
A, B, D, E

Guiding Principles
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l)

SDGs
4, 11, 13, 16, 17

Paris Agreement
7.1, 8.1

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas
1 (1.3, 1.4), 2, 3 (3.1, 3.2), 4 (4.2, 4.4)

COMMENDATIONS FOR BEST PRACTICES

CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES

Highlighting Smart Hospitals & Regional Health Project's Implemented in Saint Lucia

As the global community collectively addresses the escalating impacts of climate change, the imperative to foster climate resilience becomes increasingly urgent. Demonstrating foresight, Saint Lucia has engaged in the "Smart Hospital" Initiative, collaborating with the UK Government and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and has upgraded sixteen facilities to-date. This initiative fully retrofits hospitals and health centers to improve their structural, non-structural, and functional standards to support climate change mitigation and enhance disaster resilience across the country. The Saint Lucia Smart Hospital Initiative has not only been noted to enhance staff well-being, but also contributes to infrastructure capacity-building while in compliance with the 'green' construction practices. The multifaceted approach is formed through strategic actions, including the enhancements of infrastructure, promotion of sustainable resource management practices, and the advancement of innovative technologies designed to mitigate and adapt to changing climate conditions. These collective initiatives steer the nation towards a trajectory of sustainability and resilience.

The persistent pursuit of a climate-resilient Saint Lucia is a visionary and proactive approach. This approach addresses the challenges and vulnerabilities presented by impending climate change, safeguards the citizens and ecosystems, and contributes meaningfully to environmental stewardship and sustainable development.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 3, 4

Global Targets
A, D, E, F

Guiding Principles
(a), (b), (e), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)

SDGs
3, 11, 13, 16, 17

Paris Agreement
7.1, 8.1

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas
1 (1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.3), 3 (3.1, 3.2), 4 (4.2, 4.4)

COMMENDATIONS FOR BEST PRACTICES

THE NDPBA

NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

THE NDPBA
NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1

INCREASE THE ANNUAL BUDGET TO DIRECTLY SUPPORT THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION'S (NEMO) GROWING NEED FOR TECHNICAL STAFF AND EXPANDED PROGRAMS REQUIRED TO MEET THE PREDICTED ESCALATION IN CLIMATE-RELATED HAZARDS AFFECTING SAINT LUCIA.

- Include annual operating costs and necessary funds that allow NEMO to meet program requirements.
- Ensure comprehensive and adequate funding resources to allow for necessary technical staff, implement necessary programs, purchase equipment, sustain infrastructure, build response and recovery capacity, and support response operations.
- Develop clear project proposals where the NEMO can demonstrate the impact and alignment of projects with climate change adaptation.
    - Focus on future climate impacts of coastal hazards and maritime infrastructure.

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action 1, 2, 3, 4	**SDGs** 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17
Global Target (s) A, B, C, D, F, G	**Paris Agreement Articles** 7.1, 8.1
Guiding Principle(s) (a), (b), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)	**CDEMA CDM Priority Areas** 1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2, 3, 4 (4.2, 4.3, 4.4)

2 REVIEW AND UPDATE THE COMPREHENSIVE DISASTER MANAGEMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL TO ADDRESS THE IDENTIFIED DEFICIENCIES WITHIN THE EXISTING ACT.

- Amendment should include at minimum:
    - Provision for a comprehensive training program for institutions involved in disaster risk management, particularly NEMAC and NEMO.
    - Establish a systematic review mechanism for disaster management legislation to ensure continued relevance and effectiveness.
- Prioritize the movement of the Amendment through the necessary legislative process.

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action 1, 2, 3, 4	**SDGs** 3, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
Global Target (s) A, B, C, D, E, F, G	**Paris Agreement Articles** 7.1, 8.1
Guiding Principle(s) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l)	**CDEMA CDM Priority Areas** 1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.4), 2, 3 (3.1, 3.2), 4

3 REVIEW THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (DMPF) TO IDENTIFY CLEAR AND STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES TO ALIGN THE DMPF WITH SAINT LUCIA'S COMMITMENTS TO GLOBAL INITIATIVES FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR), SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS), AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (CCA).

- Update frameworks to facilitate DRR and CCA across sectors, emphasizing multi-stakeholder involvement through training and education and increasing the utilization of information on climate change impacts in decision-making processes.
- Develop DRR and CCA projects across pivotal sectors like agriculture, tourism, health, and education, addressing crucial gaps identified in the DMPF.

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 4

SDGs
1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

Global Target (s)
A, B, C, D

Paris Agreement Articles
7.1, 8.1

Guiding Principle(s)
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas
1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.1, 2.1, 2.3), 3 (3.1, 3.2), 4 (4.2, 4.4)

4 ESTABLISH A NATIONAL CLIMATE AND DISASTER RISK FINANCING STRATEGY TO SUPPORT LONG-TERM NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL STABILITY WHILE ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE.

- Include comprehensive insurance programs that cover primary hazards.
    - Include establishment of formal programs for:
        - National Flood Insurance
        - Catastrophe Insurance
        - Public Assets Financial Protection
- Ensure rapid financing in the event of a disaster.
    - Develop/expand the disaster contingency fund.

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action 1, 2, 3, 4	**SDGs** 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17
Global Target (s) A, C, D, F	**Paris Agreement Articles** 7.1, 8.1
Guiding Principle(s) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (j), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l)	**CDEMA CDM Priority Areas** 1 (1.2, 1.3), 2 (2.2, 2.3), 3 (3.1, 3.2), 4 (4.2, 4.4)

5

DEVELOP THE NECESSARY VOLUNTEER POLICY SO APPROPRIATE MECHANISMS AND PROVISIONS CAN BE MADE TO ENSURE SUCCESSFUL INTEGRATION OF INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS INTO THE FORMALIZED NATIONAL RESPONSE SYSTEM.

- Establish formalized role(s) for volunteers and volunteer organizations to effectively engage in preparedness and response efforts consistent with the requirements and mission of the National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO).
    - Ensure appropriate recruiting, training, and tracking of volunteers within the District Disaster Committees for reliability and availability of volunteers.
    - Develop Standard Operating Procedures for vetting, accepting, and integrating volunteers.

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action
2, 3, 4

SDGs
4, 11, 16

Global Target (s)
A, C, D, E

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas
1 (1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.1, 2.3, 2.4), 3 (3.1, 3.2), 4(4.2, 4.4)

Guiding Principle(s)
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)

6 CONDUCT A COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING AUDIT TO IDENTIFY NECESSARY PLANS THAT DO NOT EXIST AND UPDATE EXISTING PLANS THAT HAVE BECOME OUTDATED.

- Strengthen Continuity of Government (COG) Planning to ensure the provision of critical services, while upholding the objectives of disaster management and sustainable governance to enhance the nation's resilience.
    - Create mechanisms for sharing critical information, data, and resources to include access to real-time data, such as weather forecasts and disaster impact assessments, which can be crucial for decision-making during a crisis.
    - Develop joint COG/BCP training and exercises to ensure alignment in response and recovery procedures.
- Harmonize Community Disaster Plans with national strategies, particularly those outlined by the National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO).
    - Develop robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of the coordinated efforts between local Community Disaster Plans and national strategies.
    - Ensure provisions are made for vulnerable populations including women, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly.
    - Conduct training and regular, combined exercises to validate the national and community plans.

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 4

SDGs
11, 16

Global Target (s)
A, C, D

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas
1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2, 3 (3.1, 3.2), 4 (4.2, 4.4)

Guiding Principle(s)
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)

7 ENSURE THAT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANS PROVIDE FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE POPULATIONS, WHERE LACK OF HOUSING, TRANSPORTATION, CLEAN WATER, AND SANITATION ARE MOST PREVALENT.

- Anticipate needs of populations in order to:
    - allocate appropriate relief supplies.
    - reduce the potential for disease outbreak.
    - engage ministries and non-governmental (NGOs) in response and recovery processes.
- Engage communities in pre-disaster planning efforts to identify potential challenges, communities with the greatest needs, and proactive solutions.
    - Utilize up-to-date hazard maps to identify locations where hazard impacts may interfere with ingress and egress routes.
- Anticipate the special needs of vulnerable populations in sheltering and mass care plans.
- Engage public transportation companies in disaster management planning processes. Establish formal arrangements to assist disaster-affected populations with transportation needs related to evacuation and sheltering.

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 4

SDGs
3, 9, 10, 11, 16

Global Target (s)
A, B, C, D

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas
1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.2, 2.3), 3 (3.1), 4 (4.2, 4.3, 4.4)

Guiding Principle(s)
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)

8

REVIEW LOCAL AND REGIONAL SUPPLY CHAINS TO ENSURE THE SPEED AND QUALITY OF RESPONSE OPERATIONS THROUGH EFFICIENT STORAGE, MOVEMENT, AND DELIVERY OF RELIEF SUPPLIES.

- Strategically locate additional disaster management warehouses in secure, underserved, and densely populated areas.
- Ensure that recovery plans specifically incorporate mitigation measures for transportation assets and infrastructure to reduce future impacts of natural hazards and climate change.
- Establish Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) to implement a systematic approach for securing assets and resources, ensuring a coordinated District response within the following areas:
    - Medical
    - Transportation
    - Information and Communications
    - Maritime Logistics
- Conduct training and exercises to ensure that the plans and MOUs provide capabilities as designed.

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 3, 4

SDGs
2, 6, 9, 11, 13, 17

Global Target (s)
A, B, C, D

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas
1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.1, 2.3, 2.4), 3 (3.1, 3.2), 4 (4.2)

Guiding Principle(s)
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l)

9 INCREASE COMMUNICATION AND COLLABORATION WITHIN THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION (NEMO) AND ALL GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES AND NATIONAL COMMITTEES ENGAGED IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT.

- Strengthen communication among and between all thirteen National Committees to NEMO
- Develop and practice the communication procedures and ensure strong lines of communication with the Prime Minister's Office and other high-level decision-making bodies for swift coordination, resource allocation, and synergistic planning.
- Ensure NEMO internal and cross-sector information sharing mechanisms and procedures are established to provide a more harmonious approach to planning and ensure efficiency of resources to prevent duplication of efforts.
- Prioritize the alignment of government and national committee efforts and improve inter-agency coordination during both steady-state and crisis operations.
- Track all Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) initiatives to ensure that efforts are streamlined, and duplication is avoided.
    - Review progress and create action items for responsible ministries/agencies to ensure progress toward DRR, SDG, and CCA goals.

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action 1, 2, 4	**SDGs** 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16
Global Target (s) A, B, C, D	**Paris Agreement Articles** 7.1, 8.1
Guiding Principle(s) (a), (b), (c), (e), (f), (g), (h), (k)	**CDEMA CDM Priority Areas** 1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.1, 2.2, 2.3), 3 (3.1, 3.2), 4 (4.2, 4.4)

10

FORMALIZE DISASTER TRAINING AND EXERCISE (T&E) INITIATIVES INTO A CENTRALIZED OFFICIAL PROGRAM, LED AND COORDINATED BY NEMO.

- Identify dedicated staff within NEMO to support a formal T&E program with primary responsibilities of exercise logistics, coordination, and alignment with multi-agency calendars.
- Create a master training schedule and oversee communication channels and social media platforms to augment visibility, facilitate information sharing, and optimize collaboration.
- Implement a digital record management system accessible to all participating agencies to formalize T&E schedules, participants, evaluations, and lessons-learned for both review and real-time updates.
- Ensure a standardized T&E reporting framework for consistent data collection to encompass key metrics, observation, and feedback mechanisms for formal performance evaluations and after-action reporting.

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 3, 4

SDGs
4, 11, 16

Global Target (s)
A, B, C, D, F

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas
1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.1, 2.2), 3, 4 (4.2, 4.4)

Guiding Principle(s)
(a), (b), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)

11

STRENGTHEN ALL-HAZARDS MONITORING AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS AND DATA TRANSLATION INTO COMPREHENSIVE MULTI-HAZARD EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS (MHEWS) CAPABILITIES.

- Expand MHEWS coverage and infrastructure to target specific locations for a broader range of hazards.
- Customize the MHEWS to meet demographic needs of communities and ensure MHEWS efficacy in reaching exposed and vulnerable communities promptly.
- Conduct regular system evaluations of the notification and MHEWS to identify areas for improvement and ongoing effectiveness.

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 3, 4

SDGs
9, 10, 11

Global Target (s)
A, B, C, D, G

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas
1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.1, 2.2, 2.3), 3 (3.1, 3.2), 4 (4.2, 4.3, 4.4)

Guiding Principle(s)
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)

12

UTILIZE GIS-MAPPING CAPABILITIES AND SYSTEMS TO ADDRESS GEOSPATIAL DATA AND LOGISTICS TO INFORM COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING EFFORTS.

- Leverage resources, including hazard mapping for population exposures, critical infrastructure locations, and evacuation/shelter identification to drive sector-based community planning, needed facility infrastructure improvements, and profiling of vulnerable groups.
- Generate local hazard and risk maps to facilitate and advance data-driven and scenario-based training, exercise planning, and preparedness activities.
- Utilize GIS-based mapping systems to assist in risk assessments, management, and decision-making processes, determining necessary requirements for risk and vulnerability assessments in Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction planning.

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3, 4

SDGs

1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17

Global Target (s)

A, B, C, D, E, F, G

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.1, 2.2, 2.3), 3 (3.1, 3.2), 4 (4.2, 4.3, 4.4)

Guiding Principle(s)

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)

13

PROMOTE EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION-MAKING BY SUPPORTING A CENTRALIZED MULTI-AGENCY DATA REPOSITORY FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT, RISK REDUCTION, AND RESILIENCE.

- Promote data sharing among governmental entities, non-governmental disaster management stakeholders, academia, and with the public to ensure that the best and latest information is available to all stakeholders.
- Implement a centralized, GIS-based data management system and utilize to leverage a common operating picture that supports identification of high-risk areas, priority needs, resource tracking, and damage/loss data to promote response and recovery capacity development.
- Harmonize the national data collection and storage standards within Saint Lucia.

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 3, 4

SDGs
1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

Global Target (s)
A, B, C, D, E, F, G

Paris Agreement Articles
7.1, 8.1

Guiding Principle(s)
(a), (b), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas
1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2, 3 (3.1, 3.2), 4 (4.2, 4.3, 4.4)

14

PROMOTE AWARENESS AND PREPAREDNESS CAMPAIGNS AMONG RESIDENTS, VISITORS, AND BUSINESSES FOR NATURAL AND MANMADE HAZARDS AND CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS.

- Employ a multi-faceted, multi-stakeholder strategy involving disaster managers, schools, media, non-governmental organizations, and other key agencies.
- Strengthen messaging to increase public understanding of hazards and their potential impacts, alert and warning messages, and the safety and preparedness measures that can be taken to protect lives and livelihoods.
- Expand implementation of the CDEMA Model Safe School Programme for Caribbean Schools Toolkit across Saint Lucia's educational system.
- Promote incentives such as grants, loans, and programs through outreach campaigns aimed at increasing resilience and reducing vulnerability to homeowners, communities, and businesses.
- Fund or advocate for community-based programs and projects that promote climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction (e.g., replanting mangroves, dune restoration, community clean-up efforts).

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action
1, 2, 3, 4

SDGs
4, 10, 11, 13, 16

Global Target (s)
A, B, C, D, E

Paris Agreement Articles
7.1, 8.1

Guiding Principle(s)
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (h), (i), (j), (k)

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas
1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.3, 2.4), 3 (3.2, 3.3), 4 (4.2, 4.3, 4.4)

15

EXPORT SUCCESSES AND LESSONS LEARNED THROUGH SAINT LUCIA'S CAPACITY-BUILDING EFFORTS, INCLUDING THE DECLARATION OF SCHOOL SAFETY AND SMART HOSPITAL INITIATIVE, TO SUPPORT CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND RISK REDUCTION ACTIONS NATIONALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY.

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action
2, 4

SDGs
4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17

Global Target (s)
E, F

Paris Agreement Articles
7.1, 8.1

Guiding Principle(s)
(a), (b), (c), (e), (f), (g), (h), (j), (k), (l), (m)

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas
1 (1.3, 1.4), 2, 3 (3.1, 3.2), 4 (4.1, 4.2, 4.4)

5-YEAR PLAN

SAINT LUCIA NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5

RECOMMENDATION 1

Increase the annual budget to directly support the National Emergency Management Organization's (NEMO) growing need for technical staff and expanded programs required to meet the predicted escalation in climate-related hazards affecting Saint Lucia.

RECOMMENDATION 2

Review and update the Comprehensive Disaster Management (Amendment) Bill to address the identified deficiencies within the existing Act.

RECOMMENDATION 3

Review the Disaster Management Policy Framework (DMPF) to identify clear and strategic opportunities to align the DMPF with Saint Lucia's commitments to global initiatives for disaster risk reduction (DRR), sustainable development goals (SDGs), and climate change adaptation (CCA).

RECOMMENDATION 4

Establish a national climate and disaster risk financing strategy to support long-term national economic and financial stability while adapting to climate change.

RECOMMENDATION 5

Develop the necessary volunteer policy so appropriate mechanisms and provisions can be made to ensure successful integration of individuals and organizations into the formalized national response system.

RECOMMENDATION 6

Conduct a comprehensive planning audit to identify necessary plans that do not exist and update existing plans that have become outdated.

RECOMMENDATION 7

Ensure that disaster management plans provide for the most vulnerable populations, where lack of housing, transportation, clean water, and sanitation are most prevalent.

RECOMMENDATION 8

Review local and regional supply chains to ensure the speed and quality of response operations through efficient storage, movement, and delivery of relief supplies.

5-YEAR PLAN

SAINT LUCIA NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5

RECOMMENDATION 9

Increase communication and collaboration within the National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) and all government ministries and national committees engaged in disaster management.

RECOMMENDATION 10

Formalize disaster training and exercise (T&E) initiatives into a centralized official program, led and coordinated by NEMO.

RECOMMENDATION 11

Strengthen all-hazards monitoring and communications systems and data translation into comprehensive multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS) capabilities.

RECOMMENDATION 12

Utilize GIS-mapping capabilities and systems to address geospatial data and logistics to inform community-based disaster management and planning efforts.

RECOMMENDATION 13

Promote evidence-based decision-making by supporting a centralized multi-agency data repository for disaster management, risk reduction, and resilience.

RECOMMENDATION 14

Promote awareness and preparedness campaigns among residents, visitors, and businesses for natural and manmade hazards and climate change impacts.

RECOMMENDATION 15

Export successes and lessons learned through Saint Lucia's capacity-building efforts, including the Declaration of School Safety and SMART Hospital Initiative, to support climate resilience and risk reduction actions nationally and internationally.

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NDPBA

SAINT LUCIA DISTRICT RISK PROFILES

SUBNATIONAL ASSESSMENT RESULTS

DISTRICT RISK PROFILES

The subnational report developed for each district offers a more detailed understanding of risk in Saint Lucia. These are provided separately from this report (linked below), and include drivers of vulnerability, coping capacity, and resilience; a comparison of each district within overall country; and strategic, data-driven, actionable recommendations.

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