

# CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

May 31, 2017

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**[Approved by mail]: Caribbean-Saint Lucia- Supporting climate resilient investments in the agricultural sector in Saint Lucia- (PPCR, PSSA) (IDB) (PPCRLC506A) – IDB Responses to Germany Comments**

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1. The Business Continuity Plan (COP) will assume an all hazards approach, that is, an approach for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, continuity, and recovery that addresses a range of threats and hazards, including natural, human-caused, and technology-caused. The main objectives of the COP are to:

1. Reduce the potential human, operational and financial impacts of a disaster.
2. Minimize disruptions to service and production by managing disaster events.
3. Facilitate the efficient and effective restoration of full service and production (farming and fishing) activities within the shortest possible timeframe.
4. Safeguard members' funds, holdings and protect the assets of the co-operatives.

The all hazards approach of the COP would cause the continued use of climate resilient technologies and post project sustainability. The idea is that climate risk management and climate resiliency become embedded in the organizational culture of the three co-operatives. Specialized training and HR capacity building in the various aspects of climate resiliency would enable the transfer of knowledge and best practices beyond the Project. The trained individuals would then be a resource. The aim is to make the three co-operatives climate resilient organization and by extension the methods by which goods and services are produced in the community.

2. An important aspect of climate resilience is recovery after a climate related disaster. Recovery is also integral to the COP. At the macro level CCRF helps with the recovery efforts by mitigating the disruption short term cash flows the economy of Saint Lucia suffers after a disaster. At the micro level direct insurance coverage will enable the farmer to get back into production within the shortest possible time and to so normalize economic activity within reasonable. Hence the macro and the micro risk management strategies would collectively cause productive activities in Saint Lucia to recommence within reasonable time after a disaster and so get the economy back in revenue creating mode. Records should be kept to track the length of time that farmers take to get back into production with and without direct insurance coverage.

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In the updated results matrix of the project there has been the inclusion of gender disaggregated targets for:

(i) the number of people who gain access to micro insurance products and

(ii) the number of producers that gain access to green finance. In addition, the project will work with a group of women to develop products from cassava. The group already exists but is in need of an improved management structure. The project specifically targets this women group and will encourage them to join Blackbay Co-operative and the co-operative will assume responsibility for product development and marketing. Working with this group will assist in the attainment of the gender-related target of the number of producers that gain access to green finance.

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The team has revised the cover page to better reflect the contribution of project activities to the PPCR core indicators.

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The team takes note of the recommendation and will reach out to the GIZ CATS program to explore these potential synergies.