

Review of: "Are mental health dimensions included in disaster and climate change interventions in St. Lucia?"

Listyati Palupi¹

¹ Universitas Airlangga

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This study investigates disaster and climate change interventions in St. Lucia. This study aimed to identify the existence of mental health aspects in disaster and climate change interventions that are implemented in St. Lucia, a Caribbean island, through examining the country's national policy.

The authors have highlighted that mental health issues are often unseen by policymakers and the international community in their disaster and climate change discussions. However, it would be also helpful if the authors could provide a statistic for disasters that had happened and also its impact in the region to provide a better understanding of the situation and the significance of the research. Beside of that, the authors should also provide a balance summary of what has been done and what was found in previous study that are relevant in the introduction.

In addition, this study tried to identify whether mental health has been considered in disaster and climate change interventions that have been implemented in the region. However, the author only examined policy documents that are available and doesn't provide any relevant information in relation to disasters and climate change interventions that have been conducted in the country. Therefore, the author should also consider previous studies that discuss disaster and climate change-related interventions that have been performed in St. Lucia.

In terms of method, the authors should also clearly state the document analysis method that they choose to implement in their study and also employ an internationally recognized method and procedure to analyze the documents such as PRISMA for example.

The authors also mention that they also use interviews and surveys as a means to collect data. It has been informed in the article that the authors conducted interviews with officials in the health sector and performed a survey using the Scimago database. However, it is not clearly described how many people that they interviewed, what question that they asked and most of all what are their responses. In terms of the survey, the authors also don't provide any information on the keyword that they used when they surveyed the Scimago database and describe the findings thoroughly.

This article addresses an important topic in the disaster management field. Despite the methods, which are not clearly described, and the findings, which aren't rigorously discussed, the study could provide pertinent contributions to the disaster management field of study.

I appreciate the authors' intention to contribute to the disaster management field and believe that more extensive study is

critically needed. However, in my perspective, this article should be further developed in order to meet the objective and be published.