Covered Area Rainfall Event (3/06/2025 to 4/06/2025)

Excess Rainfall

Event Briefing

The Bahamas North

13 June 2025

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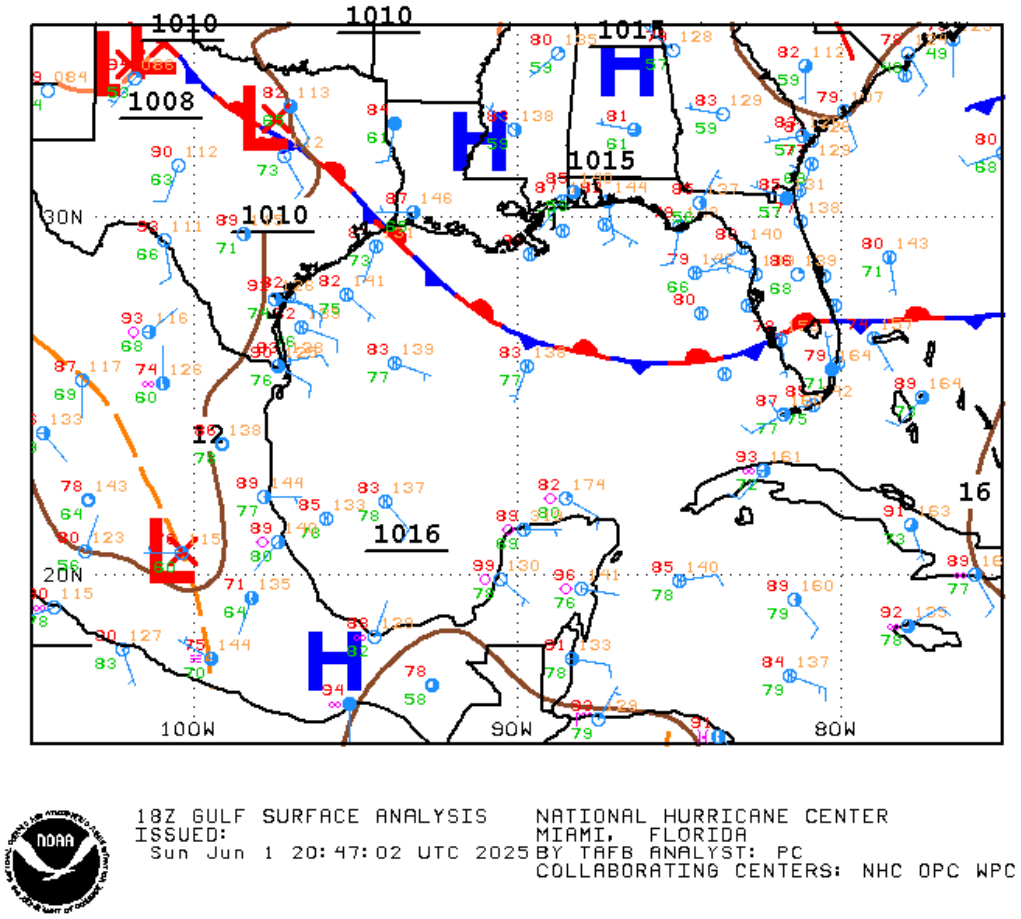
1 INTRODUCTION

This event briefing describes the impact of rainfall on the northern region of The Bahamas. The Bahamas has 4 Excess Rainfall policies: The Bahamas - Southeast, The Bahamas - Central, The Bahamas - North and The Bahamas - Extreme North. This rainfallwas associated with a Covered Area Rainfall Event (CARE) in The Bahamas - North area, starting on 3 June 2025 and ending on 4 June 2025. The Rainfall Index Loss (RIL) for the Covered Area Rainfall Event was below the attachment point of The Bahamas' Excess Rainfall policy for the North area, and therefore no payout is due to the Government of The Bahamas on this policy. Due to this rainfall event, a CARE was activated in two other regions of The Bahamas: The Bahamas-Extreme North and The Bahamas-Central. A separate report with respect to the Excess Rainfall policies of those areas will be issued if applicable[2]. A CARE was not identified in The Bahamas - South.

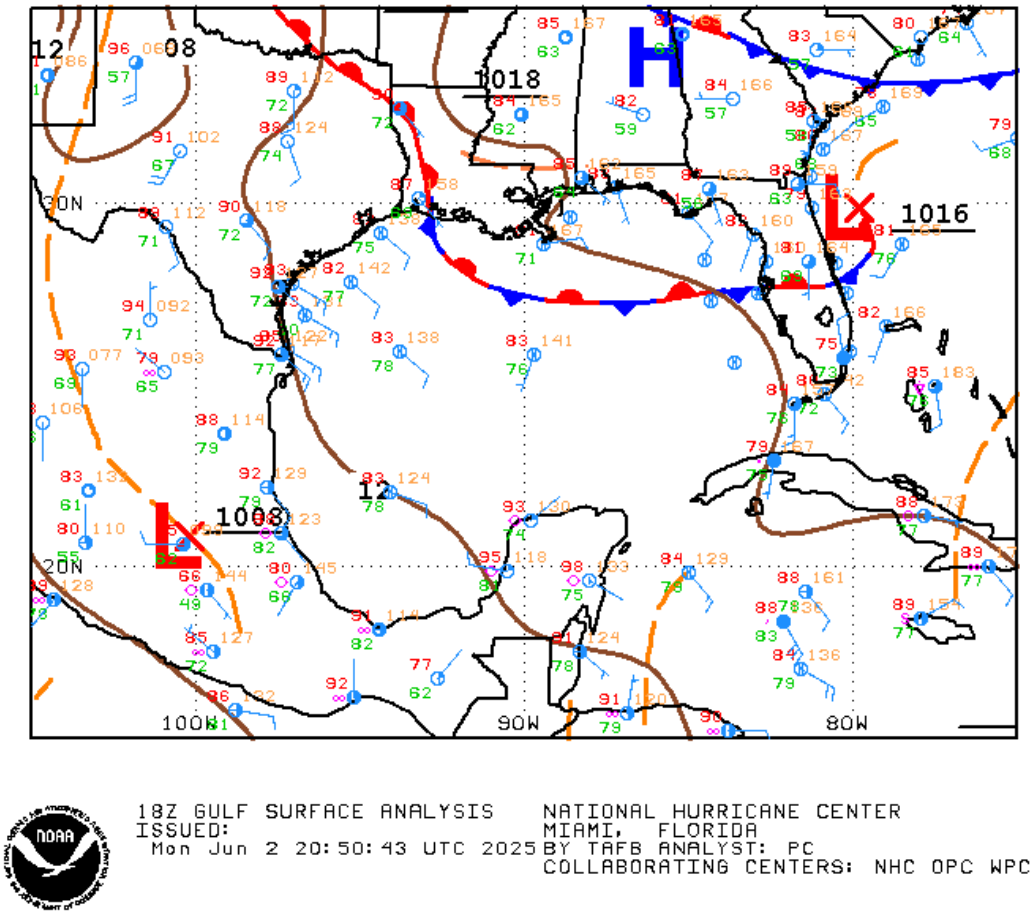
2 EVENT DESCRIPTION

Scattered showers and locally intense thunderstorms began affecting the northern Bahamas from late 1 June, associated with a stationary front extending southwestward from latitude 31°North, longitude 68°West to southern Florida (Figure 1a).

[2] Applicable if is considered a Loss Event: A Covered Area Rainfall Event for which the Rainfall Index Loss is greater than zero but lower than the policy Attachment Point (AP), which include the following two cases: a) at least one among the CMORPH-based Rainfall Index Loss (RIL) and the IMERG-based RIL is greater than the Loss Threshold, and at least three among the CMORPH-based RIL, the IMERG-based RIL, the WRF5-based RIL, the WRF7-based RIL, the WRF11-based RIL and the WRF15-based RIL are greater than the loss threshold and the final RIL is lower than the policy AP; and b) a Country Disaster Alert is issued and at least one among the CMORPH-based RIL, the IMERG-based RIL, the WRF5-based RIL, the WRF7-based RIL, the WRF11-based RIL and the WRF15-based RIL is greater than zero and the final RIL is lower than the policy AP.



a) 1 June 2025 at 1800UTC

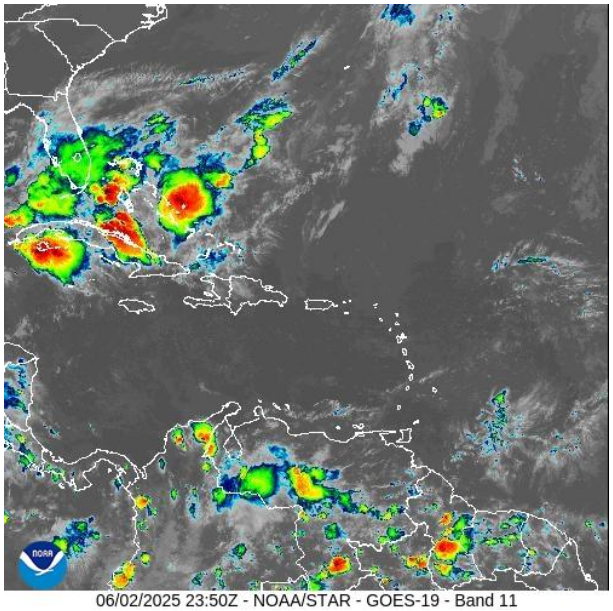


b) 2 June 2025 at 1800UTC

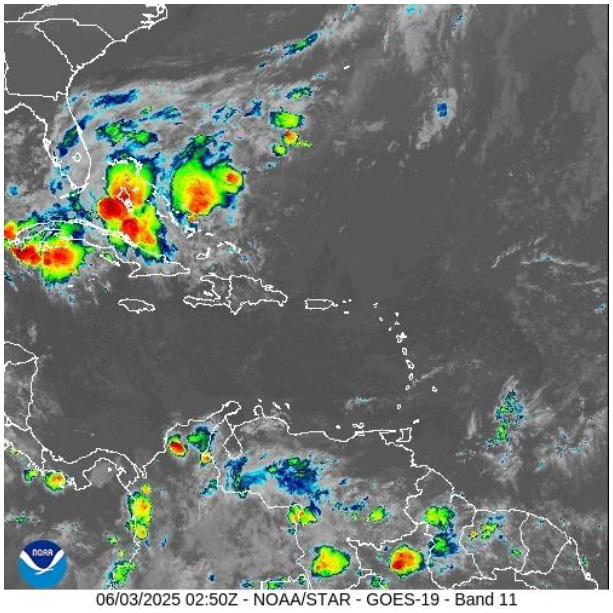
Figure 1. Surface analysis over the northwestern Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico on 1 and 2 June 2025 at 1800 UTC, as indicated by the labels. Source: US National Hurricane Center[3]

Convection activity notably intensified on June 2, particularly during the latter half of the day, due to the development of a low-pressure system just east of Florida at the end of the stationary front (Figure 1b). This low-pressure system, combined with an abundance of tropical moisture and the presence of a diffluent wind flow in the upper atmospheric levels, created favourable conditions for the development of widespread and intense thunderstorms in the northwest and central portions of The Bahamas (Figure 2a). This very active weather persisted over the region throughout most of June 3 (Figure 2b). By early 4 June, convection weakened to scattered showers of moderate intensity, with precipitation ceasing later that day as the supporting meteorological features dissipated.

[3] National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - FTP, National Hurricane Center, review dates: 1 and 2 June 2025, available at: https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/tafb/GULF_18Z.gif



a) 2 June at 2350UTC



b) 3 June at 0250UTC

Figure 2 Satellite imagery on 2 and 3 June 2025 at different times as indicated in the labels. Blue/green colours represent high altitude clouds (top cloud temperature between -50°C and -70°C), while the red/yellow colours represent very high-altitude clouds (top cloud lower than -70°C). High altitude clouds indicate strong convection associated with intense precipitation. Source: NOAA, National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service[4].

[4] RAMSDIS Online Archive, NOAA Satellite and Information Service, available at: https://cdn.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/GOES16/ABI/SECTOR/pr/11/

3 REPORTED IMPACTS

At the time of writing this report, there is no information about damages in The Bahamas due to this Covered Area Rainfall Event during the indicated period.

According to The Bahamas Department of Meteorology, on June 4 a severe weather watch was issued. The Department reported a line of moderate to heavy showers with embedded thunderstorms, moving through the northeastern areas of The Bahamas.[5]

4 RAINFALL MODEL OUTPUTS

All data sources used by the XSR 3.1 model, CMORPH, IMERG, WRF5, WRF7, WRF11 and WRF15[6], detected the occurrence of precipitation over The Bahamas and the surrounding waters during the period 01 to 04 June 2025. Each data source reported a specific distribution and accumulation of rainfall, as discussed below and shown in Figure 3. A CARE for The Bahamas-North was activated on 03 June and closed on 04 June. The CARE was activated due to the use of the 12-hour and the 48-hour aggregation intervals for precipitation[7] and thus the period considered by the XSR 3.1 model for the loss estimate based on the accumulated precipitation in The Bahamas-North was 01 to 04 June 2025.

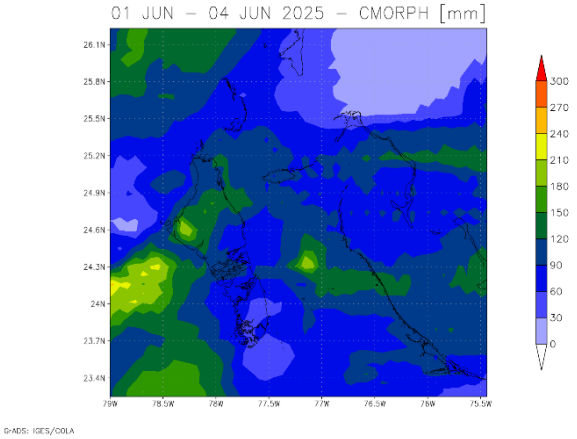
CMORPH	CMORPH reported total accumulated values of precipitation higher than 60 mm over most of The Bahamas-North. The highest values, between 120 mm and 210 mm were reported over the northern portion of Andros
IMERG	IMERG reported total accumulated values of precipitation higher than 90 mm over the entire area of The Bahamas-North, with the highest values, between 210 mm and 240 mm, over Andros.
WRF5	WRF5 showed total accumulated values of precipitation less than 60 mm over The Bahamas-North.
WRF7	WRF7 showed total accumulated values of precipitation less than 60 mm over The Bahamas-North.

[5] Bahamas Meteorology Facebook: Facebook

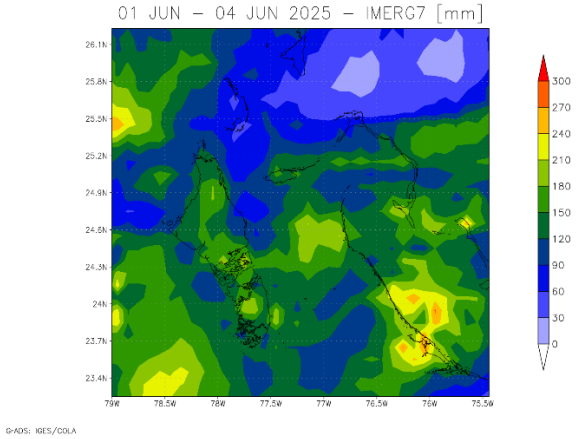
[6] CMORPH Model: the satellite-based rainfall precipitation estimates provided by the NOAA Climate Prediction Center (CPC) using the so-called Morphing Technique *http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/janowiak/cmorph_description.html*. Further details are provided in the Definitions section of this report
IMERG Model: The satellite-based rainfall estimation model developed by NASA, expressed in mm, derived by aggregating the IMERG 30-minute Rainfall Data at 10km spatial resolution and available at *https://jsimpsonhttps.pps.eosdis.nasa.gov/imerg/late*. Further details in the Definitions section of this reportWRF5, WRF7, WRF11 and WRF15 Models: the Weather Research and Forecasting Model weather model-based Configuration #1 and #2 data *https://www.mmm.ucar.edu/weather-research-and-forecasting-model*. These data are initialised by the NCEP FNL dataset. (NCEP FNL Operational Model Global Tropospheric Analyses [*http://rda.ucar.edu/datasets/ds083.2/*]). Further details are provided in the Definitions section of this report.

[7] The two aggregation periods correspond to the Rainfall Aggregation Period #1 and Rainfall Aggregation Period #2, as indicated in the Schedule. Further details in the Definitions section of this report.

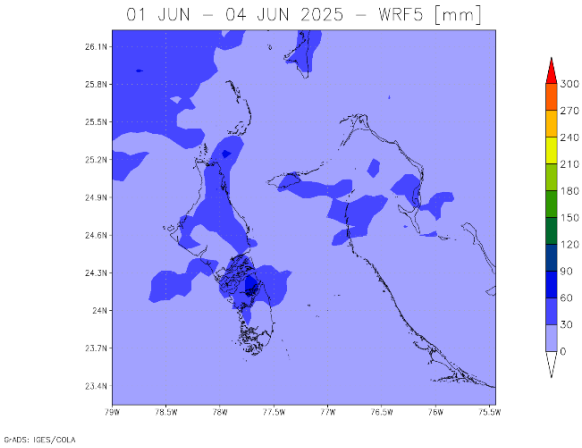
WRF11	WRF11 showed total accumulated values of precipitation between 120 mm and 180 mm over a small area located along the central-east coast of Andros. Lower rainfall values were reported across the remainder of The Bahamas-North.
WRF15	WRF15 reported accumulated values of precipitation greater than 60 mm over most of The Bahamas-North, with maximum values between 180 mm and 210 mm in three small areas over Andros, along the east and west coasts.



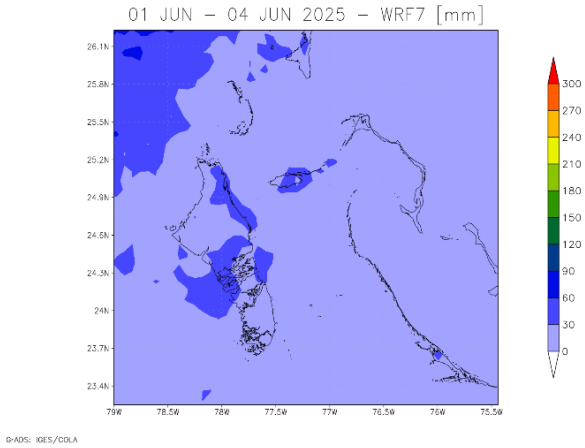
a) CMORPH



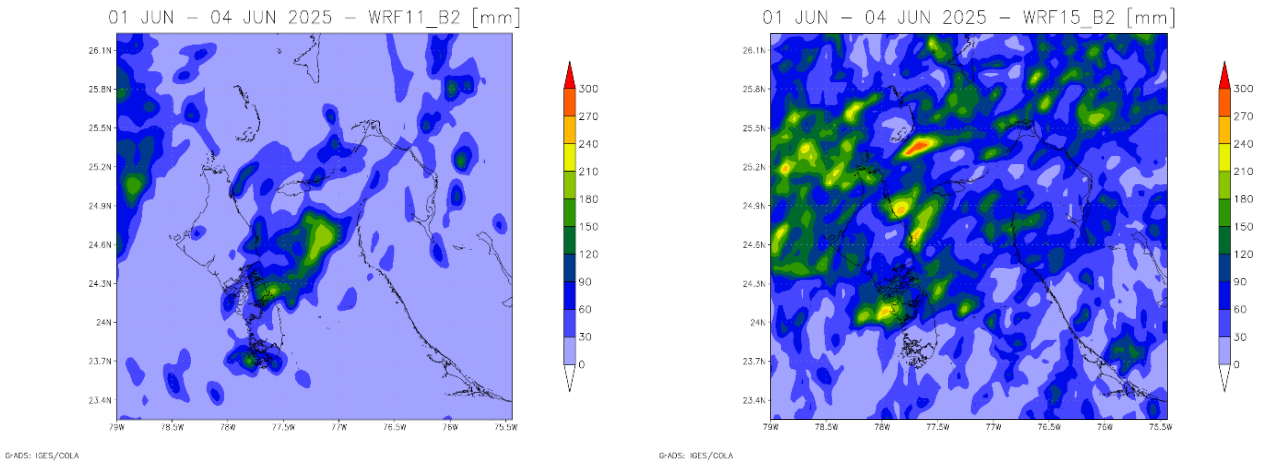
b) IMERG7



c) WRF5



d) WRF7



e) WRF11 f) WRF15

Figure 3 Total accumulated precipitation during the period 01 to 04 June, 2025
estimated by CMORPH (a), IMERG7 (b), WRF5 (c), WRF7 (d), WRF11 (e), WRF15 (f). Source: CCRIF SPC

Daily rainfall maps by CMORPH, IMERG, WRF5, WRF7, WRF11 and WRF15 over the exposure map of XSR 3.1 are not included here and they can be downloaded at the following links for 12-hour aggregation and 48-hour aggregation respectively:

https://wemap.ccrif.org/OUTPUT/CCRIF/XSR/Events/BHS/BHS_N/CARE_1_2025/daily_prec_short.mp4

https://wemap.ccrif.org/OUTPUT/CCRIF/XSR/Events/BHS/BHS_N/CARE_1_2025/daily_prec_long.mp4

The Rainfall Index Loss (RIL) was above the loss threshold for The Bahamas-North for three of the data sources used by XSR3.0: CMORPH, IMERG and WRF15. The RIL was the highest for IMERG.

The final RIL (RIL_{FINAL}) was calculated as the average of the three RILs from CMORPH, IMERG and WRF15. The RIL_{FINAL} was below the attachment point of the Excess Rainfall policy for The Bahamas - North, and thus the policy was not triggered. Therefore, no payout is due under this Excess Rainfall policy to the Government of The Bahamas.

The Wet Season Trigger (WST) endorsement of the XSR3.0 model did not identify this CARE as a "Wet Season" event[8]. Therefore, no payment is due under the Wet Season Trigger endorsement of The Bahamas' Excess Rainfall policy for the North.

[8] The WST endorsement is designed to provide a predetermined payout for rainfall events occurring amidst already saturated soil conditions, effectively capturing the heightened risk of flooding and landslides. It is activated based on two factors: the Wet Index (the average 1-month Standardized Precipitation Index for all grid cells in the country) and Wet Periods (the period of time where the Wet Index exceeds 1, which indicates that the soil is wetter than its long-term average and serves as an indicator of soil saturation). The WST policy endorsement provides a payment when one or more CAREs with a modelled loss greater than zero occur within a Wet Period and the corresponding value of the Wet Index during the Wet Period exceeds a predetermined threshold. Wet season event (WE). Any period of consecutive days, during which the Wet Index (WI) is equal or greater than 1.

5 TRIGGER POTENTIAL

The Rainfall Index Loss calculated for this Covered Area Rainfall Event (CARE) was below the attachment point of The Bahamas' Excess Rainfall policy for the North and therefore no payout is due to the Government of The Bahamas on this policy.

For additional information, please contact CCRIF SPC at: pr@ccrif.org

DEFINITIONS

Active Exposure Cell Percentage Threshold	The percentage of the total number of XSR Exposure Grid Cells within the Covered Area of the Insured, that must be exceeded to trigger a Covered Area Rainfall Event.
Active Exposure Grid Cells	The XSR Exposure Grid Cells for which in the same single day the Aggregate Rainfall #1 value computed using the CMORPH-based Rainfall Estimate equals or exceeds the Rainfall Event Threshold #1 or the Aggregate Rainfall #2 value computed using the CMORPH-based Rainfall Estimate equals or exceeds the Rainfall Event Threshold #2.
Aggregate Rainfall #1	The rainfall amount accumulated over the Rainfall Aggregation Period #1 (as defined in the Schedule) measured in millimeters (mm) in any of the XSR Exposure Grid Cells in the Covered Area of the Insured. For a given day and a Rainfall Aggregation Period #1 of n hours, the Aggregate Rainfall #1 is the maximum amount of rainfall accumulated over any of the n-hour windows that intersect the day itself considering a time interval of 3 hours.
Aggregate Rainfall #2	The rainfall amount accumulated over the Rainfall Aggregation Period #2 (as defined in the Schedule) measured in millimeters (mm) in any of the XSR Exposure Grid Cells in the Covered Area of the Insured. For a given day and a Rainfall Aggregation Period #2 of n hours, the Aggregate Rainfall #2 is the maximum amount of rainfall accumulated over any of the n-hour windows that intersect the day itself considering a time interval of 3 hours.
Calculation Agent	Entity charged with undertaking the primary calculation of the Rainfall Index Loss.
CMORPH-based Maximum Aggregate Rainfall #1	The maximum value during the Covered Area Rainfall Event of the Aggregate Rainfall #1 computed using the CMORPH-based Rainfall Estimates in any given XSR Exposure Grid Cell over the Covered Area of the Insured.
CMORPH-based Maximum Aggregate Rainfall #2	The maximum value during the Covered Area Rainfall Event of the Aggregate Rainfall #2 computed using the CMORPH-based Rainfall Estimates in any given XSR Exposure Grid Cell over the Covered Area of the Insured.

CMORPH-based Covered Area Rainfall Parameters	The CMORPH Model information provided on a continuous basis by the XSR Model Data Reporting Agency used by the Calculation Agent to obtain the CMORPH-based Rainfall Estimates using the XSR Rainfall Model. Parameters are drawn from XSR Exposure Grid Cells within the Covered Area of the Insured, by their respective latitude and longitude. Measurement units and precision of data ingested by the XSR Rainfall Model are identical to those provided by the XSR Model Data Reporting Agency and are further elaborated in the Attachment entitled 'Calculation of Rainfall Index Loss and Policy Payment'.
CMORPH Model	The satellite-based rainfall estimation model provided by NOAA CPC as described in the Rainfall Estimation Models section of the Policy.
Covered Area	The territory of the Insured as represented in the XSR Rainfall Model.
Covered Area Rainfall Event	Any period of days, with an interruption less than or equals to the Event Tolerance Period, during which the number of Active Exposure Grid Cells is greater than or equal to the product of (a) Active Exposure Cell Percentage Threshold multiplied by (b) the total number of XSR Exposure Grid Cells within the Covered Area.
Country Disaster Alert	An official disaster alert issued by ReliefWeb (*http://reliefweb.int/*) for the country in question for one of the following types of events: tropical cyclone, flood, flash flood and severe local storm. Any disaster alert issued later than seven (7) days after the completion of the Covered Area Rainfall Event (CARE) event will not be considered. The Disaster Alert description issued by ReliefWeb and/or its attached documentation must include specific reference to the CARE dates with a tolerance period of 2 calendar days.
Maximum Aggregate Rainfall #1	The highest value during a Covered Area Rainfall Event of the Aggregate Rainfall #1 amount in any of the XSR Exposure Grid Cells in the Covered Area of the Insured computed.
Maximum Aggregate Rainfall #2	The highest value during a Covered Area Rainfall Event of the Aggregate Rainfall #2 amount in any of the XSR Exposure Grid Cells in the Covered Area of the Insured computed.

Rainfall Event Threshold #1	Aggregate Rainfall #1 level as defined in the Schedule which should be exceeded to trigger an Active Exposure Cell.
Rainfall Event Threshold #2	Aggregate Rainfall #2 level as defined in the Schedule which should be exceeded to trigger an Active Exposure Cell.
Rainfall Aggregation Period #1	The number of hours over which the Aggregate Rainfall #1 is computed for all XSR Exposure Grid Cells during a Covered Area Rainfall Event.
Rainfall Aggregation Period #2	The number of hours over which the Aggregate Rainfall #2 is computed for all XSR Exposure Grid Cells during a Covered Area Rainfall Event.
Rainfall Index Loss	For any Covered Area Rainfall Event affecting the Insured, the US Dollar loss calculated by the Calculation Agent using the XSR Rainfall Model, as described in the Attachment entitled 'Calculation of Rainfall Index Loss and Policy Payment'. The Rainfall Index Loss can only be calculated once the Covered Area Rainfall Event is completed.
WRF5 Model	The weather research and forecasting rainfall model by NOAA with Configuration #5 data initialized with and assimilating the data provided by the National Center for Environmental Prediction as described in the Rainfall Estimation Models and in the Input Data to the Rainfall Estimation Models sections of this Attachment.
WRF7 Model	The weather research and forecasting rainfall model by NOAA with Configuration #7 data initialized with and assimilating the data provided by the National Center for Environmental Prediction as described in the Rainfall Estimation Models and in the Input Data to the Rainfall Estimation Models sections of this Attachment.
XSR Rainfall Model	The computer model used to calculate the Rainfall Index Loss, as described in the Attachment entitled 'Calculation of Rainfall Index Loss and Policy Payment'.
XSR Exposure Grid Cells	The 30 arc-second by 30 arc-second grid of cells each of which is attributed with an XSR Grid Cell Exposure Value greater than zero.

XSR Grid Cell Exposure Value	The value, used to calculate the CMORPH-based Exposure Grid Cell Loss, the WRF5-based Exposure Grid Cell Loss, and the WRF7-based Exposure Grid Cell Loss.