

Saint Lucia's Experience: Tools and Approaches Lessons Learned from Tropical Storm Matthew



Background Information

Map of Saint Lucia



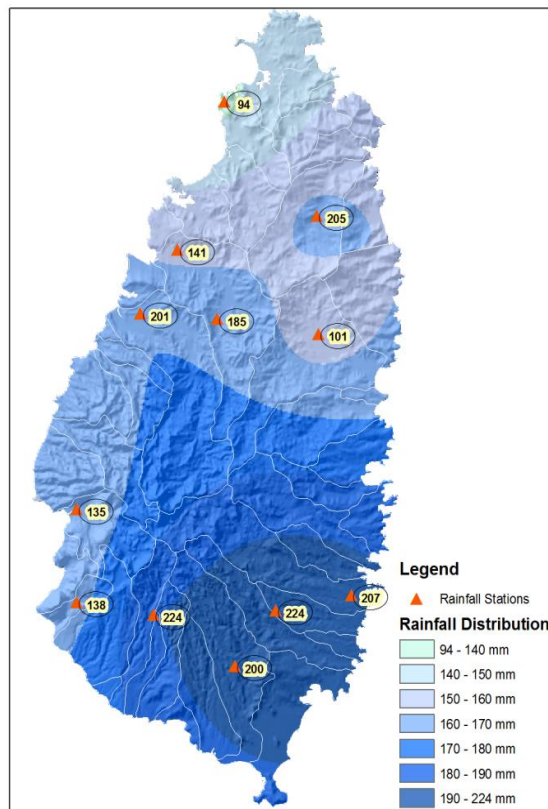
General Information

- Small Island Developing State located in the Eastern Caribbean region
- 616 sq. km/238 sq.mls
- Population - approximately 170,000 people
- Vulnerable to Hydro-meteorological and Climatological which includes
- **Extreme Flooding and Landslides in particular in communities**

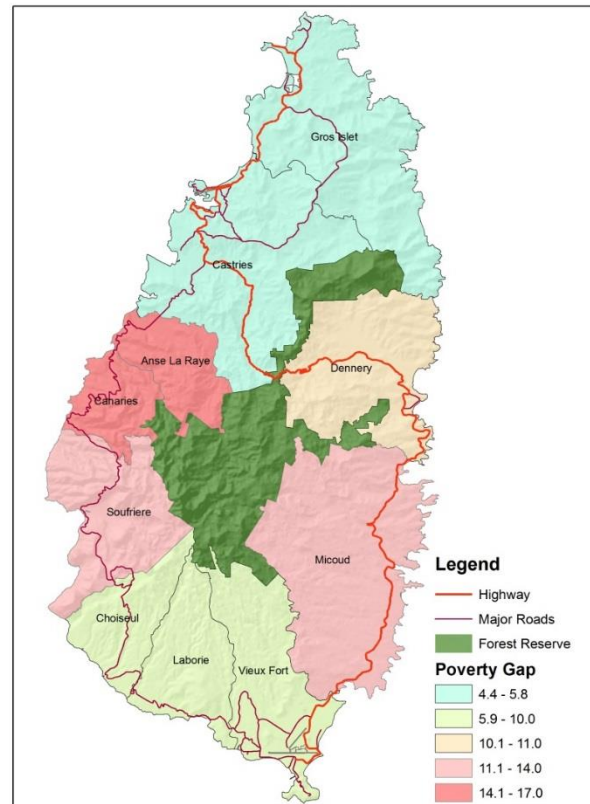


The poorest areas are affected by rainfall events

Maximum Rainfall Intensity



Poverty Gap, 2005/06



- **2,600 people directly impacted**
- **6 persons killed**
- **255 persons displaced**
- **47 homes damaged or destroyed**

Max. 224 mm/ 3 hr

Min. 94 mm/ 3 hr

TS Matthew - Impact



- Flooding – drainage and river experienced in all quadrants of the island
- Damage to the Housing Stock
- Interruption to Air & Seaport Operations
- Power Outage in various communities
- Water Shortage in various communities.
- Economic impact (loss of productivity) given the island shutdown on September 28, 2016
- Damage to agriculture
- Damage to healthcare facilities, infrastructure, several schools



Saint Lucia – Parametric Insurance



- Founding Member CCRIF
- Benefited in 2007 Earthquake
- Benefitted following Hurricane Tomas - Hurricane
- Flooding was not included as product in the CCRIF
- New Product Introduced after Hurricane Tomas
- Tropical Cyclone and Excess Rainfall Insurances Policies
Among the four countries paid

Cost of Damage relative to insurance pay out



Agricultural Sector: USD 15 million

Infrastructure: USD 2.4 million

Housing: 0.1 million

- Saint Lucia received US\$3,781,788 which was paid to the GOSL 14 days following the end of the event although cost of damage was approx. USD16m

Other Tools and Instruments

Flexible Lending Instruments



- Saint Lucia is participating in the flexible lending instruments being developed by the World Bank
- These Instruments are to assist Saint Lucia following a disaster event – Immediate Response Mechanism
 - ✦ Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)
 - ✦ Catastrophic Deferred Draw-down Option (CAT DDO)
 - ✦ Climate Adaptation Financing Facility (CAFF)

TS Matthew - Challenges



- Interagency coordination for efficient action and decision making
- Delays in the conduct of damage assessment in order to trigger available funding
- Delays with implementation

TS Matthew – Lessons Learnt



- Need for further training in damage assessment methodologies (at national & local level)
- Need for member countries of CCRIF to advocate for expansion of the portfolio / products and insurance coverage
- Work towards developing alternative options for the appropriate risk financing options whether through retention or risk transfer mechanisms (for implementation).
- Promotion of Livelihood Insurance options for households in particular as part of the CAFF
- Continuous review of Saint Lucia's Insurance Policy with CCRIF to ensure adequacy of coverage
- Ensure Funding is available for payment



Thank You