



SAINT LUCIA

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BASIC COUNTRY STATISTICS AND INDICATORS

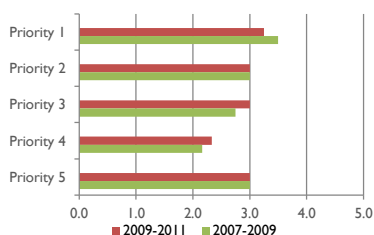


Population (million people) ¹	(2013)	0	GFCF - Gross Fixed Capital Formation (million US\$) ¹	(2012)	349
Population density (People/km ²) ¹	(2013)	298,8	Social expenditure (million US\$) ³		55
GDP-Gross Domestic Product (million US\$) ¹	(2013)	1.332	Gross savings (million US\$) ¹	(2012)	177
GDP per capita (US\$) ¹	(2013)	7.328	Total reserves (million US\$) ¹	(2013)	192
Capital stock (million US\$) ²	(2014)	3.362			

Risk drivers

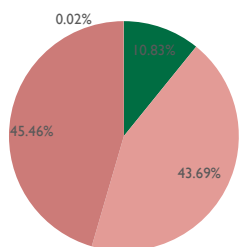
Hazard Exposure			Urbanization		
Population growth (annual %) ¹	(2013)	0,77	Urban population growth (%) ¹	(2013)	0,8
GFCF (% GDP) ¹	(2012)	26,2	Pop living in slums (% of urban pop) ⁵	(2005)	11,9
Poverty and inequality			Environment		
GINI Index (0 - 100) ¹	(1995)	42,6	Urban population (%) ¹	(2013)	18,5
Life expectancy at birth (years) ¹	(2012)	74,7	Environment		
Pov gap at national poverty lines (%) ¹	0	0,00	Ecological footprint (global hectares per capita) ⁶	(2007)	
Social expenditure (% GDP) ³		4,10	Environmental performance index (0 - 100) ⁷	(2014)	
Governance indicators			Forest change (% - 2000-2012) ⁷	(2012)	NA
Rule of law (-2.5 - 2.5) ⁴	(2013)	0,75	Freshwater withdrawals (% of internal resources) ¹		0
Government effectiveness (-2.5 - 2.5) ⁴	(2013)	0,97	Climate change		
Voice and accountability (-2.5 - 2.5) ⁴	(2013)	1,18	Electricity production from renewable energy (% total) ¹		0
Control of corruption (-2.5 - 2.5) ⁴	(2013)	1,17	CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) ¹	(2010)	2,27

HFA progress



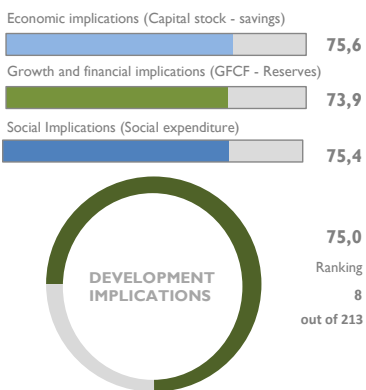
DISASTER RISK^a

Average Annual Loss (AAL)^b by hazard



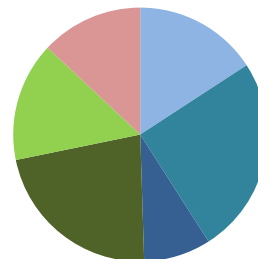
Hazard	Value [million US\$]	AAL/Capital stock [%]	AAL/GFCF [%]	AAL/Social expenditure [%]	AAL/Total reserves [%]	AAL/Gross savings [%]
Earthquake	5,06	0,15	1,45	9,27	2,63	2,85
Cyclonic Wind	20,42	0,61	5,86	37,39	10,62	11,52
Storm Surge	21,25	0,63	6,10	38,91	11,05	11,99
Tsunami	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,01	0,01
Volcano	0,00	0,00	---	---	---	---
Flood ¹⁰	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TOTAL	47	1,4	13,4	85,6	24,3	26,4

Risk and Development Implications¹¹

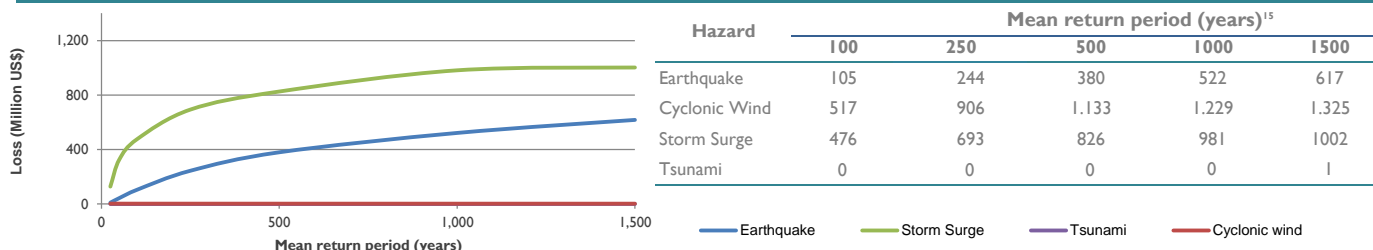


Multihazard AAL results by sector (Earthquake and cyclonic wind)

Sector	Sub Sector	Capital stock [million US\$]	Average Annual Loss (AAL) [million US\$]
Residential (income)¹²	Low	27	0,01
	Middle low	524	4,02
	Middle high	826	6,41
	High	291	2,18
Services	Commercial	736	5,67
	Industrial	505	3,87
Education	Private	16	0,00
	Public	431	3,31
Health	Private	2	0,00
	Public	3	0,00
Public buildings		0	0,00
National		3.362	25,48
Fiscal¹³		461	3,32



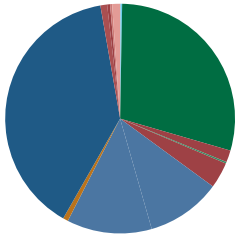
Probable Maximum Loss - PML¹⁴ (million US\$)



DISASTER LOSSES¹⁷

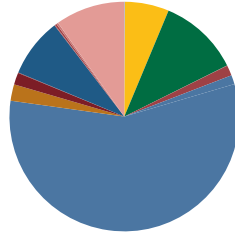
NATIONALLY REPORTED LOSSES

Mortality



- Alluvion
- Avalanche
- Earthquake
- Electric Storm
- Eruption
- Fire
- Flash Flood
- Flood
- Forest Fire

Combined economic losses



- Avalanche
- Coastal erosion
- Cyclone
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Electric Storm
- Erosion
- Eruption
- Fire

10-year moving average

2005 - 2013

DataCards	8
Deaths	2
Houses destroyed	2
Houses damaged	224
Combined economic losses	2.165.837

Volcano exposure

Number of volcanoes	1
Population living within 30km in country (Pop30)	178.196
% of pop living within 30km	100

- 1 World Bank Development indicators. <http://data.worldbank.org/> More information can be found in "Indicators definitions and sources".
- 2 Global Exposure Database 2014. Di Bono (2014)
- 3 International Labour Organisation, ILO: Total Social Protection expenditure (), Public Health Care expenditure (), World Bank Development indicators, Public Education expenditure (2012)
- 4 World Bank Governance indicators. <http://data.worldbank.org/>
- 5 [Indicadores de los Objetivos del Desarrollo del Milenio <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/SeriesDetail.aspx?srid=710>](http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/SeriesDetail.aspx?srid=710)
- 6 Global Footprint Network www.footprintnetwork.org
- 7 Environmental Performance Index, Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy, Yale University and Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Columbia University <http://epi.yale.edu>
- 8 UNISDR Global Risk Assessment 2015. This section is based on technical countries risk profiles : World summarized catastrophe risk profiles: summary by country on the results from the Global Risk Model, CIMNE&INGENIAR (2015).
- 9 AAL: The Average Annual Loss is the expected loss per annum associated to the occurrence of future perils assuming a very long observation timeframe. It considers the damage caused on the exposed elements by small, moderate and extreme events and results a useful and robust metric for risk ranking and comparisons.
- 10 AAL Flood results are provisional. These results give an overview of the risk associated with river flooding. Factors other than the depth of the water also have a considerable influence on loss, which means that there is greater uncertainty compared with other hazards.
- 11 Risk and development implications index. This index is useful to provide a ranking of the countries based on the ratio of the expected Average Annual Loss (AAL) with relation to a set of relevant macroeconomic, financial, and social development variables. It attempts to reveal the weight of the AAL with respect to the social expenditure, the capital formation (domestic investment) and reserves (financial capacity), and the produced capital or capital stock (assets at risk) and savings (treasury) of each country. It reflects, in adverse conditions, growth and social constraints for the country as a result of potential future disasters.
- 12 The fiscal portfolio is composed by the government buildings, public education and health buildings, and low income residential private buildings.
- 13 PML: The Probable Maximum Loss (PML) is a risk metric that represents the maximum loss that could be expected, on average, within a given number of years. PML is widely used to establish limits related to the size of reserves that, for example, insurance companies or a government should have available to buffer losses: the higher the return period, the higher the expected loss. PML always have associated a mean return period.
- 14 Mean return period of 100, 250, 500, 1000 and 1500 years means the 5%, 2%, 1%, 0.5% and 0.3% probability respectively of exceeding those losses in 5 years.
- 15 Residential buildings are classified according to the population by income level, using the GINI curve for income distribution and the countries classification limits from the World Bank. See CIMNE et al. 2013a
- 16 [Source: OCHA/ReliefWeb. ochavisual@un.org](mailto:ochavisual@un.org)
- 17 National Disaster Loss databases. Credits correspond to the institution in charge of updating/developing the database on each country. See Acknowledgements pages in the GAR 2015, and <http://www.desinventar.net>