



2026 VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW of Saint Kitts and Nevis



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE

7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY

6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



Prepared by
Ministry of Sustainable Development
Government of St. Kitts and Nevis 2026

**Saint Christopher (Saint Kitts) and Nevis
Second Voluntary National Review
of the
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

presented to the

**United Nations
High-Level Political Forum
on Sustainable Development**

June 2026

Ministry of Sustainable Development

Saint Kitts and Nevis, W.I.

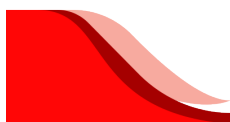
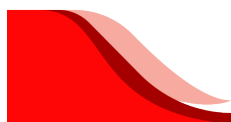


TABLE OF CONTENTS

OPENING STATEMENTS	i
SDG Highlights	1
Key Advancements since 2023 VNR Report	1
Introduction	8
Sustainable Development Pillars: An Overview of the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis	7
Social Context	10
Economic Context	12
Enviromental Context	14
VNR Methodolgy	15
Overview	15
Voluntary Local Review, Nevis	16
The Vulnerability-Resilience Country Profile (2026)	17
National Stakeholder Engagement	17
Policy and Enabling Environment: Incorporation of the SDGs into National Frameworks	21
Overview	21
The Sustainable Island State Agenda (SISA) Framework	22
The National Development Planning Framework (NDPF) 2023-2037	25
Institutional Arrangements for SDG Implementation	27
Financing for the SDGs	32
SDG Monitoring and Data Systems	33
Progress on Goals and Targets	34
Reporting format	34



SDG 1: No Poverty	35
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	42
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	50
SDG 4: Quality Education	59
SDG 5: Gender Equality	69
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	75
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	82
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	93
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	100
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	107
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	113
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	122
SDG 13: Climate Action	128
SDG 14: Life Below Water	135
SDG 15: Life on Land	140
SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	146
SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	156
Implementation Constraints Affecting SDG Progress	162
Next Steps to advance progress: Looking Beyond 2030	165
Acronyms	168
References	171

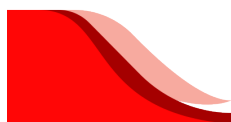


TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Progress Snapshot since the 2023 Voluntary National Review2

Figure 2. Population Pyramid for Saint Kitts and Nevis for 2022 and 202512

Figure 3. Strategic alignment of the Sustainable Island State Agenda (SISA) Framework with the Sustainable Development Goals.....23

Figure 4. The National Development Planning Framework (NDPF) 2023-2037 and its associated 6 development focus areas and alignment with the SDGs26

Figure 5. Intersecting Stakeholder challenges affecting SDG Implementation in Saint Kitts and Nevis165

Figure 6. Integrated Framework for accelerating SDG Implementation beyond 2030166

TABLE OF TABLES

Table 1. Highlights of Progress on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.....3

Table 2. Mapping of Public, Private, Civil Society and Community Stakeholders to the SDGs28

Table 3. Government Expenditure on social protection, healthcare and education to advance SDG 1, 2023-202537

Table 4. Health Indicators in alignment with SDG 3, 2023 to 202453

Table 5. Water production indicators in line with SDG 6, 2023 to 202477

Table 6. Electricity Generation Indicators in line with SDG 7, 2023 to 2025 85

Table 7. Transportation and Industrial Indicator in line with SDG 9, 2023 to 2025102

Table 8. Municipal Solid Waste and Management data in line with SDG 11, 2023 to 2025116

Opening Statement



Message from Hon. Dr. Terrance Drew, Prime Minister

Distinguished colleagues, development partners, members of civil society, representatives of the private sector, and fellow citizens: It is my pleasure to introduce the Second Voluntary National Review of Saint Kitts and Nevis, a reflection of our continued commitment to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and our determination to build a more resilient, inclusive, and prosperous future for all.

Since presenting our first Voluntary National Review in 2023, our Federation has continued to advance a bold vision for national transformation through the Sustainable Island State Agenda. While inspired by the principles of the Sustainable Development Goals, the Sustainable Island State Agenda is uniquely our own—a home-grown development framework that responds to the realities, aspirations, and vulnerabilities of a small island developing state. It recognizes that economic prosperity, social inclusion, environmental stewardship, and good governance are inseparable and must be pursued together.

This Review demonstrates that sustainable development is not an abstract concept. It is reflected in the expansion of water security through climate-resilient desalination, the acceleration of renewable energy investments, the modernization of our health and justice sectors, the strengthening of social protection systems, and our commitment to empowering youth, women, and vulnerable communities. It is reflected in our efforts to improve governance, strengthen institutional capacity, and place evidence-based decision-making at the centre of public policy.

Importantly, this reporting cycle has also marked a significant milestone with the completion of a Voluntary Local Review for the island of Nevis. This achievement reflects our commitment to ensuring that sustainable development is not only pursued at the national level, but also shaped by the unique experiences, opportunities, and priorities of communities across both islands.

While we acknowledge that challenges remain—including climate vulnerability, financing constraints, and data gaps—we remain optimistic about the future. The process of preparing this Review has reaffirmed the value of partnerships, dialogue, and collective action. It has also strengthened our resolve to ensure that no one is left behind. As we approach 2030, we do so with a clear vision, strong institutions, and an unwavering commitment to sustainable development. We are confident that by aligning the Sustainable Island State Agenda with the Sustainable Development Goals, we can continue to transform challenges into opportunities and build a future that is resilient, equitable, and sustainable for generations to come. Thank you.



Message from Hon. Senator Dr. Joyelle Clarke, Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment, Climate Action and Constituency Empowerment

Distinguished stakeholders, colleagues, and partners:

The preparation of this Second Voluntary National Review represents an important opportunity for reflection, learning, and renewed commitment. Beyond measuring progress, the VNR process enables us to assess the effectiveness of our policies, strengthen institutional coordination, identify implementation gaps, and chart a clear path forward toward the achievement

of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Since our first Review in 2023, Saint Kitts and Nevis has made significant strides in aligning national planning frameworks with the 2030 Agenda. The National Development Planning Framework and the Sustainable Island State Agenda provide an integrated policy architecture through which sustainable development considerations are embedded across government programmes, public investment decisions, climate action initiatives, and sectoral strategies.

This Review highlights progress across multiple dimensions of sustainable development, including renewable energy, water security, climate resilience, social protection, health, education, digital transformation, and institutional strengthening. It also underscores the importance of governance reforms designed to improve policy coherence, stakeholder participation, and evidence-based decision-making. Initiatives currently under way—including the strengthening of national coordination mechanisms for sustainable development and enhanced monitoring and evaluation systems—reflect our commitment to a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach.

A particularly important milestone during this reporting cycle was the completion of the 2025 Voluntary Local Review for Nevis. The VLR has enriched this national assessment by providing localized insights, strengthening stakeholder engagement, and ensuring that the experiences and priorities of Nevis are more fully reflected within the national sustainable development narrative.

The VNR process has also highlighted areas requiring continued attention. Challenges relating to data availability, statistical capacity, stakeholder coordination, and resource mobilization remain realities for many small island developing states. However, these challenges also present opportunities to strengthen institutions, modernize data systems, deepen partnerships, and improve implementation effectiveness.

Ultimately, this Review reaffirms that sustainable development is not the responsibility of any single ministry or institution. It requires collaboration across government, civil society, the private sector, academia, communities, and international partners. The progress reflected in this Report belongs to all stakeholders who continue to contribute to the realization of our shared vision.

As we move toward 2030, this Voluntary National Review will serve not only as a record of progress achieved, but as a roadmap for the work that remains ahead.

Thank you.

SDG Highlights

Key Advancements since the 2023 VNR Report

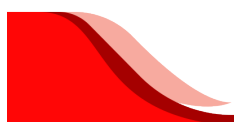
Since the presentation of the first Voluntary National Review (VNR) in 2023, Saint Kitts and Nevis has continued to advance its national vision of becoming a Sustainable Island State. The review process provided an opportunity for critical assessment and reflection on national progress, gaps, challenges, and renewed priorities for the full attainment of the Global Goals. Building on this, the Federation has strengthened its national approach to sustainable development through coordinated policy frameworks, improved data systems, and targeted investments aligned with national development priorities.



Most notably, Saint Kitts and Nevis has strengthened its enabling environment for SDG implementation through the advancement of key national frameworks. The Sustainable Island State Agenda (SISA), developed in 2025, provides a transformative vision while the National Development Planning Framework (NDPF) 2023-2037 advances this vision through a long-term mechanism for implementation. Progress has also been facilitated by improvements in national data and monitoring systems, including the SDG Data Pipeline created in 2026. In addition, improved alignment of financial mechanisms for SDG implementation and enhanced stakeholder engagement at the sub-national level, namely the 2025 Voluntary Local Review for Nevis, reflect the country's systematic and coordinated approach to implementing the SDGs (Figure 1).

In addition to these advancements in policy frameworks, Saint Kitts and Nevis has strengthened its national investment and project implementation systems. The Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) has been increasingly aligned with the SISA Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals as criteria used to assess projects include their potential impacts on SDG acceleration. Furthermore, since the completion of the first Voluntary National Review (VNR) in 2023, line ministries have displayed an increased alignment of their projects with the SDGs¹. Financing approaches have also been improved as greater emphasis has been placed on public-private partnerships and donor engagement, leading to a more strategic approach to the allocation of resources for sustainable development.

¹ Department of Public Sector Investment Planning, Ministry of Sustainable Development, Capital Project Prioritization Report 2024



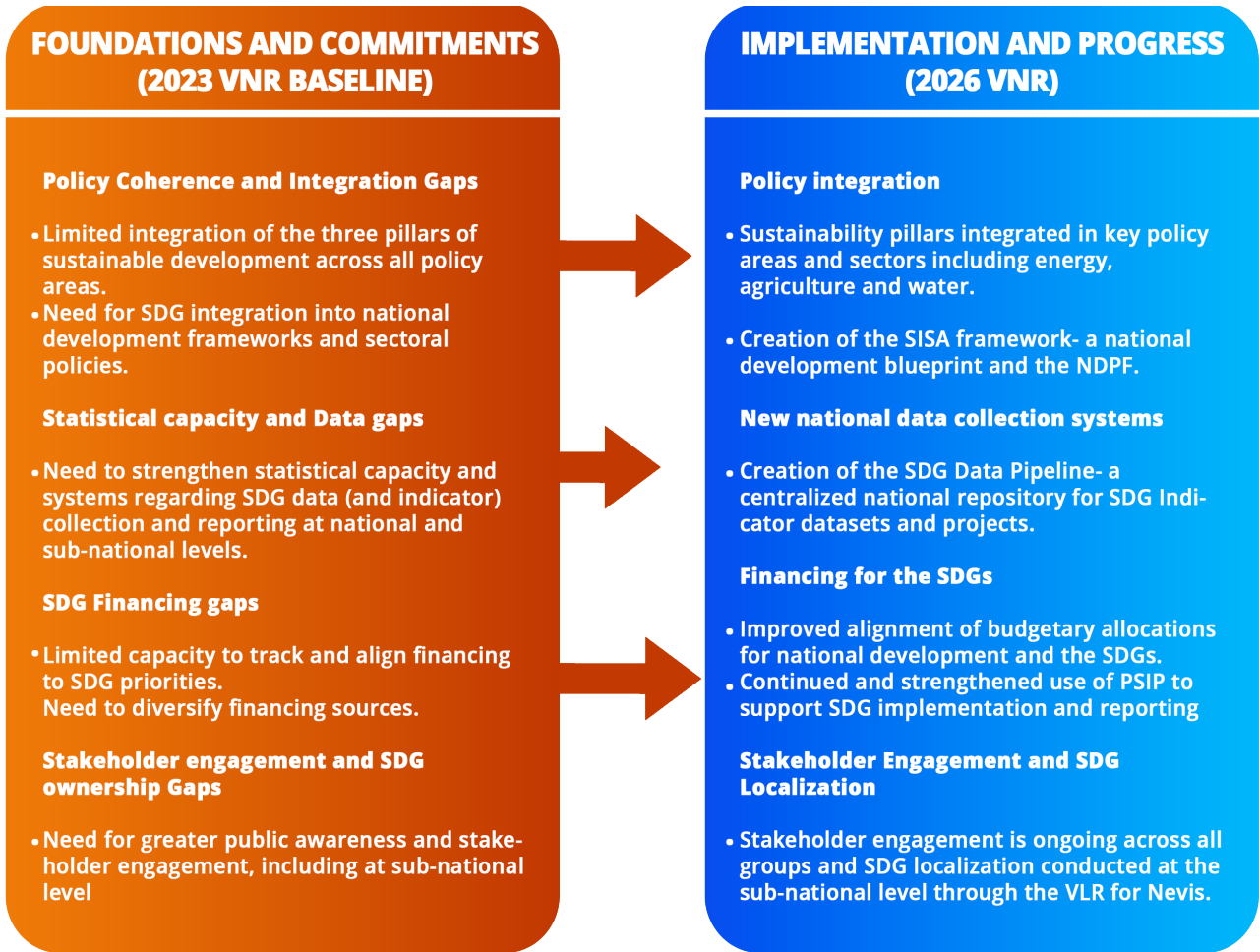


Figure 1. Progress Snapshot since the 2023 Voluntary National Review (VNR)

Overall, the Federation has made notable progress across all thematic areas, especially in the People, Planet and Prosperity dimensions of sustainable development. In the People dimension, expanded social protection programmes and social policies have strengthened support to vulnerable populations and improved access to essential services. Progress under the Planet dimension was guided by major investments in water security and renewable energy, leading to enhanced climate resilience across key sectors. In the Prosperity dimension, economic recovery and diversification efforts were supported by investments in infrastructure, tourism and emerging sectors, while efforts to promote inclusive economic participation have advanced. At the same time, progress in the Peace and Partnerships dimensions has been reinforced through governance and legislative reforms, innovative approaches to public safety, and strengthened regional and international engagement. These advancements collectively reflect progress across all 17 Sustainable Development Goals as highlighted in Table 1.

Table 1. Highlights of Progress on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals



	Highlights	Impact
 1 NO POVERTY	The Livelihood Improvement for Family Transformation (LIFT) programme provides targeted financial support for vulnerable households, including single-parent households, persons with disabilities, senior citizens and unemployed persons. Monthly cash transfers of up to EC \$600 are provided for eligible households. Social protection will be further advanced with the new Social Protection Policy and Action Plan 2025-2030 which is currently under review by the Cabinet.	A policy shift from social assistance to an empowerment model has resulted in more robust social protection for Saint Kitts and Nevis' most vulnerable.
 2 ZERO HUNGER	The Climate-Smart Agriculture Project (SKN-CSA-P) is in a critical phase as funding approval was granted in late 2025. This strategic initiative seeks to strengthen the sustainability and resilience of the sector and stands to benefit 3,066 smallholder and backyard farmers, 910 students, 30 beneficiaries from women's groups and 255 incarcerated or disabled persons. Nevis Hydro Gardens represents an innovative private sector contribution to food security and sustainable agriculture in Nevis. This climate-smart farming model also serves as a demonstration and educational site.	Enhanced resilience, productivity and sustainability through climate-smart practices.
 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	The National Drug Policy (2023-2028) establishes a coordinated national framework that integrates public health, social development, education, and security interventions to prevent substance abuse/ misuse, strengthen treatment and recovery services, reduce drug-related harm, and promote the well-being, safety and sustainable development of communities throughout the Federation. The Joseph N. France Hospital is being redeveloped into the country's first Climate-Smart Hospital, demonstrating the integration of climate-resilience in infrastructural development. NGOs such as the Garden of Rebirth and Business and Professional Women are enhancing access to mental health services.	Strengthened healthcare resilience and improved access to quality healthcare through infrastructural upgrades and national health policies, with additional support in areas such as mental health.



Highlights

Impact

4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	National Curriculum Reform is ongoing across Grades K-6, including the finalization of the OECS PEARL curriculum for Grades K-2, piloting of revised Mathematics and Social Studies curriculum at Grade 3, and expansion of life skills programmes at Grades 4-6 and Grades 7 - 11. The Key stage Assessment of Learning (KAL), which is a competency-based assessment is administered in Grades 4 & 6. The Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) initiative is underway following the adoption of the ESD Strategy and Action Plan in late 2025. Integration into the national curriculum is scheduled for the upcoming 2026/2027 academic year.	Improved quality and relevance of education through curriculum reform and the integration of sustainability.
5 GENDER EQUALITY 	The longstanding Project Viola Teen Mother's Programme and the Horsford's Project Viola Teen Mothers Educational Scholarship Initiative provide support for teen mothers in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The Scholarship Initiative, launched in mid-2023, enhances access to tertiary education by providing financial assistance. The broader project supports the social and economic empowerment of teen mothers by offering counselling, childcare services and skills development. Additionally, the Government continues to implement various components of the National Gender Action Plan, supporting efforts to advance women's empowerment.	Strengthened gender equality frameworks and opportunities for women through supporting initiatives.
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	The National Water Policy 2025 promotes the sustainable and equitable management of water resources in the country while addressing significant challenges through a suite of strategic responses. The Policy also sets a national goal of achieving 100% renewable energy operations within the sector. The landmark Basseterre Desalination Plant was commissioned in February 2026 and has a two-million-gallon per day production capacity. The facility will provide a climate-smart water source, increasing the proportion of households in Saint Kitts with access to 24-hour water from 25% to nearly 70%.	Increased water availability and reliability in Saint Kitts and Nevis and the promotion of climate resilience in the sector.





Highlights

Impact

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	The SKN-100 project, launched in 2024, aims to decarbonize the energy sector in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The project, in addition to creating tremendous environmental and energy-related benefits, will also create significant economic opportunities. This groundbreaking project aligns with national climate commitments and surpasses international obligations, positioning the Federation as a model for energy transition in SIDS. The Geothermal Energy Project in Nevis represents another landmark initiative in the energy sector and is currently in the drilling phase. This project is expected to provide baseload renewable energy for both islands, leading to reduced fossil fuel dependency and supporting national renewable energy targets.	Advances the national energy transition to renewable energy and improves energy efficiency across the Federation.
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	The Labour (Minimum Wage) Act (Amendment of Schedules) 2024 resulted in an increase in the national minimum wage in 2024 to EC\$10.75 per hour, with a further increase in 2025 to EC\$12.50 per hour. This was aimed at improving income levels and standards of living across the Federation. The National Productivity Council Act (2024) was passed in 2024 and provides a legislative and institutional framework to promote productivity and innovation in the public and private sectors. Expected outcomes include improved productivity and efficiency in service delivery and enhanced economic competitiveness.	Inclusive economic growth, improved wages and productivity-centred reforms.
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	The Solar-Powered Desalination Plant in Nevis was developed to address water scarcity challenges. The facility was connected to the national water distribution network in late 2024 and currently supplies 60,000 gallons of treated water daily to several communities. In May 2025, the project received global recognition at the Caribbean Renewable Energy Forum (CREF) as the best energy resilience project. Enhancements at Port Zante in Saint Kitts are improving connectivity, supporting trade and tourism. By 2027, Port Zante and the Basseterre Port will serve as a home porting destination for P&O Cruises.	Strengthened national infrastructure for tourism development leading to enhanced economic competitiveness.





Highlights

Impact

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	The ASPIRE (Achieving Success through Personal Investment, Resources and Education) Programme is aimed at building financial literacy among young people. Thus far, the programme has received over 5,000 applicants and over EC \$4 million has been invested by the Government since 2024. The first National Disability Policy, laid in Parliament on April 30th, 2026, will enhance the protection, inclusion and socio-economic participation of persons with disabilities by promoting equal access to education, employment, healthcare and social services. The Policy is guided by ten (10) high priority actions and will be supported by the creation of a National Disability Bill which will provide the formal legislative framework to safeguard the rights of persons with disabilities.	Improved social inclusion and economic empowerment for youth, and enhanced policy frameworks for the protection of at-risk groups.
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	The Community Beautification and Safety Act of 2024 represents a wider approach to environmental stewardship and community development. The legislation paves the way for the establishment of a Community Beautification and Safety Authority that will lead initiatives to create cleaner, safer and more attractive communities across the Federation.	Enhanced management of urban spaces through legislative frameworks.
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	The Plastic Waste Reduction Act, 2025 and the Single Use Plastic Ban represent a key milestone in efforts to regulate and limit single-use plastic production and distribution. Implementation commenced in 2024 with a ban on the importation of T-shirt plastic shopping bags and follows a phased approach.	Enhanced environmental sustainability through improved waste management and reduction of plastic pollution.
13 CLIMATE ACTION	The Revised National Climate Change Policy for Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2025 supports national development priorities articulated in the SISA Framework and the NDPF 2023-2037 and provides a comprehensive framework to guide the country's transition toward "a low-carbon, climate-resilient country that protects people, livelihoods, and ecosystems". Building on this, the National Adaptation Project is designed to enhance the country's capacity to address climate change impacts through a structured and integrated approach to adaptation planning.	Strengthened national capacity for climate change response and adaptation through integrated policy frameworks.





Highlights

Impact

14 LIFE BELOW WATER	The national Sargassum management capacity has been significantly strengthened with the acquisition of specialized equipment including drones, tractors, workboats and dump trucks to facilitate monitoring and clean-up operations. The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Blue Marine Foundation and Blue Conscience to support revisions to the Saint Kitts and Nevis Marine Managed Area and national 30 by 30 targets which aim to preserve and manage 30% of the country's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).	Enhanced management of coastal and marine resources to support ecosystem health and promote sustainable livelihoods.
15 LIFE ON LAND	The groundbreaking National Conservation and Environmental Management Act (NCEMA) of 2025 establishes a modern, science-based framework for environmental conservation and sustainable growth, aligning directly with the Government's Sustainable Island State Agenda (SISA) and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).	Strengthened environmental governance to support conservation and sustainable resource use.
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Sweeping legislative reforms, such as the Firearms (Amendment) Act of 2024, and the adoption of a Public Health approach to crime prevention have produced tangible results. These include a 75% reduction in homicides, increased intervals between homicides and containment of violent transmission patterns in high-risk areas. The Voice It Legal App and Justice Service Kiosks, carded for implementation in 2026, will provide guided access to legal information, legal aid referrals and restorative justice services for the public.	Improved public safety through evidence-based approaches. Improved access to legal information.
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Saint Kitts and Nevis has strengthened global and regional partnerships through its leadership as Chair of CARICOM, including advocacy for the adoption of the Multi-dimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI) to better reflect the vulnerabilities of SIDS. Additionally, the implementation of the United Nations Country Implementation Plan (2024–2025 and 2026) has enhanced coordination and resource mobilization at the national level.	Strengthened international cooperation and resource mobilization through regional leadership and partnerships.

Introduction

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis remains fully committed to the achievement of sustainable development, guided by a national vision to advance our transition towards a Sustainable Island State. This development thrust is underpinned by a people-centred approach that seeks to foster peaceful, inclusive, thriving and resilient communities, while safeguarding the environment and promoting economic advancement. The adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by Saint Kitts and Nevis in 2015, demonstrates the Federation's commitment to sustainable development at national, regional and global levels. Saint Kitts and Nevis, as a member of the global community, remains steadfast in its commitment to collective action that seeks to eradicate poverty, achieve gender equality, promote good health and well-being, advance climate action and resilience, and strengthen global partnerships.

Saint Kitts and Nevis' developmental pathway is informed by our specific vulnerabilities as a Small Island Developing State, namely our exposure to climate change impacts, water scarcity, emerging geopolitical tensions and economic constraints resulting from limited diversification, which heighten the country's susceptibility to external shocks. In response to these realities, the Government has taken a proactive approach to strengthening social, economic and environmental resilience through targeted policy interventions at the national and sectoral levels. This includes expanding social protection systems for the most vulnerable, promoting economic diversification and advancing climate-resilience in sectors such as agriculture and infrastructure. These efforts are anchored in the SDGs and the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS (ABAS) Framework.

Saint Kitts and Nevis has also advanced SDG localization through several public engagement mechanisms. Within the Federation's two-island governance structure, the Nevis Island Administration (NIA) holds responsibility for delegated functions including economic planning, health, education, social services and infrastructure. In this context and within its role in advancing sustainable development at the sub-national level, the NIA led the preparation of a Voluntary Local Review (VLR) in 2025. The VLR provided an island-specific, disaggregated assessment of SDG progress tailored to Nevis's unique context and development priorities while also serving as an avenue for stakeholder engagement across the public, private and civil society sectors. This facilitated an analysis of sub-national evidence, localized data, progress and challenges for implementation of the SDGs in Nevis². Finally, the VLR acted as a strategic review tool, generating critical insights to inform the preparation for the 2026 Voluntary National Review.

² Nevis Island Administration, Voluntary Local Review (final draft), Nevis, 2025

This Second Voluntary National Review highlights tangible progress across several SDGs, particularly within the People, Planet and Prosperity thematic areas. Progress has been supported by strong national policy frameworks such as the Sustainable Island State Agenda (SISA) and the National Development Planning Framework (NDPF) 2023-2037, which collectively align national priorities to the 2030 Agenda and provide a structured pathway for implementation. Key projects, programmes and initiatives in the water, agriculture and energy sectors have further accelerated progress on the SDGs. Notwithstanding these gains, the VNR process has also served as a critical platform to assess persistent and emerging challenges that have stymied further advancement on the SDGs.

This VNR is presented within the context of the 2026 High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) theme “Transformative, equitable, innovative and coordinated actions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for a sustainable future for all”. In alignment with this year’s theme, Saint Kitts and Nevis has highlighted several integrated approaches through best practices and success stories in relation to SDG 6- Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG 7- Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 9- Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, SDG 11- Sustainable Cities and Communities and SDG 17- Partnerships for the Goals. The Government and people of Saint Kitts and Nevis will continue to chart the course for our transition to a sustainable island state and the full attainment of the Global Goals.

Sustainable Development Pillars: *An Overview of the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis*

Sustainable development in Saint Kitts and Nevis is anchored in an integrated approach that balances social inclusion, economic growth and environmental sustainability. This approach is reflected in the Sustainable Island State Agenda (SISA) and the National Development Planning Framework (2023-2037) which embed these three (3) dimensions into wider national development strategies and interventions. The following sections provide an overview of the social, economic and environmental dimensions in Saint Kitts and Nevis, including the current situation, major challenges, achievements and policy responses.

Social Context

The social fabric of Saint Kitts and Nevis is defined by its small population and closely connected communities. In 2022, the population stood at approximately 53,000 people³(see Figure 2). The island of Nevis accounts for 26% of the national population, some 13,182 people, with a 7.4% increase in population recorded between 2011 and 2022. Gender distribution is almost even between males (49%) and females (51%) for both islands, and approximately two-thirds of the population resides in urban areas. In Saint Kitts, the capital Basseterre is the most populated town, while the St. John's Parish in Nevis houses 33.5% of the population. Due to high levels of emigration, the country's population is considered stable as this trend offsets natural population increases⁴. The ethnic composition of Saint Kitts and Nevis is primarily black, which makes up 95% of the population, with other ethnicities including white, mixed and Indo-Pakistani.



Saint Kitts and Nevis is characterized by a high life expectancy rate. Life expectancy is estimated at 72 years⁵, with males at 69 years and females at 76 years⁶. Fertility rates in 2025 stood at approximately 1.5-1.8 (children per woman). Since 2017 Saint Kitts and Nevis has eliminated mother-to-child transmission of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)⁷. In 2023, the crude birth rate stood at 9.7% which showed a slight decrease from 10.1% in 2022. The crude death rate was 9.6 (per 1000 population) in 2023 and 8.8 in 2022⁸. In 2023, the maternal mortality ratio stood at 207.9 (deaths per 100,000 live births), however, in the first quarter of 2026, zero maternal deaths were reported⁹.

³ The National Development Planning Framework 2023-2037

⁴ The National Development Planning Framework 2023-2037

⁵ World Bank <https://data.worldbank.org/country/st-kitts-and-nevis>

⁶ United Nations Population Fund <https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population/KN>

⁷ Pan American Health Organization <https://hia.paho.org/en/country-profiles/saint-kitts-and-nevis>

⁸ Department of Statistics <https://www.stats.gov.kn/topics/demographic-social-statistics/births-anddeaths/st-kitts-and-nevis-reported-birth-and-death-rates-2017-2023/>

⁹ Saint Kitts and Nevis Information Service Saint Kitts and Nevis Records Zero Maternal Deaths in 2026 Thus Far - SKNIS

The public healthcare system provides low-cost/ free services to citizens via two main facilities, the Joseph N. France General Hospital in Saint Kitts and the Alexandra Hospital in Nevis. A number of private clinics support the delivery of healthcare in the country. Saint Kitts and Nevis has one of the highest vaccination rates in the Americas, exceeding 96% each year for routine antigens¹⁰. Conversely, non-communicable diseases continue to burden the healthcare system. In 2020, the cases of hypertension stood at 31.7% for women and 31.5% for men, while cases of diabetes mellitus stood at 68.3% for men and 68.5% for women.

The education system in Saint Kitts and Nevis is characterized by universal and compulsory education for children between the ages of 5 and 16. At the primary level, there are approximately 20 Government schools in Saint Kitts and 10 in Nevis. At the secondary level at the end of Form 5, students are required to sit the Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC) examinations administered by the Caribbean Examinations Council. Tertiary level education in Saint Kitts and Nevis is provided at the Clarence Fitzroy Bryant College (CFBC) which offers certificate, diploma and associate degrees¹¹.

Saint Kitts and Nevis' human development rating stood at 0.84 and ranked 51 (out of 193) in 2024¹², ranking at number one in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). This rating, which is categorized as very high, indicates progress in the implementation of education and health policies. However, with respect to the Human Capital Index (HCI) findings for 2020, a child born in Saint Kitts and Nevis is expected to achieve only 59% of their full productivity potential in adulthood, compared to a scenario of complete education and optimal health¹³. This highlights underlying gaps in quality outcomes of these sectors. Overall, while significant challenges exist, the Government remains committed to advancing social and human capital resilience at the national, sub-national and community levels.

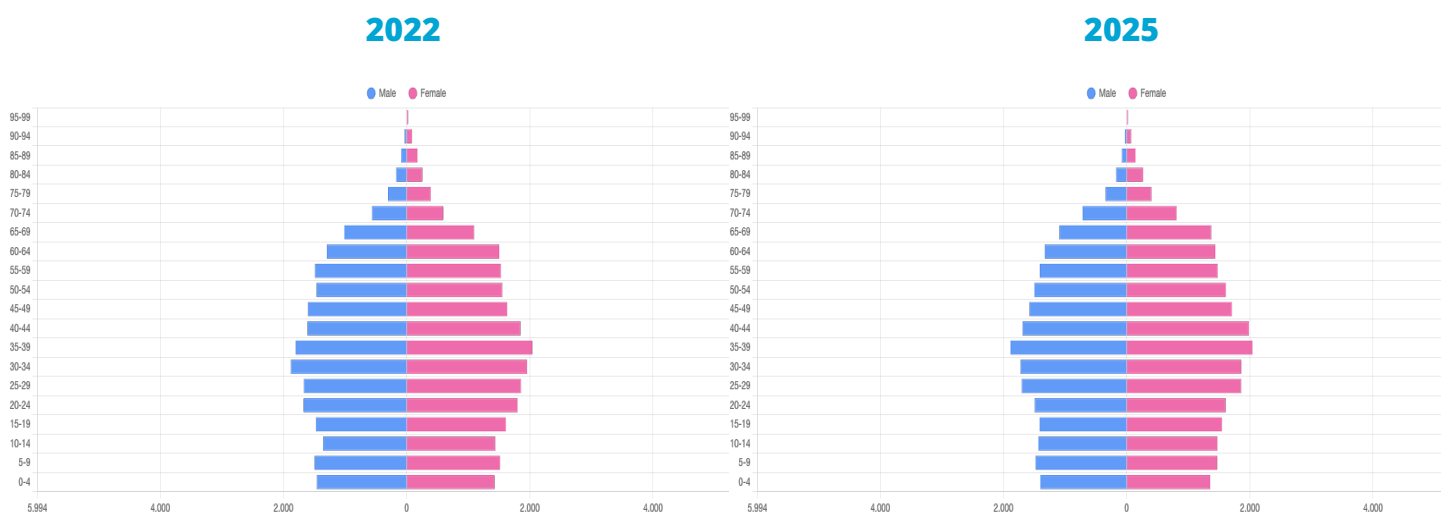
¹⁰ Pan American Health Organization <https://hia.paho.org/en/country-profiles/saint-kitts-and-nevis>

¹¹ The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis <https://www.gov.kn/in-skn-system-of-education/>

¹² Saint Kitts and Nevis Information Service www.sknis.gov.kn/2024/04/05/st-kitts-and-nevis-leads-caricom-in-human-development/

¹³ The National Development Planning Framework 2023-2037

Figure 2. Estimated Population Pyramid for Saint Kitts and Nevis for 2022 and 2025



Source: Pan American Health Organisation

Economic Context

Economic growth in Saint Kitts and Nevis is largely driven by the tourism sector, while other sectors such as transport, construction, wholesale and retail, manufacturing, and financial services also contribute to economic activity¹⁴. The growth of these sectors followed the closure of the sugar industry in 2005, marking a reassessment of the country's economic strategy¹⁵. More recently, the Government has advanced a strategic shift towards becoming a Sustainable Island State, and, through this agenda, areas such as economic diversification, sustainable industries, renewable energy and the circular economy are considered as key pillars for long-term economic growth and resilience¹⁶. The Citizenship by Investment (CBI) programme, established in 1984, continues to generate significant revenue and recognition. However, recent policy direction reflects a shift toward a more diversified and sustainable growth model which will reduce dependence on any single revenue source¹⁷. Despite this shift, Saint Kitts and Nevis retained its number one ranking in the CBI index in 2025¹⁸.

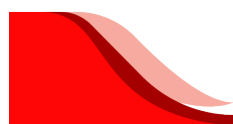
¹⁴ Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2025 Budget Speech (2026 Budget)

¹⁵ Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, the National Development Planning Framework 2023-2037

¹⁶ Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, the Sustainable Island State Agenda (SISA) Executive Summary

¹⁷ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2024/10/18/from-cbi-to-seed-primeminister-drew-st-kitts-and-nevis-pivots-to-sustainable-economic-growth/>

¹⁸ Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Citizenship by Investment Unit (CIU) <http://ciu.gov.kn>



Saint Kitts and Nevis, like many Small Island Developing States, is vulnerable to global economic shocks. The COVID-19 pandemic caused severe disruptions to the tourism and services sector. However, this sector has shown strong and sustained growth following the pandemic. In 2023, Saint Kitts and Nevis recorded 133,974 air passenger arrivals. A continued expansion in the sector was observed in 2024, increasing to 164,624 air passenger arrivals, representing growth of approximately 22.9% from 2023 levels. Air passenger arrivals continued to rise in 2025 to 174,895¹⁹, exceeding pre-COVID levels reported in 2019²⁰. Cruise passenger arrivals also increased from 756,903 in 2023 to 766,148 in 2024 and 929,637 in 2025²¹, reflecting continued recovery in cruise activity. Similarly, the hotels and restaurants sector in Saint Kitts and Nevis is expected to grow by 2% per year²², reinforcing overall performance in the tourism sector. Nevis' tourism sector continues to play a central role, with a focus on high-end, land-based tourism and community-linked economic activity²³.

GDP growth was estimated at 3.4% and 4.6% in 2023 and 2024 respectively²⁴, and in the 2026 to 2030 period, GDP is projected to reach EC 2.7 billion²⁵. These projections are driven by growth across all economic sectors, particularly in the construction, agricultural and fishing sectors. The country's construction sector, a main economic driver, is bolstered by public and private investments in infrastructure, housing and tourism development. The construction sector contributes 13.5% of GDP and this sector is expected to grow by a further 2.3% annually. Meanwhile, the agriculture and fishing sectors, currently contributing 1.2% to GDP, are projected to grow at approximately 6.8% annually²⁶, driven by an increased emphasis on food security. The Government is also exploring emerging economic opportunities in the creative and entertainment sectors and the Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) sectors to further promote economic diversification and foster long-term resilience and competitiveness. Specific to Nevis, economic diversification efforts emphasize agriculture, MSMEs and renewable energy development.

19 Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service SKNIS, <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2024/01/27/st-kitts-and-nevis-experienced-major-tourism-boost-following-lifting-of-covid-19-restrictions/>

20 The Kittian Heartbeat, Kittitian Heartbeat | Official Site

21 Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service SKNIS <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2025/05/02/saint-kitts-cruise-arrivals-sail-to-eight-percent-increase-in-2024-2025-season/>

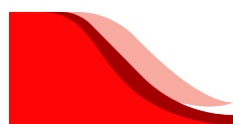
22 Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2025/10/29/saint-kitts-and-nevis-poised-for-steady-economic-growth-in-2026-and-beyond/>

23 Nevis Island Administration, Voluntary Local Review (final draft), Nevis, 2025

24 Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2023 Budget Speech (2024 Budget).

25 Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2025/10/29/saint-kitts-and-nevis-poised-for-steady-economic-growth-in-2026-and-beyond/>

26 Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2025/10/29/saint-kitts-and-nevis-poised-for-steady-economic-growth-in-2026-and-beyond/>



Saint Kitts and Nevis' fiscal position reflects strong recovery and growth, while simultaneously demonstrating ongoing structural challenges. Targeted fiscal measures resulted in a 1% inflation rate in 2024 (down from 3.6% in 2023)²⁷ and an estimated 1.5% inflation rate in 2025²⁸. Despite improvements, the economy continues to experience persistent trade deficits, driven in large part by high import dependence²⁹. Additionally, revenue from the CBI programme declined between 2021 and 2023, leading to increased fiscal deficits, which stood at 14.6% of GDP in 2025³⁰. In response to these realities, the Government continues to advance policies centred on economic diversification, increased domestic investment and enhanced productivity in keeping with the wider Sustainable Island State Agenda.

Environmental Context

The country of Saint Kitts and Nevis is a twin-island state characterized by central mountain ridges which dominate the islands' landscape. Saint Kitts is the larger of the two islands, covering some 68 square miles, while Nevis is 36 square miles³¹. Nevis is located some 2 miles southeast of Saint Kitts and is separated by a channel known as the Narrows which serves as an important maritime transport corridor. The islands are home to diverse and ecologically important habitats including coral reefs found around both islands, mangrove forests which are predominantly found in the southeast peninsula of Saint Kitts, and tropical rainforests located in central mountainous areas such as Mount Liamuiga and Nevis Peak. These ecosystems provide critical ecosystem services, support local livelihoods and contribute to climate resilience. The world-famous Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park in Saint Kitts was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1999 due to its military architecture and historical significance.

Saint Kitts and Nevis is highly susceptible to the impacts of climate change despite contributing minimally to global greenhouse gas emissions. These impacts include droughts, which will exacerbate existing water scarcity, flooding, sea level rise and temperature increases³². Since 1960, Saint Kitts and Nevis has experienced notable declines in mean annual rainfall. Based on projections, it is estimated that annual rainfall will show a further decline, between 16 and 40 percent, by 2050³³. With respect to sea level rise, regional models predict an increase of 0.3 to 1.2 meters by 2100³⁴. This is likely to result in substantial economic and non-economic losses related to biodiversity, livelihoods and income generation. As such, the Nevis Island Administration has linked environmental management priorities with climate resilience and marine resource protection.

27 Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2025/10/29/saint-kitts-and-nevis-poised-for-steady-economic-growth-in-2026-and-beyond/>

28 International Monetary Fund <https://www.imf.org/en/news/articles/2026/03/02/cs-03022026-st-kitts-and-nevis-staff-concluding-statement-of-the-2026-article-iv-mission>

29 Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2023 Budget Speech (2024 Budget).

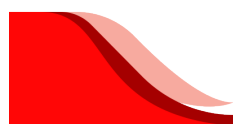
30 International Monetary Fund <https://www.imf.org/en/news/articles/2026/03/02/cs-03022026-st-kitts-and-nevis-staff-concluding-statement-of-the-2026-article-iv-mission>

31 The National Development Planning Framework 2023-2037

32 The National Development Planning Framework 2023-2037

33 IOM UN Migration <https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1486/files/documents/2024-06/st-kitts-and-nevis-country-assessment-analysis.pdf>

34 Saint Kitts and Nevis Updated Nationally Determined Contribution 2021 <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022->



As a Small Island Developing State, climate change is also likely to impact key economic sectors including agriculture, water, health and tourism. The agriculture sector for instance is particularly climate-sensitive. Both islands have already experienced adverse impacts on public health and infrastructure, which are likely to intensify as climate change progresses. As such, the Government has taken proactive measures to address climate change through adaptation and mitigation strategies at both the national and community level. In addition to climate-related risks, Saint Kitts and Nevis also faces broader environmental pressures due to its small land size and limited natural resources. The landmark National Conservation and Environmental Management Act (NCEMA) which aligns with the wider Sustainable Island State Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, demonstrates the Government's commitment to strengthening environmental governance and advancing science-based conservation measures³⁵.

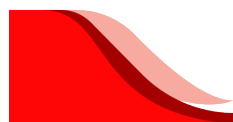
VNR Methodology

Overview

The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis adopted a long-term, structured and inclusive methodological approach for the preparation of the second Voluntary National Review. This methodology was designed to provide an evidence-based assessment of national and sub-national progress on the SDGs since 2023 across the public and private sectors and civil society. To assess progress, national policy frameworks and sectoral policies were reviewed along with administrative data and development projects undertaken by the public service. Projects, programmes and initiatives led by the civil society were also reviewed.

For the preparation of the 2026 VNR, targeted emphasis was placed on integrating sub-national perspectives from the Voluntary Local Review in Nevis. Additionally, an in-depth analysis of the challenges and gaps which limit further advancement of the SDGs in Nevis was undertaken. Guided by the principles of a 'Whole-of-Society' approach and 'Leaving No One Behind', the methodology captured qualitative and quantitative evidence of progress, identified gaps and challenges, and explored opportunities for accelerating progress on the SDGs.

³⁵ The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2025/10/31/government-passeslandmark-environmental-management-act-in-saint-kitts-and-nevis-paving-the-way-to-a-sustainable-islandstate/> 35



Voluntary Local Review, Nevis

The 2025 Voluntary Local Review for Nevis represents a landmark achievement for the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis, as the first VLR conducted in the English-speaking Caribbean. Nevis, in this regard, is well positioned as a model for sustainable development among Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The Nevis Island Administration has long recognized the specific socio-economic and environmental vulnerabilities faced by Nevis, and as such, the VLR was undertaken to assess SDG implementation within this context. The VLR therefore provided an opportunity for cohesive alignment with national development priorities while strengthening evidence-based reporting at the local level.



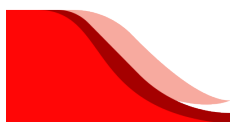
A key strength of the VLR process was its participatory approach which provided avenues for discourse among the public and private sectors, civil society organisations, youth and community-based groups. This process further strengthened ownership and localization of the SDGs in Nevis and highlighted the importance of integrating projects and programmes undertaken by non-state actors into national

SDG reporting frameworks. During this consultative process, the Nevis Island Administration prioritized several SDGs which are considered as central to the island's development including, SDG 1: No Poverty, SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 13: Climate Action, SDG 14: Life Below Water and SDG 15: Life on Land.

Lessons learned from the VLR process directly informed the preparation of the 2026 VNR report. These included the need to institutionalize standard data collection and reporting systems across Ministries, Departments and Agencies including consistent data generation for critical indicators such as labour market statistics, gender equality and environmental management. The VLR also highlighted the need for evidence-based decision making supported through deliberate integration of SDG-related data.



Finally, the VLR underscored the need for greater collaboration with the civil society and the private sector, with particular emphasis on improving the documentation of projects and initiatives led by these non-state actors. Overall, the VLR has significantly enhanced the credibility of this year's VNR report by incorporating sub-national insights and challenges and demonstrating an inclusive approach to SDG reporting at the Federal level.



The Vulnerability–Resilience Country Profile (2026)

To further strengthen the analytical basis of the Review, the Vulnerability-Resilience Country Profile (2026) was utilized to assess structural vulnerabilities across economic, social, environmental and institutional systems. The analysis highlights that while resilience is evident at the national level, this does not consistently translate to the community and household levels, where exposure to shocks and vulnerabilities remains more pronounced. This insight informed the identification of key constraints to SDG implementation and informed strategic focus areas to enhance resilience.

National Stakeholder Engagement

In preparation for the 2026 VNR, a series of stakeholder focus group sessions were held with a wide cross-section of stakeholders including Government Ministries, NGOs, CSOs, CBOs and the private sector between March 24th to 27th, 2026. Consultations were held in both islands, and, in the case of Nevis, the sessions were designed as a follow-up to the consultations held during the 2025 VLR process.

Stakeholder engagement sessions were designed to gather qualitative and quantitative information on initiatives which advance progress on the SDGs, while also identifying key policy, institutional and data-related limitations that stymie further advancement.

The specific objectives of the stakeholder engagement were as follows:

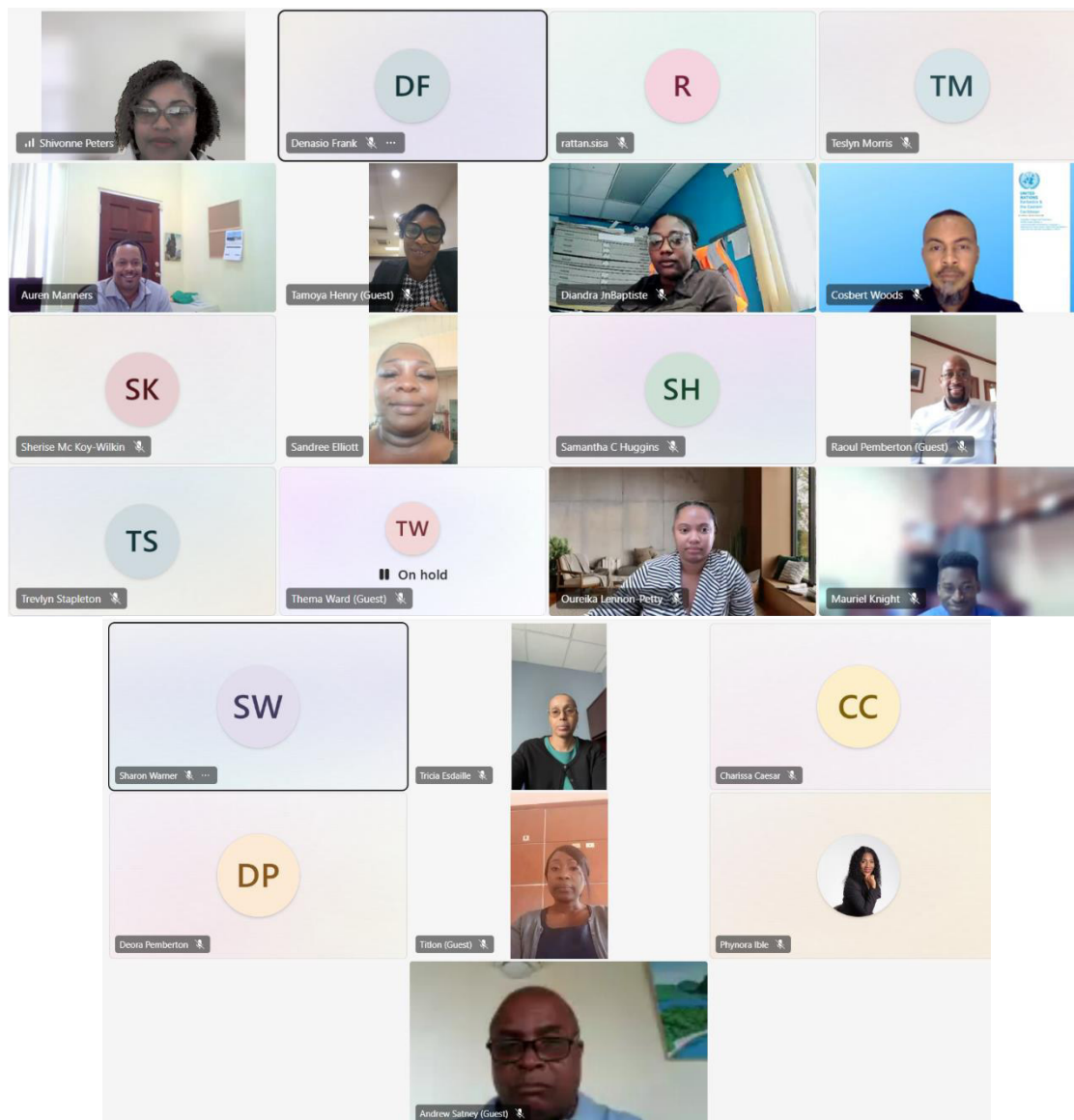
- 1. Identification of existing work on the SDGs** - Utilize engagement sessions to collect quantitative and qualitative data on the activities contributing to the achievement of the SDGs.
- 2. Mapping focus areas to the SDGs** - Utilize engagement sessions to conduct a mapping exercise where each Government Ministry/ CSO and private sector entity identifies SDGs under their purview.
- 3. Building ownership of the SDGs in Saint Kitts and Nevis** - Raise awareness of the SDGs and stakeholders' roles in achieving them as well as facilitating long-term investment in the SDGs.
- 4. Creating opportunities for communication** - Provide stakeholders involved in implementing the SDGs with the chance to share challenges and solutions, while identifying policy and implementation gaps.



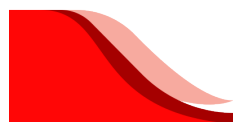
Stakeholder consultations held between March 24th and 27th 2026.

VNR Stakeholder Validation Workshop and Cover Art Competition

The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, through the Ministry of Sustainable Development, facilitated a Validation Workshop to review the first draft of the Voluntary National Review Report. This Validation Workshop was held with stakeholders in keeping with the wider participatory and whole-of-society approach for this second VNR. This whole-of-society approach was further supported by the VNR Cover Art Competition which was launched to foster greater national ownership of the Sustainable Development Goals in Saint Kitts and Nevis.



Stakeholder Validation Workshop held on May 18th 2026





VNR COVER ART COMPETITION

CREATE THE ORIGINAL COVER IMAGE FOR THE UPCOMING SECOND VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW (VNR) REPORT — REPRESENTING OUR NATION'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT JOURNEY IN PRINT AND DIGITAL FORMATS.

**WINNER RECEIVES
\$1000.00XCD**

THE WINNING ENTRY WILL BE FEATURED AS THE OFFICIAL COVER FOR THE SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS 2026 VNR

THEME GUIDANCE

ARTWORK SHOULD COMMUNICATE OPTIMISM, IMPACT, AND FORWARD MOVEMENT. ARTISTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO INTERPRET ANY OF THE FOLLOWING THEMES CREATIVELY:

SDG 6
CLEAN WATER AND
SANITATION

SDG 7
AFFORDABLE
AND CLEAN ENERGY

SDG 9
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION,
AND INFRASTRUCTURE

SDG 11
SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES

SDG 17
PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



SKN
2023 VNR

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- OPEN TO NATIONALS AND RESIDENTS OF SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS
- PARTICIPANTS MUST BE AGED 12 YEARS OR OLDER
- EACH PARTICIPANT MAY SUBMIT UP TO 1 ENTRY
- EMPLOYEES OR AFFILIATES OF THE ORGANIZING BODY ARE NOT ELIGIBLE

SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

1. FINAL ARTWORK FILE — PRINT OR DIGITAL FORMAT
2. A SHORT ARTIST STATEMENT EXPLAINING THE CONCEPT AND ITS RELEVANCE TO THE THEME
3. COMPLETED SUBMISSION FORM INCLUDING FULL CONTACT DETAILS

REQUIREMENTS

- ALL SUBMISSIONS MUST BE ORIGINAL WORK CREATED BY THE PARTICIPANT.
- NO USE OF COPYRIGHTED IMAGES, STOCK IMAGES, OR AI-GENERATED CONTENT
- ARTWORK MUST NOT HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED OR SUBMITTED TO OTHER COMPETITIONS
- PARTICIPANTS MUST OWN FULL RIGHTS OR HAVE PERMISSION TO USE TO ALL ELEMENTS USED IN THE DESIGN
- ARTWORK MAY BE SUBMITTED IN PAINTING, DRAWING, MIXED MEDIA, DIGITAL ART, OR COLLAGE.

NO LATE ENTRIES WILL BE ACCEPTED
SUBMISSION DEADLINE
31ST MAY 2026

SUBMISSIONS SHOULD BE SENT TO SAMANTHAC.HUGGINS@GOV.KN OR SUBMITTED AT THE MINISTRY OF SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT, BLADEN'S COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT



SAINT KITTS & NEVIS VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW

Voluntary National Review

WHAT IS A VNR?

Voluntary National Review (VNR) is a report prepared by a country to assess and present its progress toward achieving the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

FIRST VNR
PRESENTED IN 2023

Saint Kitts and Nevis formally presented its first VNR on 18 July 2023 at the UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

SECOND VNR
SCHEDULED FOR JULY 2026

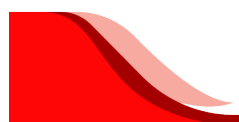
The second VNR is scheduled for presentation in July 2026 at the UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE VNR?

Nationally, it helps countries assess progress, identify challenges, improve planning and coordination, strengthen data systems, and encourage participation from stakeholders across society. Internationally, it demonstrates a country's commitment to the 2030 Agenda, promotes transparency and accountability, facilitates the sharing of best practices and lessons learned, and supports partnerships, cooperation, and investment for sustainable development.



Voluntary National Review Cover Art Competition 2026



Policy and Enabling Environment: Incorporation of the SDGs into National Frameworks

Overview

In Saint Kitts and Nevis, the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is supported by a robust policy and institutional framework. The Government has taken deliberate measures to align sustainable development priorities into national planning and governance processes, including our national development strategies, sectoral policies and institutional mechanisms. Central to this enabling environment are national frameworks such as the Sustainable Island State Agenda (SISA) and the National Development Planning Framework 2023-2037.

These frameworks articulate the country's long-term vision for sustainability, climate resilience and economic development, ensuring no one is left behind. Sectoral policies such as the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and the Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy 2022-2031 also guide national priorities, programmes and initiatives that contribute to the advancement of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. Additionally, these policy frameworks are supported by complementary institutional arrangements, financing mechanisms and data systems, which collectively provide a robust foundation for coordinated SDG implementation in Saint Kitts and Nevis.



The Sustainable Island State Agenda (SISA) Framework

In 2025, the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis developed a national blueprint to further guide its transformative journey towards becoming a Sustainable Island State by 2040. The Sustainable Island State Agenda (SISA) Framework represents a structured mechanism for advancing this transition through key strategies including strategic alignment of national policies, resource mobilization, enhanced visibility and communication, strengthened inter-ministerial collaboration and broad societal engagement. The SISA Framework is grounded in seven (7) interconnected pillars that collectively support sustainable and resilient development:

1. Energy transition
2. Water security
3. Food security
4. Sustainable industries (including tourism, the creative economy, digital transformation and investment, and smart manufacturing)
5. Sustainable Settlements
6. Circular Economy, and
7. Health and Social Protection

Together, these pillars advance national development priorities while demonstrating clear and targeted alignment to the Sustainable Development Goals (Figure 3).

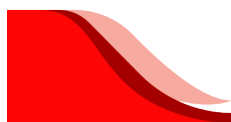
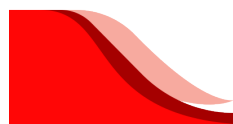


Figure 3. Strategic alignment of the Sustainable Island State Agenda (SISA) Framework with the Sustainable Development Goals.



Source: Adapted from the SISA Framework Executive Summary, 2025.

The SISA Framework further strengthens our national policy and enabling environment by operationalizing development priorities through clearly defined objectives, targets, and indicators for each pillar, demonstrating the Government's commitment to transform policy objectives into measurable and reportable action. Further, the SISA Framework acts as a mechanism to strengthen policy coherence by aligning to other national development strategies and sectoral policies within a unified framework aimed at enhancing sustainability and resilience. The Framework also introduces enabling systems, namely the national Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) framework, an implementation and monitoring framework, and financing mechanisms to support efficient implementation. The SISA Framework thus supports evidence-based decision-making across environmental, economic and social sectors thereby facilitating coordinated implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.



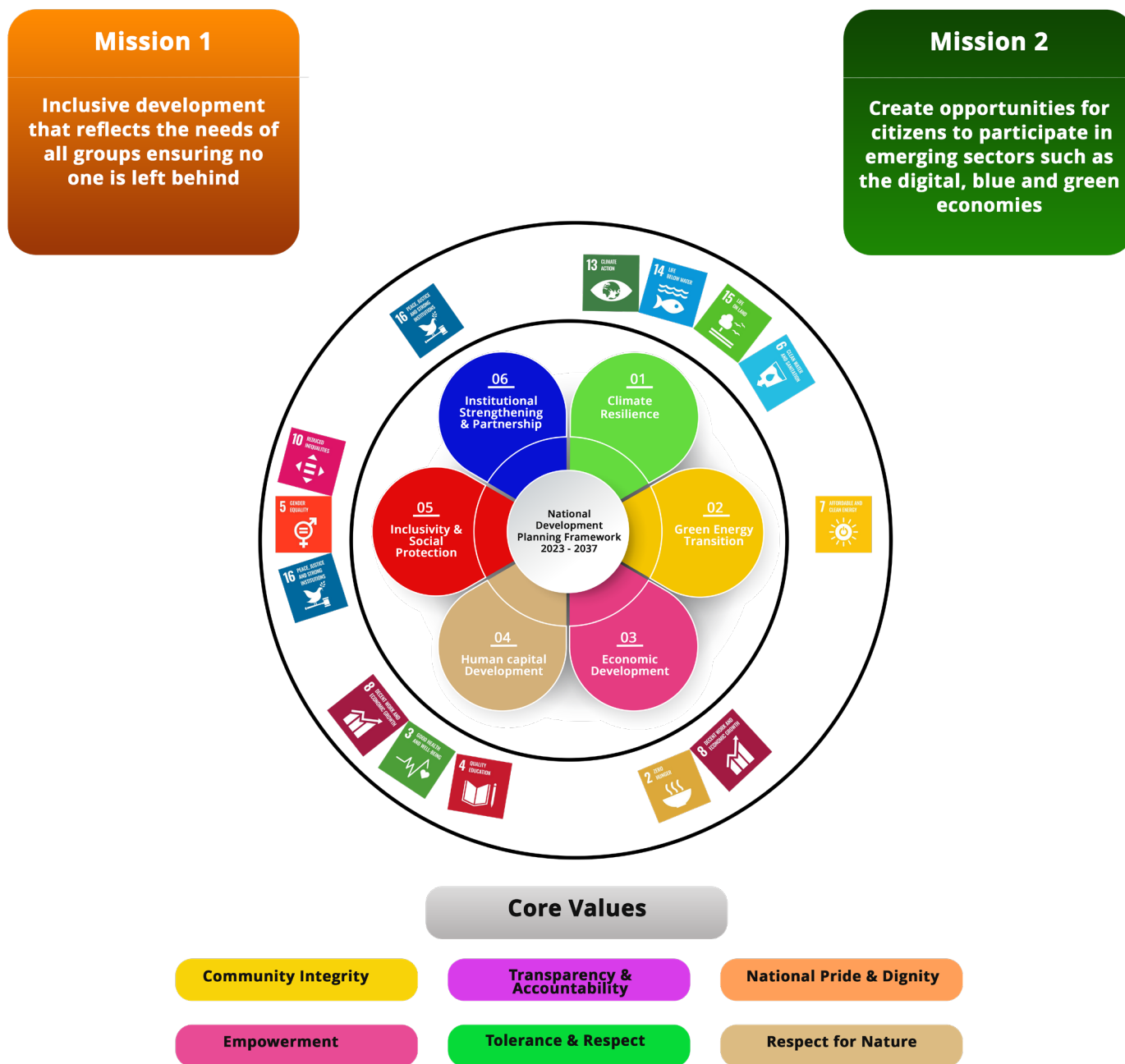
The National Development Planning Framework (NDPF)

The National Development Planning Framework (NDPF) 2023-2037 provides a long-term national blueprint to guide Saint Kitts and Nevis' transition to a sustainable island developing state by prioritizing environmental sustainability and climate resilience. The NDPF is guided by six (6) development focus areas that align with the Sustainable Development Goals (Figure 4). These focus areas include:

1. Climate resilience
2. Green energy transition
3. Economic development
4. Human capital development
5. Inclusivity and social protection
6. Institutional strengthening and partnership

The NDPF translates national priorities into coordinated development actions by establishing a suite of goals and strategic priorities across each focus area. To further strengthen the enabling environment for the NDPF, a comprehensive Implementation Plan was developed and approved by the Cabinet in January 2024. The Implementation Plan provides a structured framework linking goals to priority actions, identifies institutional arrangements for NDPF implementation and measures progress through a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. The NDPF and the Implementation Plan form a complementary policy system that supports the country's wider policy architecture and contributes to the effective delivery, implementation and monitoring of the SDGs and national priorities in Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Figure 4. The National Development Planning Framework (NDPF) 2023-2037 and its associated 6 development focus areas and alignment with the SDGs.



Source: Adapted from the National Development Planning Framework 2023-2037.

Institutional Arrangements for SDG Implementation

The implementation of the SDGs in Saint Kitts and Nevis is supported by institutions across the public sector, private sector, civil society and community-based organisations. In preparation for the VNR, a mapping exercise was conducted during stakeholder consultation sessions to align these institutions to the SDGs based on their roles, responsibilities and mandates. This mapping (see Table 2) demonstrates that SDG implementation is inherently cross-cutting, with multiple Governmental and non-Governmental institutions contributing simultaneously to several Goals. Strong institutional alignment was noted in areas including SDG 13: Climate Action, SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, and SDG 1: No Poverty. It also highlighted the role of Departments such as the Ministry of Sustainable Development and the Department of Statistics in coordinating the implementation and monitoring of SDGs across all Government institutions.

The coordination of SDG implementation in Saint Kitts and Nevis is further supported by the National Sustainable Development Coordination Committee (NSDCC). While the Committee has faced recent challenges regarding effective coordination and sustained engagement across stakeholder sectors, recent steps have been taken to revitalize and strengthen its operational effectiveness. These include a revision of the Terms of Reference and the mandate in alignment with the SISA and NDPF Frameworks as well as efforts to restructure the committee's composition. Following this, the committee will serve as a multi-stakeholder platform for SDG coordination and consists of focal points from Ministries and Departments as well as civil society and private sector entities.

Civil society engagement is most notable in the People and Planet thematic areas, with numerous projects targeted towards reducing poverty, enhancing food security, quality healthcare and education, as well as climate resilience. Overall, the mapping exercise identified that while alignment is evident, in some cases SDG integration is implicit rather than explicitly embedded within mandates, projects and programmes. This overview of the institutional mapping of the SDGs will provide a foundation for strengthening coordination and multi-stakeholder engagement beyond 2030.

Table 2. Mapping of Public, Private, Civil Society and Community Stakeholders to the SDGs

Sector	Ministry/ Agency/ Entity	SDG Mapping (primary SDGs)
Tertiary Institutions	Clarence Fitzroy Bryant College (CFBC)	SDG 4: Quality Education (cross-cutting)
Government Ministries and Departments	Climate Action Unit	SDG 13: Climate Action, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, (cross-cutting)
	Department of Environment	SDG 15: Life on Land
	Department of Statistics	Cross-cutting
	Department of Technology	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
	Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Energy and Utilities- Energy Unit	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production, SDG 13: Climate Action
	Water Department Public Works Department	SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	GIS Unit	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (cross-cutting)
	Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs	SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, SDG 5: Gender Equality, SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals
	Ministry of Education	SDG 4: Quality Education
	Ministry of Employment and Labour	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals, SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, SDG 4: Quality Education, SDG 13: Climate Action
	Ministry of Health	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being

Sector	Ministry/ Agency/ Entity	SDG Mapping (primary SDGs)
Government Ministries and Departments	Ministry of Small Business, Entrepreneurship, Cooperatives and the Creative Economy	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	Ministry of Social Development and Gender Affairs	SDG 1: No Poverty, SDG 2: Zero Hunger, SDG 5: Gender Equality, SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities
	Ministry of Sports	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being
	Ministry of Tourism	SDG 1: No Poverty, SDG 4: Quality Education, SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
	National Assembly (Parliament)	SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, SDG 4: Quality Education, SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities
	National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)	SDG 13: Climate Action, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, SDG 1: Zero Poverty, SDG 4: Quality Education
	St. Christopher Air & Sea Ports Authority (SCASPA) - Meteorological Services	SDG 13: Climate Action, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
CSOs, NGOs, CBOs and the private sector	The Ripple Institute SKN	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, SDG 15: Life on Land
	Fahies Agricultural Women	SDG 2: Zero Hunger, SDG 5: Gender Equality, SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, SDG 13: Climate Action
	Caribbean Youth Environment Network (CYEN)	SDG 13: Climate Action, SDG 15: Life on Land, SDG 4: Quality Education
	Garden of Rebirth	SDG 2: Zero Hunger, SDG 1: No Poverty, SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Sector	Ministry/ Agency/ Entity	SDG Mapping (primary SDGs)
CSOs, NGOs, CBOs and the private sector	St. Christopher National Trust	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
	Chipeen Volunteer Center	SDG 2: Zero Hunger, SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being
	SKN Karate Foundation	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being, SDG 4: Quality Education, SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
	SKN Association of HR Professionals	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
	Business and Professional Women	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 5: Gender Equality, SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being
	Saint Kitts and Nevis Association of Persons with Disabilities (SKNAPD)	SDG 1: No Poverty, SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 4: Quality Education, SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities
	Saint Kitts and Nevis Cooperative League (SKNNCL)	SDG 1: No Poverty, SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, SDG 13: Climate Action, SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals
	Saint Kitts Credit Union (SKCU)	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals
	Rotary Club of Saint Kitts	SDG 2: Zero Hunger, SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being, SDG 4: Quality Education, SDG 13: Climate Action, SDG 14: Life Below Water, SDG 15: Life on Land, SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Sector	Ministry/ Agency/ Entity	SDG Mapping (primary SDGs)
Nevis Island Administration	Department of Physical Planning and the Environment	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, SDG 13: Climate Action, SDG 15: Life on Land, SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	Ministry of Health	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being
	Integrated Water Resources Management	SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG 13: Climate Action, SDG 15: Life on Land
	Ministry of Tourism	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
	Nevis Electricity Company Limited (NEVLEC)	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, SDG 13: Climate Action
Nevis private sector	Nevis Hydro Gardens	SDG 2: Zero Hunger, SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 13: Climate Action.

Financing for the SDGs

Financing for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals is primarily provided through national budgetary allocations which support investments across key areas including infrastructure, energy, climate resilience and water resources. References to the SDGs are evident in national budget statements, demonstrating alignment between fiscal policy and the Global Goals. For instance, the 2024 budget address highlighted an initiative to include sustainable development in the education system, thus advancing Target 4.7. However, this budgetary alignment to the SDGs is not always explicit and currently there is no formalized system to track national expenditures against SDG targets and indicators.

“Our intention is to catalyse implementation from all stakeholders to harness the power of transformative education for achieving the SDGs. To guide the effective implementation of the ESD Policy, an Operational Framework and Costed Action Plan have been developed to provide a clear roadmap for embedding sustainability across all sectors of the education system. Specific focus will be placed on SDG Target 4.7, which emphasizes equipping learners with the skills and knowledge necessary to promote sustainable development”. **The 2024 Budget Address** (Source Document), Education priorities.

National planning frameworks, namely the Sustainable Island State Agenda (SISA) and the National Development Planning Framework (NDPF) 2023-2037, further support financing for the SDGs. Within the NDPF Implementation Plan, financing is guided by a resource framework for allocating financial and human resources. More explicitly, the SISA Framework outlines several financing streams, including national budget allocations, international climate finance mechanisms, bilateral and multilateral partners, private sector investment and innovative financing strategies. These frameworks demonstrate the Government’s commitment to mobilizing resources for sustainable development, while recognizing the need for formalized SDG-financing and tracking systems.

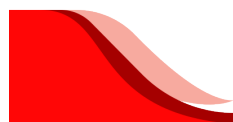
The Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) serves as a central mechanism for translating national development priorities into actionable investments with the Capital Budget serving as the most significant investment tool for the economy and people of Saint Kitts and Nevis. As such, efforts in recent years have focused on aligning capital projects with the Sustainable Island State Agenda (SISA) Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals. Furthermore, the ongoing digitalization of the PSIP system will enhance efficacy and impact, and improve the Federation's ability to plan, coordinate and monitor capital investment projects. The most recent PSIP Capital Project Prioritization Report also emphasizes public-private partnership as an important mechanism for financing as efforts to enhance financing pathways are ongoing. However, challenges exist in relation to the efficient execution of capital investment projects. Average expenditure rates of the capital budgets from 2023 -2025 reflect constraints related to project preparation, procurement processes and institutional capacity³⁶.

SDG Monitoring and Data Systems

The Department of Statistics serves as the authority for national statistics in Saint Kitts and Nevis. While this Department produces official statistics, including economic, social, demographic and environmental statistics, it relies on raw data provided by the respective Ministries, which are then standardized and reported through the national statistical system. The timely submission of raw datasets has been highlighted as a significant challenge for the compilation of national statistics. As such, efforts have been taken to improve the mechanisms for monitoring and reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals and improve data coordination efforts between Ministries and the Department of Statistics.

In 2026, the Department of Statistics launched the SDG Data Pipeline which addresses these challenges by acting as a standardized platform for the collection and analysis of SDG-related data and indicators across Ministries and Departments. Additionally, this Data Pipeline also acts as a repository for projects and initiatives undertaken by public, private and civil society stakeholders that advance progress on the SDGs. The Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) acts as another mechanism to support data collection, as information on public sector projects, including budgetary allocations and implementing agencies, are documented. This therefore provides a mechanism for tracking national development initiatives in relation to the SDGs. The PSIP reporting framework will be further strengthened through the creation of standardized reporting on project outcomes as part of the PSIP monitoring platform which will be operationalized by June 2026.

³⁶ Department of Public Sector Investment Planning, Ministry of Sustainable Development, Capital Project Prioritization Report 2024



Progress on Goals and Targets

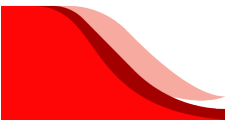
Reporting format

The reporting format for this second Voluntary National Review will include updated progress on all seventeen Sustainable Development Goals and focuses on the 2023 to 2026 period. For each Goal, the reporting format will cover four (4) main areas where applicable, 1) national policy alignment, 2) sector specific policies, 3) statistics and SDG indicators and 4) projects, programmes and initiatives which are advancing the SDGs. Linkages with national policy frameworks, namely the Sustainable Island State Agenda (SISA) and the National Development Planning Framework (NDPF 2023-2037), will be demonstrated as highlighted below.

Other policies and institutional frameworks, particularly those developed since 2023, and which support the SDGs will be highlighted. For the presentation of statistics and SDG indicators, data tables will be used to quantify progress on SDG implementation. Projects, programmes and initiatives across the public and private sectors and civil society networks will be highlighted to illustrate a whole-of-society approach to advancing the SDGs, and success stories will be presented where applicable. The reporting format for each Goal will conclude with an assessment scorecard rating performance. This scorecard is highlighted below.

Saint Kitts and Nevis’ Scorecard on SDG Targets

-  Target met/ likely to be met by 2030
-  Fair progress/ acceleration needed
-  Limited progress
-  No data available





SDG1

NO POVERTY

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

SDG 1: No Poverty

Since the presentation of the first Voluntary National Review in 2023, the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis has continued to advance progress on poverty reduction through restructured and expanded social protection interventions, in alignment to national policies. The national development agenda, as reflected in the Sustainable Island State Agenda (SISA) Framework and the National Development Planning

SISA Framework Pillar#7: Health and Social Protection

'To enhance human health and well-being through equitable access to resilient healthcare systems and strong social protection frameworks'.

NDPF 2023-2037 Focus Area 3: Economic Development and Focus Area 4: Inclusivity and Social Protection

Strategic Direction:

- *Strengthen targeted social protection systems and support vulnerable groups*
- *Reduce poverty through income-generating opportunities, especially in areas with fewer economic opportunities.*
- *Accelerate inclusive economic growth and wealth creation.*

Framework 2023-2037 (NDPF), articulates the country's priorities in this regard. Within the national development context, poverty is not treated as a standalone issue, but is regarded as a cross-cutting national priority. As such, the Government, during the 2023-2024 period, invested EC \$320 million³⁷ in subsidies and social protection to safeguard access to essential services in alignment with SDG Targets 1.1, 1.3 and 1.5

Poverty in Saint Kitts and Nevis, in addition to income, is linked to risks, shocks and vulnerabilities, which disproportionately affect specific sectors of the population. In Nevis, findings from the Voluntary Local Review highlight that poverty is influenced by structural factors, including housing conditions, environmental vulnerability and limited economic diversification³⁸. While the country has maintained relative macroeconomic stability, the 2026 Vulnerability-Resilience Country Profile highlights that this masks community and household fragility. An estimated 51% of households are headed by single females³⁹, with other groups such as the elderly, persons with disabilities and low-income individuals and families regarded as especially vulnerable to poverty. In light of these realities, the Government has

³⁷ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2024/12/17/320-million-dollars-spent-to-protect-and-safeguard-citizens-and-residents-from-the-rising-cost-of-living/>

³⁸ Nevis Island Administration, Voluntary Local Review (final draft), Nevis, 2025

³⁹ Thirtieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), Comprehensive National Level Review, the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis, May 2024.



developed targeted social and economic support interventions. The Ministry of Social Development and Gender Affairs is the lead agency responsible for the provision of social protection programmes, while civil society, non-Governmental and community-based organisations provide support through various programmes and initiatives. The Livelihood Transformation Programme (LIFT) is the flagship social protection programme, and this also represents the deliberate shift from assistance to empowerment models in the provision of social services. Additionally, investments in areas such as housing, skills training and entrepreneurship have contributed to improved income-generating opportunities, especially for women and single mothers.

Recent data highlights the Government's sustained commitment to poverty reduction and social protection as domestically generated resources allocated to public assistance remained stable between 2023 and 2025. Between 2024 and 2025, slight increases in Government spending allocated to education, health, social protection and gender affairs were reported (see Table 3). These trends reflect a continued prioritization of social protection in alignment with Indicator 1.a.2. While these investments have supported social protection, several challenges persist and ultimately affect the full attainment of SDG 1. These challenges include data gaps, specifically the availability of up-to-date disaggregated data to monitor progress on poverty and vulnerability at the national, sub-national and community levels.

In the medium-term and beyond the 2030 Agenda, the Government's investment priorities will centre around increased strengthening of social protection systems and improved service delivery through digitalization⁴⁰. Additionally, programme efficiency will be improved by the use of data for decision making, as well as the finalization of key social policies such as the National Disability and Ageing Policies, thus providing greater protection for at-risk groups in society. On a broader level, plans to increase employment opportunities and strengthen economic resilience in response to global and regional economic shifts⁴¹ will advance progress on SDG1. The Government also commits to providing greater opportunities for collaboration with civil society entities to expand the availability and range of social programs at the community level⁴² thereby ensuring that no one is left behind as the country transitions toward a Sustainable Island State.

40 Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, the Sustainable Island State Agenda (SISA) Executive Summary

41 Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2025 Budget Speech (2026 Budget).

42 Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, the Sustainable Island State Agenda (SISA) Executive Summary

Policy and Institutional Frameworks

National Social Protection Policy and Action Plan (2025-2030)

A new National Social Protection Policy and Action Plan (2025-2030) is currently being reviewed by Cabinet. This policy is intended to reduce inequality, strengthen resilience to shocks and strengthen the institutional frameworks for effective delivery of social protection measures⁴³. It promotes a multidimensional approach to poverty, addressing income insecurity, access to services and social exclusion across the life cycle. The finalization and approval of the National Disability and Ageing Policy will further strengthen the policy and institutional environment for the protection of vulnerable groups within society.

Statistics and Indicators

Table 3. Government Expenditure on social protection, healthcare and education to advance SDG 1, 2023-2025

Target SDGs	SDG Indicator		Year		
			2023	2024	2025
1.3	1.3.1 (a)	Proportion of population covered by social assistance programmes (including income support programmes)	13.8	9.8	11.3
	1.3.1 (b)	Contributory social insurance enrolment as a share of total population	51.2	52.5	51.5
	1.3.1 (c)	Proportion of working-age population (15 - 64) covered by contributory social insurance	72.0	73.8	72.3
1.a	1.a.1	Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated to public assistance	3.7%	3.6%	4.1%
	1.a.2	Proportion of total Government spending allocated to education, health and social protection portfolios	24.3%	23.1%	23.8%

⁴³ UNICEF Eastern Caribbean <https://www.unicef.org/easterncaribbean/stories/saint-kitts-and-nevismoves-towards-stronger-social-protection-every-child>

Programmes and Initiatives

The Livelihood Improvement for Family Transformation (LIFT) Programme

In 2024, the Government introduced the Livelihood Improvement for Family Transformation Programme (LIFT) which provides targeted financial support for vulnerable households in Saint Kitts and Nevis, and advances Target 1.3. LIFT replaced the previous Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP) and this replacement demonstrates a wider policy shift

from a social assistance to empowerment model. Under the LIFT programme, monthly cash transfers, of up to EC \$600 are provided for eligible households (households earning less than EC \$2,500 per month and consisting of priority groups which include single-parent households, persons with disabilities, senior citizens and unemployed persons)⁴⁴. This programme supports SDG Targets 1.1 and 1.3.

The Livelihood Improvement for Family Transformation (LIFT) Programme

Outcomes since 2023:

- 5535 beneficiaries in 2023
- 4390 beneficiaries in 2024
- 4124 beneficiaries in 2025

Skills Training Empowerment Programme (STEP)

The Skills Training Empowerment Programme (STEP), launched in 2018, is a Government initiative coordinated by the National Skills Training Programme (NSTP) to equip individuals with market-relevant technical and employability skills. The programme provides certified training alongside instruction in entrepreneurship, communication, and information technology, aligning workforce development with the needs of the labour market. By supporting skills acquisition and pathways to employment and self-employment, STEP contributes to income generation and broader poverty reduction efforts, advancing SDG Target 1.2.

The Women's Empowerment, Employment and Financial Inclusion (WEEFI) Project

The Women's Employment, Entrepreneurship and Financial Inclusion (WEEFI) Project, launched in 2020 in partnership with Taipei, aims to empower women through entrepreneurship training and financial support. The programme provides capacity-building opportunities as well as grant financing to support the establishment and expansion of small businesses. WEEFI contributes to income generation, economic inclusion and the reduction of gender disparities in economic participation, thus contributing to the advancement of SDG Target 1.2.

⁴⁴ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2024/06/14/lift-programme-opens-to-newapplicants-on-monday-june-17/>

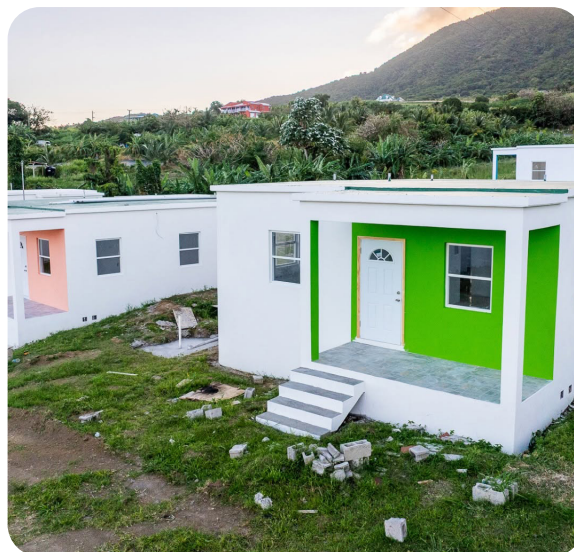
National Housing Expansion Programme

As part of the Government's national housing expansion programme, the construction of nearly 200 residential two and three-bedroom homes are under construction or have been completed across communities in Ottleys, Sandy Point and Harry Phipps⁴⁵. Additional lands have been secured to support the continued expansion of the national housing programme which results in improved living conditions and increased ownership. This component of the Government's vision to empower citizens directly advances Target 1.4 and also contributes to SDG 11 (Target 11.1). Other housing-related initiatives include the Sanitation Assistance Programme (SAP) which provides support to vulnerable families through the eradication of pit latrines in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The SAP will result in improved public health, reduced environmental contamination and improved living standards, advancing SDG Targets 3.9 and SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation (Target 6.2).

National Housing Expansion Programme

Outcomes since 2023:

- East Street Housing Project - Completion of 2 two-storey buildings, housing 8 families, with construction planned for 3 additional 2-storey buildings in 2026-2028
- West Street Housing Project - Construction underway for 2 buildings (3 and 4-storey), housing 14 families, with construction of 3 additional buildings planned for 2026-2028
- 19 homes completed in Stapleton Village
- An additional 80 two-bedroom homes will be constructed, with 20 homes currently at foundation stage



⁴⁵ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2025/10/03/nearly-200-homes-completed-or-in-progress-as-nhc-secures-more-land-for-families-in-need/>

The Nevis Housing and Land Development Corporation Housing Development Initiative

The Nevis Island Administration (NIA) continues to address housing affordability through a combination of housing construction and land development initiatives. Through the Nevis Housing and Land Development Corporation (NHLDC), 329 homes were constructed between 2013 and 2024, with additional projects currently ongoing. In 2025, the Nevis Island Administration announced the construction of forty-six (46) low-cost houses in the Maddens, Hamilton Estate, Rice Village, Craddock Road, Low Ground Estate and Zion communities⁴⁶. Additionally, the NIA purchased 36.16 acres at Garners Estate for \$3.6 million to provide affordable residential lots to Nevisians in January 2025⁴⁷. Affordable housing initiatives in Nevis support SDG Target 1.4 by strengthening economic security and resilience for households.



⁴⁶ SKN News <https://sknnews.com/saint-kitts-nevis/nevis-invests-in-affordable-housing-46-new-homesplanned-for-2025-462121420>

⁴⁷ Nevis Island Administration, Voluntary Local Review (final draft), Nevis, 2025

Saint Kitts and Nevis Scorecard on SDG 1 Targets

Targets - SDG 1: End Poverty in all its Forms Everywhere	St. Kitts and Nevis Progress
By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.	
By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions.	
Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.	
By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.	
By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.	
Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.	
Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.	



SDG2

ZERO HUNGER

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

SDG 2: ZERO HUNGER

SISA Framework Pillar #3 Food Security

'To ensure food and nutrition security by creating profitable and climate-resilient farms and agribusiness and promoting sustainable fish production'.

Food and nutrition security have emerged as strategic national priorities amid increasing global supply chain vulnerabilities, climate-related disruptions and rising import dependence. SISA pillar 3: Food Security and NDPF focus area 3: Economic Development, demonstrate the Government's focus on agricultural transformation, diversification and production. At the national level, several interventions have propelled this agenda including capital projects aimed at modernizing

agricultural facilities, capacity-building initiatives in the sector, and the use of technological innovation. Simultaneously, Saint Kitts and Nevis is also advancing regional food security by participating in CARICOMs 25X2025+5 plan to reduce the food import bill alongside a range of strategic partnership agreements.

NDPF 2023-2037 Focus Area 3: Economic Development

Strategic Direction:

- *Provide safe, affordable and stable food supplies for food and nutritional security*
- *Strengthen food security through diversification and productivity*
- *Promote climate-smart food systems and transform farms into innovative and profitable agri-businesses.*

The agriculture sector faces significant vulnerabilities due to climate change, including drought, rainfall variability, flooding, sea level rise and pests, which collectively impact production levels⁴⁸. In Nevis, water availability is a critical constraint, particularly in relation to agricultural productivity as reliance on the public water supply for irrigation is not a plausible long-term sustainable solution⁴⁹. From the early 2000s, there has been a notable decrease in food production per capita. Further data suggests a decline in the application of

soil nutrients required to sustain and improve land productivity in the country⁵⁰, while longstanding challenges such as the limited availability of arable land and inadequate investment in the sector persist. To address these, and other, challenges, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources is leading a suite of initiatives across the sector. These efforts are supported by civil society and private sector actors and are reinforced by an approach that links agriculture with climate resilience and

⁴⁸ Saint Kitts and Nevis Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy 2022-2031

⁴⁹ Nevis Island Administration, Voluntary Local Review (final draft), Nevis, 2025

⁵⁰ Saint Kitts and Nevis Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy 2022-2031



renewable energy. Ultimately, this demonstrates the Government's multi-layered and forward-thinking strategy to advance the sector. At the policy level, the agriculture sector continues to be guided by the Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy 2022-2031.

Significant progress has been made in the country's agriculture sector since 2023. Agricultural output has increased in recent years, with over 60,000 bananas and plantains produced and more than 96,000 pounds of produce marketed in early 2025, generating approximately \$269,000 in revenue⁵¹. These gains reflect the impact of targeted interventions aimed at reducing food import dependence and strengthening domestic production capacity. At the same time, expanded infrastructure and technological innovation have contributed to improved productivity and resilience, including the development of greenhouse facilities, increased cold storage capacity and the integration of digital tools such as drone-based geospatial mapping for agricultural monitoring. Notwithstanding these improvements, challenges related to land availability, input use, and climate variability continue to affect overall sector performance, underscoring the need for sustained investment and policy support. Structural challenges for the Department of Agriculture include staffing and technical capacity constraints, mechanisation gaps, limited irrigation infrastructure and water availability. Collectively, these factors weaken evidence-based decision-making in the agriculture sector.

Strategic priorities in the medium and long-term will include the expansion of climate-smart agricultural initiatives, upgraded infrastructure for the sector and access to finance⁵². This will be strengthened by plans to enhance water management, efforts to promote crop diversification and initiatives to streamline the inclusion of persons with disabilities and women in the sector. Such efforts will ultimately support local livelihoods, reduce inequalities and promote good health and well-being. These priorities support current progress in the area of banana and livestock production, plant diagnostics, cold storage, greenhouse rehabilitation and the use of solar-powered irrigation system across the Federation. Additional efforts currently underway include the establishment of a farmer database alongside the use of broader data systems to support the sector, such as agriculture market intelligence, crop demand forecasting and improved climate data systems. Aligned with the achievement of SDG 2 and the Sustainable Island State Agenda, the Government will continue to drive the development of a productive, sufficient and resilient sector in Saint Kitts and Nevis.

⁵¹ Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Budget Statement (draft) 2026

⁵² Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, the Sustainable Island State Agenda (SISA) Executive Summary



Programmes and Initiatives

Crop Distribution and Farmer Training Initiatives (Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources)

Local food production efforts were strengthened in 2024 through initiatives centred around crop distribution and livestock training for farmers in Saint Kitts and Nevis. Under this initiative, farmers received training in sustainable agricultural practices and climate-smart agriculture. This initiative advances SDG Target 2.1, 2.3 and 2.4 and resulted in increased agricultural output, improved food security and enhanced capacity within the agricultural sector.

Crop Distribution and Farmer Training Outcomes

Strategic Direction:

- 60,000 banana suckers and 150,000 pineapple suckers were imported and distributed
- First time homeowners received plant material under the SAFE programme

Greenhouse Rehabilitation Programme (Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources and the FAO)

This joint initiative advances sustainable agricultural practices across the sector in Saint Kitts and Nevis. In addition to completing physical repairs on greenhouses, solar pumps and irrigation systems were distributed to farmers and training provided to improve water use efficiency. This initiative advances SDG Target 2.4

Greenhouse rehabilitation programme Outcomes

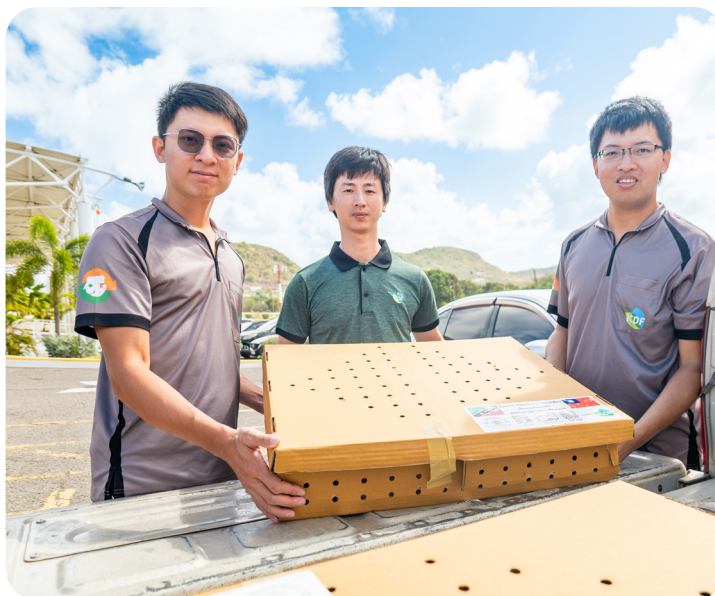
- 7 of 20 targeted greenhouses repaired in Phase I
- Phase II underway and 13 additional greenhouses are designated for repair

Layer Chicken Hatchery Facility (Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources)

The newly constructed Layer Chicken Hatchery in Bayfords supports sustainability in the agricultural sector by reducing the island's dependency on agricultural imports⁵³. This initiative was implemented in partnership with Taipei which provided the technical expertise required to enhance Saint Kitts and Nevis' local supply capacity. Since commencing the pilot operation in May 2025, the hatchery has transitioned toward regular production and is expected to achieve an annual production capacity of approximately 20,000-layer chicks by 2026. This hatchery supplies farmers in the Federation and regional farmers within the OECS. SDG Target 2.4 is advanced through this initiative.

Hatchery Facility Outcomes

- *9,314 layer chicks produced to date for island wide distribution*
- *Regional exports to St. Eustatius commenced in October 2025*
- *The current production capacity is 900-layer chicks per week*



⁵³ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2025/12/18/bayfords-layer-chickenhatchery-celebrates-major-milestones-while-expanding-regional-reach/>

Climate-Smart Agriculture Project (SKN-CSAP)

Climate-Smart Agriculture Project (SKN-CSAP) Expected Outcomes

- *4,291 individuals to benefit including 3,066 smallholder and backyard farmers, 910 students, 30 beneficiaries from women's groups and 255 incarcerated or disabled persons*

The Climate-Smart Agriculture Project (CSAP) was initially conceptualized in 2022 and represents a strategic initiative to strengthen the sustainability and resilience of the sector in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The project entered an important phase in 2025 with the approval for funding under the Green Climate Fund's Project Preparation Facility⁵⁴. This phase is being implemented in collaboration with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) and the Inter-American Institute

for Cooperation on Agriculture. Activities under this phase include feasibility studies, environmental and social assessments, gender analysis and capacity building. The project, once fully implemented, is expected to result in increased agricultural productivity and climate-resilient agri-food systems in Saint Kitts and Nevis, directly supporting SDG Targets 2.3 and 2.4 and SDG 13: Climate Action

Plant Diagnostic Laboratory

The establishment of a Plant Diagnostic Laboratory in Needmust in 2024 represents a significant accomplishment in strengthening food security across the Federation⁵⁵. This initiative is implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and supported by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and is intended to increase the capacity of farmers to manage and control plant diseases, while providing other services such as the development of climate resistant crops. The Laboratory also supports plant health surveillance and sanitary and phytosanitary systems. This advances SDG Targets 2.3 and 2.4, by promoting resilient agricultural practices and strengthening the productivity of local food systems.



⁵⁴ Green Climate Fund, Saint Kitts and Nevis Climate-Smart Agriculture Project <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/st-kitts-and-nevis-climate-smart-agriculture-project-skn-csa-p-0>

⁵⁵ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2024/03/15/ministry-of-agriculturelaunches-state-of-the-art-plant-diagnostic-laboratory-to-enhance-food-safety-and-crop-production-in-stkitts-4rt//and-nevis/>

Regional Economical Agri-Insurance Programme (REAP)

The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis has advanced agricultural resilience and food security through the launch of the Regional Economical Agri-Insurance Programme (REAP), with Saint Kitts and Nevis among nine countries participating in this regional initiative. REAP provides critical risk protection for farmers and fisherfolk against climate-related shocks, offering timely financial support in the aftermath of extreme events and enabling producers to recover more quickly, sustain livelihoods, and continue contributing to national food systems⁵⁶. The initiative reflects a broader strategic approach to reducing vulnerability, strengthening rural economies, and supporting the country's transition towards a Sustainable Island State in line with SDG Target 2.4.



Civil Society Spotlight

Food Hamper Distribution and Food Drives- the Rotary Club and Chipeen Volunteer Group

The Rotary Club of Saint Kitts and the Chipeen Volunteer Group provide direct food assistance to vulnerable members of society through routine food hamper distributions and community food drives. The Rotary Club conducts quarterly food hamper distributions and relies on partnerships with the Division of Social Services to identify the most at-risk persons in communities. The most recent food hamper distribution directly benefitted twenty-five (25) families. The Chipeen Volunteer Centre also conducts annual food drives, with the most recent drive supporting more than one hundred (100) families. These initiatives by local NGOs in Saint Kitts and Nevis play an integral role in addressing immediate food needs through support for at-risk households. Collectively, they support SDG Target 2.1 and SDG 1: No Poverty.

⁵⁶ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2026/03/17/minister-duggins-hails-the-launch-of-reap-insurance-as-a-significant-tool-to-safeguard-the-livelihoods-of-farmers-and-fis>

The Fahies Agricultural Women Cooperative

The Fahies Agricultural Women Cooperative engages in several practices that support sustainable agriculture, local livelihoods and community-led climate action in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The Cooperative is engaged in agro-processing activities, using crops such as breadfruit and guava, and focuses on reducing post-harvest losses. Additional areas of focus include improving the utilization of locally produced goods and pest management⁵⁷. The membership utilises hydroponics, aquaponics, and solar-powered systems, as part of their drive to implement climate-smart agricultural practices. These activities strengthen local food systems, contributing to SDG Targets 2.3 and 2.4, while also promoting SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production (Target 12.3).

Private Sector Spotlight- Nevis

Nevis Hydro Gardens

Nevis Hydro Gardens represents an innovative private sector contribution to food security and sustainable agriculture in Nevis. This climate-smart farming model integrates renewable energy, water harvesting, and sustainable production techniques, including solar-powered systems, drip irrigation, composting, and organic-oriented farming practices⁵⁸. Beyond production, the five-acre farm serves as a demonstration and education site, hosting visits from schools across the Federation and exposing students to sustainable agriculture practices and agri-innovation. In addition to on-farm activities, the initiative supports knowledge sharing and capacity building through outreach programmes focused on entrepreneurship and innovation. This integrated approach highlights the role of private sector innovation in advancing resilient and sustainable agri-food systems in alignment with SDG 2 (Target 2.4).

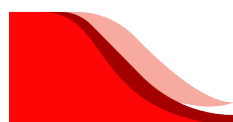


⁵⁷ CANARI Caribbean Resilience Knowledge Platform <https://resiliencenari.org/2023/07/24/climateaction-in-st-kitts-and-nevis-spotlight-on-fahies-agricultural-women-cooperative/>

⁵⁸ Nevis Hydro Gardens <https://nevishydrogardens.com/>

Saint Kitts and Nevis Scorecard on SDG 2 Targets

Targets – SDG 2 : End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture	St. Kitts and Nevis Progress
By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.	
By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older people.	
By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers.	
By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.	
By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels.	
Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.	
Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.	
Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.	





SDG3

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being

Health continues to be a central component of national development in Saint Kitts and Nevis, and this area serves as SISA pillar 7: Health and Social Protection and NDPF focus area 4: Human Capital Development. In recent years, efforts have revolved around the provision of quality healthcare services and the integration of climate resilience within the sector. As such, since 2023, the Government has advanced SDG 3, through increased investment in health infrastructure, primary healthcare service delivery and preventive healthcare. In the first quarter of 2026, Saint Kitts and Nevis reported zero maternal deaths⁵⁹, a clear indicator of an efficient and responsive healthcare system. Additionally, key mechanisms such as the Children's Medical Fund continue to provide financial support for disadvantaged families while other initiatives to expand mental health services are improving overall health and well-being in the Federation.

SISA Framework Pillar #7: Health and Social Protection

'To enhance human health and wellbeing through equitable access to resilient healthcare systems and strong social protection frameworks'.



⁵⁹ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2026/02/12/saint-kitts-and-nevis-records-zero-maternal-deaths-in-2026-thus-far/>



**NDPF 2023-2037 Focus Area 4:
Human Capital Development**

Strategic Direction:

- *Enhance the resilience of healthcare systems to shocks and vulnerabilities*
- *Strengthen the building blocks of the national healthcare system to improve health outcomes*
- *Strengthen access to quality healthcare*

While sweeping improvements in the health sector are being felt by citizens, the sector continues to face existing challenges. Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) represent a major issue for the sector in both islands as rates of diabetes, hypertension and heart disease mirror regional and global levels. As such, the Ministry of Health's response has been proactive including prevention, early screening and aggressive management alongside targeted initiatives such as the HEARTS and SKN Moves

programs⁶⁰. Furthermore, the enhancement of school sports programmes promotes healthier lifestyles among youth and support early interventions for NCD control and management. Other challenges for the sector include limited access to specialized care and climate-related risks for infrastructure. Variability in certain health indicators are also recorded between 2023 and 2024 in the areas of under-5 mortality rates, teenage birth rates and neonatal mortality rates (see Table 4).



Climate response measures are evident through the ongoing reconstruction of the Joseph N. France General Hospital and health centre upgrades to incorporate solar energy systems and water storage facilities. In the medium and long term, the Government will continue to advance its approach to climate-resilience in the health sector, expand healthcare services in the areas of primary care, NCD prevention and mental care, strengthen human resources and foster healthcare innovation⁶¹. Utilizing SDG Goal 3 and the SISA Framework, the Government will continue to promote human health and wellbeing through equitable access to resilient healthcare systems across the Federation.

⁶⁰ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2024/10/15/2024-global-week-of-action-on-ncds-address-by-prime-minister-of-st-kitts-and-nevis-and-minister-of-health-hon-dr-terrance-drew/>

⁶¹ 61 Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, the Sustainable Island State Agenda (SISA) Executive Summary

Policy and Institutional Frameworks

The National Drug Policy 2023-2028

The National Drug Policy (2023-2028) provides a comprehensive, evidence-based, and multi-sectoral framework to address the health, social and security impacts of substance use and drug-related activities in the Federation. Guided by principles of public health, human rights, collaboration, and evidence-informed decision-making, the Policy focuses on prevention, treatment, recovery support, institutional strengthening, research and monitoring, while also addressing areas including supply reduction and international corporation. Implementation is coordinated through the National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention and involves collaboration with multiple agencies, civil society organisations, educational institutions, law enforcement and community stakeholders. Through the work of the Secretariat and its partners, community outreach initiatives continue to be delivered in schools, workplaces and correctional settings.

In October 2024, training commenced for thirty (30) frontline workers under the Universal Prevention Curriculum (UPC) Course, equipping them with skills to identify and respond to cases of drug abuse. In March 2025, fifteen (15) frontline workers successfully completed the certification programme, strengthening the Federation's capacity to deliver evidence-based prevention services. This framework advances SDG 3: Good Health and Well Being (Target 3.5) by strengthening prevention, treatment and recovery support services. It also advances SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (Target 16.1 and 16.a) through enhanced institutional coordination and contributes to safe and resilient communities across the Federation.



Statistics and Indicators

Table 4. Health Indicators in alignment with SDG 3, 2023 to 2024

Target SDGs	SDG Indicator		Year	
			2023	2024
3.1	3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	207.9	-
	3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	100.0
3.2	3.2.1	Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births (U5MR)	8.3	24.0
		Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.3	20.0
	3.2.2	Neonatal death rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.2	12.0
3.7	3.7.2	Teenage live birth rate (per 100 live births)	7.9	8.4

Programmes and Initiatives

The Community Sport Nurseries Programme

The Ministry of Sport introduced structured physical activity programmes as a means to promote youth development, social engagement and crime prevention. The Sport Nurseries Programme advances SDG Target 3.4 and contributes to SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (Target 16.1).



Climate-Smart Joseph N. France (JNF) General Hospital

The Government has embarked on a transformation drive for the healthcare industry in Saint Kitts and Nevis, as part of a broader approach to integrate climate-resilience in infrastructural development. Construction on the Joseph N. France General Hospital is set to commence in 2026, and the facility is being designed as a state-of-the-art, climate-smart and disaster-resilient hospital⁶². This flagship project reflects a strategic shift toward delivering modern, high-quality and resilient healthcare services designed to meet current and future national needs. Implemented in partnership with the Government in Taipei and the Overseas Engineering and Construction Company (OECC), the project advances SDG Target 3.8 by expanding access to quality essential healthcare services and also contributes to SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (Target 9.1).



⁶² Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2025/02/10/construction-of-climate-smartjnf-hospital-to-begin-soon-following-designs-reveal/>

Mental Health Service Enhancement Project

The Mental Health Service Enhancement Project was launched in late 2024 with an overall aim of expanding mental health resources and building capacity among healthcare professionals. This three-year project is being implemented in partnership with the Government in Taipei and the International Cooperation and Development Fund (ICDF)⁶³. Furthermore, the project will address key gaps in prevention, early detection, treatment, and rehabilitation of mental health conditions⁶⁴. By expanding mental health services, the initiative strengthens universal health coverage, ensuring affordable and accessible mental healthcare, thus contributing to SDG Targets 3.4 and 3.8.

The Digital Insurance Card System

The Digital Insurance Card System was launched in May 2026 with the aim of providing citizens of Saint Kitts and Nevis with efficient access to healthcare services. This initiative is led by the Ministry of Health and provides subsidized and co-pay healthcare services for beneficiaries and facilitates access to medical treatment via a card system⁶⁵. This new card system was developed to address challenges related to financing healthcare services and lengthy reimbursement processes. While the initiative will be expanded in the short-term, more than 8,500 persons will immediately benefit from this initiative which advances SDG Target 3.8.



⁶³ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2024/11/27/new-project-aims-to-strengthen-mental-health-care-and-wellness-across-st-kitts-and-nevis/>

⁶⁴ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2024/11/27/new-project-aims-to-strengthen-mental-health-care-and-wellness-across-st-kitts-and-nevis/>

⁶⁵ SKN News <https://sknnews.com/featured/st-kitts-and-nevis-launches-digital-insurance-card-system-to-improve-healthcare-access-303927134>

Civil Society Spotlight

The Rotary Club of Saint Kitts

The Rotary Club of Saint Kitts continues to implement a National Prostate Screening Programme aimed at improving early detection and awareness of prostate cancer among men across the Federation. The initiative provides free screening services and promotes preventative health practices through regular outreach and community engagement. The initiative also plays an important role in raising awareness and promoting health-seeking behaviour among men, a group often less likely to access preventative healthcare services, directly advancing SDG Target 3.4.

National Prostate Screening Programme Outcomes

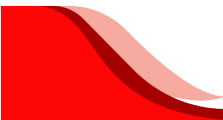
- 168 men screened in 2024
- 363 men screened in 2025
- Expanded access to preventative healthcare for men
- Early detection of non communicable diseases

Business and Professional Women

The organisation continues to implement a range of activities focused on health, empowerment, and economic participation for women in society. In 2024, 2025 and 2026, the organisation hosted several initiatives including annual wellness clinics, financial literacy training, and empowerment seminars. With respect to advancing SDG Target 3.4, wellness clinics which provide access to medical check-ups and mental health support services are held annually. Ongoing financial literacy sessions which support women in areas such as budgeting, saving, and financial management contributes to SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth (Target 8.3). In March 2026, the organisation also hosted a women’s empowerment seminar with over 200 participants, creating a platform for leadership development, networking, and engagement, contributing to SDG 5: Gender Equality and SDG 4: Quality Education

Garden of Rebirth- Care Plans and Counselling Support

The Garden of Rebirth is an empowerment centre for victims of abuse and provides mental and emotional support, including structured care plans and counselling support for women and children. The NGO focuses on delivering personalized support interventions and providing resources to improve social conditions. The organisation also supports displaced persons and migrants, offering a safe space and structured care to help stabilise living conditions and improve well-being. In 2026, the organisation partnered with Republic Bank to establish a mental health clinic for their clients.



In addition, Garden of Rebirth engages with incarcerated and formerly incarcerated individuals, supporting rehabilitation and reintegration. This aspect of its work contributes to reducing social vulnerability and promoting peaceful societies. Garden of Rebirth, through these interventions, contribute to SDG Target 3.4 and also advance SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (Target 16.3) and SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities (Target 10.2) by providing assistance to vulnerable groups and individuals in Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Alexandra Hospital Upgrade and Modernization Initiative, Nevis

The Nevis Island Administration continues to advance the modernization of healthcare infrastructure through ongoing upgrades at the Alexandra Hospital. Recent improvements include the commissioning of a state-of-the-art commercial kitchen in January 2026, while the broader project seeks to enhance patient nutrition and operational efficiency and provide infrastructural upgrades to critical support services such as laundry facilities⁶⁶. Additional works are underway to repurpose existing hospital buildings to expand service delivery.

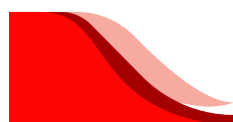
In addition, the operating hours of the hospital have been adjusted for key departments as a measure to improve public access to care. These efforts form part of a broader strategy to strengthen healthcare delivery, improve service efficiency and modernize medical facilities across Nevis. During this period, renewable energy solutions were introduced within the health sector. The installation of a solar photovoltaic (PV) system at the Flamboyant Nursing Home through a partnership with Direct Relief and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) has resulted in reduced energy costs and environmental benefits⁶⁷. These initiatives advance SDG Target 3.8 and also contribute to SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy (Target 7.2) and SDG 13: Climate Action (Target 13.2).



⁶⁶ Saint Kitts Observer <https://www.thestkittsnevisobserver.com/major-upgrades-underway-at-alexandrahospital-minister-reports/>

⁶⁷ Saint Kitts Observer <https://www.thestkittsnevisobserver.com/major-upgrades-underway-at-alexandrahospital-minister-reports/>

Targets – SDG 3: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being For All At All Ages	St. Kitts and Nevis Progress
By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.	
By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age.	
By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.	
By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.	
Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.	
By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.	
By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.	
Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.	
By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.	
Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organisation Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.	
Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.	
Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.	
Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.	





SDG4 Quality Education

ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY
EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING
OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

SDG 4: Quality Education

The Education system in Saint Kitts and Nevis is expanding and modernizing to align with national priorities and evolving regional and global demands. Quality education and lifelong learning opportunities is reflected in the NDPF focus area 4: Human Capital Development and is a cross-cutting theme under the SISA Framework. The Government has taken measures to ensure that access to quality education is equitable across the Federation and has advanced this agenda through curriculum reform, investment in digital infrastructure and teacher-training initiatives. The education sector is also supported by assistance programmes which include the school transportation system, the Teacher Resource Centre, opportunities for financial aid (such as the School Uniform Assistance Programme and the Early Childhood Subvention Policy of 2015) and dedicated assistance for special needs children⁶⁸.

NDPF 2023-2037 Focus Area 4: Human Capital Development

Strategic Direction:

- *Expand access to lifelong learning opportunities and quality education*
- *Align national training systems with labour market needs*
- *Strengthen technical and vocational training for enhanced productivity*

Education participation remains strong in Saint Kitts and Nevis and reflects the Government's continued investment in the development of human capital. In 2024 the total enrolment across the Kindergarten, Primary (Grades 1-6) and Secondary (Forms 1-5) stood at 8867 students, with higher enrolment for males. In 2025, this figure (total enrolment) increased to 8910 students. Similarly, tertiary enrolment (at the Clarence Fitzroy Bryant College) increased between 2023 and 2025, from 1255 to 1332 students. Enrolment for female students was considerably higher than their male counterparts during the period, with Technical and Vocational Education (particularly in Office Administration and Management Studies) accounting for the highest number of enrollments.

⁶⁸ Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Ministry of Education <https://www.education.gov.kn/about/>



In the area of curriculum reform, Saint Kitts and Nevis is undergoing a comprehensive and structured reform from the kindergarten level to Grade 6, encompassing the primary and lower secondary levels. This curriculum reform also includes the introduction of sustainable development discourses through the Education for Sustainable Development Policy and Action Plan. Gaps in workforce readiness are being addressed through the Christopher Wilkin Institute of Technology, an amalgamation of three technical and vocational institutions, which now provides a modernized framework for technical and vocational education and training. Other transformative measures include programmes such as the one-to-one device programme, the Smart Classrooms initiative and the OneLearn online Platform.

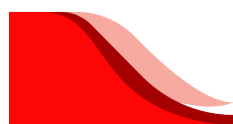
Furthermore, in 2023, the Government doubled its childcare subsidy for early childhood education⁶⁹. Infrastructural upgrades are ongoing across the Federation, including the provision of modernized learning facilities and water storage systems to improve the resilience of the education sector. Public school data for Saint Kitts in 2025 indicate universal access to electricity, drinking water, handwashing facilities and internet access. Additionally, efforts to strengthen quality assurance in education are being advanced through national accreditation system reform. This reform will facilitate the development of standardized processes and frameworks aligned with international best practices.

Some challenges experienced in the sector include teacher availability, teacher capacity and digital access. At a broader level, issues related to workforce readiness persist. Challenges are also faced regarding access for students with disabilities, thus highlighting the need for continued investment in inclusive education infrastructure across the Federation. In the area of accreditation reform, progress has been constrained by delays in review processes. Therefore, Government's priorities in the medium-term will



include focus on strengthening policy frameworks to support accreditation reform and other key areas, including the development of a national curriculum framework. Efforts will also be directed to expanding lifelong learning opportunities and providing increased support for the vulnerable⁷⁰. The Government will also expand technical and vocational education (TVET) to align with emerging opportunities in the green energy sector, thus contributing to national development priorities. These priorities and recent achievements demonstrate the Government's commitment to advancing SDG 4.

⁶⁹ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2023/08/28/government-of-saint-kittsand-nevis-doubles-subsidized-childcare-support-easing-financial-burden-on-parents/>
⁷⁰ The National Development Planning Framework 2023-2037



Policy and Institutional Frameworks

National Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) Policy and Action Plan

The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, through the Ministry of Education, has advanced the integration of sustainability into the national education system. This initiative, which was approved in late 2025, is supported by UNESCO and the Government of Japan, and provides a comprehensive framework to embed sustainable development principles across curricula, teaching methodologies, community engagement and institutional practices.

Significant progress has been achieved through three major consultancies completed under the ESD Country Initiative. These resulted in the development and Cabinet approval of the National ESD Policy, National ESD Strategy (2026–2030), and National ESD Action Plan on 27 October 2025, establishing the governance and implementation framework for national rollout. Curriculum integration work has also been completed for Grades 3–6 and Forms 1–2 in selected subject areas, supported by the development of national ESD learning outcomes, teacher support resources, and a foundational online ESD training course for educators.

Pilot implementation of the enhanced ESD curriculum is scheduled for the 2026–2027 academic year in selected primary schools, focusing initially on Grades 3 and 5 within Social Studies and Science. Preparatory activities, including sensitisation sessions and targeted teacher training, will take place between June and August 2026 to support implementation readiness and strengthen pedagogical delivery. This initiative will significantly transform the education sector in Saint Kitts and Nevis and will strengthen the national capacity to achieve the SDGs in alignment with Target 4.7.

Institutional sustainability has further been strengthened through the integration of the national online ESD learning platform into the Ministry's Education Management Information System (EMIS). This integration supports ongoing teacher training, monitoring, reporting, and long-term system management of ESD implementation. Beginning in 2026, ESD training will form part of the mandatory induction programme for all first-year teachers, with an initial cohort of 47 teachers (40 female and 7 male) expected to complete training on the Ministry's ESD learning platform by July 2026.

Programmes and Initiatives

Autism and Developmental Delays Project



The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis continues to prioritize Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) and policy attention has also focused on promoting quality and equity, particularly for vulnerable groups. The Autism and Developmental Delays Project, led by the Ministry of Education under the Early Childhood Development Unit and sponsored by UNICEF, concluded its third phase in April 2025⁷¹. The project seeks to bolster inclusive education by equipping educators with practical skills to support children with

special needs. The initiative advances SDG Target 4.5 by promoting equitable access to quality education for vulnerable learners, while also contributing to improved developmental and psychosocial outcomes.

National curriculum reform- Curriculum Upgrade Grades K-6

A series of curriculum reforms led by the Ministry of Education is currently underway across the Federation. For Grades K-2, curriculum documents developed under the OECS PEARL project are being finalized following the conclusion of the pilot phase: subjects include Mathematics, Science, Social Studies and Language Arts. For Grade 3, a revised curriculum for Mathematics and Social Studies is currently in the second year of the pilot phase, with further expansion expected in the upcoming months. Reform for Grades 4-6 focuses on the expansion of the Life Skills Programme including the areas of health and wellness.



⁷¹ Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Ministry of Education <https://education.gov.kn/2025/04/23/ecduconcludes-autism-and-developmental-delays-project-phase-three/>

Digital Transformation- Laptop Distribution Programme, Nevis

The Nevis Island Administration (NIA), through the Ministry and Department of Education, has advanced transformation in the island's education sector with the distribution of laptops and tablets to students, teachers and institutions in 2025. Implemented as part of the island's broader Digital Literacy Programme, the initiative facilitated the distribution of over 1,200 electronic devices in Nevis, including more than 350 devices to primary schools, over 200 to secondary school students, approximately 300 to teachers, and additional allocations to early childhood centres⁷². This inclusive distribution model ensures that digital access is not limited to a single level of education.

The initiative is embedded within a wider education reform agenda that includes curriculum transformation from traditional information technology toward a more comprehensive digital literacy framework. This is supported by ongoing teacher training, partnerships to enhance digital pedagogy, and the integration of digital tools into classroom instruction. By combining infrastructure (devices), capacity-building (teacher training), and curriculum reform, the programme adopts a holistic approach to digital education. This initiative represents a significant step toward building a digitally literate population in Nevis, thus advancing SDG Target 4.4.



⁷² SNK News <https://sknnews.com/saint-kitts-nevis/nevis-distributes-laptops-and-tablets-to-boost-digital-literacy-in-schools-112622976>

The SMART Classroom Initiative

The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, through the Ministry of Education, has advanced digital transformation in the education sector with the SMART Classroom Initiative, launched in September 2023 as part of the Digital Transformation Project. The SMART classrooms are equipped with digital technology to enhance teaching and learning. To support this initiative, 40 primary school teachers across eight education districts received training in the use of SMART classrooms in early 2024⁷³. This forms a critical component of the Ministry's wider focus on ICT integration and digital learning capacity. The SMART Classroom Initiative supports SDG Targets 4.4 and 4.a.

Scholarships (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through its Embassy in Taipei continues to expand opportunities for tertiary education and human capital development by securing 25 scholarships in 2025. Additional scholarship opportunities facilitated with Cuba, Morocco and Romania have further broadened access to specialized training and professional development. These efforts advance SDG Target 4.3. In the same vein, the Ministry also supports and participates in inter-ministerial capacity-building and training initiatives.



⁷³ Saint Kitts and Nevis Observer <https://www.thestkittsnevisobserver.com/primary-school-teacherstrained-in-the-use-of-smart-classrooms/>

One-to-one device programme

The one-to-one laptop/device programme provides students with digital tools to facilitate education and learning. Through the OneLern Programme, the devices are equipped with interactive learning materials and exercises for primary and secondary students across Saint Kitts. This project was launched in September 2023, with 22 schools, including 16 primary and 6 secondary schools. The project is expected to continue in the 2026/ 2027 academic year as part of ongoing efforts to modernize the education sector and advances SDG Targets 4.4 and 4.a through expanded access to digital learning tools.

One-to-one Laptop/ Device Programme

2023-2024

- Grades 3-6: 2,902 students (1,466 boys, 1,436 girls) received devices
- Form 3-5: 2,383 students (1,195 boys, 1,188 girls) received devices

2024-2025

- Grade 3: 570 students (289 boys, 281 girls) received devices
- Form 3: 747 students (387 boys, 360 girls) received devices

2025-2026

- Grade 3: 526 students (269 boys, 257 girls) received devices
- Form 3: 774 students (392 boys, 382 girls) received devices

Educational Statistical Digest 2022-2025

The Ministry of Education is currently developing an Educational Statistical Digest to strengthen evidence decision making in the sector. The Digest is intended to act as a compilation of national educational data and research findings across three volumes covering the academic years 2022-2023, 2023-2024 and 2024-2025. The objectives of the Digest include:

- To collect, analyse, and present national education statistics systematically.
- To provide data-driven insights to inform policy decisions and planning.
- To track progress on key education indicators, including access, quality, equity and outcomes.
- To align national educational data with international benchmarks.

The Digest is expected to improve the availability of timely, accurate and reliable education data to support evidence-based policymaking, strategic planning and resource allocation within the education sector. It will also strengthen national capacity to monitor educational trends, identify disparities and emerging challenges, and support more responsive and data-driven reforms across the education system. Once finalized, this initiative will advance SDG Targets 4.5 and 4.b by improving access to education data across the Federation.

The Boys Mentorship Programme, Nevis

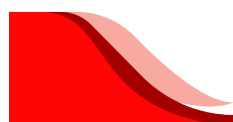
The Boys' Mentorship Programme (BMP), led by the Nevis Island Administration under the Department of Gender Affairs, is an initiative aimed at supporting the holistic development of adolescent males in Nevis. In January 2024, the programme was expanded through the launch of the Gingerland Secondary School chapter, with the Bank of Nevis International (BONI) providing financial support. The programme is built on five core pillars: mentor/mentee relationships, group development, skills training and job attachments, community service, and scholarship opportunities. The programme addresses persistent challenges related to male underachievement, social vulnerability, and workforce readiness, and contributes to building more resilient and socially engaged youth⁷⁴. SDG Targets 4.4 and 4.5 are advanced through this initiative.



Teacher Capacity Development and Training

Teacher capacity development remains a central pillar of the reform process. Saint Kitts and Nevis continues to utilise a blended teacher development model combining the regional certification framework of the Eastern Caribbean Joint Board of Teacher Education (CJBTE), national in-service training, and OECS-supported professional development initiatives. Over the past several years, substantial teacher training has been delivered through the OECS PEARL Programme which focuses on literacy, numeracy, instructional coaching, formative assessment, and data-informed teaching practices. Additional national training has concentrated on differentiated instruction, inclusive education, classroom management, and learner-centred pedagogy. Teacher capacity development and training initiatives collectively advance SDG Target 4.c by increasing the availability of qualified teachers.

⁷⁴ Bank of Nevis International (BONI) <https://www.bonilt.com/post/boni-bank-renews-commitment-to-boys-mentorship-programme-impactful-launch-of-gingerland-secondary-s>



Civil Society Spotlight

The Boys in Ties Summer Programm, Nevis

The Boys in Ties Summer Programme is an annual youth development initiative in Nevis focused on empowering adolescent boys through mentorship, skills training, and career exposure, directly advancing Targets 4.4 and 4.5. The initiative, founded by Infatiri Hanley, is structured around seminars delivered by professionals in fields such as banking, entrepreneurship, and health, complemented by practical job attachments that expose participants to real-world work environments. Through workshops on etiquette, leadership, and self-worth, the programme promotes positive behaviour and provides strong male role models, guided by the ethos “look good, feel good, do good.” Participants are also provided with stipends to reinforce the value of responsibility and work ethics. Supported by local partners, including the Bank of Nevis International (BONI), the programme contributes to shaping disciplined, confident, and socially responsible young men while addressing broader challenges related to youth development and workforce readiness on the island. The fifth cycle of the programme will be held in June 2026.

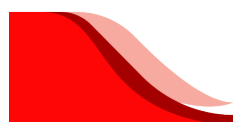
Boys in Ties Summer Programme Outcomes

- 12 young men successfully graduated from the programme in 2023.
- 11 young men successfully graduated from the programme in 2024
- 7 young men successfully graduated from the programme in 2025



Saint Kitts and Nevis Scorecard on SDG 4 Targets

Targets – SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	St. Kitts and Nevis Progress
By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	
By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.	
By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.	
By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.	
By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.	
By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.	
By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.	
Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.	
By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.	
By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.	





SDG5 Gender Equality

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

SDG 5: Gender Equality

Gender mainstreaming efforts in Saint Kitts and Nevis are ongoing and reflect the Government's commitment to advancing equitable and inclusive access for all. This national development priority is articulated in the NDPF 2023-2037, which emphasizes the promotion of equal opportunities for girls, women and vulnerable groups, and promotes gender equality in social and economic spheres. Overall, gender mainstreaming is increasingly framed within broader poverty and vulnerability contexts especially in relation to social protection, access to services and climate vulnerability. Since the presentation

of the 2023 VNR, Saint Kitts and Nevis has strengthened its policy and institutional frameworks to support gender-responsive development. Under the National Gender Equality Policy 2022-2027, various components of the Action Plan are being implemented through the National Gender Equality Committee⁷⁵.

Current data shows that women account for approximately 65.5% of tertiary level enrolment while only 37% of registered business owners in 2024 were women⁷⁶. Entrepreneurship training initiatives led by the Ministry of Small Business and Entrepreneurship, recorded strong female participation (at 80%, compared to 20% participation for men). Women's representation in national decision-making remains stable with women holding 31.3% of parliamentary seats. Health outcomes remain strong as the Federation has sustained its progress on key indicators including the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Despite these gains, several issues persist in the areas of data availability⁷⁷ and disparities in economic participation. Additionally, limited financial and institutional resources affect the implementation and long-term sustainability of gender equality initiatives, while weak monitoring and evaluation systems and gaps in coordination occur.

NDPF 2023-2037 Focus Area #5: Inclusivity and Social Protection

Strategic Direction:

- *Promote equitable access to opportunities for girls, women and vulnerable groups*
- *Promote gender equality in social and economic dimensions*
- *Strengthen systems that support gender equality*

⁷⁵ Thirtieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), Comprehensive National Level Review, the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis, May 2024.

⁷⁶ Thirtieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), Comprehensive National Level Review, the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis, May 2024

⁷⁷ UN Women Country Profile, Saint Kitts and Nevis <https://data.unwomen.org/country/saint-kitts-and-nevis>

Several cross-sectoral initiatives are promoting women's empowerment in Saint Kitts and Nevis. Under the Ministry of Small Business, Entrepreneurship, Cooperatives and the Creative Economy, targeted support for women-led enterprises is ongoing. Digital inclusion programmes are also contributing to women's empowerment through providing increased avenues for the use of information and communications technology for business development. Social protection programs, such as the Livelihood Transformation Programme (LIFT), also support women's empowerment. Civil society is also playing an important role in advancing gender equality through various initiatives that focus on training, health and social inclusion.

The Government's priorities in the medium-term reflect a comprehensive approach to mainstreaming gender across all sectors and areas including economic development, education, climate action and tourism. Central to this approach is gender sensitization and policy advocacy, the strengthening of families and the promotion of inclusive social norms and behaviours⁷⁸. Priority will also be given in the areas of gender-responsive governance, healthcare, leadership and human rights protection for all citizens. To further advance SDG 5, the Government's goals are "to strengthen the protection for boys, men, girls and women through a comprehensive enabling environment and associated structures that tackle gender violence and discrimination"⁷⁹.

Policy and Institutional Frameworks

The National Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan

Following the launch of the National Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan in 2022, the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis continue to advance women's rights and equality as the roll out of various initiatives under the Action Plan is ongoing. In 2025, the National Gender Focal Points Committee was bolstered by the establishment of the National Gender Machinery, designed to coalesce the work of the Gender Affairs Departments in both Saint Kitts and Nevis. Through this mechanism, best practices, services and programmes across the Federation were catalogued, and a structured process for continued engagement and planning among Directors was established to support the effective implementation of the National Gender Equality Policy⁸⁰.

⁷⁸ The National Development Planning Framework 2023-2037

⁷⁹ The National Development Planning Framework 2023-2037

⁸⁰ Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Budget Statement (draft) 2026

Also in 2025, the Minister of Social Development & Gender Affairs, Youth Empowerment, Ageing & Disabilities attended the 69th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW69). This forum provided an opportunity for Saint Kitts and Nevis to advocate for gender development on a global scale and acquire best practices from countries which have advanced policies and legislation⁸¹. These advancements support SDG Target 5.c through the creation of policies and frameworks to support gender equality across the Federation.

Programmes and Initiatives

Project Viola Teen Mothers Programme and the Horsford's Project Viola Teen Mothers Educational Scholarship Initiative



The longstanding Project Viola Teen Mothers Programme provides targeted support for teen mothers in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The Scholarship Initiative, launched in mid-2023, enhances this programme by providing financial assistance for tertiary education. The scholarship component provides funding for transportation, school supplies and other essential costs, thereby addressing key barriers to continued education. Building on the broader Project Viola framework which offers counselling, childcare, education and skills development, the scholarship initiative supports the social and economic empowerment of teen mothers, thereby helping to reduce vulnerability, break cycles of poverty and improve long-term livelihood outcomes⁸².

Project Viola Outcomes

Educational support provided to:

- 6 beneficiaries in 2023
- 6 beneficiaries in 2024
- 16 beneficiaries in 2025



In April 2026, the Department of Gender Affairs in partnership with the Ministry of Health hosted a session for teen mothers enrolled in the Project Viola Programme on the topic Sexual Health⁸³. This initiative supports SDG Target 5.6.

⁸¹ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2025/03/14/hon-isalean-phillip-deliversnational-statement-at-csw69-at-the-un/>

⁸² Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2023/06/06/the-horsfordss-project-violateen-mothers-educational-scholarship-initiative/>

⁸³ Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Department of Gender Affairs <https://www.govserv.org/KN/Basseterre/1503653083263018/Department-of-Gender-Affairs---St.-Kitts>

Girls Mentorship Program, Nevis

The Nevis Island Administration, through the Department of Gender Affairs, launched the 2025 edition of its Girls Mentorship Programme in May under the theme 'Own Your Power: Becoming the Best Version of You'. The programme focuses on empowering young women and developing leadership skills and targets the 11 to 19 age group. The mentorship programme has a long-term goal of empowerment through education support and protection of human rights regardless of social or economic status. In a similar initiative, the Nevis Island Administration recognized six (6) women for their excellence in fields including finance, law and arts at its International Women's Day Award Ceremony in April 2026⁸⁴. SDG Target 5.5 is advanced through these initiatives that encourage women's participation and promote leadership at all levels.



Post-Pandemic Economic Recovery and Women's Empowerment Project in Latin America and the Caribbean

The Post-Pandemic Economic Recovery and Women's Empowerment Project in Latin America and the Caribbean Project was implemented through the Ministry of Social Development and Gender Affairs in partnership with Taipei from August 2021 to December 2025. The project was developed to support women's employment, entrepreneurship and economic empowerment due to the disproportionate impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on women-owned MSMEs. The project resulted in significant outcomes including the provision of communication equipment to various Government Ministries and entities as well as Caribbean Vocational Qualification (CVQ) training for 150 participants. The project also facilitated over 20 courses which benefitted 300 participants in the areas of business incubation and MSME support. Additionally, the project reached 250 students under the financial literacy component of the initiative. SDG Targets 5.a and 5.b are advanced through this project which supports economic participation for women in Saint Kitts and Nevis.

⁸⁴ Nevis Island Administration <https://www.niagovkn.com/nia-celebrates-excellence-honours-womenacross-diverse-fields/>

Civil Society Spotlight

Garden of Rebirth- Shades of Earth: Women in the Spotlight for Climate Change

The Shades of Earth: Women in the Spotlight for Climate Change initiative was created by the Garden of Rebirth and implemented under the United Nations Development Small Grants Programme (UNDP-SGP) as a platform to explore the intersection between climate change and the experiences of women in Saint Kitts and Nevis⁸⁵. The initiative, which ran from 2024 to 2025, engaged over 250 participants and incorporated elements of awareness-building, dialogue, and creative approaches, to discuss climate-related challenges and domestic violence. While advancing SDG 13: Climate Action, this programme supports SDG Target 5.2 by addressing gender-based violence and Target 5.5 by ensuring women's participation in community activities.

The Saint Kitts Nevis (SKN) Karate Federation

The SKN Karate Foundation, in collaboration with the Department of Gender Affairs, has supported the delivery of self-defence training exercises for women and girls as part of national efforts to address gender-based violence⁸⁶. These sessions were conducted during the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence in December 2023 and provided participants with practical techniques to respond to situations of physical threat, including escaping holds and defending against attacks⁸⁷. The SKN Karate Federation conducts general self-defence classes for girls, including classes during summer camps while specific sessions are provided for women. SDG Target 5.2 is advanced through these efforts to reduce vulnerability to violence against women and girls.

Island Girls Rock

This Caribbean non-profit movement dedicated to empowering women and girls through culture, creativity and wellness, was founded in 2015. In Nevis, the organisation has implemented a series of community-based events and creative programmes, including the Zine Lab "Bloom Where You're Planted", a structured creative initiative that supports girls in storytelling, photography, and self-expression, as well as community film screenings and intergenerational engagements such as the Mom and Me Experience⁸⁸. These activities provide safe and inclusive spaces for dialogue, identity exploration, and personal development, while fostering collaboration and strengthening social support networks across generations. Through these engagements, Island Girls Rock contributes to amplifying the voices of women and girls, promoting confidence and leadership, and enhancing their social and cultural participation within the community and advancing SDG Target 5.5.

⁸⁵ UNDP <https://www.sgp.undp.org/spacial-itemid-projects-landing-page/spacial-itemid-project-searchresults/spacial-itemid-project-detailpage.html?view=projectdetail&id=34149>

⁸⁶ Saint Kitts and Nevis Consulate, Toronto <https://skncgtoronto.gov.kn/category/latest-news/page/236/>

⁸⁷ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2023/12/04/women-learn-karate-to-defend-against-domestic-violence/>

⁸⁸ Island Girls Rock, Events <https://islandgirlsrock.com/new-events>

Saint Kitts and Nevis Scorecard on SDG 5 Targets

Targets – SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	St. Kitts and Nevis Progress
End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	
Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.	
Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.	
Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.	
Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.	
Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.	
Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.	
Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	
Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.	



SDG6 Clean Water and Sanitation

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE
MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

As a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), Saint Kitts and Nevis faces increasing vulnerabilities to climate variation including prolonged droughts, rainfall variability and increased exposure to extreme weather events. Water resource management has been recognized as central to national development and as such is reflected in SISA Framework pillar 2: Water Security and NDPF focus area 1: Climate Resilience. Major advancements since the 2023 Voluntary National Review have resulted in strengthened water systems due to the Government's integrated management approach. This approach includes efforts to diversify water sources, expand storage capacity and incorporate climate-resilience considerations.

SISA Framework Pillar #2: Water Security

'To ensure water security through integrated water resource management as well as climate-resilient and low emission infrastructure'

NDPF 2023-2037 Focus Area #1: Climate Resilience

Strategic Direction:

- *Adopt an integrated water resource management approach*
- *Enhance the resilience of water systems to climate variability*
- *Promote efficient and sustainable water use techniques*

Between 2024 and 2025 the Water Services Department achieved historic milestones in the provision of safe, accessible and reliable island-wide water supplies. Water production capacity has increased significantly, and by 2025 stood at 8 million gallons per day, surpassing the national demand of 7 million gallons per day⁸⁹. This expansion has been facilitated by major investments in desalination, ground water exploration and system upgrades, pointing to evidence of a diversified water supply. As of 2025, the national water supply consisted of 52% sourced from

groundwater (from 29 wells), 22% from surface water (7 sources) and 26% from desalination (2 plants)⁹⁰.

⁸⁹ Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Budget Statement (draft) 2026
⁹⁰ Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Budget Statement (draft) 2026



Notwithstanding these significant advancements, the sector faces structural and climate-related challenges. While overall production capacity has increased, fluctuations in actual water output were observed between 2023 and 2024 (see Table 5). Other challenges faced by the sector are due to declining groundwater yields, saline intrusion, a lack of centralized wastewater systems, ageing infrastructure and high levels of non-revenue water. Non-revenue water rates are established at 50-55% in Saint Kitts and 30% in Nevis, reflecting losses, leakage and metering issues⁹¹. Climate change represents one of the most significant threats as data trends indicate a 13% decrease in rainfall during the July to December period (the 1981-2010 and 1991-2020 climatological periods), and at least twelve (12) drought events recorded in the last 20 years⁹². During drought periods, Saint Kitts experienced a 25% supply shortfall, and further data suggests that declines in rainfall could result in a 30-70% reduction on aquifer recharge by 2050⁹³.

In response the Government is advancing a transformative approach to water resources management through the National Water Policy (2025) and a suite of interventions aimed at improving service delivery and strengthening resilience. Enhanced capacity through the Basseterre Desalination Plant and the exploration of new potable water sources in communities outside of the capital will further enhance supply and reliability. While the Federation has already achieved high levels of access to potable water with over 95% of the population in Saint Kitts and 94% in Nevis connected to water systems since 2023⁹⁴ ongoing efforts will seek to advance legislative and institutional reforms, improve data collection and undertake infrastructural upgrades⁹⁵. Key sectors will also be supported as the Government will promote the use of climate-smart irrigation practices in the agricultural sector and the integration of wastewater treatment and reuse systems to support sustainable tourism practices. These efforts will advance national targets for the management of water and sanitation under SDG 6.



⁹¹ National Water Policy for Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2025
⁹² National Water Policy for Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2025
⁹³ National Water Policy for Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2025
⁹⁴ National Water Policy for Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2025
⁹⁵ The National Development Planning Framework 2023-2037

Policy and Institutional Frameworks

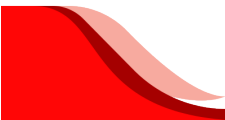
National Water Policy for Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2025

The National Water Policy demonstrates the Government’s proactive approach to effectively managing one of the country’s most important resources. This Policy aligns with national development priorities under the SISA, the NDPF and the National Physical Development Plan, with an overarching goal to secure sustainable and equitable management of water resources in the country. The policy addresses critical challenges such as water scarcity, climate variability and inadequate wastewater management through a set of strategic responses and is guided by an implementation framework. Key provisions include institutional and legislative reform, regulatory oversight, including the establishment of a Water Security Coordination Committee (WSCC) and a Federal Water Resources Management Body. Modernization of infrastructure and the adoption of climate adaptation measures are also included. This policy positions the water sector to support national development and resilience and ensure sustainable and inclusive access to clean water and sanitation in line with SDG 6 targets. It also supports the national goal of achieving 100% renewable energy operations within the sector.

Statistics and Indicators

Table 5. Water production indicators in line with SDG 6, 2023-2024

Target SDGs	SDG Indicator		Year	
			2023	2024
6.4	6.4.2*	Public water production as a percentage of estimated public water production capacity (%)	75.2	59.2



Programmes and Initiatives

The Transitioning the Water Supply in Saint Kitts and Nevis to a Low-Carbon, Climate-Resilient Sector (SKN TransWater Project)



The SKN TransWater Project is a flagship initiative which aims to revolutionise water delivery across the Federation. This initiative, which is a collaborative effort between the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis and the Green Climate Fund, will advance the country's SISA Framework by transitioning the sector toward a low carbon and climate-resilient pathway. This marks the first GCF-funded project in Saint Kitts and Nevis. Key proposed interventions include the

establishment of a federal Water Resources Management body, preparation of an Integrated Water and Sanitation Master Plan and strengthening of water monitoring systems. Other measures including the rehabilitation of water production wells, expansion of storage capacity, reduction of non-revenue water and the implementation of smart metering and SCADA systems are also addressed through this initiative.

In March 2024, the Project Preparation Facility stage (PPF) was officially launched. During this phase, feasibility studies were undertaken in addition to environmental and social impact studies. In April 2026, the project's consultants hosted a stakeholder meeting to provide a status update and gain valuable insights as part of the wider consultative process employed for the SKN TransWater project⁹⁶. This initiative will improve the country's resilience to drought and climate variability while facilitating safe and affordable access to water services in line with SDG 6. As such, SDG Targets 6.1, 6.4, 6.5, 6.b and SDG 13: Climate Action are advanced through this cross-cutting initiative.



⁹⁶ Nevis Island Administration <https://www.niagovkn.com/water-sector-transformation-project-advances-in-nevis-with-stakeholder-engagement/>

Cayon Well Project, Saint Kitts



The Ministry of Public Infrastructure commissioned the Cayon Well project in May 2024 as a measure to address longstanding water scarcity issues in the community⁹⁷. This initiative will be further supported by the establishment of a storage reservoir which will expand water supply in the Cayon area, directly addressing SDG Target 6.1. At a national level, the

Ministry is also engaged in a Hydrogeological Assessment Programme to identify potential groundwater sources in Saint Kitts and Nevis. This programme will lead to improved planning in sustainable water resource management and contribute to SDG Targets 6.4 and 6.5.

Cayon Well Project and Cayon Storage Reservoir (upcoming) Outcomes

- *Cayon well produces 435,000 gallons per day*
- *This well will contribute to 24-hour water supply targets*
- *The storage reservoir at Cayon with a capacity of 1 million gallons will also improve water supply*

Basseterre Desalination Plant

The Basseterre Desalination Plant, commissioned in February 2026, represents another major infrastructural project for the water sector in Saint Kitts. The Plant has a production capacity of two-million-gallons per day and utilizes reverse osmosis technology. The project was implemented under the Ministry of Public Infrastructure through a partnership with Royal Utilities Ltd., and Taipei, through the Taiwan International Cooperation Development Fund (TaiwanICDF)⁹⁸. This project significantly bolsters national water capacity, ensuring reliable, 24-hour service for households, businesses, and institutions throughout Basseterre and its surrounding communities. The proportion of St. Kitts households with access to 24-hour water has increased from 25% to nearly 70%. SDG Targets 6.1 and 6.4, are advanced through this initiative which promotes access to safe drinking water and facilitates enhanced water security.



⁹⁷ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2024/05/10/cayon-well-projectcompletion-marks-major-advancement-in-combating-water-scarcity-in-the-community/>

⁹⁸ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2026/02/16/official-commissioningceremony-of-the-basseterre-desalination-plant-2/>

GEF CRew+ (Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management Plus)

This regional project is being implemented from 2022 to 2026 by the Inter-American Development Bank and UNEP in collaboration with national agencies including the Department of Environment. It supports integrated water and wastewater management in Saint Kitts and Nevis by focusing on policy reform, infrastructure development, and technical capacity building. The project also builds on sustainable financing mechanisms previously piloted under the Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management. The project contributes to improved wastewater management and reduces environmental impacts in the Wider Caribbean Region, supporting SDG Target 6.3

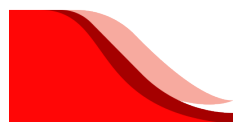
Water Drilling Project, Nevis

The Nevis Island Administration has advanced efforts to improve water availability across the island. This infrastructure response, launched in 2024, was significantly bolstered with the successful drilling of additional wells in the Maddens Estate⁹⁹. The initiative forms part of a broader water drilling project which consists of nine (9) potential wells across the island. This broader initiative is aimed at augmenting potable water supply and reducing the need for water rationing during periods of drought and increased demand. Collectively, these efforts represent a strategic response to long-standing water supply challenges and contribute to building a more reliable and resilient water system in Nevis, thus advancing SDG Target 6.4.

Watershed Protection, Nevis

The Nevis Island Assembly advanced the protection of the island's watersheds, demonstrating commitment to sustainable environmental management and biodiversity protection. In April 2025, two (2) new Protected Areas were established, the Nevis Peak National Park and the Camps River Watershed. This strategic decision supports long-term water security by protecting the island's primary water catchment area and aquifer recharge zone and aligns with Nevis' obligations under the St. George's Declaration of Environmental Sustainability. The Department of Physical Planning is directly responsible for the management of these Protected Areas. SDG Target 6.6 is advanced through this initiative which establishes protection for water-related ecosystems. The establishment of these new Protected Areas also supports national efforts under Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF), allowing Saint Kitts and Nevis to achieve the target of 30% terrestrial area protection and contributes to the advancement of SDG 15: Life on Land (Target 15.4).

⁹⁹ Nevis Island Administration <https://www.niagovkn.com/nias-water-drilling-project-achieves-success-atmaddens-estate/>



Saint Kitts and Nevis Scorecard on SDG 6 Targets

Targets – SDG 6: ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL	St. Kitts and Nevis Progress
By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.	
By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.	
By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.	
By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	
By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	
By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	
By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.	
Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.	



SDG7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Saint Kitts and Nevis has identified energy transition as a central pillar of its sustainable development agenda and recognizes the sector's critical role in developing a strong and diversified economy. Historically, the Federation has relied heavily on the use of fossil fuels for energy generation, however, in keeping with the Sustainable Island State Agenda pillar 1: Energy Transition, and the National Development Planning Framework focus area 2: Green Energy Transition, the Government alongside development partners and private sector entities, are actively advancing the transition toward renewable energy sources. This includes investments in solar energy, the development of geothermal energy resources in Nevis and the widespread integration of renewable energy across major economic sectors. The Saint Kitts Electricity Company (SKELEC) and the Nevis Electricity Company (NEVLEC) play key roles in facilitating this transition.

SISA Framework Pillar #1: Energy Transition

'To reduce CO2 emissions by transitioning to renewable energy and electrifying transportation'

NDPF 2023-2037 Focus Area #2: Green Energy Transition

Strategic Direction:

- *Expand renewable energy systems and access*
- *Improve energy efficiency across sectors*
- *Promote alternative energy systems*

The energy sector in Saint Kitts and Nevis operates within the context of structural constraints, characterized by a high dependence on fossil fuels and ageing infrastructure. Electricity demand has increased steadily in recent years with additional increases projected in the short and medium term. This is compounded by limitations regarding grid flexibility and overhead infrastructure that is susceptible to weather-related disruptions¹⁰⁰. Such structural limitations also pose a challenge for the integration of renewable energy into the national grid. Furthermore, data gaps in energy demand and distribution patterns are also significant limitations that limit effective planning and optimization of renewable energy integration.

¹⁰⁰ Transmission and Distribution Report for Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2024



Notwithstanding these challenges, renewable energy generation figures between 2022 and 2024 (Table 6) show an increase. However, between 2024 and 2025, these figures decreased slightly reflecting minor fluctuations in renewable electricity generation.

Despite these challenges, major achievements have been made towards national energy goals and targets since the 2023 Voluntary National Review. Most notably, efforts to diversify the energy mix were bolstered by geothermal energy exploration in Nevis. The Nevis Island Administration secured significant financing from the Caribbean Development Bank for the drilling of geothermal production and re-injection wells. At the national level, the Government has invested over EC \$63.5 million to stabilize electricity prices and provided EC \$12 million in subsidies¹⁰¹. With respect to workforce development, training programmes in solar panel and EV technology are ongoing and the establishment of the Caribbean Centre of Excellence at the Clarence Fitzroy Bryant College (CFBC) in 2024 will strengthen national capacity in renewable energy training, certification and research¹⁰².

In the medium-term, the country's energy transition will be guided by a set of strategic priorities under the SISA framework. These priorities include transitioning to 100% renewable energy through the use of solar, wind and geothermal sources. The Government also seeks to improve electricity transmission and distribution by a 10% reduction in losses in Saint Kitts and 6% in Nevis by 2030. Additional priorities include investments in electric vehicles and the development of EV infrastructure and the adoption of energy storage solutions to improve energy security¹⁰³. Flagship initiatives including the SKN-100 Project and the 18MW Dual Fuel Power Plant will further advance the national energy transition. Other pipeline initiatives led by SKELEC include the rollout of an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) system and the Shore to Ship Power Project to support the expanding cruise ship industry. The achievements in the energy sector alongside key priority interventions, position Saint Kitts and Nevis to further accelerate progress on SDG 7.

¹⁰¹ Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, the Sustainable Island State Agenda (SISA) Executive Summary

¹⁰² Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2024/04/09/establishment-of-the-caribbean-center-of-excellence-at-cfbc-to-boost-st-kitts-and-nevis-sustainable-development/>

¹⁰³ Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, the Sustainable Island State Agenda (SISA) Executive Summary

Policy and Institutional Frameworks

National Electric Vehicle Policy and Action Plan

Efforts to create a National Electric Vehicle (EV) Policy and Action Plan are underway in Saint Kitts and Nevis. This policy will outline the Government's strategic vision for the adoption of electric vehicles, including the 2% target of EVs by 2030¹⁰⁴. To advance this vision and support the wider sustainability agenda, the EV Maintenance Certification Course was launched in 2025, under the Caribbean



Centre of Excellence in Research, Innovation and Workforce Training (CRIWT) project, funded by the GEF Small Grants Programme. A subsequent electric vehicle maintenance and training programme, facilitated by the Clarence Fitzroy Bryant College was held in January 2025. Additionally, the wider electric vehicle initiative will be supported by the Energy Unit in the deployment of charging infrastructure at single-family dwellings and bus terminals. This represents a broader national development agenda for clean energy and environmental protection, and advances SDG Target 7.3 while also contributing to SDG 13: Climate Action (Target 13.2).

The Caribbean Centre of Excellence

The establishment of the Caribbean Centre of Excellence in Research, Innovation and Workforce Training (CRIWT) at the Clarence Fitzroy Bryant College (CFBC) in April 2024 marks an important step in Saint Kitts and Nevis' green energy transition and workforce development. Developed in partnership with CFBC and Green Solutions International SKN Inc. and funded by the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF-SGP), the initiative aims to build practical skills in areas such as solar PV installation and electric vehicle maintenance¹⁰⁵. The Centre will serve as a hub for research, innovation and certification. The CRIWT project also includes targeted training programmes designed to bridge gaps between education and employment, thereby strengthening human capital and supporting the Federation's transition to a sustainable energy future.

¹⁰⁴ Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Energy and Utilities <https://mopieudt.gov.kn/solev-launch-25/>

¹⁰⁵ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2024/04/09/establishment-of-the-caribbean-center-of-excellence-at-cfbc-to-boost-st-kitts-and-nevis-sustainable-development/>

Statistics and Indicators

Table 6. Electricity Generation Indicators in line with SDG 7, 2023-2025

Target SDGs	SDG Indicator		Year		
			2023	2024	2025
7.2	7.2.1	Share of installed electricity generation capacity from renewable sources	3.4	3.7	3.5
7.b	7.b.1	Installed renewable electricity generation capacity per capita	51.4	56.6	56.2

Programmes and Initiatives

The SKN 100 Carbon-free Economy Project

The SKN-100 Project, launched in 2024, represents a transformative national initiative aimed at achieving the rapid decarbonisation of the energy sector in Saint Kitts and Nevis. Supported by the Global Environment Facility through a USD \$3.3 million grant, the project seeks to accelerate the Federation's transition toward 100 percent renewable electricity and high levels of energy efficiency, particularly within public infrastructure. This initiative aligns with national climate commitments, including the target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 61 percent by 2030, and reflects a broader strategy to reduce reliance on imported fossil fuels while advancing a low-carbon development pathway.

The project is divided into three (3) primary component activities focusing on energy sector technical assistance and investment toward achieving measurable outcomes.

Component 1 – Develops policy and institutional arrangements under which the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis implements a policy and regulatory framework for achieving its energy sector transition goals. The deliverables of this project component will include:

- Revised National Energy Policy aligned with the 100% Renewable Energy (RE) and Energy Efficiency (EE) goals
- Roadmap for policy implementation
- Federal Energy Commission established for inter-island coordination
- Energy Efficiency Legislation developed and adopted
- Capacity building for Government and stakeholders on gender-sensitive implementation

Component 2 – Enables the piloting of energy efficiency (EE) and renewable energy (RE) interventions in selected public buildings which will be scaled up after proof of concept toward increasing the penetration of RE and improving the EE performance of all public buildings. The deliverables of this project component will include:

- Pilot projects demonstrating EE retrofits and RE integration in seven (7) public buildings across the Federation
- Utility engagement and testing of the Integrated Utility Services (IUS) model to scale up RE and EE deployment

Component 3 – Supports National Energy Plan (NEP) implementation through scaling up capacity and access to financing for RE and EE project implementations across Saint Kitts and Nevis. The deliverables of this project component will include:

- Capacity building in developing and appraising RE and EE projects
- Support to utilities (SKELEC and NEVLEC) on integrated utility service models
- Financing window established to support IUS model investments
- Raising awareness among investors to attract capital

For the year 2025, the SKN-100 Project has established strong governance through the launch of a Project Steering Committee with high-level ministerial backing, multi-stakeholder participation, and adopted operational rules. Policy momentum is also evident, with draft frameworks already developed for the updated National Energy Policy, the Federal Energy Commission, and comprehensive reviews of the Small Scale Distributed Renewable Energy Generation (SSDREG) programme and the Electric Vehicle Policy. Both SKELEC and NEVLEC have committed to piloting the Integrated Utility Services (IUS) model, marking the first bilateral demonstration of its kind in the Caribbean.

Overall, the project is designed to deliver a range of environmental, economic and social benefits. By expanding the use of renewable energy technologies such as solar and enhancing energy efficiency, SKN-100 is expected to significantly reduce carbon emissions and strengthen energy security and independence. In addition, the initiative is anticipated to generate new economic opportunities through job creation, investment in the renewable energy sector, and the development of local technical capacity. The integration of renewable energy into the national energy mix is also expected to contribute to greater price stability by reducing exposure to volatile fossil fuel markets. This initiative advances SDG Targets 7.2, 7.3 and 7.a, while also advancing SDG 13: Climate Action (Target 13.2), SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (Target 9.4) and SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals (Target 17.16).

The Solarise and Drive Programme

The SOLARISE and Drive Programmes represent landmark national initiatives designed to accelerate the Federation's transition to resilient energy systems. Launched in April 2026, these programmes support renewable energy and sustainable transport. Under the SOLARISE component, households, businesses and institutions are enabled to generate solar electricity and connect to the national energy grid. The DRIVE programme promotes the use of electric vehicles through incentives and supporting infrastructure. By combining solar energy with transport electrification, the programme aims to reduce fossil fuel dependence, improve energy efficiency and strengthen national energy security¹⁰⁶. This initiative positions the Federation to achieve its 100% renewable energy target by 2030 while advancing SDG Targets 7.2 and 7.3.

The Basseterre Deep Water Port Decarbonisation Project

The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis is advancing a key initiative to decarbonise the Basseterre Deep Water Port through the development of a renewable energy microgrid integrating wind, solar, and battery storage¹⁰⁷. Spearheaded by SYG TECH, the project incorporates vertical axis wind turbine technology designed for hurricane-prone environments. Feasibility assessments indicate the potential for the port to achieve carbon neutrality in the near future. This project advances the SISA Framework and SDG 7, notably Targets 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.a, 7.b and with additional linkages to SDG 9 (Target 9.4) and SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production (Target 12.2).

Port Decarbonisation Project Outcomes (anticipated)

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 46%
- Incur annual saving of 141 tonnes of CO₂
- Advanced technology that offers protection during severe weather events

Solar Photovoltaic (PV) and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) Project, St. Kitts

The St. Kitts Electricity Company (SKELEC) is advancing the Federation's energy transition through the development of a 50MW solar photovoltaic (PV) plant integrated with a 30.5MW/30.5MWh battery energy storage system (BESS)¹⁰⁸. This utility-scale project represents a significant investment in renewable energy infrastructure and is designed to enhance energy security, improve grid reliability and reduce dependence on imported fossil fuels. Once operational, the project is expected to contribute substantially to national electricity supply, reduce exposure to fuel price volatility and support the Federation's transition toward a low-carbon and climate-resilient energy system. This project is currently in the tender phase.

¹⁰⁶ Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Energy and Utilities <https://mopieudt.gov.kn/solarise-and-drive/>

¹⁰⁷ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2024/10/28/government-of-saint-kittsand-nevis-celebrates-pioneering-green-energy-project-to-decarbonise-basseterre-deep-water-port/>

¹⁰⁸ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://sknis.gov.kn/2026/03/30/minister-maynard-hails-launch-of-historic-renewable-energy-rfp-for-basseterre-valley-solar-and-battery-project/>

Solar PV Demonstration Project

On May 16, 2025, the Government of St. Kitts and Nevis received a grant of USD 60,000 from Taipei, through the OECS Solar Challenge – Race to the Sun Initiative, to support the installation of a 20-kW rooftop solar PV system. The project is planned for implementation at the Facilities Management Division (FMD) building and is expected to serve as a demonstration site for renewable energy integration within public infrastructure. Implementation is anticipated upon completion of the facility and will advance progress under SDG Target 7.2.

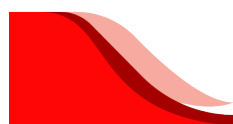
Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) Project

The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, in collaboration with the St. Kitts Electricity Company (SKELEC), is advancing the deployment of an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) network as part of efforts to modernize the national electricity grid. The project will introduce a state-of-the-art smart metering system, with island-wide meter installation expected to continue through to 2027. The AMI system is designed to enhance energy efficiency and conservation by providing real-time information on electricity usage to both consumers and the utility. This will support improved demand-side management, promote more efficient energy consumption practices across residential and commercial sectors, and strengthen overall system performance. The initiative will support Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) targets and advance SDG Target 7.3.



Solar Photovoltaic (PV) and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) Project, Nevis

The proposed 10 MW Solar Photovoltaic (PV) and 4.1 MW/8.2 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) Project will aim to provide environmentally friendly energy solutions for Nevis while aligning with national energy security and Sustainable Island State priorities. The project will be implemented in the Maddens area and incorporates a solar farm and energy storage system, and will be implemented through a partnership between the Nevis Electric Company Limited (NEVLEC) and SOL Elocution. The project will be implemented in several phases and is expected to provide social, physical, economic and environmental benefits including job creation, infrastructure improvement, economic growth, carbon emission reduction and biodiversity preservation.



Geothermal Energy Project-Nevis



The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, in collaboration with the Nevis Island Administration (NIA) and key regional partners, is advancing the development of geothermal energy in Nevis. The project involves the drilling of geothermal production and injection wells to support the establishment of an initial 10 MW geothermal power plant. Funding in the sum of USD \$17 million was received by the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) in 2022 to support this initiative. Significant progress has been made in advancing the project to the implementation stage, including steps to

finalize contractual arrangements for drilling operations. Once operational, the geothermal facility is expected to provide a reliable source of baseload renewable energy, with the potential to meet Nevis' domestic electricity demand and contribute to the wider national grid¹⁰⁹. This initiative advances SDG Target 7.2.

Green Energy Transition Demonstration Project

The Green Energy Transition Demonstration Project represents another significant milestone in the Federation's energy transition. This project was launched in 2026 following a long-standing partnership between the Governments of Saint Kitts and Nevis and Taipei. The initiative introduces a smart microgrid system at the Saint Kitts Electricity Company (SKELEC) and integrates solar photovoltaic generation, battery energy storage and advanced energy management technologies. This is expected to improve grid stability, improve energy reliability and support the wider integration of sustainable energy sources. Another key component of the initiative a capacity building component where training and knowledge transfer will enhance local expertise¹¹⁰. This initiative directly aligns to SDG Targets 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3.



¹⁰⁹ Nevis Island Administration <https://www.niagovkn.com/major-step-forward-for-nevis-geothermalproject-as-nia-moves-to-finalize-drilling-contract/>

¹¹⁰ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://sknis.gov.kn/2026/04/02/saint-kitts-and-nevis-advancesbold-vision-for-sustainable-energy-future-with-launch-of-its-green-energy-transition-project/>

Private Sector Spotlight

The Sunset Reef Renewable Energy Transition Initiative

Sunset Reef, a luxury boutique resort located at Palmetto Point in Saint Kitts, has implemented a fully integrated renewable energy system. Commenced in March 2024, this initiative represents the first deployment of its kind in the Federation and the wider Caribbean, demonstrating the feasibility of integrating renewable energy and storage solutions within the tourism sector¹¹¹. The project directly supports the Government's Sustainable Island State Agenda and advances the Federation's energy goals. This scalable example for sustainable tourism advances progress on SDG Targets 7.2 and 7.b.



Sunset Reef Renewable Energy Transition Outcomes

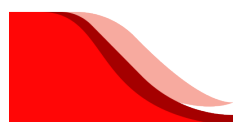
- 100% green energy through solar power and advanced energy storage facilities
- Serves as a practical demonstration model for energy transition in the private sector



¹¹¹ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2024/03/20/sunset-reefs-new-sustainable-energy-storage-system-aligns-with-the-governments-goal-of-creating-a-sustainable-island-state/>

Saint Kitts and Nevis Scorecard on SDG 7 Targets

Targets - SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	St. Kitts and Nevis Progress
By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.	
By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.	
By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.	
By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.	
By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.	





SDG8

DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

The promotion of sustainable economic growth and development is a central component of Saint Kitts and Nevis' national development priorities. SISA pillar 4: Sustainable Industries, and NDPF focus area 3: Economic Development, promote job creation and economic growth through various sectors including tourism, the creative economy and entrepreneurship. In keeping with this agenda, the Government has made substantial progress on

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth. Key sectors, including construction, transport, manufacturing and financial services drive economic growth, with the tourism sector playing a leading role in economic recovery and growth following the COVID-19 pandemic. Strategies to diversify the tourism industry have resulted in positive outcomes. In 2024 and 2025 anchor events including the Saint Kitts Music Festival, Restaurant Week, Sugar Mas, and the Nevis to Saint Kitts Cross Channel Swim promoted productive activities and safeguarded cultural heritage.

SISA Framework Pillar #4: Sustainable Industries

'To enhance the tourism, creative and digital economies for job creation and sustainable economic growth'

NDPF 2023-2037 Focus Area 3: Economic Development

Strategic Direction:

- Promote employment-led and inclusive economic growth
- Strengthen labour market systems and workforce productivity
- Address youth unemployment and the working poor
- Support private sector development and entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship, innovation and small business growth have also been identified as key drivers for economic development. Efforts to strengthen the micro, small, and medium enterprise (MSME) sector include the planned transition of the Small Business Development Centre (SBDC) into a statutory body, which will provide a more structured and consistent framework for business support.



Additional initiatives focus on formalizing informal enterprises and providing dedicated support for women-led enterprises. Investments in sports continue to generate economic activity in Saint Kitts and Nevis as the country recently hosted the West Indies Senior Men's Cricket Championships and the Caribbean Premier League. Sports-based programmes are also being used to promote social cohesion and provide safe spaces for youth engagement, contributing to crime prevention.

Economic prospects remain positive as the country can expect an economic growth rate of 4% for the next five (5) years¹¹² as new sectors including the digital economy, the blue economy and the entertainment sector will provide additional opportunities for economic expansion. Additional efforts to support economic diversification are evidenced through the development of an Economic Cooperation Agreement (ECA) with Taipei. This agreement is anticipated to be formalized in 2026 and is expected to expand market access and support investment and capacity building. The Government has also committed to strengthening youth economic participation through the establishment of a Youth Economic Empowerment Bureau. This initiative is expected to provide structured support for entrepreneurship, skills development and access to emerging economic opportunities for the country's youth¹¹³.

With respect to tourism development, opportunities in sub-sectors such as yacht and sport tourism will be expanded while tourism infrastructure will be modernized. Saint Kitts and Nevis is set to transition to a homeporting model with P&O Cruises from November 2027, allowing passengers to begin and end voyages in Basseterre¹¹⁴. As one of a few countries in the Caribbean offering this service, the Federation will benefit from increased visitor expenditure and stronger linkages across the tourism sector. Economic diversification will be promoted in the agriculture, manufacturing and financial services sectors to support productive agri-food systems and expand value-added production. Collectively, these priorities advance SDG 8 by promoting sustained economic growth and expanding employment opportunities across key sectors.



112 The National Development Planning Framework 2023-2037

113 Saint Kitts Nevis Observer <https://www.thestkittsnevisobserver.com/prime-minister-unveils-plan-foryouth-economic-empowerment-bureau-amid-growing-opportunities/>

114 Caribbean Journal <https://www.caribjournal.com/2026/04/02/st-kitts-po-cruises-homeport/>

Policy and Institutional Frameworks

Labour (Minimum Wage) Act (Amendment) 2024

The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis implemented increases in the national minimum wage from EC\$9.00 per hour in 2023, to EC\$10.75 per hour in 2024, to EC\$12.50 per hour in 2025, representing a key policy intervention aimed at improving income levels and supporting workers in the context of rising living costs. This increase in minimum wage is the highest in the region and directly benefits low-income earners while contributing to improved standards of living across the Federation. By strengthening wage protection and improving earnings, the intervention supports SDG Targets 8.3 and 8.5 which focuses on achieving economic productivity and decent work for all.

The National Productivity Council Act (2024)

This Act was passed in 2024 and provides a legislative and institutional framework to promote productivity and innovation in the public and private sectors. Expected outcomes include improved productivity and efficiency in service delivery and enhanced economic competitiveness. In July 2025, the Ministry of Labour and Employment established the National Productivity Council, which is mandated under the Act to promote a culture of productivity and innovation, and foster collaboration and the exchange of best practices¹¹⁵. The Council contributes to the wider national vision as articulated in the SISA Framework and advances SDG Target 8.2.

The Housing and Social Development Levy (Amendment) Act of 2024

The amendments follow the increase in minimum wage effective January 2024 and ensure that persons who earn minimum wage are exempt from paying the Social Levy¹¹⁶. This legislative reform follows recommendations made by the National Minimum Wage Advisory Committee and acts as a mechanism to support low-income workers¹¹⁷. This amendment will result in improved earnings for low-income earners and livelihood security, while contributing to inclusive economic growth in Saint Kitts and Nevis. SDG Targets 8.5 and 8.8 are advanced through this initiative.

¹¹⁵ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2025/07/10/national-productivity-councilformally-established-to-advance-sustainable-economic-growth/>

¹¹⁶ The Housing and Social Levy is a tax imposed on the wages of employees, with certain exemptions, payable to the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis

¹¹⁷ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://sknis.gov.kn/2024/02/22/passing-of-amendments-to-thehousing-and-social-development-levy-act-will-further-protect-minimum-wage-employees/>

The Sustainability Zone Authorization Act 2025

The Sustainability Zone Authorization Act of 2025 provides the legislative framework for sustainable economic transformation through the designation of Special Sustainability Zones designed to attract Foreign Direct Investment. The Act combines the seven (7) developmental pillars in the Sustainable Island State Agenda (SISA) Framework into an investment mechanism that ensures economic growth is pursued alongside climate resilience, social protection and environmental sustainability. Under this legislation, the Government will provide strict conditions and transparent rules for developers while facilitating democratic oversight¹¹⁸. The Act positions Saint Kitts and Nevis as a leading innovator in sustainability-anchored investment models in the region and advances Targets 8.3, while also contributing to SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (Target 9.2).

Programmes and Initiatives

MSME Training and Capacity Building Initiatives



The Ministry of Small Business, Entrepreneurship, Cooperatives and Creative Economy continues to support the MSME sector through a series of training and capacity-building programmes aimed at strengthening the resilience and competitiveness of small businesses. Eight (8) training workshops with approximately 35 participants were held, with a focus on financial management, business operations, and growth strategies. These workshops were held in collaboration with regional partners including the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the United Nations Economic

Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). The programme has seen tangible outcomes including improved technical and managerial capacity for MSMEs, business sustainability and expansion. Additionally, in 2025 the Small Business Development Centre (SBDC), facilitated specialized training for over one thousand MSMEs in the areas of digital transformation, business continuity planning, financial literacy, and market readiness. Collectively, these initiatives contribute to SDG Target 8.3.

¹¹⁸ Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, SKN Consulate in Toronto <https://skncgtoronto.gov.kn/2025/08/12/saint-kitts-and-nevis-charts-bold-path-for-sustainable-growth-withpassage-of-the-special-sustainability-zone-authorisation-bill-2025/>

Digital Skills Academy and SME Digital Transformation Support

The Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology will establish a Digital Skills Academy to provide training for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to adopt digital technologies, transition to online platforms and improve their operational effectiveness. This initiative will advance SDG Targets 8.3 and 8.6.

Import Duty Concession Initiative for Small Businesses

The Ministry of Small Business, Entrepreneurship, Cooperatives and Creative Economy has implemented a targeted import duty concession programme to support small businesses through the reduction (or waiver) of duties, thereby reducing operational costs. This initiative also leads to improved business viability and increased operational capacity for micro, small and medium enterprises. To date, more than eighty (80) applications have accessed the program. The initiative advances SDG Target 8.3 by supporting the growth of MSMEs in Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Private Sector Spotlight

Saint Kitts and Nevis Chamber of Industry and Commerce

The Saint Kitts and Nevis Chamber of Industry and Commerce continues to support local manufacturers through participation in trade missions, aimed at expanding market access and strengthening the competitiveness of small-scale producers. These missions provide opportunities for manufacturers to engage with potential buyers and explore regional and international market linkages. Through improved access to markets and business networks, the initiative contributes to SDG 8 (Target 8.3) by supporting entrepreneurship, productive activities, and enterprise growth.

In 2024, the Chamber collaborated with the Caribbean Export Development Agency to deliver training on green business strategies for micro, small and medium enterprises¹¹⁹. On a broader level, the Chamber assists in the transformation of the business enabling environment by providing advisory services, networking platforms and avenues for partnerships across its 130 registered members. In January 2026, the Chamber signed a Trade and Business Alliance with the Abuja Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ACCI). The agreement established a framework to support bilateral cooperation and promote sustainable economic growth across both regions¹²⁰. This supports SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals by enhancing developing countries' participation in global trade (Target 17.11).

¹¹⁹ Caribbean Export Development Agency <https://carib-export.com/news/businesses-in-st-kitts-and-nevis-to-gain-essential-tools-at-caribbean-exports-green-business-strategies-training/>

¹²⁰ Saint Kitts and Nevis Chamber of Industry and Commerce <https://sknchamber.com/press-releases>

Workforce Development Initiatives, the Christopher Wilkin Institute of Technology

To better align skills development with national economic priorities, three institutions have been amalgamated into the Christopher Wilkin Institute of Technology. The Institute was formally launched in September 2025 and will facilitate the creation of a modernized framework for technical and vocational education (TVET). The Institute is expected to strengthen workforce readiness by equipping individuals with market-relevant skills aligned to priority sectors, including construction, renewable energy and emerging industries, thereby supporting employment creation and economic productivity¹²¹. The Institute will also implement a Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) programme to support smooth progression from secondary-level training to higher education institutions. SDG Targets 8.5 and 8.6 are advanced through the offerings of the Institute.

The Banking on Small Business Programme

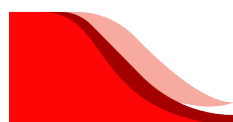
The St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank launched its Banking on Small Business Programme designed to provide concessionary, tailor-made business flex loans to entrepreneurs. The initiative forms part of ongoing efforts to support the development of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in Saint Kitts and Nevis. By supporting increased access to finance for small businesses, the initiative contributes to SDG Target 8.3.



¹²¹ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2025/09/23/government-of-saint-kittsand-nevis-launches-groundbreaking-national-institute-of-training/>

Saint Kitts and Nevis Scorecard on SDG 8 Targets

Targets - SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.	St. Kitts and Nevis Progress
Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.	
Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labor-intensive sectors.	
Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro- small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	
Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead.	
By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and people living with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.	
By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	
Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.	
Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.	
By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.	
Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.	
Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.	
By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organisation.	





SDG9 INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

BUILD INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Industry, innovation and infrastructure are recognized as key enablers of sustainable economic growth in Saint Kitts and Nevis. In this regard, the Government continues to advance a strategic approach to strengthening national infrastructure, promoting sustainable industrialization and advancing digital economies as part of its transition to a Sustainable Island State. SISA Framework pillar 4: Sustainable Industries, reflects these priorities as measures to promote long-term competitiveness and resilience. In recent years, the Federation's infrastructure landscape has been shaped by continued public and private investment in key sectors including transport, housing, tourism and utilities. Additionally, investments in innovation and technology are supporting the expansion of digital systems and enabling data-driven approaches to national development.

SISA Framework Pillar #4: Sustainable Industries

'To enhance the tourism, creative and digital economies for job creation and sustainable economic growth'

The Federation's infrastructural landscape has seen major developments in recent years particularly in the areas of water systems, renewable energy and port modernization. Investments in desalination infrastructure alongside integrated renewable energy systems have led to improvements in reliable water services. On the geothermal energy front, landmark initiatives in Nevis will significantly advance the Federations' renewable energy transition. Enhancements at the Basseterre Port and Port Zante in St. Kitts are improving connectivity, supporting trade and tourism, and strengthening the country's position as a key destination within the regional maritime and cruise industry. This is reflected in recent data which shows an increase in domestic ferry passengers and cruise passengers between 2024 and 2025 (Table 7).



In the area of ICT, the island's achievement of near-universal Information and Communications Technology (ICT) access has established a strong foundation for digital transformation, including e-Government, e-commerce, and improved data systems. Building on this, plans



are underway to operationalize a National Internet Exchange Point (IX) which will improve internet efficiency and support the country's broader digital transformation agenda and build digital sovereignty. Another noteworthy accomplishment was the implementation of an Electronic Travel Authorization (ETA). In 2025, Saint Kitts and Nevis became one of the first CARICOM nations to implement the ETA system which facilitates pre-arrival screening and positions the Federation as a regional leader in digital border security.

Despite these advancements, several challenges continue to affect progress on SDG 9. These include fiscal constraints which limit large-scale infrastructure investment, persistent data gaps which affect the monitoring of innovation and industrial performance, and structural vulnerabilities associated with a small, import-dependent economy. Data on industrial performance further highlights these constraints as manufacturing value declined from 4.2% in 2023 to 3.9% of GDP in 2024 (see Table 7). In response, the Government is prioritizing several interventions under the SISA Framework to further support industry, innovation and infrastructure. These include investment in digital technologies, industrial innovation, and research and development. To support a holistic approach to advancing SDG 9, the Government will also focus on expanding public-private partnerships and high-value investments to support infrastructure expansion and economic diversification. The Government will continue to incorporate sustainable design principles into public infrastructure projects, including the use of energy-efficient layouts, environmentally friendly materials and low-carbon construction practices as it advances SDG 9.

Statistics and Indicators

Table 7. Transportation and Industrial Indicators in line with SDG 9, 2023 to 2025

Target SDGs	SDG Indicator		Year		
			2023	2024	2025
9.1	9.1.2	Number of air passengers by mode of transport			
		Air passengers arriving	133,974	164,624	174,895
		Ferry passengers (domestic)	528,004	489,637	536,428
		Cruise passengers (arrivals)	756,903	766,148	929,637
9.2	9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as proportion of GDP (%)	4.2	3.9	3.8
		Manufacturing GDP growth rate	-0.9	-6.8	2.9
	9.2.2	Proportion of formally employed persons in manufacturing (%)	4.4	4.4	4.4

Programmes and Initiatives

Nevis' Solar-Powered Desalination Plant

Construction for the Nevis Solar Powered Desalination Plant commenced in 2024 and was initially intended as a pilot project to address water scarcity challenges. The facility was connected to the national water distribution network in late 2024 and currently supplies several communities including Butlers and Potworks¹²². The project was funded by the United Arab Emirates Caribbean Renewable Energy Fund (UAE-CREF) and advances SDG Target 9.1, 9.4 and SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation (Targets 6.4 and 6.5).

This initiative demonstrates Nevis' approach to integrating renewable energy in water infrastructure in keeping with sustainable development priorities at the Federal level. In May 2025, the project received global recognition at the Caribbean Renewable Energy Forum (CREF) as the best energy resilience project¹²³

Solar-powered Desalination Plant, Nevis Outcomes

- Produces 60,000 gallons of treated water per day
- Utilizes solar PV and reverse osmosis technology

Port Zante Expansion Project

Port Zante is undergoing major upgrades including plans for a modern cruise terminal to facilitate the Federation's rapidly expanding maritime tourism industry. The upgraded port infrastructure will be capable of handling larger passenger volumes and delivering a seamless embarkation and disembarkation experience. This initiative will facilitate the upcoming 2027/ 2028 cruise ship season, when Port Zante will serve as a home port. This strategic positioning as a homeport hub advances SDG Target 9.1.



¹²² The Saint Kitts and Nevis Observer

¹²³ Nevis Island Administration www.niagovkn.com/nevis-solar-powered-desalination-plant-awarded-best-energy-resilience-project-at-cref-2025/

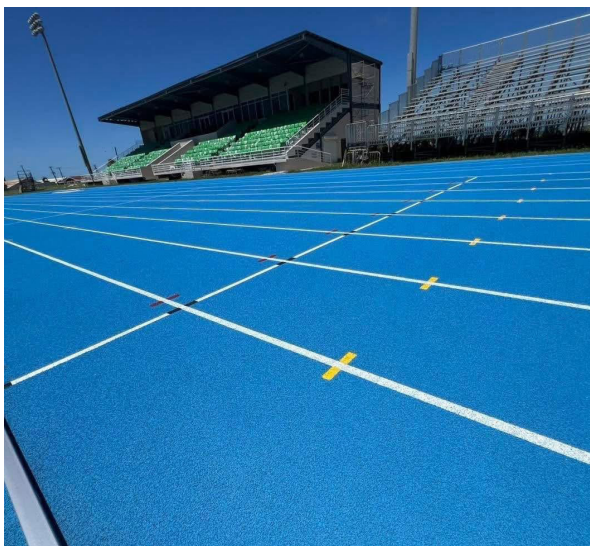
Enhancement of Digital Infrastructure and Internet Exchange Point

In May 2025, the Government signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Cable and City Wi-Fi to formalize the partnership for the creation of a National Internet Exchange Point (IX)¹²⁴. This supports the Government's development agenda in the area of digitization, digital transformation and data sovereignty and advances SDG Target 9.c as well as SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals (Target 17.8.)

Digital Services Network (DSN)

The Digital Services Network (DSN) is a transformative national infrastructure project aimed at modernizing public administration and enhancing the delivery of Government services. This project commenced in 2025 and is scheduled for completion in 2027. The DSN will serve as a next-generation upgrade to the Government Wide Area Network (GWAN) and will utilize Internet Exchange (IX) infrastructure. in Saint Kitts and Nevis. A key component of the DSN is the development of a Security Operations Centre (SOC), which will provide continuous monitoring and protection of national digital infrastructure, strengthening cybersecurity and safeguarding Government data by providing 24/7 monitoring and analysis of network traffic across the entire Government infrastructure. This initiative advances SDG Target 9.c by increasing ICT access.

Kim Collins National Stadium Upgrade and Track Rehabilitation project



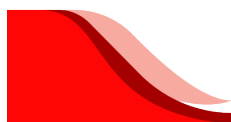
The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis has undertaken a comprehensive upgrade and rehabilitation of the Kim Collins National Stadium, including the installation of a new synthetic athletics track, improvements to lighting and drainage systems, and refurbishment of spectator stands, restrooms, and supporting facilities¹²⁵. The upgraded facility, officially reopened in 2025, meets international standards and has received certification from World Athletics, enhancing its capacity to host regional competitions and support high-performance training. The project represents a significant national investment in sports infrastructure and youth development, while also strengthening opportunities

for sports tourism and economic activity. This initiative advances SDG Target 9.1 and also supports SDG

8: Decent Work and Economic Growth.

¹²⁴ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2025/05/21/st-kitts-and-nevis-achieves-digital-milestone-with-signing-of-mou-to-formalize-national-internet-exchange-ix/>

¹²⁵ Associated Times <https://associatetimes.com/news/st-kitts-and-nevis-reopens-kim-collins-stadium-with-major-upgrades>



Vance W. Amory International Airport (VAIA) Expansion Project

The Nevis Island Administration is advancing major efforts to boost transportation infrastructure. The upgrade of the Vance W. Amory International Airport will include runway extension and resurfacing, installation of modern lighting systems and the construction of a new passenger terminal. These upgrades are expected to boost tourism, investment and economic resilience by facilitating direct international flights to Nevis. The project, estimated at US\$40 million, will be partially financed through a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) model, demonstrating an innovative approach to delivering large-scale infrastructure. By providing resilient infrastructure and promoting economic development, this expansion project contributes to SDG Target 9.1. The formal groundbreaking for this project is expected in the upcoming months.

Strengthening National Quality Infrastructure (NQI)

The Government, through the Bureau of Standards (SKNBS) is actively strengthening national quality infrastructure to enhance product standards, improve public health protection and support international competitiveness. In 2023, SKNBS adopted 219 standards and five technical regulations, and in 2025 the Bureau achieved ISO 17025 international accreditation in chemistry and microbiology. These efforts have improved testing, certification and regulatory systems across sectors including food safety, water quality and environmental monitoring, thus advancing SDG Target 9.4.



Saint Kitts and Nevis Scorecard on SDG 9 Targets

Targets - SDG 9: Build Resilient Infrastructure, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Foster Innovation	St. Kitts and Nevis Progress
Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.	
Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.	
Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.	
By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.	
Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.	
Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.	
Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.	
Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.	



SDG10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

The reduction of social and economic inequalities is a central component of Saint Kitts and Nevis' transition to a Sustainable Island State. NDPF focus area 5: Inclusivity and Social Protection, reinforces this approach with strategic priorities aimed at reducing disparities and promoting equitable access and inclusive development. As a Small Island Developing State, the Federation fully recognizes that external shocks, including climate change, economic

uncertainties and international geopolitical crises, can exacerbate existing inequalities. Thus, in response to these realities, the Government continues to advance its efforts to provide proactive measures that strengthen national resilience and promote inclusive growth for all citizens, ensuring that no one is left behind.

NDPF 2023-2037 Focus Area #5: Inclusivity and Social Protection

Strategic Direction:

- *Reduce social and economic inequalities*
- *Promote equitable access to opportunities and services*
- *Strengthen the inclusion of vulnerable populations*

Efforts to address inequality in Saint Kitts and Nevis adopt a multidimensional approach. Social protection programmes provide expanded access to services while targeted support measures provide relief for vulnerable and marginalized groups. These include the LIFT Programme and the National Housing Expansion Programme. The Government has also advanced its protection efforts for vulnerable groups through the creation of a Disability Bill and Disability Policy. This legislative and policy framework will provide meaningful changes to improve the quality of life and conditions for those living with disabilities. Saint Kitts and Nevis has also aligned with international human rights conventions; the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons, and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities, signalling the Government's commitment to strengthening human rights protections across the Federation¹²⁶.

¹²⁶ Inter-American Commission on Human Rights https://www.oas.org/en/iachr/jsForm/?File=en/iachr/media_center/preleases/2025/117.asp



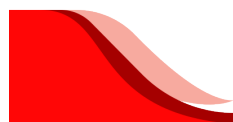
Efforts to strengthen inclusion have also extended to improving the accessibility of public services. In 2025, the second annual American Sign Language (ASL) training programme was held for public sector stakeholders across 19 Ministries. With respect to the protection of the ageing population, development of a National Policy on Ageing to address issues such as poverty, abuse and social exclusion is underway. Additionally, the Ageing Department continues to promote participation of older people through various seniors' programmes and targeted health interventions. As such, the Government continues to focus on the needs of an ageing population, ensuring that no one is left behind.

Targeted programmes, such as the ASPIRE programme instituted in 2024, advance youth-focused development through financial literacy. Complementing Government efforts, civil society organisations such as the Saint Kitts and Nevis Association of Persons with Disabilities continue to play a critical role in advancing inclusion through skills development initiatives in the areas of computer literacy, agro-processing and the creative industries. These initiatives enhance access to economic opportunities for marginalized groups



and contribute to broader national development goals. While notable progress has been made to advance SDG 10, persistent data limitations constrain efforts to effectively track and monitor inequality across the Federation. In the medium-term, the Government will continue to prioritize efforts toward the eradication of poverty by 2037 and the reduction of inequalities through social protection measures and equal access to economic opportunities¹²⁷.

¹²⁷ The National Development Planning Framework 2023-2037



Policy and Institutional Frameworks

National Disability Policy (revised) and the Disability Bill (proposed)

The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis continues to advance inclusive development through the strengthening of policy and legislative frameworks aimed at protecting vulnerable populations. The first National Disability Policy, laid in Parliament on April 30th, 2026, will enhance the protection, inclusion and socio-economic participation of persons with disabilities by promoting equal access to education, employment, healthcare and social services. The Policy is guided by ten (10) high priority actions including health and wellness, disability data and research, and removal of environmental barriers¹²⁸. This will be supported by the creation of a National Disability Bill which will provide the formal legislative framework to safeguard the rights of persons with disabilities.

In addition, Saint Kitts and Nevis has reinforced its commitment to human rights and social inclusion through the signing of key regional instruments in 2025, including the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities. These instruments provide a strengthened framework for addressing discrimination, promoting dignity and ensuring equitable access to opportunities for marginalized groups and advance SDG Targets 10.2 and 10.3.



¹²⁸ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2026/05/02/senator-isalean-philliptables-saint-kitts-and-nevis-first-ever-national-disability-policy/>

Programmes and Initiatives

Achieving Success Through Personal Investment, Resources and Education (ASPIRE)



The ASPIRE Programme (Achieving Success through Personal Investment, Resources and Education), launched in 2024, is a national initiative aimed at building financial literacy, savings, and investment culture among young people. The programme provides every eligible child aged 5–18 with an EC \$1,000 endowment, that consists of savings and equity investments¹²⁹.

The ASPIRE Act of 2024 also provides the legislative framework for the creation of the ASPIRE Fund and ASPIRE Council, who will act as the implementation agency. This initiative is the first of its kind in the Caribbean region and represents the Government's strategic investment in human capital and the promotion of long-term wealth creation for the next generation. The ASPIRE programme advances Target 10.1 and 10.4, and advances SDG 1 (Target 1.1, 1.3 and 1.4).

ASPIRE Programme Outcomes

Strategic Direction:

- *Over 5,000 applicants*
- *Over 4,000 accounts opened*
- *Over EC \$4 million invested in youth savings and financial assets*
- *Nationwide rollout of financial literacy training programs in schools*
- *Increased youth participation in savings, investment and financial planning*



¹²⁹ The Labour Spokesman <https://thelabourspokesman.com/pm-drew-over-5000-applicants-4-million-in-aspire-programme/>

Civil Society Spotlight

Saint Kitts and Nevis Association of Persons with Disabilities

A 6-week computer literacy training programme in Microsoft Word was delivered to approximately 10 members of the Association of Persons with Disabilities in early 2026. The training was led by the Rotary Club of Saint Kitts and Nevis. This initiative advances SDG Target 10.2 and also contributes to SDG 4: Quality Education (Target 4.4). The Association is also planning an upcoming agriculture and agro-processing training programme for their membership. Sustainable agriculture training



initiatives such as this will not only advance SDG 10, but also SDG 2: Zero Hunger and SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth. The Association is also engaged in training initiatives in the areas of arts and crafts, with proposed initiatives in the areas of horticulture therapy and graphic design.

Nevis Community-Based Advocates

The Nevis Community-Based Advocates is a registered non-profit community-based organisation committed to advancing the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities. In June 2024, the organisation launched the Rehabilitation Day Centre Programme to advance the inclusion and well-being of persons with disabilities. The programme operates Mondays to Fridays from 9:00 am to 3:00pm at the Cotton Ground Community Centre, with the support of the Nevis Island Administration. The initiative responds directly to persistent systemic barriers faced by persons with disabilities in accessing education, employment, healthcare, and community engagement opportunities¹³⁰. The programme highlights the vital role played by civil society in advancing inclusive development as it supports SDG Target 10.4 and SDG 4: Quality Education (Target 4.4).

¹³⁰ The Saint Kitts and Nevis NDS Alliance <https://sknncdalliance.com/nevis-cbr-advocates-launches-newrehabilitation-day-centre-program/>

Saint Kitts and Nevis Scorecard on SDG 10 Targets

Targets - SDG 10: Reduce Inequality Within and Among Countries	St. Kitts and Nevis Progress
By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.	
By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.	
Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.	
Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.	
Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	
Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.	
Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.	
Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organisation agreements.	
Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.	
By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.	



SDG11

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Creating safe, resilient and well-managed communities remains a key national priority for Saint Kitts and Nevis as it advances its transition to a Sustainable Island State. SISA pillar 5: Sustainable Settlements, reinforces this agenda by promoting affordable, smart and climate-resilient development across urban and rural areas. This is further supported by the National Development Planning Framework (2023–2037), which prioritizes improved living conditions, strengthened infrastructure, and enhanced environmental management. Recent data suggests modest improvements in this regard, with the proportion of waste managed in controlled facilities increasing between 2023 and 2024 (see Table 8).

SISA Framework Pillar #5: Sustainable Industries

'To foster sustainable urban development through affordable, smart, and climate-resilient settlements'

As a Small Island Developing State, the Federation remains highly exposed to a range of climate-related hazards, including hurricanes, sea level rise, extreme heat and water scarcity, which pose ongoing risks to infrastructure, coastal settlements and essential services. Current data suggests that over 60% of the population of Saint Kitts and Nevis and its economic activities are located along the coast¹³¹, suggesting high exposure to these hazards. Additionally, the capital city Basseterre was identified as having relatively high combined risk levels due to the interaction of hazard exposure and underlying social vulnerabilities¹³². As such, the Government continues to advance a multi-sectoral, coordinated approach to urban planning and resilience. The Urban Resilience Plan for Greater Basseterre (2022–2037) and the 2026 Resource Mobilization and Financing Strategy outlines the Government's commitment to transforming urban spaces and human settlements to ensure they are inclusive, safe and resilient.

¹³¹ Pan American Health Organisation, Health and Climate Change Country Profile, Saint Kitts and Nevis https://climahealth.info/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/PAHODHECE250007_eng.pdf
¹³² Ashorn et al 2025, <https://journals.plos.org/climate/article?id=10.1371/journal.pclm.0000789>



Efforts to advance sustainable communities in Saint Kitts and Nevis combine environmental stewardship, infrastructure development, and community well-being approaches. At the policy level, the enactment of the Community Beautification and Safety Bill (2024) represents a significant step toward improving the safety, functionality and aesthetics of communities. Additionally, programmes such as the Smart Homes Initiative, which combines energy efficiency and climate resilience into housing development, is supporting sustainable and resilient built environments in Saint Kitts and Nevis. In the medium-term, the Government will prioritize the implementation and creation of urban resilience plans and enforce building codes while facilitating increased avenues for community engagement. These upcoming initiatives will advance national progress toward SDG 11 and ensure that cities and communities across Saint Kitts and Nevis are inclusive, safe and resilient.

Policy and Institutional Frameworks

Community Beautification and Safety Act 2024

In 2024, the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis passed a pioneering Bill designed to create safer, cleaner and more attractive communities. The Act represents a wider approach to environmental stewardship and community development. The legislation paves the way for the establishment of a Community Beautification and Safety Authority which will be mandated to address challenges including public health nuisances, derelict vehicles, unsightly structures and overgrown lots¹³³. The Act also addresses current legal challenges, especially as it relates to the removal of derelict vehicles and will achieve a range of objectives from property stewardship to aesthetic enhancement.



¹³³ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2024/11/28/federal-parliament-passesgroundbreaking-legislation-for-safer-cleaner-and-more-attractive-communities/>

The Urban Resilience Plan for Charlestown, Nevis (2026-2036) (draft)

The draft Urban Resilience Plan for Charlestown provides a comprehensive 10-year plan to guide and enhance the resilience of Charlestown, the capital of Nevis. The Plan is centred around four (4) guiding principles, six (6) thematic program areas, two (2) cross-cutting priorities and four (4) resilience goals. At the broader policy and enabling environment, the Urban Resilience Plan is closely aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals, namely SDG 11, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2016-2030, and several national policies and legislative frameworks including the Nevis Physical Development Plan 2022 (draft), the Coastal Zone Management Plan (which is currently being developed), the Community Beautification and Safety Act 2024 and the 2025 National Conservation and Environmental Management Act (NCEMA).

The Plan proposes 42 resilience investments to strengthen the capital's long-term capacity to respond to shocks and stressors including weather-related events, economic and supply chain disruptions, development pressures and social vulnerability. The investments are categorised into six (6) thematic areas including cultural heritage, economic development, energy and water resource conservation, environmental protection, public health, and traffic and mobility.



Statistics and Indicators

Table 8. Municipal Solid Waste and Management data in line with SDG 11, 2023 to 2025

Target SDGs	SDG Indicator		Year		
			2023	2024	2025
11.4	11.4.1	Public budgeted expenditure on identifiable heritage- and conservation-related programmes (per capita) (EC per person)	138.2	137.6	147.5
11.6	11.6.1	Proportion of municipal solid waste in total waste collected and managed in controlled facilities (%).	53.7	55.2	58.3
11.7	11.7.1	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all	-	20.3	-

Programmes and Initiatives

The Vulnerable Household Repairs Assistance (VHRA) Project

The Vulnerable Household Repairs Assistance (VHRA) Project is an ongoing initiative that seeks to improve the living conditions of vulnerable households through essential home repairs. The project, which is led by the Ministry of Environment, Climate Action and Constituency Empowerment, also incorporates elements of climate resilience and risk mitigation. Via the Solar Housing Initiative for Empowerment, Livelihood & Dignity (SHIELD), the project seeks to enhance climate mitigation through the installation of solar panels.

The project will result in several social, economic and environmental outcomes including improved quality of life, enhanced structural integrity of homes, reduced vulnerability to climate-related hazards and improved access to clean water and sanitation. This initiative directly aligns with the SISA Framework and advances several SDGs including SDG 1: No Poverty, SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being, SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation and SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities. Under SDG 11, this initiative advances Target 11.1 by providing access to adequate housing and basic services.

The Squatter's Regularization Project, L.A.N.D Initiative

The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis continues to advance its ongoing Squatter's Regularization Project, L.A.N.D Initiative which aims to ensure greater land security and equity for the citizens of Saint Kitts and Nevis. In October 2025, the L.A.N.D Initiative facilitated the handover of official land titles to 131 residents who occupied lands in St. Paul's, La Guerite, and Upper Monkey Hill¹³⁴. To further support this transition, a phased payment system for land transfer taxes was introduced in partnership with the Inland Revenue Division to reduce financial burdens on beneficiaries of the L.A.N.D Initiative. The Squatter's Regularization Project advances the SISA Framework and SDG Targets 11.1 while also advancing SDG 1: No Poverty and SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities.



Road Naming and Street Numbering Policy and National Addressing System

In 2024, the Nevis Island Administration approved a Road Naming and Street Numbering Policy aimed at improving the national addressing systems and supporting efficient urban management¹³⁵. The policy seeks to standardize the naming of roads and the numbering of properties across communities, enhancing the ability of residents, businesses and service providers to accurately locate addresses. Additionally, the policy also ensures uniformity throughout the island by adding road names in all new and proposed subdivisions and roads which were previously unnamed and currently under construction. The policy represents a significant achievement under the broader National Addressing System which seeks to standardize the national addressing framework including postal codes, and street and house numbering.

¹³⁴ Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2025 Budget Speech (2026 Budget).

¹³⁵ Nevis Island Administration <https://www.niagovkn.com/niacabinetapprovesroadnamingandstreetnumberingpolicy/>

To date, significant progress has been made on this project. This includes the completion of extensive fieldwork to identify and map existing roads, and efforts to collaborate with communities to assign appropriate road names. Another significant accomplishment is the development of a digital mapping system. As of March 2026, approximately 90% of roads have been identified and named and a comprehensive map has been produced. The next phase will focus on formalizing the system and expanding physical infrastructure including the installation of road signage. Once fully implemented the initiative will positively impact emergency response, navigation and spatial planning while also supporting clear boundary delineation. This project, which is also being implemented in Saint Kitts, advances SDG Target 11.3 by strengthening capacity for sustainable urban planning and development.

Bath Hotel Historical Site Restoration Initiative, Nevis



The Bath Hotel in Nevis is widely recognized as the first hotel in the Caribbean. This historical site, built more than 200 years ago, represents an important element of the Federation's cultural and architectural heritage. Restoration works were undertaken between 2022 and 2026 following partnership

agreements with the Nevis Island Administration, Ministry of Tourism, the U.S. Embassy Bridgetown, and the Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation¹³⁶. This restoration project will enhance the island's heritage tourism offerings and support local livelihoods while also advancing national efforts to promote sustainable tourism and cultural preservation under the Sustainable Island State Agenda. Additionally, the nearby Bath Hot Springs Site is also being upgraded, and the refurbished site now includes a welcome centre and bathroom facilities¹³⁷. SDG Target 11.4 is addressed through the Bath Historical Site restoration initiative and the Bath Hot Springs upgrade project.

¹³⁶ Nevis Pages <https://www.nevispages.com/restored-bath-hotel-celebrated-as-milestone-in-nevisheritage-preservation/>

¹³⁷ Nevis Island Administration <https://www.niagovkn.com/nevis-hot-springs-site-gets-a-major-upgrade/>

The Children's Climate Risk Index – Disaster Risk Model (CCRI-DRM)

Disaster risk management approaches in Saint Kitts and Nevis have advanced tremendously with the launch of the Children's Climate Risk Index- Disaster Model (CCRI-DRM) in October 2025. The Government, supported by the Nevis Disaster Management Department (NDMD) and UNICEF launched this innovative data platform designed to assess how climate and environmental hazards impact children across the Federation. The model integrates 42 environmental and social indicators to provide a localized assessment of climate risks faced by children and families¹³⁸. In addition, the model serves as an evidence based tool to inform disaster risk reduction, spatial planning, and climate adaptation strategies. By embedding child-sensitive data into national planning systems, the initiative advances SDG Target 11.b.

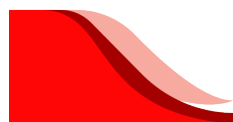
Digital Land Management System (DLMS) Needs Assessment

A Digital Land Management System (DLMS) Needs Assessment was completed in early 2026 as part of a Green Climate Fund supported project to advance climate action in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The assessment identified key strengths in current land management systems including use of GIS data, strong policy cohesion and enabling conditions in Nevis. Conversely, the assessment identified gaps and deficiencies including a fragmented institutional and data environment, limited interoperability, capacity and resource constraints and confidentiality land record risks. The DLMS is expected to strengthen national planning and reporting under the SISA Framework by improving access to spatial land use data to support decision-making and resilience planning which will advance SDG Targets 11.3 and 11.b.

Resource Mobilization and Financing Strategy for the Implementation of the Urban Resilience Plan for Greater Basseterre

In 2026, a Resource Mobilisation and Financing Strategy was developed to support implementation of the Urban Resilience Plan (URP) for Greater Basseterre under the project Improving Urban Resilience and Coastal Zone Management in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The Strategy provides a framework for mobilizing financing and coordinating investments to support urban resilience priorities, including climate adaptation, resilient infrastructure and sustainable urban development. The Strategy, through the Action Plan and Roadmap, outlines a five-year framework for project prioritization, donor engagement and financing, while identifying opportunities to leverage public, private and international financing mechanisms. Institutional arrangements proposed under the Strategy include an Urban Resilience Development Corporation and an Inter-Ministerial Working Group to support coordination and implementation of resilience investments in Greater Basseterre. The Finance Strategy advances SDG Targets 11.3 and 11.b by promoting sustainable human settlement planning and management.

¹³⁸ UNICEF Eastern Caribbean <https://www.unicef.org/easterncaribbean/stories/saint-kitts-and-nevisstrengthens-climate-resilience-launch-child-climate-risk-model>



School Transport System- Electric School Buses

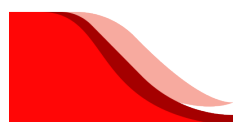
The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis has achieved another historic milestone in its transformation to a Sustainable Island State. The Ministry of Education received two (2) electric school buses from Taipei in April 2026¹³⁹. This marks the first introduction of electric buses in the Ministry's transportation fleet as the partnership between Saint Kitts and Nevis and Taipei continues to expand. In addition, this initiative will be supported by upgraded charging stations and monitoring technology, while the buses have been designed with disability-friendly elements to support inclusive transport for all students. This green initiative in the education sector supports SDG Target 11.2 and also SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities (Target 10.2).

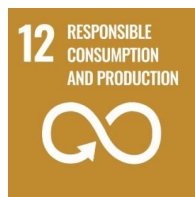


¹³⁹ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2026/04/29/moe-strengthens-schooltransport-with-electric-buses/>

Saint Kitts and Nevis Scorecard on SDG 11 Targets

Targets - SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	St. Kitts and Nevis Progress
By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.	
By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.	
By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.	
Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.	
By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.	
By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.	
By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.	
Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.	
By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.	
Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.	





SDG 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

Responsible Consumption and Production

Responsible consumption and production continue to be an important component of sustainable development in Saint Kitts and Nevis. SISA pillar 6: Circular Economy promotes an integrated approach to sustainability through circular economy principles, ecosystem management and data-informed decision-making. This is also supported by cross-cutting priorities under the NDPF that emphasize sustainable resource use and environmental protection measures as the Federation transitions toward a Sustainable Island State. Since 2023, the Government has made substantial progress in efforts to improve resource efficiency and reduce waste through legislative frameworks and targeted programmes.

SISA Framework Pillar #6: Circular Economy

'To advance integrated sustainability through circular economy principles, ecosystem conservation, and data-driven governance.'



New legislation, including the Plastic Waste Reduction Act and the Conservation and Environmental Management Act (NCEMA) 2025, strengthen the country's regulatory framework for waste management and environmental protection, while also advancing other Goals (including SDG 14: Life Below Water). The new legislation is also complemented by initiatives such as the phased ban on single-use plastics, marine litter prevention programmes and ozone-depleting substances (ODS) phase-out measures. Additionally, recycling programmes have been expanded

to support waste reduction efforts. In 2024, Saint Kitts and Nevis exported its first shipment of baled recyclable plastic bottles from the Long Point Landfill in Nevis, marking a significant step toward reducing landfill waste and promoting recycling¹⁴⁰. Similarly, in March 2026, the Saint Kitts Solid Waste Management Corporation (SWMC) opened an expanded recycling facility at the Conaree Landfill.

¹⁴⁰ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://sknis.gov.kn/2024/05/19/the-federation-takes-a-significant-step-towards-sustainability>



Saint Kitts and Nevis faces structural challenges related to waste management and resource use. These include inefficient waste management systems, limited integration of circular economy principles in key sectors such as tourism and manufacturing, and low public awareness and participation. Findings from the Voluntary Local Review further highlight ongoing challenges in waste management and a need for the adoption of sustainable consumption and production practices at the island level. These challenges are compounded by weak data collection and monitoring systems and collectively lead to environmental degradation and ecosystem pressures. In response, the Government will prioritize the expansion of waste recycling facilities and the use of technology to support management systems. Circular economy policies will also be developed to strengthen regulations and promote investment in the sector and advance SDG 12.

Programmes and Initiatives

Plastic Waste Reduction Act, 2025 and the Single Use Plastic Ban

The Plastic Waste Reduction Act, 2025 together with the phased Single Use Plastic Ban, represents a key milestone in efforts to regulate and limit single-use plastic production and distribution. Implementation commenced in 2024 with a ban on the importation of T-shirt plastic shopping bags and follows a phased approach. In March 2024, the Government announced a phased ban of single use plastics, including importation, sale and use of selected items.

Phase I involves a ban on the importation of T-shirt plastic shopping bags (effective December 31, 2024), phase II involves a ban on the importation of Styrofoam food containers and plastic straws (effective April 30, 2025) and phase III involves a ban on the importation of single-use plastic cups, plastic plates, and plastic utensils (effective August 31, 2025). Phase III also involved a ban on the sale and distribution of the above-mentioned products by November 30, 2025¹⁴¹. This initiative represents a comprehensive approach to reducing plastic pollution and its environmental impacts, leading to improved waste management and public health outcomes. It advances several SDGs including SDG 3: Good Health & Well-being, SDG 6: Clean Water & Sanitation, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities & Communities, SDG 13: Climate Action, SDG 14: Life Below Water and SDG 15: Life on Land. Under SDG 12, this initiative advances Targets 12.4 and 12.5.

¹⁴¹ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://sknis.gov.kn/2024/03/26/single-use-plastic-ban-the-federation-of-st-kitts-and-nevis-takes-a-monumental-step-towards-a-plastic-free-environment-and-future/>



Prevention of Marine Litter in the Caribbean Sea (PROMAR) Project

This project provides financial and technical support to reduce marine litter in Saint Kitts and Nevis over the period 2024 to 2026. Implemented by Adelphi Research and executed by the Clarence Fitzroy Bryant College (CFBC), the initiative includes several key components. Firstly, it facilitates an analysis of material flows and establishes monitoring mechanisms. Secondly, it facilitates the implementation of a pilot marine litter prevention intervention (for example, river litter booms). Other components include the development of a supporting framework for implementation of the national single-use plastic ban and stakeholder awareness and information dissemination. The project contributes to reducing plastic waste flows from terrestrial sources into marine environments and supports SDG Targets 12.4 and 12.5.

PROMAR Phase II (2024-2026) involved the implementation of four (4) activities including a Waste Stream Monitoring and Baseline Assessment which was aimed at characterising the quantity, composition and variability of plastic and other solid waste accumulating at selected locations along the Basseterre waterfront. The study recorded 4,532 waste items of which plastics accounted for the dominant share of waste streams (91%). These and other findings will strengthen the evidence-base for litter prevention interventions and lead to improved waste monitoring systems and circular economy approaches in line with SDG 12 and SDG 14: Life Below Water.

Closing the Caribbean Plastic Tap

The Closing the Plastic Tap initiative aims to demonstrate practical, scalable, and socially inclusive solutions to reduce plastic waste generation and leakage across Caribbean SIDS. Implementation runs from 2023 to 2026 and is led by IUCN-ORMACC in collaboration with national Governments, private sector partners, and civil society organisations. The project includes four main components: implementation of solutions for recyclable polymers; implementation of solutions for non-recyclable polymers; advancement of policy and legislative actions for effective plastic waste management; and strengthening national knowledge on plastic footprints. This initiative, while being cross-cutting in nature, contributes to SDG Target 12.5.

Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) Management and Phase-Out Initiatives

Several interventions collectively support the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Saint Kitts and Nevis. These include the National ODS Bank Inventory Project (2025-2026), the Institutional Strengthening Programme (ISP IX, 2026-20208), and the HPMP (Hydrochlorofluorocarbon Phase-Out Management Plan) Stage II project, implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The Institutional Strengthening Programme provides support to the National Ozone Unit in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol by providing training and other capacity building initiatives for the refrigeration sector. The National ODS Bank Inventory provides support for data collection to assess the quantity and distribution of stored refrigerants across Saint Kitts and Nevis. The HPMP Stage II provides technical support to refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) technicians and other stakeholders to facilitate the transition within the sector toward more efficient and compliant practices. Collectively, these projects advance SDG Target 12.4 and also support SDG 13: Climate Action (Target 13.3).

Solid Waste Management and Recycling Project (Phase II)

The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, through the Solid Waste Management Corporation (SWMC) and in partnership with Taipei, has strengthened national waste management systems through the Solid Waste Management and Recycling Project. Since the launch of activities under this project in 2022, 543,733.08 pounds of recyclable materials have been collected to date, including 502,747.00 pounds of plastics, 16,636.20 pounds of steel cans, 4,970.98 pounds of aluminium cans, and 19,378.90 pounds of paper materials.

In March 2026 the installation of a new baler and upgrades to supporting infrastructure were announced at the Conaree landfill, marking the completion of Phase 2 of the Recycling Project¹⁴². These improvements enhance the efficiency of material recovery and recycling processes, contributing to the reduction of waste directed to landfill sites. Another significant milestone was achieved in April 2025 with the first ever export of recycled plastic bales to the Dominican Republic. Environmental stewardship has also been strengthened through the 2025 National School Recycling Competition. 57 schools participated in the competition and approximately 19,000 pounds of recyclables were collected. Collectively, these recycling initiatives represent a practical step toward advancing circular economy principles and improving environmental management systems in Saint Kitts and Nevis, in alignment with SDG Target 12.5.

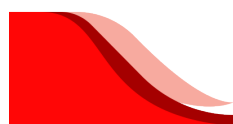


Cold Storage Container Initiative

As part of the Government's comprehensive approach to agriculture, significant investments were made in upgraded packaging and cold storage facilities. In 2024, the Ministry of Agriculture installed two (2) ultramodern storage chills and fifteen (15) cold storage reefer containers at the Tabernacle Outreach Centre as a direct measure to reduce post-harvest waste¹⁴³. This initiative supports food security and waste reduction aligning with SDG Target 12.3 and demonstrating the wider Sustainable Island State Agenda for the agriculture sector in Saint Kitts and Nevis.

¹⁴² Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2026/03/20/swmc-expands-recyclingcapacity-with-new-baler-and-facility-upgrade-at-conaree-landfill/>

¹⁴³ SKN News <https://sknnews.com/saint-kitts-nevis/skn-government-expands-storage-capacities-to-reduce-post-harvest-spoilage-510820766>



Saint Kitts and Nevis Scorecard on SDG 12 Targets

Targets - SDG 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns	St. Kitts and Nevis Progress
Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.	
By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.	
By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	
By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.	
Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.	
Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.	
By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.	
Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.	
Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.	
Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	



SDG 13 CLIMATE ACTION

TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

SDG 13: Climate Action

Climate change represents one of the most significant vulnerabilities for Saint Kitts and Nevis, as is the case for many other Small Island Developing States in the region. Within national development contexts, climate vulnerability and adaptation are critical priorities as reflected in the SISA Framework and the NDPF. NDPF focus area 1: Climate Resilience promotes coordinated approaches to building climate resilience across all sectors. Significant advancements have been made to enhance climate resilience in Saint Kitts and Nevis since the presentation of the first Voluntary National Review in 2023. Collective efforts across the public and private sectors are actively supporting and advancing the country's transition towards a Sustainable Island State.

NDPF 2023-2037 Focus Area #1: Climate Resilience

Strategic Direction:

- *Adopt and integrate climate adaptation into national planning frameworks*
- *Strengthen disaster risk reduction systems and mainstream into policies and plans*
- *Build resilience to natural disasters and external shocks*

Efforts to advance SDG 13 are reflected at the policy and institutional levels, with climate action acting as a cross-cutting theme in legislative frameworks, sectoral policies and regional and local projects and initiatives. The Revised National Climate Change Policy (2025) provides a comprehensive framework to guide mitigation, adaptation, resilience, and loss and damage, while aligning national priorities with global commitments under the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda. Complementing this, the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Investment Plan (2026) translates commitments into actionable programmes for mobilizing climate finance. These frameworks also incorporate cross-cutting priorities such as gender inclusion, social equity, education, and data-informed decision-making to support effective implementation.

At the programme level, the Government continues to advance targeted initiatives aimed at strengthening resilience and improving climate risk management. These include the development of the Coastal Adaptation and Resilience Initiative (CARI-SKN), climate risk and vulnerability assessments across



key sectors, and the establishment of the Digital Climate Data Repository to support evidence-based decision-making. The development of a Tourism Climate Action Plan and the signing of the Glasgow Declaration on Climate Action in Tourism, signal a strategic commitment to embed climate action within the tourism sector. Additionally, the private sector is advancing green lending opportunities, marking an important milestone in expanding access to climate finance within the cooperative sector. In the medium term, priority areas for the Government include strengthening climate data systems, enhancing institutional capacity, and scaling investments in climate resilience across critical sectors. Collectively, these priorities and current achievements support the advancement of SDG 13 and reinforce the Federation's commitment to a sustainable and resilient future.

Policy and Institutional Frameworks

The Revised National Climate Change Policy for Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2025

The Revised National Climate Change Policy supports national development priorities articulated in the SISA Framework and the NDPF 2023-2037 and provides a comprehensive framework to guide the country's transition toward 'a low-carbon, climate-resilient Saint Kitts and Nevis that protects people, livelihoods, and ecosystems'¹⁴⁴. This policy, which updates its 2017 predecessor, aligns climate action with wider national and international development priorities and broader international commitments under the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement, ABAS and the SDGs. The 2026 Climate Change Policy establishes strategic direction for priority sectors in the areas of mitigation, adaptation, resilience and loss and damage, and incorporates considerations for gender mainstreaming, social inclusion, education, innovation, climate finance and technology. The policy also incorporates monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems to track climate progress and drive data-informed climate action in Saint Kitts and Nevis.



144 The Revised National Climate Change Policy for Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2025

The Saint Kitts and Nevis National Determined Contributions (NDC) Investment Plan, 2026

The NDC Investment Plan provides a structured approach to implementing national climate commitments into actionable programmes across eleven (11) key sectors that mobilize financing for climate mitigation and adaptation. The Plan builds on existing national frameworks, namely the NDC Implementation Plan and Finance Strategy and the National Development Planning Framework (NDPF) 2023-2037. Additional policy frameworks which support the NDC include the National Climate Change Policy, the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, the Revised National Energy Policy and the Green Climate Fund Country Programme.

The NDC Investment Plan strengthens the enabling environment for climate-resilient development in Saint Kitts and Nevis by streamlining investment priorities with national development frameworks, establishing sectoral roadmaps and identifying cross-cutting enablers. The Plan therefore operationalizes national priorities that advance multiple SDGs and will also support the upcoming NDC 3.0 process in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The Enhancing Gender and Social Inclusion for NDC Implementation report highlights the need for integrating gender and social inclusion into NDC implementation and wider climate action. The report supports the development of a Gender Action Plan alongside capacity building and awareness programmes to ensure inclusive and equitable participation in climate discourses in Saint Kitts and Nevis.

The National Loss and Damage Strategy

The National Loss and Damage Strategy is currently being developed and aims to strengthen the Federation's ability to assess, address, and respond to the economic and non-economic impacts of climate change. The Strategy is intended to provide a coordinated national framework for identifying climate-related losses and damages associated with slow-onset events and extreme weather events, while improving data collection, institutional coordination, risk management, financing access, and community resilience.

Programmes and Initiatives

National Adaptation Planning (NAP) Project

The National Adaptation Project is designed to enhance the country's capacity to address climate change impacts through a structured and integrated approach to adaptation planning. By establishing a comprehensive framework for integrating climate adaptation strategies across sectors, the Federation will be better positioned to implement activities designed to reduce vulnerability and enhance adaptive capacity. The NAP will build on existing frameworks, including the recently revised National Climate Change Policy of 2025, and the Nationally Determined Contributions



(and Investment Plan) while aligning with the Global Goals. In 2025, the Green Climate Fund provided funding in the sum of USD \$3 million to support the development of the NAP. This cross-cutting initiative will advance several SDGs, including SDG 2: Zero Hunger, SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation and SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities. Under SDG 13, this initiative will advance SDG Targets 13.1 and 13.2.

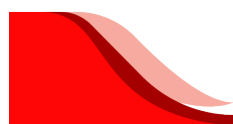
Coastal Adaptation and Resilience Initiative – Saint Kitts and Nevis (CARI-SKN)

The Coastal Adaptation and Resilience Initiative for Saint Kitts and Nevis is currently at the development stage with support from the Adaptation Fund. The Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) will lead the implementation of the multi-year investment programme which seeks to operationalize a national coastal zone management framework for Saint Kitts and Nevis, thereby reducing vulnerabilities and strengthening physical resilience systems in support of SDG Target 13.1.

CARI-SKN Outcomes (anticipated)

- 12,000 people and USD 25 million in assets protected
- More than 5 investment-ready coastal adaption projects identified and costed
- More than 400 youth and vulnerable persons demonstrating increased awareness and engagement
- Reduced from 6 to 3 events of road access disruptions per year

Infrastructure along the Irishtown Bay Road will be upgraded, strengthening community resilience while increasing transportation capacity and recreational opportunities.



Climate and Risk Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) for the Banking and Finance Sector, b) the Agriculture, Health and Tourism Sector and c) the Manufacturing Sector

These assessments provide a robust evidence-base for climate resilient development planning in Saint Kitts and Nevis for the banking, agriculture and the manufacturing sectors by identifying sector-specific climate risks and highlighting priority areas for intervention. Overall, these assessments support Saint Kitts and Nevis' commitment to advancing SDG 13 by strengthening climate risk integration in national development and planning.

The CRVA for the banking sector identified three (3) areas of impact and proposes mitigation measures including the development of climate risk assessment tools and data systems, the creation of a climate preparedness and research fund and the establishment of financial instruments such as catastrophe funds.

The CRVA for the agriculture, health and tourism sectors highlighted key impacts such as water scarcity, declining production, increased incidence of disease and risks to coastal infrastructure. In response, the report outlines adaptation measures such as climate-smart agriculture, sustainable tourism planning and climate-resilient health infrastructure.

The CRVA for the manufacturing sector identified hurricanes and flooding as major risks that impact productivity and overall economic stability. To address these risks, several adaptation and mitigation measures were recommended and these include diversifying supply chains, building workforce resilience and supporting low-carbon industrial practices.

Destination Guardian Training and Tourism Climate Action Plan

In 2024, the Ministry of Tourism, in collaboration with Sustainable Travel International and the Saint Kitts Sustainable Destination Council, hosted the Saint Kitts Destination Guardian Training for ministries, NGOs, and private sector stakeholders. The training, alongside additional stakeholder engagement activities, was intended to support the upcoming development of a Tourism Climate Action Plan that will improve institutional capacity and multi-stakeholder coordination for climate action in the sector. While still in the development phase, this Action Plan and recent training initiatives are contributing to SDG Target 13.2 and 13.3.

The Digital Climate Data Repository

The Digital Climate Data Repository was launched in June 2024 and is designed to support the country’s ability to understand, anticipate and respond to the impacts of climate change by providing accessible data. This repository will support decision-making processes in areas such as disaster-risk planning and will improve the awareness of community stakeholders. Funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) supported the implementation of this project which advances SDG Targets 13.2 and 13.3, while also demonstrating the importance of international partnerships under SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.

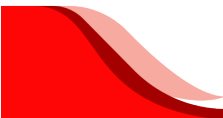
Private Sector Spotlight

The Saint Kitts-Nevis National Cooperative League is advancing green lending initiatives through its network of credit unions, aimed at supporting environmentally sustainable investments among members. Currently, one member, the Saint Kitts Credit Union, is pursuing accreditation to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through the submission of an application in March 2026. This was supported by the GCF Readiness Programme which sought to strengthen institutional capacity and identify key accreditation gaps related to accessing climate finance. This signals a shift towards incorporating climate-related considerations within the cooperative sector and represents a landmark endeavour. Access to financing remains a critical constraint across civil society and cooperative actors, and as such, green lending initiatives provide an important entry point to bridge financing gaps, while also aligning local economic activity with national climate and sustainable development priorities articulated in the SISA Framework. This green lending initiative advances SDG Target 13.2 and supports SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure. The Development Bank of Saint Kitts and Nevis is also pursuing accreditation with the GCF. Once successful, this will also support the Government’s climate finance diversification strategy by acting as a conduit for international climate funds¹⁴⁵.

Credit Union Green Lending Initiative Outcomes (anticipated)

- Strengthened capacity of cooperatives and credit unions to integrate environmental considerations into lending decisions
- Greater adoption of sustainable and climate-smart practices among small businesses and cooperative members
- Improved alignment with national climate and sustainable development priorities
- Increased opportunities for access to financing for environmentally sustainable

145 Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Budget Statement (draft) 2026



Civil Society Spotlight

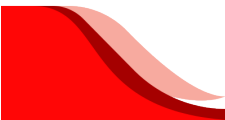
Communities Climate Adaptation Facility (C-CAF)

The Community Climate Adaptation Facility (C-CAF), a global initiative of the Global Centre for Climate Mobility (GCCM), was introduced in Saint Kitts and Nevis in 2025. The Facility provides rapid-response grants of up to USD \$100,000.00 to support locally driven solutions to climate change challenges, with a focus on agricultural and coastal communities¹⁴⁶. In 2025, four (4) community groups from Saint Kitts and Nevis were approved as recipients of these rapid-response grants including the Sandy Point Agricultural Cooperative, the Capisterre Project Development Committee and the Newcastle Bay Foundation in Nevis. This initiative advances SDG Target 13.1 by strengthening community-level resilience across Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Saint Kitts and Nevis Scorecard on SDG 13 Targets

Targets - SDG 13: Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and its Impacts	St. Kitts and Nevis Progress
Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.	
Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.	
Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.	
Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible.	
Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.	

¹⁴⁶ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://sknis.gov.kn/2025/07/24/communities-encouraged-to-leadclimate-action-through-c-caf-grant-opportunity/>





SDG 14 LIFE BELOW WATER

CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS,
SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT

SDG 14: Life Below Water

The ocean and its resources play a pivotal role in national development, especially through sectors such as tourism, while also representing emerging and underutilized potential in Saint Kitts and Nevis. Ocean governance priorities are reflected in the NDPF focus area 1: Climate Resilience which promotes sustainable development and management of the blue economy and supports safeguards for threats including pollution and overfishing. Similarly, livestock and fisheries development are featured under SISA Framework pillar 3: Food Security. Through various legislative, policy and projects, Saint Kitts and Nevis is supporting the sustainable management of ocean resources and advancing national progress on SDG 14.

NDPF 2023-2037 Focus Area #1: Climate Resilience

Strategic Direction:

- *Reduce threats to the marine environment such as pollution and overfishing*
- *Support sustainable blue economy development*
- *Promote sustainable resource use and management frameworks*

Similarly, livestock and fisheries development are featured under SISA Framework pillar 3: Food Security. Through various legislative, policy and projects, Saint Kitts and Nevis is supporting the sustainable management of ocean resources and advancing national progress on SDG 14.

As a Small Island Developing State, the Federation is characterized as a large ocean state, with an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of approximately 10,206 km² compared to a relatively small land area, including 167 km of coastline in Saint Kitts and 94 km in Nevis¹⁴⁷. As a large ocean state, fisheries and marine resources are especially important for food security, livelihood generation and economic growth and resilience. Recent fisheries sector data signals improvement as fish landings have increased by over 50% in 2023 and a further 35% in 2024. This increase was supported by enhanced training, deployment of Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) and strengthened data collection systems¹⁴⁸. At the same time, the Government has emphasized marine safety with the establishment of a Monitoring and Control Centre and a Vessel Monitoring System to ensure the safety of fishers at sea and support sustainable fishing practices. However, marine ecosystems continue to face increasing pressures from coastal development, pollution, climate-related impacts and new challenges such as sargassum influxes, which pose risks to

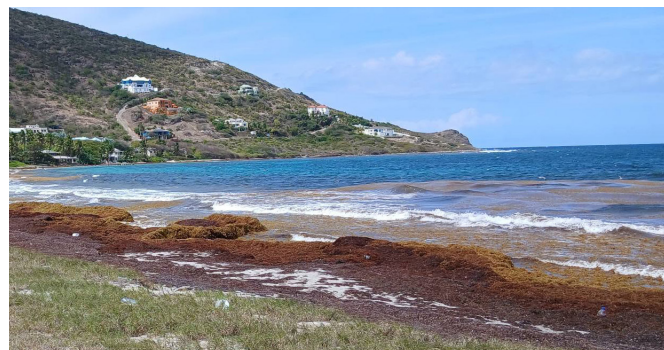
¹⁴⁷ Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Voluntary National Review 2023

¹⁴⁸ Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Budget Statement (draft) 2026



biodiversity, fisheries, and tourism-dependent livelihoods¹⁴⁹.

Despite these persisting challenges, significant progress has been made to advance SDG 14 since 2023. In September 2025, Saint Kitts and Nevis ratified the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) Agreement¹⁵⁰ and in 2024, the country became a signatory to the Ocean Coordinating Mechanism (OCM)¹⁵¹, signalling the Federation's alignment to global and regional marine biodiversity frameworks. Also



in 2024, Saint Kitts and Nevis was named the Caribbean's Leading Dive Destination, a recognition that underscores a commitment to marine conservation and the promotion of responsible diving practices. At the programme level, initiatives to enhance national capacity in the areas of sargassum management are being implemented. New opportunities to advance climate-resilience in the blue economy are being explored under the regional Blue Co Programme project implemented by the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). In the medium-term, Blue Economy priorities will focus on strengthening governance of marine areas, achieving '30 by 30' marine and coastal area protection targets, conserving ecosystems, advancing aquaculture and upgrading maritime and subsea infrastructure.¹⁵²

Programmes and Initiatives

National Sargassum Management Capacity

In early 2024, the Ministry of Agriculture hosted a team from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to explore opportunities for effective sargassum management in Saint Kitts and Nevis. In March 2026, the national response was significantly advanced under the regional project entitled Improving National Sargassum Management Capacities in the Caribbean, with the



acquisition of specialized equipment including drones, tractors, workboats and dump trucks to facilitate monitoring and clean-up operations¹⁵³. Under this project, a Site-Specific Sargassum Management Plan

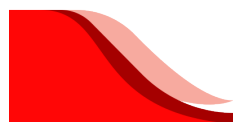
¹⁴⁹ The GEF Small Grants Programme <https://sgp.undp.org/resources-155/our-stories/787-strengtheningocean-conservation-and-sustainable-development-in-st-kitts-nevis.html>

¹⁵⁰ Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Ministry of Foreign Affairs <https://www.mofa.gov.kn/2025/09/08/saint-kitts-and-nevis-ratifies-agreement-on-marine-biologicaldiversity-of-areas-beyond-national-jurisdiction-bbnj-agreement/>

¹⁵¹ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.skneis.gov.kn/2024/09/04/saint-kitts-and-nevis-signsonto-regional-ocean-coordination-mechanism-ocm-mou-advancing-it-towards-operationalization/>

¹⁵² The National Development Planning Framework 2023-2037

¹⁵³ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.skneis.gov.kn/2026/03/03/federation-marks-majoradvancement-in-national-sargassum-management-capacity/>



for Saint Kitts and Nevis was developed. This advances Target 14.1 and also shows secondary linkages to SDG 1: Partnerships for the Goals (Target 17.16).

Fifth National Reports on the Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

This initiative supports Saint Kitts and Nevis and other GEF eligible parties, in the preparation and submission of its Fifth National Report under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. Implemented by UNEP and executed by the Department of Environment, the project includes the preparation of the national report alongside monitoring and evaluation of measures taken to implement the Protocol. The initiative strengthens national reporting systems, institutional coordination, and compliance with international biosafety obligations, contributing to SDG Target 14.2.

OECS BioSPACE Project

The Biodiversity Support for ACP Coastal Environments (BioSPACE) project, funded by the European Union, is designed to support and improve the management and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources in implementing countries. The Department of Environment in Saint Kitts and the Department of Physical Planning and Environment in Nevis are the lead agencies implementing this project. As part of the BioSPACE project, the Department of Marine Resources partnered with the OECS Commission to facilitate a Safety-At-Sea Training for fishers in both Saint Kitts and Nevis in 2023.¹⁵⁴ More recently in Nevis, the project facilitated the installation of trash booms and traps to prevent plastics and marine litter from entering the marine environment. This component is currently 90% completed. The BioSPACE project in Saint Kitts and Nevis supports SDG Target 14.7 and 14.b by promoting the sustainable use of marine resources and strengthening support to small-scale fishers.

The 30 by 30 Actioning Blue Initiative

The regional Actioning Blue Initiative commits Caribbean countries to protecting 30% of marine and coastal areas by 2030. The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis is actively advancing efforts on this initiative through collaborative efforts with local NGOs. In April 2026, the Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources, signed a Memorandum of Understanding with local NGO Blue Conscience and the Blue Marine Foundation to support ocean conservation including the revision of the Saint Kitts and Nevis Marine Managed Area and broader national 30 by 30 targets which aim to preserve and manage 30% of the country's EEZ¹⁵⁵. SDG Targets 14.2 and 14.5 are advanced through this initiative.

¹⁵⁴ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2023/08/24/department-of-marineresources-collaborates-with-oecs-commission-in-safety-at-seatraining/>

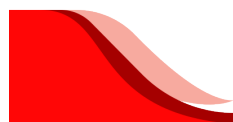
¹⁵⁵ The Blue Marine Foundation <https://www.bluemarinefoundation.com/projects/conch-surveying-in-stkitts-nevis/>

Coastal Zone Management Baseline Report

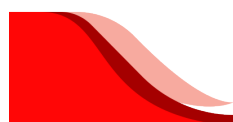
The Government, in recognition of the importance of coastal areas in Saint Kitts and Nevis, has committed to developing a Coastal Zone Management (CZM) framework. To support and inform the development of this framework, a Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Baseline Report was completed in early 2026. The report highlights the current legal, institutional, policy and management framework governing coastal and marine areas, and identifies key challenges for effective coastal management. These challenges include coastal erosion, ecosystem degradation, fragmented institutional coordination and climate-related vulnerabilities. The report concludes that Saint Kitts and Nevis is well positioned to build on existing legal and institutional strengths in the advancement of an integrated approach to Coastal Zone Management (CZM). The report also identifies priority actions in this regard, including strengthening data systems and data sharing, integrating climate change adaptation and resilience into coastal governance and enhancing cross-sector coordination. This initiative is being supported by the Green Climate Fund and advances SDG Targets 14.2 and 14.5.

Improvement of Fisheries Management Project

The Improvement of Fisheries Management Project is being implemented by the Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources with an overall objective of supporting the marine resources sector through enhanced services, fishing gear and equipment and vessel monitoring systems. This project, which commenced in 2026, is guided by four (4) main objectives: i) to provide more reliable information for decision-making, ii) provide training in modern fishing techniques that would lead to a more sustainable fishing industry, iii) provide healthy and safe fish by facilitating fish and fish product testing and iv) provide a secure facility for gear and equipment storage. In addition to promoting food and nutrition security in line with broader national development priorities, this project also addresses fisheries sector limitations related to low per capita production, post-harvest losses and inefficient technology. SDG Targets 14.4 and 14.b are advanced through this project.



Targets - SDG 14: Conserve and Sustainably use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development	St. Kitts and Nevis Progress
By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.	
By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans. resources.	
Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.	
By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.	
By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.	
By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organisation fisheries subsidies negotiation	
By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island Developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.	
Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries.	
Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.	
Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	





SDG15 LIFE ON LAND

PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

SDG 15: LIFE ON LAND

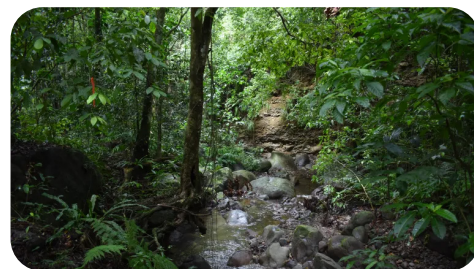
Small Island Developing States (SIDS) like Saint Kitts and Nevis are characterized by limited land resources and high ecological sensitivity. Considering these vulnerabilities, national development efforts emphasize biodiversity protection, sustainable land management and ecosystem resilience. The NDPF focus area 1: Climate Resilience, establishes the strategic approach to mainstream sustainable land management across national development and planning processes. Progress on SDG 15 has been achieved through environmental legislation reform, regional biodiversity initiatives and the adoption of integrated approaches such as ridge-to-reef management for terrestrial, marine and coastal ecosystems.

NDPF 2023-2037 Focus Area #1: Climate Resilience

Strategic Direction:

- *Ensure the protection of natural systems and biodiversity*
- *Mainstream sustainable land management*
- *Enhance the resilience of terrestrial ecosystems*

Implementation efforts are led by the Department of Environment through the national biodiversity programme. The programme is closely aligned to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Kunming-Montreal Protocol Global Biodiversity Framework and seeks to promote ecosystem restoration, species protection and community stewardship¹⁵⁶. More recently, in April 2026, Saint Kitts and Nevis joined the Global Biodiversity Alliance; an international initiative launched by the Government of Guyana, to safeguard biodiversity and promote sustainable development¹⁵⁷. In 2024, St. Kitts claimed the prestigious Green Destination of the Year Award at the Caribbean Green Awards, solidifying its status as a leader in environmental sustainability within the region.



¹⁵⁶ Government of Saint Kitts, Department of Environment <https://www.environment.gov.kn/portfolio/biodiversity-biosafety/>

¹⁵⁷ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://sknis.gov.kn/2026/04/09/st-kitts-and-nevis-guyana-deepenstrategic-ties-through-security-agriculture-modernization-and-biodiversity-pact/>



Notwithstanding this progress, the Government acknowledges that challenges remain in the areas of land use pressures, ecosystem degradation and gaps in environmental data to support decision-making. In Nevis, the NIA designated unregulated quarrying and overgrazing by increasing populations of feral donkeys as the two (2) primary causes of land degradation. To further accelerate progress on SDG 15, the Government will conduct an assessment of biodiversity resources in Saint Kitts and Nevis. To support wider efforts aimed at achieving land degradation neutrality (LDN), the Federation will incorporate LDN principles into land use planning and enforcement. Other priority areas include raising public awareness and mainstreaming issues such as gender into national conservation efforts. To better manage terrestrial and marine ecosystems, efforts will focus on pollution reduction, invasive species control and green economy approaches.

Policy and Institutional Frameworks

The National Conservation and Environmental Management Act (NCEMA)

The National Conservation and Environmental Management Act (NCEMA) of 2025 establishes a modern, science-based framework for environmental conservation and sustainable growth, aligning directly with the Government's Sustainable Island State Agenda (SISA) and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Act outlines five (5) objectives:

- To Conserve biodiversity and protect terrestrial and marine ecosystems
- To safeguard coastal and marine environments, including coral reefs and fisheries, to enhance climate resilience
- To manage pollution and ensure sustainable use of natural resources
- To protect cultural and natural heritage, including national parks and historical sites
- To secure freshwater resources through the preservation of watersheds and wetlands

The NCEMA empowers the Department of Environment to designate and manage land-based and marine protected areas, and institute measures to reduce environmental degradation. In addition to SDG 15 (Targets 15.1 and 15.5), the Act aligns with several other Sustainable Development Goals, including SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG 13: Climate Action and SDG 14: Life Below Water.

Programmes and Initiatives

The Integrated Landscape Management Project (ILM) and the Royal Basseterre Valley National Park Arboretum



The Integrated Landscape Management Project advances sustainable land use and improves natural resource management for agriculture, food security and climate-change adaptation. The ILM Project is implemented by the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) in 9 Member States and is funded by the European Union (EU). In May 2026, the Royal Basseterre Valley Arboretum, a critically important watershed, was officially handed over to the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis under the ILM Project.

Additionally, environmental management efforts will be further supported through the Government's acquisition of a USD 200,000 grant from the Inter-American Development Bank. The grant funding will be utilized to support the operationalisation of the NCEMA and its institutions including the National Environmental Council, capacity development initiatives for MSMEs and private sector reforms to advance environmental obligations¹⁵⁸. SDG Target 15.1 and SDG 13: Climate Action are aligned with this initiative.



¹⁵⁸ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://sknis.gov.kn/2026/05/01/oecs-to-handover-royalbasseterre-valley-arboretum-government-secures-environmental-funding/>

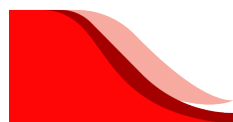
Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAP update and Seventh National Reports (GEF 8)

This programme provides approximately USD 450,000 to support 139 GEF eligible parties, including Saint Kitts and Nevis, in updating its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and preparing for its implementation in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF). Implemented from 2025 to 2027 by UNDP in collaboration with the Department of Environment, the programme builds on synergies from the Early Action Support project and the Umbrella Programme on Biodiversity Finance. Key components include strengthening policy frameworks and monitoring mechanisms, fostering cross-sectoral coordination and stakeholder participation, and advancing synergies across biodiversity, climate, and development policies. The programme is designed to support urgent national action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss. This cross-cutting initiative advances progress across several SDGs (including SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals), and address SDG Target 15.1 and 15.5.

Improving Environmental Management through Sustainable Land Management (GEF-6)

The Improving Environmental Land Management through Sustainable Land Management Project seeks to reduce development pressures on land resources through sustainable practices while supporting economic growth and biodiversity conservation. Key activities completed under this project include revision of the National Physical Development Plan, development of digital land-use maps for priority environmental areas and biodiversity baseline assessments at two Key Biodiversity Areas.

The project also supported reforestation and assisted natural regeneration activities, mangrove rehabilitation, training in sustainable land management and climate-smart agriculture practices. Notably, the project resulted in the restoration of 155.5 hectares of degraded farmland and installation of water storage infrastructure to support agricultural production in Nevis. Capacity building was also strengthened through GIS training and postgraduate technical training programmes. The initiative contributes to SDG Targets 15.1, 15.2, 15.3 and 15.5 by supporting sustainable land management, rehabilitation of degraded lands and biodiversity conservation.



Umbrella Programme to Support Development of Biodiversity Finance Plans (GEF 8)

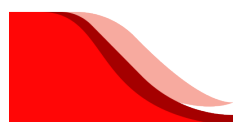
This programme provides approximately USD 314,000 to 91 GEF eligible countries to support the development of a national Biodiversity Finance Plan, aligned with KMGBF Target 19(b), over the period 2026 to 2028. Implemented by UNDP and executed by the Department of Environment, the initiative applies the BIOFIN (Biodiversity Finance Initiative) methodology to conduct baseline diagnostics assessing biodiversity-related policy and institutional frameworks. It further estimates national financing needs and develops a finance plan to mobilize resources. The programme is intended to support a transformative approach to biodiversity finance, with a focus on increasing domestic resource mobilization and aligning financing with national priorities. This initiative advances several SDGs and directly contributes to Target 15.a.

Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization

This project supports Saint Kitts and Nevis, and GEF eligible countries, in preparing and submitting its First National Report under the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits. Implemented by UNEP and executed by the Department of Environment, the initiative includes data collection, monitoring, and evaluation of national measures related to access and benefit-sharing. It strengthens institutional and reporting capacity while supporting compliance with international environmental agreements.

Saint Kitts and Nevis Scorecard on SDG 15 Targets

Targets - SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	St. Kitts and Nevis Progress
By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.	
By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.	
By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.	
By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.	
Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.	
Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.	
Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.	
By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.	
By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.	
Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.	
Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.	
Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.	





SDG 16 PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

SDG 16: Peace Justice and Strong Institutions

The promotion of a peaceful and inclusive society is rooted in the national development goals and priorities for Saint Kitts and Nevis. This demonstration of the Government's commitment to strong institutions, transparency and the rule of law is clearly articulated in the NDPF focus area 6: Institutional Strengthening and Partnership. However, as a cross-cutting priority, this focus area underpins progress across all sectors and reinforces

NDPF 2023-2037 Focus Area #6: Institutional Strengthening and Partnership

Strategic Direction:

- *Strengthen institutional governance, accountability and coordination*
- *Enhance access to justice and public sector effectiveness*

its enabling role in advancing Saint Kitts and Nevis' transition to a Sustainable Island State. Since 2023, the Government alongside private sector stakeholders and civil society partners, have achieved meaningful progress in SDG 16 through targeted approaches that have strengthened institutional governance, advanced legislative reform and reduced crime and violence.

The promotion of a peaceful society has been advanced through a broad criminal justice reform agenda including the legislative frameworks, institutions and processes that comprise the justice system in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs and the Attorney General's Office has undertaken sweeping legislative reforms that resulted in the revision of more than one hundred laws across the country. This has been supported by capacity-building initiatives and advanced security measures under the Ministry of National Security. The adoption of a public health approach to crime, spearheaded by the Secretariat for Human Security and Well-being has been successful as homicide rates decreased by 75% in 2025¹⁵⁹.

¹⁵⁹ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2025/07/06/significant-reduction-in-crime-and-homicides-in-saint-kitts-and-nevis/>



Other multi-faceted initiatives such as the 90-Day Campaign Against Violence and Crime adopted a whole-of-society approach, combining community engagement, youth-focused interventions, mental health support, and rehabilitation programmes. These initiatives, among others, were developed to address issues relating to gang-related violence and firearm-related crimes¹⁶⁰. Access to justice and legal advice and public knowledge in this area will be improved through initiatives such as the Justice Service Kiosks and the Voice It Legal Access App, which are carded for implementation in 2026.



In the medium-term, the Government will prioritize existing and new measures to strengthen national security and governance across the Federation. These include continued commitments to the Regional Security System of the OECS (Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States) and both regional and international treaties and agreements. Additionally, focus will be on money laundering and cybercrime reduction, terrorism and trafficking (human trafficking, arms and ammunition

trafficking and drug trafficking). The Attorney General's Office and Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs will build on existing successes and direct effort toward legislative reform, capacity building, institutional coordination, partnership mobilization and gender-responsive and Human-rights based justice. As a cross-cutting enabler of sustainable development in Saint Kitts and Nevis, these efforts to advance SDG 16 will also support broader priorities related to human capital development, social cohesion, and resilience across sectors.

¹⁶⁰ Saint Kitts and Nevis, Universal Periodic Review- 4th Cycle National Report 2025

Policy and Institutional Frameworks

Firearms (Amendment) Act 2024

The Firearms (Amendment) Act of 2024 introduced significant changes to firearms legislation. The Act facilitates increased penalties for offences, a gun amnesty programme and a public health approach to crime and violence. Under the amended legislation, the maximum penalty for high-level firearm offences has been increased from 15 years to 40 years imprisonment and a fine of up to EC \$250,000.00¹⁶¹. The strengthening of legislative frameworks to enhance public safety reflects the Government's commitment to creating a safer environment for all its citizens and advances Targets 16.a and 16.3.

Ombudsman (Amendment) Act

The Ombudsman (Amendment) Act, 2024, aims to strengthen oversight and accountability in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The amendment updates the remuneration and tenure of the Ombudsman while aligning the role more closely with other governance bodies, including the Integrity Commission and the Special Prosecutor established under the Anti-Corruption Act. It also supports the implementation of the Freedom of Information Act, also amended in 2024, which provides a mechanism for the public, including the media, to access non-confidential Government information. Importantly, the amendment allows the Ombudsman or Special Prosecutor to be appointed as the Information Commissioner, helping to streamline functions and improve access to information¹⁶². Overall, these amended legislative frameworks support SDG Targets 16.6 and 16.10.

Anti-Smuggling of Migrants Act

The Anti-Smuggling of Migrants Act, 2024, was passed in the National Assembly of Saint Kitts and Nevis to address the growing issue of migrant smuggling. The Act aims to deter illegal smuggling by introducing stricter penalties for those involved in smuggling, such as fines and imprisonment, and provides measures to protect the rights of smuggled migrants. The Act also established the Agency for the Prevention and Countering of the Smuggling of Migrants with the responsibility for policy formulation and monitoring migrant patterns¹⁶³. This legislative framework will enhance border protection and the rule of law, thus advancing SDG Targets 16.2 and 16.3.

¹⁶¹ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2024/05/08/firearms-amendment-bill-2024/>

¹⁶² SKN News <https://sknnews.com/saint-kitts-nevis/attorney-general-garth-wilkin-highlights-recently-passed-news-laws-in-st-kitts-and-nevis-340318839>

¹⁶³ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2024/06/14/anti-smuggling-of-migrantsbill-2024-successfully-passed-in-federal-parliament/>



The Universal Periodic Review-4th Cycle National Report 2025

The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs produced its 4th Cycle National Report in 2025. This Report provides an update on the development of human rights initiatives in the country. Progress in strengthening governance, justice systems and human rights was underpinned by the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up (NMIRF) and capacity-building workshops lead by the Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights. Key updates since the 3rd Cycle Report include legislative reforms, including the Ombudsman (Amendment) Act of 2024, the Firearms (Amendment) Act of 2024 and the Housing and Social Development Levy (Amendment) Act of 2025. Other efforts to promote citizen security and reduce violence include the 90-Day Campaign Against Violence and Crime, the promotion of restorative justice and sweeping reforms to the criminal justice system.

Saint Kitts and Nevis has continued to engage with the United Nations human rights treaty mechanisms. Since the 3rd Review Cycle, the country has submitted a number of key reports including its combined 5th – 9th CEAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women) report and its 2nd CRC (Convention on the Rights of the Child) report. These processes, while assessing the national situation, have also facilitated national follow-up actions, including the development of implementation plans and policy reforms in key areas. Despite these accomplishments, the Government faces challenges in the areas of maintaining Treaty Body deadlines, prison overcrowding, inadequate infrastructure and data gaps. The Government commits to addressing these issues through sustained national effort and strengthened international cooperation¹⁶⁴. The UPR Report advances SDG Target 16.3



¹⁶⁴ Saint Kitts and Nevis, Universal Periodic Review- 4th Cycle National Report 2025

Programmes and Initiatives

Public Health Approach to Crime Prevention

The Government has adopted an innovative public health approach to crime prevention, led by the Secretariat for Human Security and Wellbeing. This approach reframes violence as a preventable and transmissible social phenomenon and applies epidemiological principles to identify risk factors, monitor patterns of violent incidents, and implement targeted, evidence-based interventions. Through coordinated action across security, health, and social sectors, the approach prioritizes interrupting cycles of violence, supporting at-risk individuals, and strengthening protective community systems.

This integrated, data-driven framework has contributed to measurable improvements in public safety outcomes, including a reduction in violent incidents and increased intervals between homicides. Beyond national impact, this initiative provides a replicable model that can inform crime prevention strategies in other CARICOM Member States facing similar social and structural challenges. SDG Target 16.1 is advanced through this initiative.

'Voice It' Legal App

The "Voice It" Legal App is intended to serve as a user-friendly digital access platform to increase public awareness of mediation, community justice and related legal services. This initiative targets members of the population, including vulnerable persons and persons seeking mediation, legal aid, or restorative justice services. The App is currently in the design phase and will result in several benefits including: i) increased public access to justice information, ii) improved referral into mediation and restorative services, iii) better public understanding of available justice pathways and iv) improved transparency and public trust. Once operational, the App will advance SDG Target 16.3 through access to justice and Target 16.10 through public access to legal and justice-sector information.

Public Health Approach to Crime Prevention: A Flagship National Initiative

Key Outcomes:

- *75% reduction in homicides*
- *Increased intervals between homicides (up to 120 days)*
- *Containment of violent transmission patterns in high-risk areas*
- *76% public support for public health approach to crime prevention*
- *89% public support for prevention-based interventions*
- *Reductions in retaliatory events and youth events*

ELEVATE Programme and Centre

The ELEVATE Programme represents an integrated approach to youth empowerment, crime prevention and social reintegration in Saint Kitts and Nevis. This programme is part of the Government's broader public health approach to crime prevention and provides targeted support to at-risk youth and vulnerable groups. Areas such as agriculture, entrepreneurship, life skills training, mentorship, counselling and community development initiatives are facilitated under the ELEVATE programme. For instance, the Harvesting Hope component, allows participants to explore farming and food production while receiving financial literacy and life skills support. This advances SDG 2: Zero Hunger.



In April 2026, the programme was further strengthened with the designation of the ELEVATE Centre as a certified Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC) examination centre. The Centre allows for expanded access to formal academic qualifications and providing second-chance opportunities for individuals to complete secondary education¹⁶⁵. This transformative initiative advances SDG Target 16.1 while also contributing to SDG 4: Quality Education.

Justice Service Kiosks

A Justice Service Kiosk initiative, implemented under the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs, is planned for 2026. The project will install, configure and commission two voice-enabled justice service kiosks to provide guided access to legal information for the public. The kiosk will allow persons to access legal aid referrals, diversion and restorative justice services, and early dispute-resolution support. By addressing the existing barriers to legal information, the kiosks are expected to yield positive outcomes in the areas of improved access to legal information, earlier referral to justice services and enhanced transparency, directly advancing SDG Target 16.3 and 16.10.

¹⁶⁵ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2026/04/29/elevate-centre-officiallydedicated-as-certified-csec-examination-centre-in-saint-kitts/>

Criminal Mediation and Restorative Justice Programme

The Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs established the Criminal Mediation and Restorative Justice Programme in 2024, with implementation scheduled for 2026. The programme establishes a legally grounded restorative justice and criminal mediation pathway within the justice system. This will include the Restorative Justice Bill, establishment of a Mediation Bureau, development of a Code of Practice, mediator accreditation and certification standards, operational protocols, a monitoring framework, community justice pilots, youth engagement and civil-society participation.



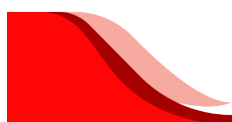
The anticipated outcomes of this initiative are centred around greater use of restorative and alternative resolution pathways, improved victim participation and strengthened inter-agency coordination. This advances SDG Targets 16.3, 16.6, 16.7 and 16.a.

Police Training and Capacity Building initiatives

In 2024, the Ministry of National Security provided training for local police officers in the areas of forensic analysis, crime scene investigation and police leadership, with additional specialized training provided through the Regional Security System (RSS). These training initiatives advance SDG Target 16.1 and lead to effective policing, enhanced investigative capacity and readiness to address emerging security challenges in Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Community Crime Prevention and Engagement Initiatives

The Ministry of National Security has implemented a suite of community-based initiatives to address crime and violence which reflects the Government's approach to crime as a public health issue. Such initiatives include the 90-Day Campaign against Violence and Crime, the establishment of the Secretariat for Human Security and Wellbeing and the Annual Crime Intervention Soccer Camp. Collectively, these initiatives target youth and the wider community, and result in reduced vulnerability to violence among at-risk groups and improved trust between communities and law enforcement. These initiatives advance SDG Targets 16.1, 16.a and SDG 11 (Target 11.2).



Digital Government and National Identity Systems, Digital E-ID System

The Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology is advancing the expansion and modernization of public services to improve accessibility, efficiency and transparency. Key initiatives of the Government's Technology Strategy include the development of the Digital E-ID System which facilitates easier access to government services and improves the efficiency of public service delivery in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The E-ID initiative is supported through partnerships between the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis and the Government in Taipei.



Online service delivery platforms and mobile applications have also been expanded. This online service is now available for the LIFT programme with wider applications to support enhanced transparency, efficiency and accessibility. This digital transformation drive, advances Target 16.6 and 16.10. The Ministry of Legal Affairs and the Attorney General's Office is also undertaking a digitization drive which will facilitate the digitization of parliamentary records. These records will also be available online and will promote legislative accessibility, transparency and accountability. The digitization of civil records has also advanced in recent months, and collectively, these initiatives advance SDG Targets 16.6 and 16.10.

Advanced Security measures under the Ministry of National Security

The Ministry of National Security has enhanced its surveillance and response capacity through the use of technology including expanded CCTV surveillance networks, unmanned aerial systems (drones), coastal radar systems, K-9 units, and the introduction of biometric passport systems to strengthen border and internal security operations. These interventions have strengthened the Ministry's ability to prevent and respond to crime and security threats across the Federation and are advancing SDG Targets 16.1, 16.a and 16.1.

Civil Society Spotlight

The Turn Around Agenda Group (TAG) Youth Mentorship Initiative

The Turn Around Agenda Group is a transformative community-led movement which supports youth development and violence prevention in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The movement targets young men between the ages of 11 and 21 and provides mentorship, skills training and community engagement opportunities. With support from the Antioch Baptist Church, TAG facilitates initiatives such as the Young Men Conference and the Building Men sessions (with the latest edition held in March 2026). These interventions contribute to safer communities by encouraging behavioural change and promoting accountability, thereby advancing SDG Target 16.1.

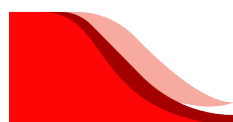
The Saint Kitts National Youth Parliament Association (SKNYPA)

The Saint Kitts National Youth Parliament Association is a youth-focused non-Governmental organisation aimed at promoting youth participation in governance and national development. The SKNYPA engages in numerous initiatives such as youth dialogues, joint youth parliament sittings and budget forums. Additionally, the organisation has been active in advocating for collective approaches to addressing crime and social challenges, promoting peace, civic responsibility and community engagement among youth in alignment with Target 16.7. Most recently, in March 2026 the SKNYPA attended the Afri-Caribbean Summit in Nigeria and held its inaugural Hampers of Love Initiative.



Saint Kitts and Nevis Scorecard on SDG 16 Targets

Targets - SDG 16: Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for All and Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at all Levels	St. Kitts and Nevis Progress
Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.	
End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.	
Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.	
By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.	
Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.	
Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.	
Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.	
Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.	
By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	
Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.	
Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.	
Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.	





SDG17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION
AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis has long acknowledged that strong partnerships at the international, regional and national levels are essential to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The Federation continues to adopt a whole-of-society approach, engaging public institutions, the private sector, civil society, and development partners in national planning and implementation processes. This approach is represented in NDPF focus area 6: Institutional Strengthening and Partnership which emphasizes that effective development depends not only on sound policies, but also on strong and efficient institutions capable of delivering public value and supporting sustainable outcomes¹⁶⁶.

NDPF 2023-2037 Focus Area #6: Institutional Strengthening and Partnership

Strategic Direction:

- *Establish coordinated and collaborative relations at national, regional and international levels*
- *Improve data, monitoring and reporting systems*
- *Mobilize resources for full implementation*

Since the presentation of the first Voluntary National Review in 2023, Saint Kitts and Nevis has continued to engage and strengthen partnerships to support resource mobilization, capacity building, and policy implementation. The United Nations Country Implementation Plan (2024–2025) has strengthened alignment between UN support and national development priorities, enhanced institutional capacity, improved coordination among partners, and supported resource mobilization and data systems for more effective SDG implementation¹⁶⁷. Partnerships within the tourism sector, including the development of a Tourism Climate Action Plan through collaboration with Sustainable Travel International, led to improved stakeholder coordination and strengthened capacity for climate action. The private sector continues to play a critical role, with public-private partnerships supporting service delivery, investment, and climate-resilient growth.

¹⁶⁶ The National Development Planning Framework 2023-2037

¹⁶⁷ UN Country Implementation Plan for Saint Kitts and Nevis 2024-2025



At the regional level, Saint Kitts and Nevis, in its current role as Chair of CARICOM, continues to advance regional priorities, including strengthening collective advocacy on key issues such as climate vulnerability and sustainable development financing. In this capacity, Saint Kitts and Nevis played a leading role in advancing the adoption of the United Nations Multi-dimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI)¹⁶⁸. Continued engagement with CARICOM, the OECS Economic Union, and agencies such as the Caribbean Export Development Agency and the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) supports enhanced trade, competitiveness, and innovation. Notably, financial sector collaboration through the Eastern Caribbean Partial Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECPCGC) has facilitated improved access to financing for micro, small, and medium enterprises, including loan guarantees of up to 80 percent¹⁶⁹.

Financing the implementation of the SDGs remains a complex and ongoing challenge. Access to grants and concessional loans remains constrained due to the Federation's classification as a high-income country. In response, Saint Kitts and Nevis continues to advocate, alongside regional partners, for more equitable access to financing, debt relief, and innovative financing instruments to support sustainable development. As such, priority areas in the medium-term include strengthening resource mobilization strategies, expanding partnerships with development agencies and the private sector, and enhancing national data systems to support evidence-based decision-making and SDG monitoring. Collectively, these efforts will support the advancement of SDG 17 and reinforce the Federation's commitment to building effective, inclusive, and sustainable partnerships for development.



Photo: Nigerian Technical Aid Corps

¹⁶⁸ Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2024/08/15/st-kitts-and-nevis-lead-thecharge-as-caricom-caucus-chair-for-the-multidimensional-vulnerability-index-mvi-adoption-at-the-unitednations/>

¹⁶⁹ Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2024 Budget Speech (2025 Budget)

Programmes and Initiatives

UN Country Implementation Plan 2024/ 2025 and 2026: Saint Kitts and Nevis

The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis continues to strengthen its collaboration with the United Nations through the 2022–2026 Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (MSDCF). This partnership is operationalized through the UN Country Implementation Plan (CIP) 2024–2025, which outlines a coordinated programme of support aligned with national development priorities articulated in the SISA Framework. Overall, the CIP plays a critical role in mobilizing resources, strengthening coordination and advancing progress toward the achievement of the SDGs in Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Support on four (4) broad pillars for SDG acceleration is being facilitated under the CIP, and these include: i) building economic resilience, ii) building social and human capital resilience, iii) building climate resilience and iv) building safe, just and peaceful societies. In addition, six (6) key transition areas have been identified to facilitate integrated and cross-sectoral implementation of the SDGs. These include: i) food systems, ii) data systems, iii) digital connectivity, iv) education, v) jobs and social protection and vi) climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution¹⁷⁰.

The United Nations Country Implementation Plan 2026, like its predecessor, aligns support around the four (4) broad national development initiatives and provides a snapshot of the Agency's programme and financial support. Under this 2026 Plan, certain areas such as renewable energy transition, water security and climate finance are prioritized in alignment with the national development agenda under the SISA Framework. Cross-cutting areas such as development of a national SDG Financing Strategy, mainstreaming the SISA Framework, and data collection and analysis, remain in focus. The targeted and operational approach in the 2026 CIP provides a coordinated effort for SDG acceleration and enhances the strategic partnership between the UN and the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis.

The SDG Data Pipeline

The Department of Statistics under the Ministry of Sustainable Development is advancing data collection and monitoring systems for the Sustainable Development Goals. In April 2026, the SDG Data Pipeline was launched and serves as a centralized mechanism to improve the availability, quality and accessibility of national data for tracking progress on the SDGs. The platform standardizes data flows across ministries and departments, while also facilitating SDG-aligned projects and initiatives from the private sector and civil society. By strengthening national statistical systems, this initiative is advancing SDG Targets 17.18 and 17.19, while improving tracking and reporting across all 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

¹⁷⁰ United Nations Country Implementation Plan 2024/ 2025: Saint Kitts and Nevis

International Education and Technical Cooperation Partnerships

The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis continues to strengthen international cooperation through strategic partnerships aimed at advancing national capacity, education and innovation. In October 2024, the Ministry of Sustainable Development signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Hamburg University of Technology in Germany to expand opportunities in education and training around engineering for climate change and circular economy strategies¹⁷¹.



This initiative is supported by a broader network of partnerships across key sectors. Also in the educator sector, the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, through the Ministry of Education, signed an MOU with the Open University of Tanzania. This MOU, signed in 2024, is aimed at strengthening the capacities of teachers in education and training provision, management, research, monitoring and evaluation¹⁷². More recently, in March 2026 the Government signed an MOU with the University of Ghana to advance educational opportunities for citizens of Saint Kitts and Nevis. Collectively, these efforts contribute to SDG Targets 17.6 and 17.9.

Green Climate Fund (GCF): Strengthening Climate Resilience through Strategic Partnerships

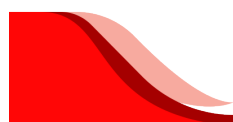
Saint Kitts and Nevis continues to strengthen its partnership with the Green Climate Fund (GCF), a critical enabler of climate resilience and sustainable development. To date, the Federation has accessed approximately US\$7.9 million in GCF Readiness financing, strengthening institutional capacity, enhancing climate governance, and improving data systems for evidence-based planning and decision-making. Building on this foundation, the country is programming more than US\$70 million in climate adaptation investments, with implementation anticipated from 2027. This partnership demonstrates the importance of international cooperation in achieving multiple Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG target 17.3, while advancing national climate resilience objectives.

¹⁷¹ SKN News <https://sknnews.com/world-news/st-kitts-and-nevis-signs-mou-with-german-university-fosters-training-opportunities-004020416v>

¹⁷² Saint Kitts Nevis Information Service <https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2024/10/24/the-ministry-of-education-inst-kitts-and-nevis-signs-an-agreement-with-the-open-university-of-tanzania-to-scale-up-academic-qualifications-of-the-federation/>

Saint Kitts and Nevis Scorecard on SDG 17 Targets

Targets - SDG 17: Strengthen the Means of Implementation and Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	St. Kitts and Nevis Progress
Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.	
Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.	
Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.	
Assist developing countries in attaining long- term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	
Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.	
Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	
Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.	
Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity- building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.	
Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.	
Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organisation, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.	



Targets - SDG 17: Strengthen the Means of Implementation and Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	St. Kitts and Nevis Progress
Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.	
Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organisation decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.	
Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	
Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.	
Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.	
Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi- stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.	
Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.	
By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.	
By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.	

Implementation Constraints Affecting SDG Progress

Saint Kitts and Nevis has made noteworthy progress since the 2023 Voluntary National Review and has advanced a coordinated and holistic approach to sustainable development. This was facilitated through a robust policy enabling environment and advanced approaches to data collection. Despite these accomplishments, several constraints continue to limit the scale and pace of SDG implementation. Several of these constraints are cross-cutting and affect the Government's ability to finance, monitor, coordinate and report on progress across the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The main challenges include data availability and SDG alignment, limited integration of SDGs into planning and implementation, capacity constraints, stakeholder engagement and awareness and disproportionate SDG implementation. Additionally, findings from the Nevis Voluntary Local Review reinforce several of the national constraints identified in this report, particularly in relation to data gaps, limited monitoring systems, and the need for stronger integration of SDGs into planning and implementation processes at the sub-national level. These challenges are described below.

Data gaps and weak SDG alignment in reporting systems

Data availability remains a persistent challenge as there are limited datasets that are aligned with SDG indicators and targets. While data is collected across ministries and agencies, it is not structured in a manner that supports SDG monitoring and reporting. Key data challenges include:

- Limited availability of SDG-aligned datasets
- Data is not consistently collected in accordance with SDG indicators
- Lack of integrated data platforms across Ministries (with the exception of the newly created SDG data pipeline)
- Absence of standardized indicators to track and monitor projects

Limited integration of SDGs into planning and implementation

National projects and programmes generally align with the SDGs, however, this alignment is often implicit rather than deliberate. Key issues in this area include:

- Project alignment to the SDG is not systematically defined
- Absence of formalized SDG indicator monitoring mechanisms
- Lack of standardized approaches to measuring SDG contributions

Institutional coordination and governance

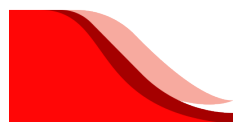
Strong coordination across Ministries and sectors is required for effective SDG implementation. Currently, institutional coordination remains ad hoc rather than institutionalized as existing coordinating mechanism are not fully operationalized, limiting their effectiveness. Specific challenges include:

- Limited cross-sectoral coordination among Ministries. Collaboration among Ministries, civil society and the private sector is ad-hoc rather than systematic
- Lack of clearly defined SDG focal points across Ministries and fragmented institutional roles
- Underutilization of implementation mechanisms, such as the National Sustainable Development Coordination Committee

Capacity constraints

Institutional and human resource constraints continue to limit the implementation of SDGs. These issues are compounded by financing challenges which limit implementation.

- Human resource limitations for data collection, and monitoring and reporting
- Limited institutional capacity to design and implement results-based projects
- Limited availability of dedicated financing to SDG-related initiatives
- Ineligibility for Official Development Assistance (ODA) due to the country's categorization as high-income
- Challenges in accessing climate finance instruments
- Key implementation constraints, for instance in the execution of capital projects, include gaps in project preparation, institutional capacity and procurement processes



Stakeholder engagement and awareness

Opportunities for stakeholder participation outside of the VNR process remain limited, and in most cases civil society stakeholders are unaware of national development frameworks. Greater knowledge of national priorities can enable civil society partners to align projects and initiatives to the national agenda, thus strengthening their contribution to SDG attainment.

- Limited awareness of national development priorities (SISA and NDPF) across several civil society entities
- Unequal participation in SDG engagement as civil society and especially private sector entities were underreported during engagement sessions
- Limited structured mechanisms for ongoing engagement

As part of the VNR process, and in keeping with a whole-of-society approach, Saint Kitts and Nevis placed emphasis on understanding stakeholder-specific and common challenges across Government, civil society and the private sector. This mapping exercise provided insight into systemic bottlenecks that affect SDG implementation across sectors. The stakeholder-specific and overlapping challenges are highlighted in Figure 5.

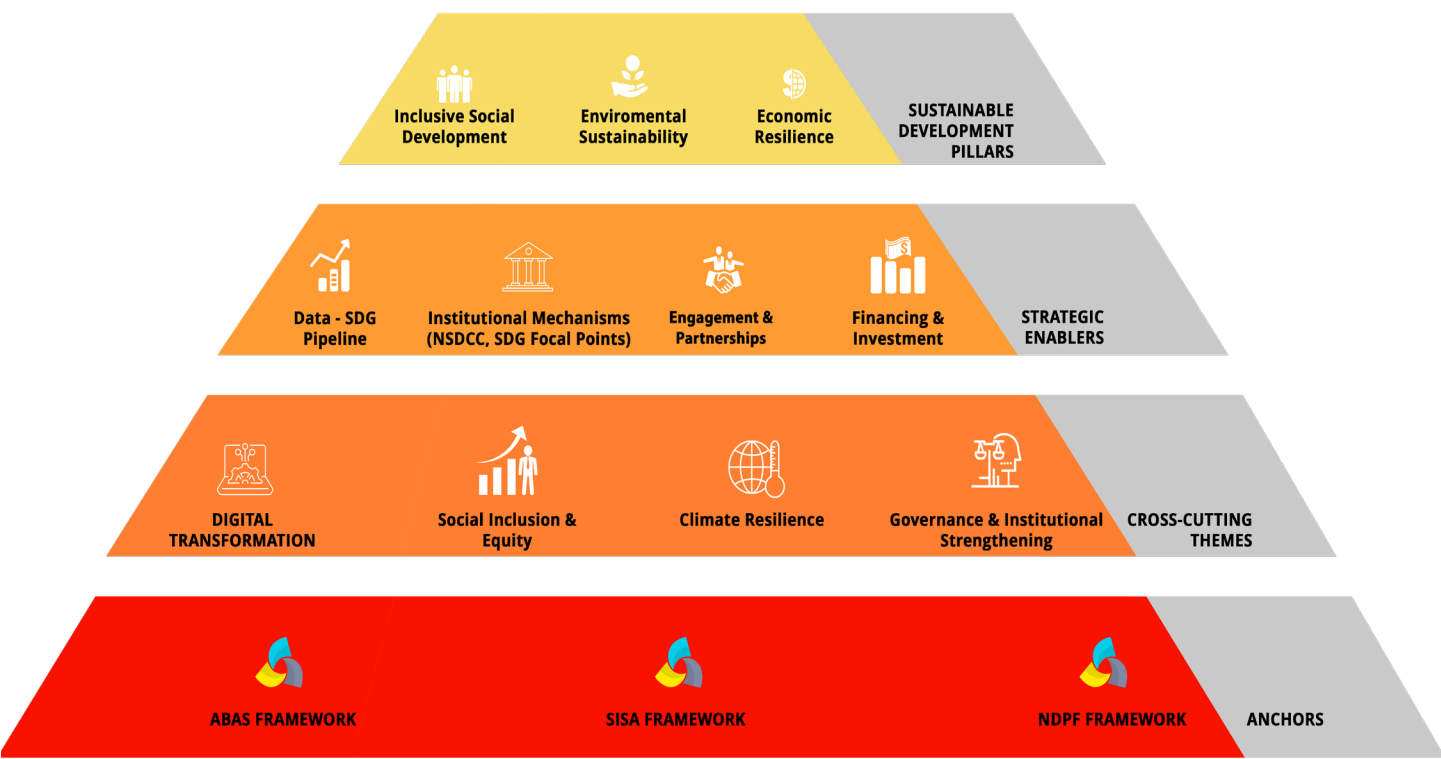
Figure 5. Intersecting Stakeholder challenges affecting SDG Implementation in Saint Kitts and Nevis



Next Steps to advance progress: Looking Beyond 2030

Saint Kitts and Nevis commits to advancing its strategic approach to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and its national development priorities. Using the foundation of the Sustainable Island State Agenda (SISA), the National Development Planning Framework (NDPF) 2023-2037, and the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States (ABAS) Framework, future efforts will focus on the following: i) strengthening national data collection, ii) developing monitoring and evaluation systems to track progress at the indicator level, iii) exploring innovative financing mechanisms, and iv) enhancing coordination mechanisms among Government ministries and with stakeholders to accelerate SDG implementation in Saint Kitts and Nevis. To this end, Saint Kitts and Nevis has identified national anchors, cross-cutting themes and strategic enablers that will guide the approach to attaining sustainable development beyond 2030 (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Integrated Framework for accelerating SDG Implementation beyond 2030





St. Kitts Nevis VNR Coordination Team

ACRONYMS

ABAS - Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS

ACCI - Abuja Chamber of Commerce and Industry

ASL - American Sign Language

ASPIRE - Achieving Success through Personal Investment, Resources and Education

ATGS - Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy

BBNJ - Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction

BIOFIN - Biodiversity Finance Initiative

BURP - Basseterre Urban Revitalisation Plan

CARDI - Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute

CARICOM - Caribbean Community and Common Market

CBI - Citizenship By Investment

CBO - Community-based Organisations

C-CAF - Community Climate Adaptation Facility

CCRIF - Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility

CDB - Caribbean Development Bank

CDEMA - Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency

CEDAW - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

CFBC - Clarence Fitzroy Bryant College

CFRM - Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism

CIP - Country Implementation Plan

CRC - Convention on the Rights of the Child

CREF - Caribbean Renewable Energy Forum

CRIWT - Caribbean Centre of Excellence in Research, Innovation and Workforce Training

CRVA - Climate and Risk Vulnerability Assessment

CSAP - Climate-Smart Agriculture Programme

CSEC - Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate

CSME - CARICOM Single Market and Economy

CSO - Civil Society Organisation

DSN - Digital Services Network

EC - Eastern Caribbean

ECA - Economic Cooperation Agreement

ECCE - Early Childhood Care and Education

ECLAC - Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

ECPCGC - Eastern Caribbean Partial Credit Guarantee Corporation

EEZ - Exclusive Economic Zone

ESD - Education for Sustainable Development

ETA - Electronic Travel Authorization

EU - European Union

EV - Electrical Vehicle

FAD - Fish Aggregating Devices

FAO - United Nations' Food and Agricultural Organisation

GBV - Gender Based Violence

GCCM - Global Centre for Climate Mobility

GCF - Green Climate Fund

GDP - Gross Domestic Product

GEF SGP - Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme

GHG - Greenhouse Gas

GWAN - Government Wide Area Network

HDI - Human Development Index

HIV - Human Immunodeficiency Viruses

HLPF - High-Level Political Forum

HPMP - Hydrochlorofluorocarbon Phase-Out Management Plan

ICDF - International Cooperation and Development Fund

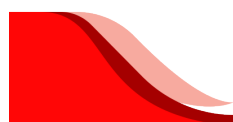
ICT - Information and Communications Technology

IICA - International Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

ILO - International Labour Organization

IMF - International Monetary Fund

IMO - International Maritime Organisation



ACRONYMS

IOM - International Organisation for Migration	NHC - National Housing Corporation
IRENA - International Renewable Energy Agency	NHI - National Health Insurance
IUCN-ORMACC - International Union for Conservation of Nature Regional Office for Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean	NIA - Nevis Island Administration
IUU - Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated [fishing]	NHLDC - Nevis Housing and Land Development Corporation
IX - Internet Exchange	NSDCC - National Sustainable Development Coordinating Committee
KMGBF - Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	NSPPAP - National Social Protection Policy and Action Plan
kWh - Kilowatt Hour	NSTP - National Skills Training Programme
LAIS - Land Administration Information System	NTA - Nevis Tourism Authority
LDN - Land Degradation Neutrality	NWD - Nevis Water Department
LGBTI - Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transexual, Intersex	OAS - Organisation of American States
LIFT - Livelihood Improvement for Family Transformation	OCM - Ocean Coordinating Mechanism
M&E - Monitoring and Evaluation	ODS - Ozone Depleting Substances
MEND - Mold, Empower, Nurture and Direct	OECC - Overseas Engineering and Construction Company
MMA - Marine Management Area	OECS - Organisation of the Eastern Caribbean States
MSDCF - Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework	PAHO - Pan- American Health Organisation
MSME - Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	PAP - Poverty Alleviation Programme
MVI - Multi-dimensional Vulnerability Index	PLAR - Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition
MW - Mega Watt	PPP - Public-Private Partnership
NAS - National Adaptation Strategy	PSIP - Public Sector Investment Programme
NBSAP - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	PV - Photovoltaic
NCCC - National Committee on Climate Change	REAP - Regional Economical Agri-Insurance Programme
NCDs - Non-Communicable Diseases	RHI - Reef Health Index
NCEMA - National Conservation and Environmental Management Act	RSCNPF - Royal Saint Christopher and Nevis Police Force
NDC - Nationally Determined Contribution	RSS - Regional Security System
NDPF - National Development Planning Framework	SAP - Sanitation Access Programme
NEMA - National Emergency Management Agency	SBDC - Small Business Development Centre
NEOC - National Emergency Operations Centre	SDG - Sustainable Development Goals
NEVLEC - Nevis Electric Company Limited	SIDS - Small Island Developing States
NGO - Non-Governmental Organisation	SISA - Sustainable Island State Agenda
	SKELEC - St. Kitts Electric Company Limited

ACRONYMS

SKIPA - Saint Kitts Investment Promotion Agency

SKNBAS - Saint Kitts Bureau of Standards

SKNYPA - Saint Kitts National Youth Parliament Association

SKNMS - St. Kitts and Nevis Meteorological Services

SOC - Security Operations Centre

SSS - National Social Security Scheme

STEM - Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics

STEP - Skills Training Empowerment Programme

SWMC - Saint Kitts Solid Waste Management Corporation

TVET - Technical and Vocational Education and Training

UAE-CREF - United Arab Emirates Caribbean Renewable Energy Fund

UN - United Nations

UNCTAD - United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNDP - United Nations Development Programme

UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme

UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNICEF - United Nations Children Fund

URP - Urban Resilience Plan

VLR - Voluntary Local Review

VNR - Voluntary National Review

WB - World Bank

WEEFI - Women's Employment and Entrepreneurship and Financial Inclusion

WSCC - Water Security Coordination Committee

References

- Ashorn M, Allen T, Guo J, Rocklöv J (2025) Assessing children's vulnerability to climate change in Small Island Developing States – A case study from Saint Kitts and Nevis. PLOS Clim 4(12): e0000789. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pclm.0000789>.
- Bahadoorsingh, S. (2025). Study on the Transmission and Distribution of Electricity Systems and Electric Vehicle Integration in St. Kitts and Nevis.
- CANARI Caribbean Resilience Knowledge Platform
- Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), Integrated Climate Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment for the Agriculture, Health and Tourism Sectors in Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2024
- Caribbean Water Weather & Climate Association (CWWCA), Climate and Risk Vulnerability Assessment for the Manufacturing Industry in St. Kitts and Nevis, 2025.
- Caribbean Water Weather & Climate Association (CWWCA), Climate and Risk Vulnerability Assessment for the Banking and Finance Sector in Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2025
- Climate Analytics (2026), Saint Kitts and Nevis NDC Investment Plan
- Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2023 Budget Address (2024 Budget) Marching Forward on the Journey to a Sustainable Island State (draft)
- Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2024 Budget Address (2025 Budget) (draft)
- Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2025 Budget Address (2026 Budget) (draft)
- Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Department of Public Sector Investment Planning Report on Development Activities and SDG Progress 2023
- Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Department of Public Sector Investment Planning, Ministry of Sustainable Development, Capital Project Prioritization Report 2024
- Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, National Development Planning Framework of Saint Kitts and Nevis 2023-2037
- Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, National Water Policy for Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2025
- Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Kitts and Nevis Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy 2022-2031
- Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Kitts and Nevis Updated Nationally Determined Contribution 2021
- Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Kitts and Nevis Voluntary National Review 2023
- Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sustainable Island State Agenda (SISA) Framework
- Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis, the Revised National Climate Change Policy for Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2025

- Green Climate Fund, Saint Kitts and Nevis Climate-Smart Agriculture Project
- Handbook for the Preparation of Voluntary National Reviews: 2026 Edition
- Nevis Island Administration, Nevis Voluntary Local Review
- SAEDI Consulting (Barbados) Inc., Enhancing Gender and Social Inclusion for NDC Implementation and Capacity Building for Climate Change Management: Final Report, 2025
- Saint Kitts and Nevis, Universal Periodic Review- 4th Cycle National Report 2025
- Thirtieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), Comprehensive National Level Review, the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis, May 2024.
- United Nations Country Implementation Plan 2024/ 2025: Saint Kitts and Nevis.