

ST. KITTS & NEVIS

# **SAINT PAUL CAPISTERRE**

## **NDPBA SUBNATIONAL PROFILE**



# ST. KITTS & NEVIS SAINT PAUL CAPISTERRE

Area: 12.66 km2



#### **RISK AND VULNERABILITY**

**COMPONENT SCORE** 



#### **MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)**

- High

Score: 0.581 • Rank: 3/14



**Total Population (2022)** 

2,468



#### **RESILIENCE (R)**

- Very Low

Score: 0.323 • Rank: 14/14



**Population Under Age 15** 

27.0%



#### **MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)**

- High

Score: 0.389 • Rank: 5/14



Housing Built Prior to 2000

66.9%



#### **VULNERABILITY (V)**

- High

Score: 0.635 • Rank: 4/14



Households without Home Insurance

60.3%



#### **COPING CAPACITY (CC)**

- Very Low

Score: 0.281 • Rank: 14/14



Coastline Exposure to Local or Global Threats

**79.2%** 



# MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 5 / 14 PARISH

**SCORE: 0.389** 



MHE 0.389

Raw MHE 0.029

Relative MHE 0.749

#### **ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD:**



**Coastal Flooding** 

0%

**2** 0

Buildings Exposed: 0%

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 0%



**Hurricane Winds** 

100%

**1,970** 

Buildings Exposed: 100%

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100%



**Earthquake** 

100%

**1,970** 

Buildings Exposed: 100%

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100%



Landslide

12%

**234** 

Buildings Exposed: 3%

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 8%



**Extreme Heat** 

100%

**1,970** 

Buildings Exposed: 100%

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100%



Sea Level Rise

0%

**2** 0

Buildings Exposed: 0%

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 0%



Flash Flood

100%

**4** 1,970

Buildings Exposed: 100%

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100%



**Tsunami** 

<1%

**2** 10

Buildings Exposed: **0%** 

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 0%

NOTE: Population exposure values for Saint Kitts and Nevis are estimated using PDC's AIM model. Values may differ from Census population.



# MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 5 / 14 PARISH

**SCORE: 0.389** 

#### **ESTIMATED EXPOSURE TO EACH HAZARD (CONTINUED):**



Volcano

100%

**\$** 1,970

Buildings Exposed: 100%

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 100%



Wildfire

29%

**579** 

Buildings Exposed: 17%

Critical Infrastructure Exposed: 39%



## **VULNERABILITY (V)**

**RANK: 4 / 14 PARISH ASSESSED** 

**SCORE: 0.635** 

Vulnerability in Saint Paul Capisterre is primarily driven by Household Infrastructure Vulnerability and Economic Dependence. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.



#### **Economic Dependence**

0 1

SCORE: 0.647

**RANK: 3/14 PARISH ASSESSED** 

**48.8**Economic
Dependency
Ratio

**5.8%**Population Age 65 and

**27.0%**Population
Under Age 15

17.2% Youth Bulge (population ages 15-24)



#### **Environmental Pressures**

0

SCORE: 0.479

**RANK: 5/14 PARISH ASSESSED** 

0.00

Average Annual Population Change

**192.1**Population Density

(persons per

sq km)

**79.2%**Coastline
Exposure
to Local or
Global Threats

3.3% Tree Cover Loss



#### **Household Infrastructure Vulnerability**



Toilets

1 SCORE: 0.658

RANK: 5/14 PARISH ASSESSED

66.9% Housing Built Prior to 2000 88.9% Households with Flush 60.3% Households without Home Insurance 88.5% Households with Piped Water



## **ISLAND CAPACITY (IC)**

**RANK: 12 / 14 PARISH ASSESSED** 

**SCORE: 0.352** 

Saint Paul Capisterre exhibits weaker Island Capacity in the areas of Health Care Capacity and Governance Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Island Capacity score.



#### **Environmental Capacity**

0 SCORE: 0.386 RANK: 5/14 PARISH ASSESSED

-1.1
Average
Annual Net
Carbon Flux

17.0% Croplands 9.1%
Protected
Terrestrial Area



#### **Governance Capacity**

1 SCORE: 0.173 RANK: 13/14 PARISH ASSESSED

- 96.3% Voter Household Participation Waste Rate Disposal



#### **Infrastructure Capacity**

1 SCORE: 0.437 RANK: 10/14 PARISH ASSESSED

# Emergency Services Capacity

1 SCORE: 0.591 RANK: 12/14 PARISH ASSESSED

**7.3**Average
Distance to
Fire Station

(km)

4.8
Average
Distance to
Hospital or
Clinic (km)

1.2 Average Distance to Police Station (km) **0.7**Average
Distance to
Shelter (km)



#### **Energy Capacity**

1 SCORE: 0.719 RANK: 8/14 PARISH ASSESSED

96.0% Households with Electric

Lighting

95.2% Households Using Gas for Cooking

#### **Health Care Capacity**

SCORE: 0.000 RANK: 9/14 PARISH ASSESSED

0.0

Hospitals and Clinics per 1,000 Persons



# **LOGISTICS CAPACITY (LC)**

**RANK: 14 / 14 PARISH ASSESSED** 

**SCORE: 0.210** 

Saint Paul Capisterre exhibits weaker Logistics Capacity in the areas of Warehouse Access and Transportation Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Logistics Capacity score.



#### **Maritime Logistics**

0 1

SCORE: 0.180

**RANK: 12/14 PARISH ASSESSED** 

3.9

Average Distance to Seaport (km) 105.2 Distance to External Medium or Large Seaport (km) **0.00**Port Density (ports per km of coastline)



#### Air Support



SCORE: 0.500

**RANK: 8/14 PARISH ASSESSED** 

**75.3**Distance to External C130 Airport (km)

16.9
Average
Distance to
Airport or
Heliport (km)



#### **Transportation Capacity**

0

1 SCORE: 0.158

RANK: 10/14 PARISH ASSESSED

O.O
Gas Stations
per 1,000
Persons

**4.0**Road Density (km of roads per sq km)



#### Warehouse Access

0

SCORE: 0.000

RANK: 14/14 PARISH ASSESSED

16.4
Average
Distance to
Warehouse

(km)

105.2 Distance to CDEMA Sub-Regional Focal Point (km)



Coping Capacity measures the systems, means, and abilities of people and societies to absorb and respond to disruptions in normal function.

Coping Capacity of St. Kitts & Nevis was calculated by using a combination of Island Capacity and Logistics Capacity.

RANK: 14 / 14 PARISH ASSESSED

**SCORE: 0.281** 



Resilience in St. Kitts & Nevis was calculated by using a combination of Vulnerability and Coping Capacity (including both Island Capacity and Logistics Capacity).

RANK: 14 / 14 PARISH ASSESSED

**SCORE: 0.323** 

#### **KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCE**

Saint Paul Capisterre's score and ranking are due to High Vulnerability combined with Very Low Coping Capacity scores.

Below are the four thematic areas with the weakest relative scores:



#### **Household Infrastructure Vulnerability**

Populations living in older housing, and prior to the enactment of modern building codes, are more susceptible to structural damage and losses as a result of hazard impacts. Furthermore, households without home insurance are more likely to face increased financial burdens and experience delays in disaster recovery processes. In addition, households experiencing access constraints to clean water and sanitation are challenged to maintain a standard of living that meets basic household needs, and face significant demands on daily routines that effectively limit their response and recovery capacity as well as the ability to maintain livelihoods. Increasing access to improved water and sanitation improves health outcomes and frees up resources to decrease further susceptibility to impacts.



#### **Economic Dependence**

Households with dependent populations, such as the very young and elderly, or young people with limited means and opportunities often lack available financial resources to invest in mitigation and preparedness measures that facilitate short- and long-term recovery. Furthermore, these populations can experience difficulty mobilizing and evacuating in a timely fashion and therefore become even more susceptible to harm during times of disaster. Plans and strategies must consider the special accommodations and care considerations for these populations during response and recovery, including evacuation and sheltering.



#### Warehouse Access

Efficient storage, movement and delivery of resources are key to effective humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations. Access to both local and regional supply chains can significantly improve the speed and quality of response operations, reducing the negative social and economic impacts of an emergency.



#### **Transportation Capacity**

Dense road networks and refueling locations facilitate the evacuation of populations during a disaster and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access affected populations. Improved transportation capacity supports the ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.



# **HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)**

	Coastal Flooding	RANK: 12 / 14 PARISH ASSESSED SCORE: 0.000
	Earthquake	RANK: 2 / 14 PARISH ASSESSED SCORE: 0.586
	Extreme Heat	RANK: 2 / 14 PARISH ASSESSED SCORE: 0.586
	Flash Flood	RANK: 2 / 14 PARISH ASSESSED SCORE: 0.767
	Hurricane Winds	RANK: 2 / 14 PARISH ASSESSED SCORE: 0.586
MÈ	Landslide	RANK: 8 / 14 PARISH ASSESSED SCORE: 0.208
	Sea Level Rise	RANK: 12 / 14 PARISH ASSESSED SCORE: 0.000
(C)	Tsunami •	RANK: 14 / 14 PARISH ASSESSED SCORE: 0.000
\$	Volcano	RANK: 2 / 14 PARISH ASSESSED SCORE: 0.661
	Wildfire	RANK: 3 / 14 PARISH ASSESSED SCORE: 0.482



# **MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)**

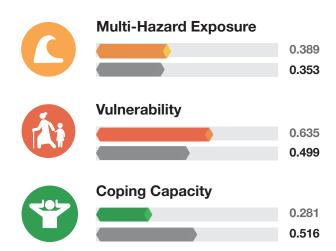
3 / 14

RANK WITHIN PARISH Score: 0.581

Saint Paul Capisterre's score and ranking are due to High Multi-Hazard Exposure combined with High Vulnerability and Very Low Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-Hazard Risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:







Better solutions. Fewer disasters.

# Safer Morida

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