

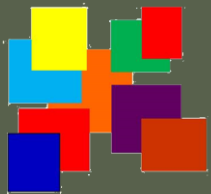
TERRITORIAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE CARIBBEAN

**27th Meeting of the Presiding Officers
Regional Council for Planning of Latin America &
the Caribbean**

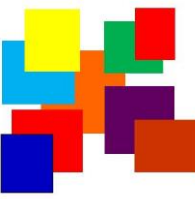
29-30 August 2018



ROADMAP TO THE PRESENTATION



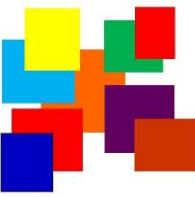
- Overview of Vulnerabilities
- Spatial Vulnerability Maps
- Impact of Recent Disasters
- National Policy/Plan for Mitigation and Adaptation



OVERVIEW

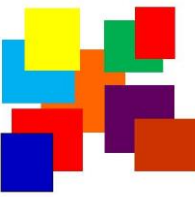
- Dominica is only approximately 29 miles long and 15 miles wide (at its largest). Therefore, the entire island is susceptible and exposed to the various hazards.
- Dominica is vulnerable to a wide range of natural hazards. Hydro-meteorological hazards, for example, tropical cyclones and floods and resulting landslides and mudslides being the most common. Torrential rains and high winds which accompany weather related events have been a significant factor in recent times.

OVERVIEW



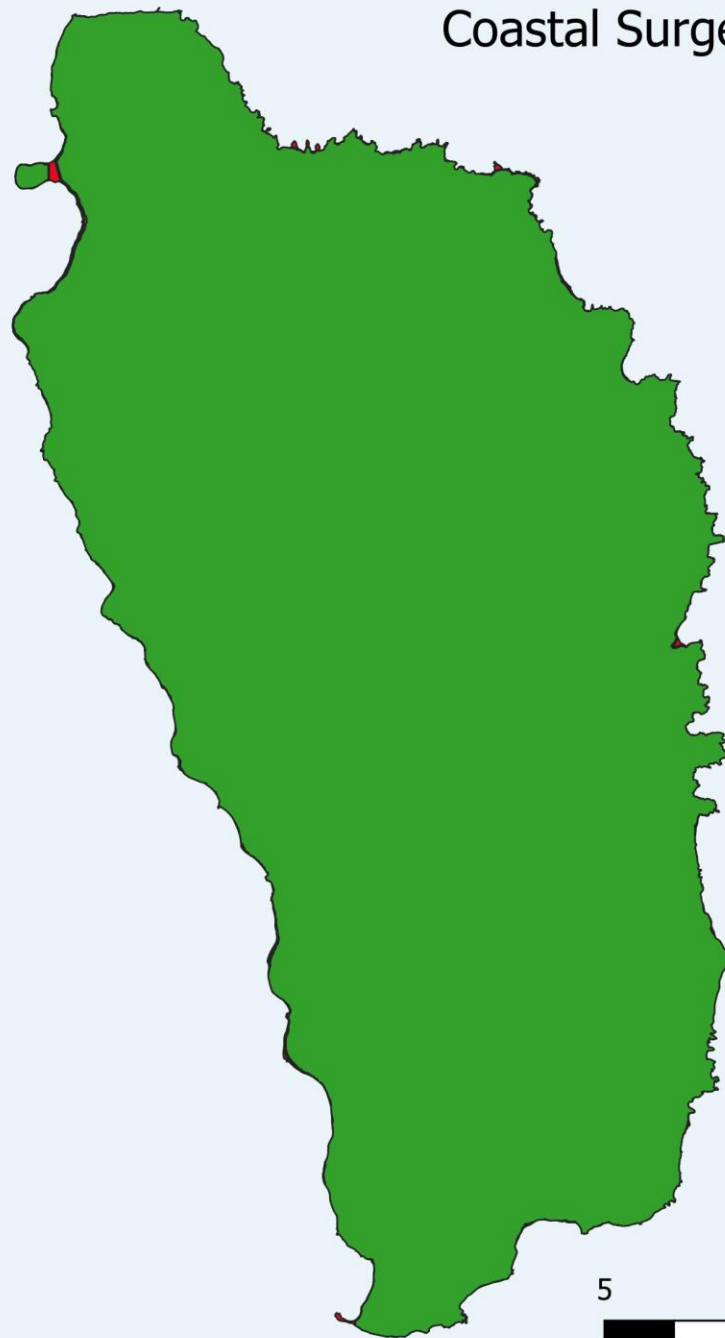
- Several tropical cyclones have affected the Commonwealth of Dominica due to its latitude and longitude, i.e. located in the 'hurricane belt.' Most notably were Hurricane David - **1979**, Tropical Storm Erika - **2015** and Hurricane Maria - **2017**.
- Additionally, being in the vicinity of the Caribbean Tectonic Plate boundaries colliding, being pulled apart or sliding past each other or undergoing subduction makes the island prone to earthquakes. The island receives its fair share of tremors and received damage to infrastructure, particularly in the north, following the earthquake of November 2004.

OVERVIEW



- Dominica's geological record indicates that the island possesses a robust pre-historical volcanic record. The country has ***nine (9) active volcanoes and an active Boiling Lake and many sulphur springs.***
- Abrupt tectonic shifts, motion along plate boundary or fault accompanied by ***earthquake can also result in tsunamis.***
- Therefore, resilience in Dominica must be mindful of both weather-related and seismic events.

Coastal Surge Hazard Map of Dominica



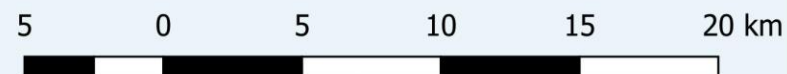
Legend

Surge Hazard

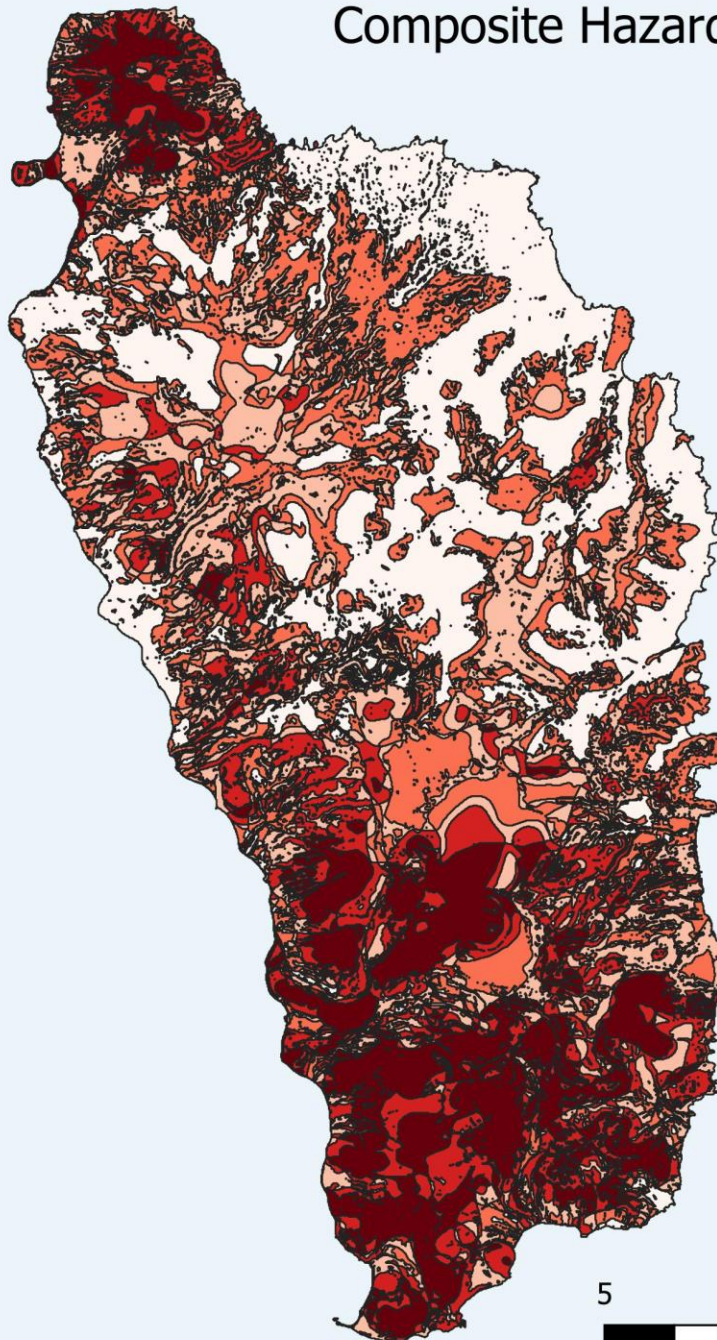
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

Volcanic Hazard

- Low



Composite Hazard Map of Dominica



Legend

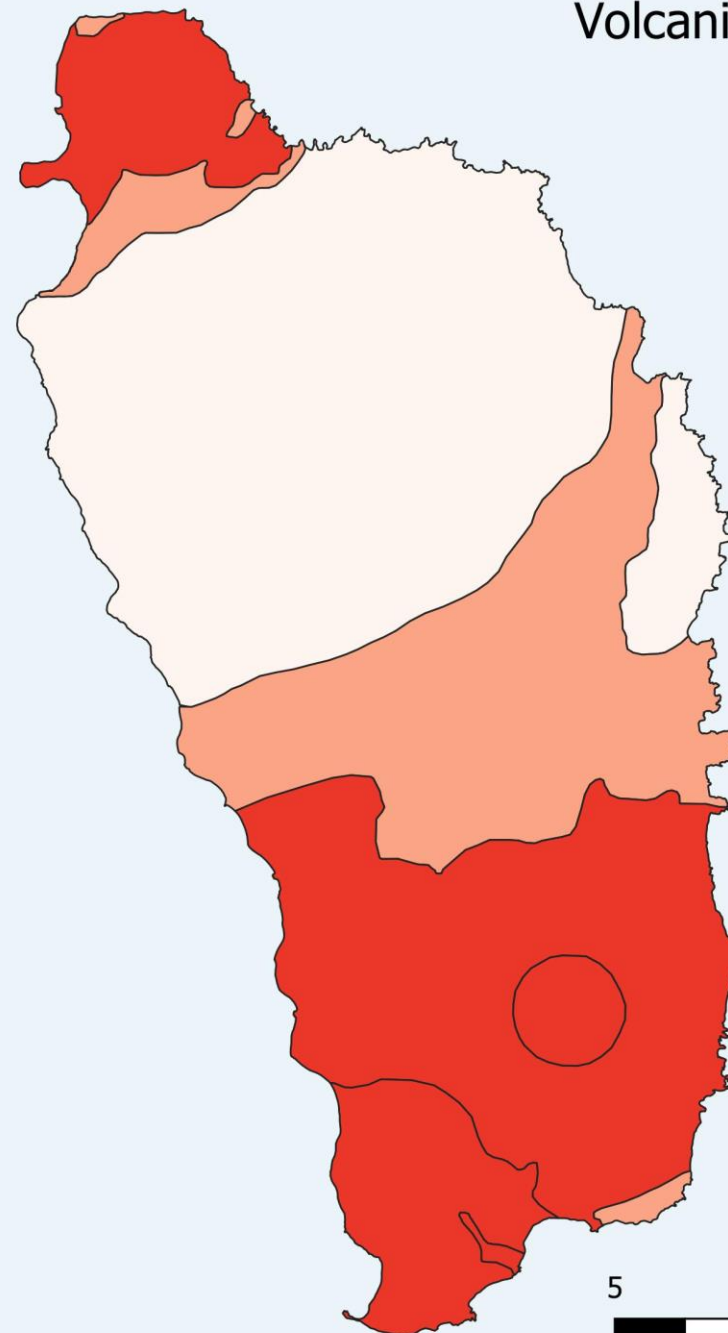
Composite Hazard

- Very Low
- Moderate
- Low
- High
- Very High

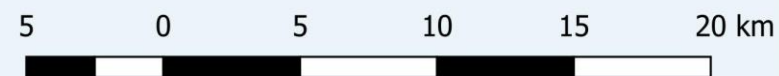
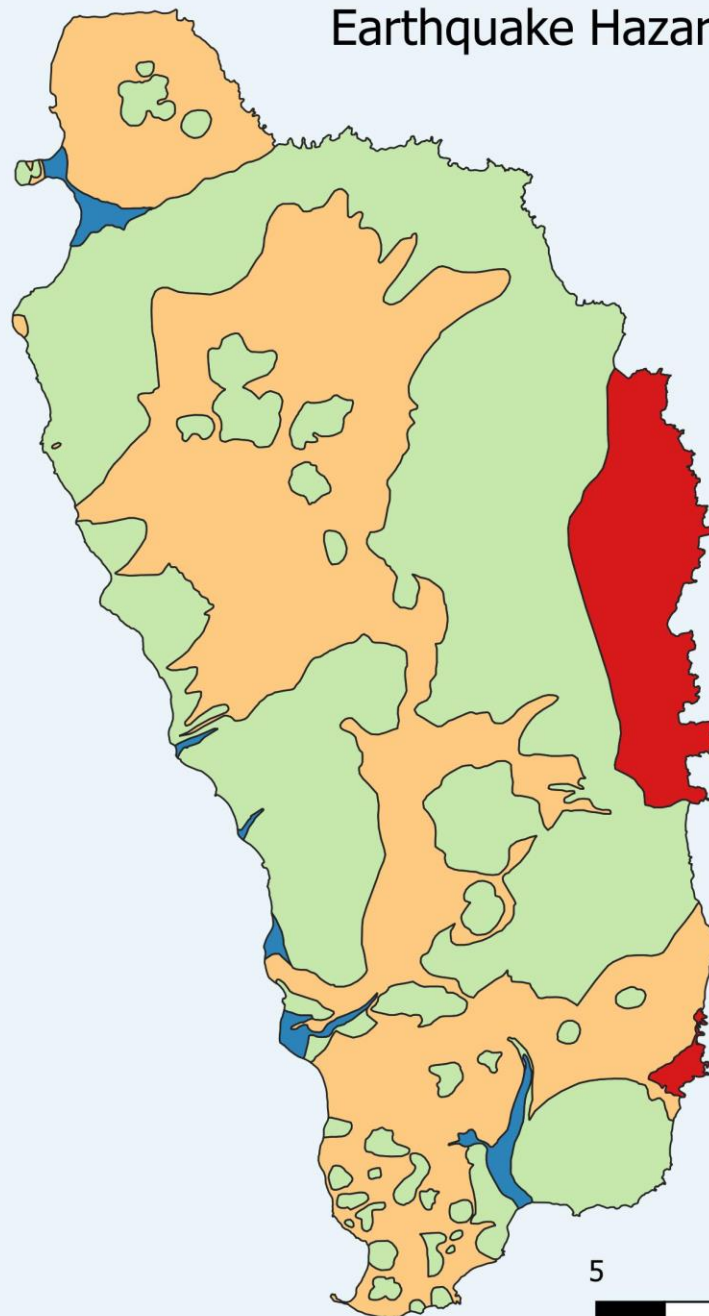
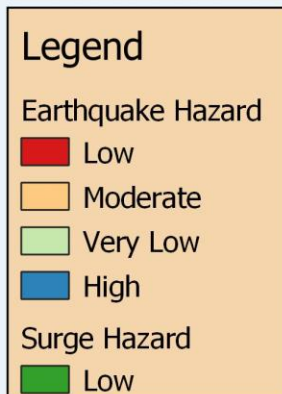
Earthquake Hazard



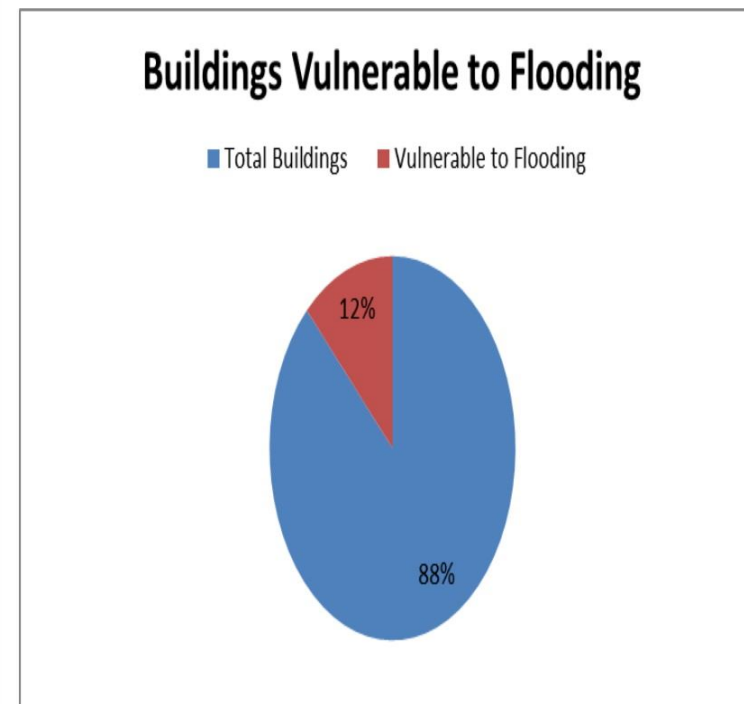
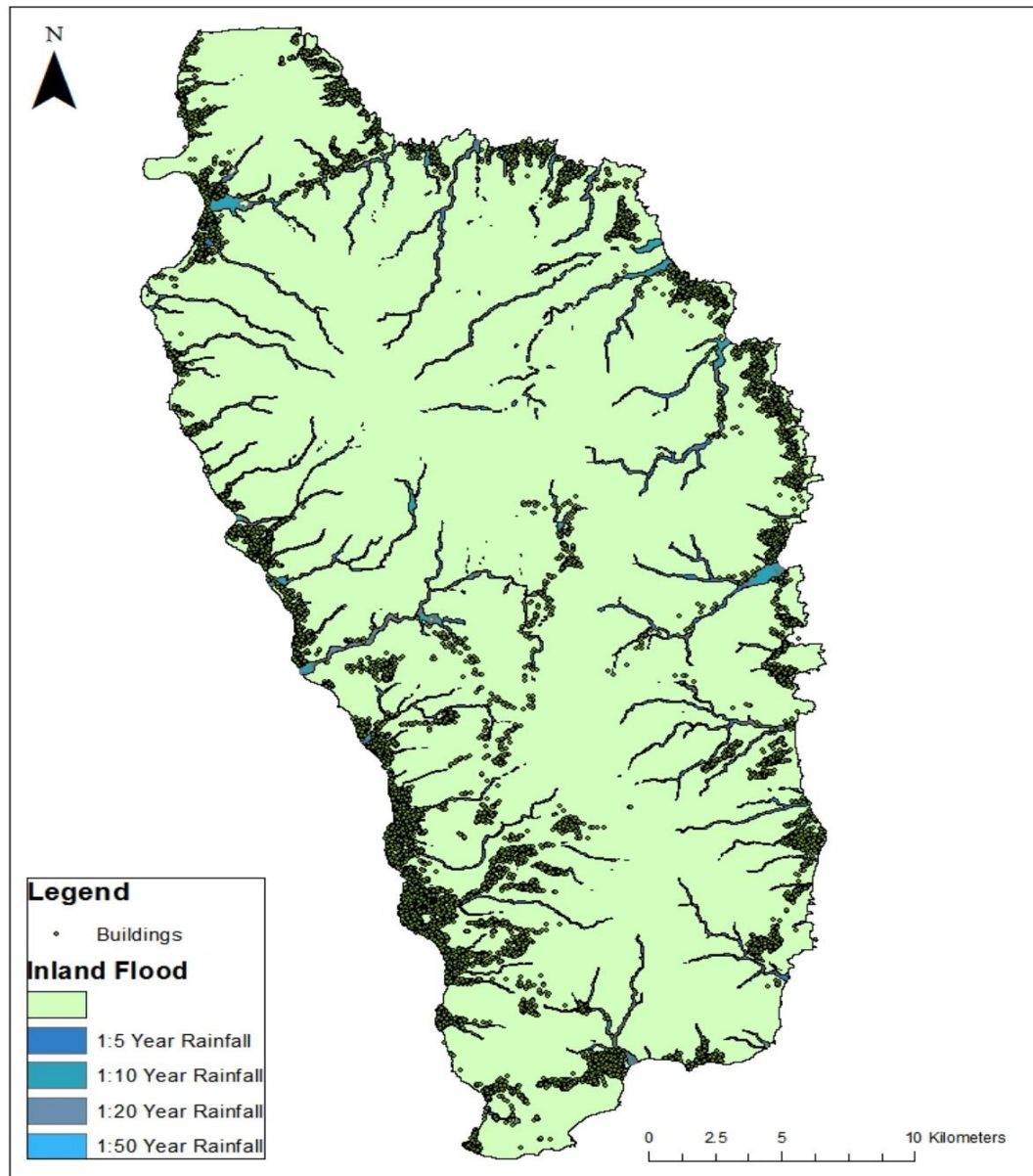
Volcanic Hazard Map of Dominica



Earthquake Hazard Map of Dominica

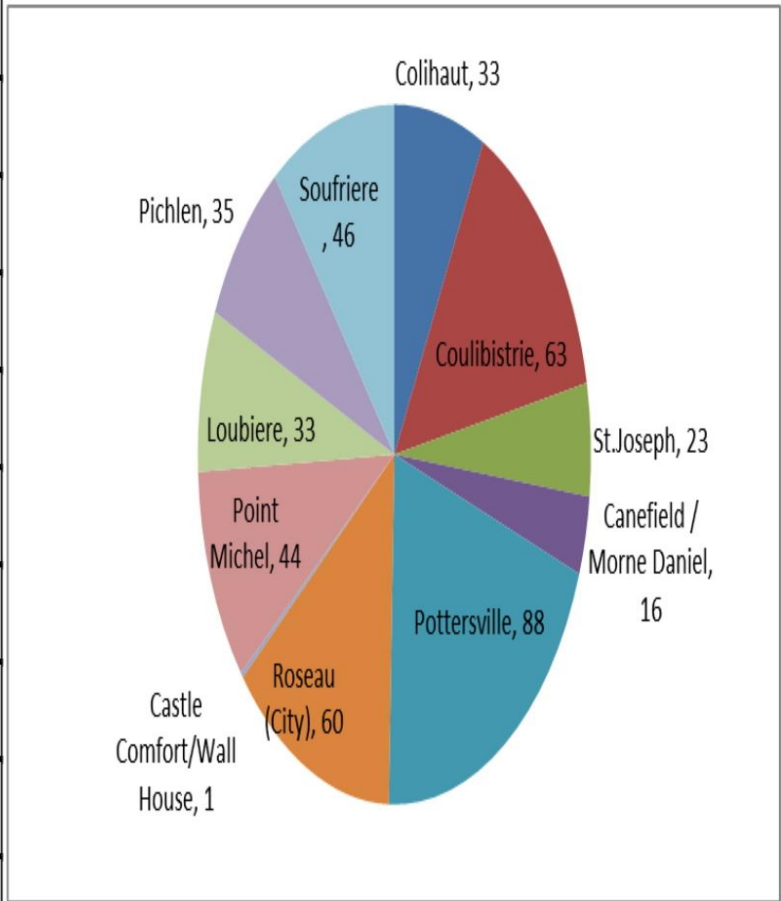


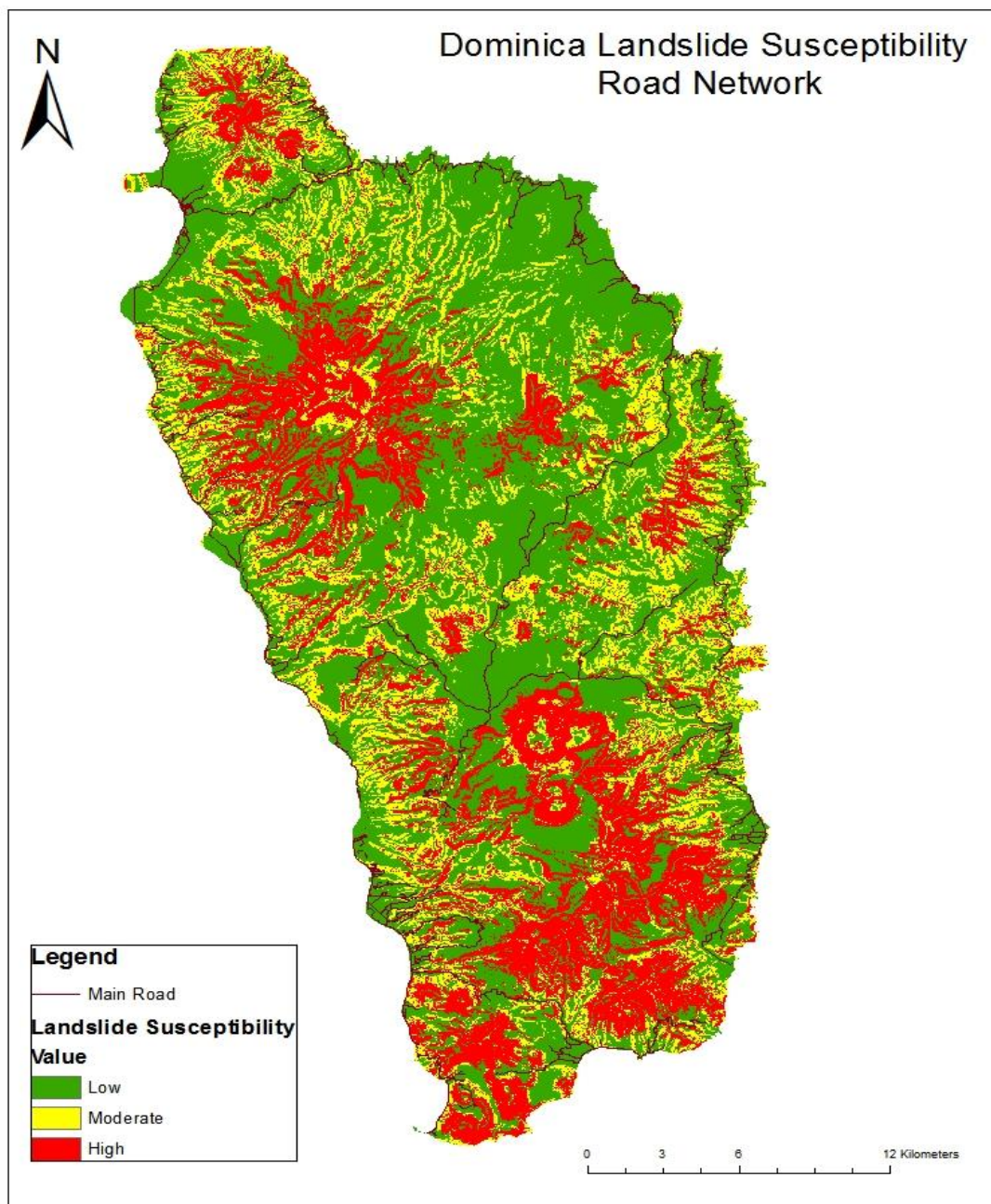
Flood vulnerability in Dominica



Flooding: Percentage of Buildings vulnerable to flooding, Within the most vulnerable communities

Community	Total Buildings	Completely Destroyed	Major Damage	Minor/ No Damage	# vulnerability to Flood
Colihaut	486	97	203	186	163
Coulibistrie	244	58	75	111	154
St.Joseph	1033	74	164	795	234
Canefield / Morne Daniel	1124	65	320	739	179
Pottersville	273	52	79	142	240
Roseau (City)	1239	124	266	849	744
Castle Comfort/Wall House	500	20	166	314	30
Point Michel	740	105	151	484	352
Loubiere	230	39	115	76	76
Pichlen	150	38	33	69	52
Soufriere	539	72	184	313	249





Impacts of Climate Change on Dominica in the last 3 years

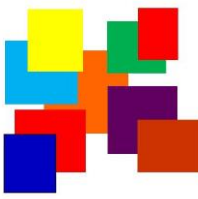
- Erosion of GDP by 90% in 2015 and 226% in 2017
- Significant increase in poverty and indigence leading to a heavy reliance on social protection
- Loss of jobs and livelihood
- Damages to schools, hospitals, health centers, Fire and Ambulance
- 90% damage to buildings ranging minimally damaged to majorly damaged
- Loss of infrastructure (road network, bridges, telecommunications, water and electricity)
- 90% damage to Agriculture

Impacts of Climate Change on Dominica in the last 3 years

- Adverse impact to the tourism industry
- Damage and destruction to private sector (small and medium size enterprises, manufacturing and agro-processing)
- Departure of Ross University School of Medicine, a major contributor to the economy.

What remained

- Continued strong and visionary leadership
- An undaunted public/private sector
- Strength and resilience of the population
- Commitment to build back better with resilience at the center, top and bottom
- Regional leadership in the citizenship by investment program
- Return to normalcy (farming, schools, service organizations, socialization (events, WCMF, Independence, Carnival, culture..))



NATIONAL RESILIENCE OBJECTIVES



Food Security
and Self
Sufficiency



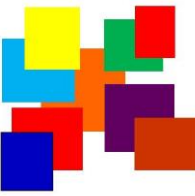
Resilient
Ecosystems &
Sustainable
Natural
Resource



Resilient
Infrastructure



Economic
Empowerment
and Innovation



National Resilience Objectives



Sustainable
Human
Settlements



Adequate and
Sustainable
Social Protection
Systems

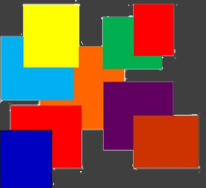
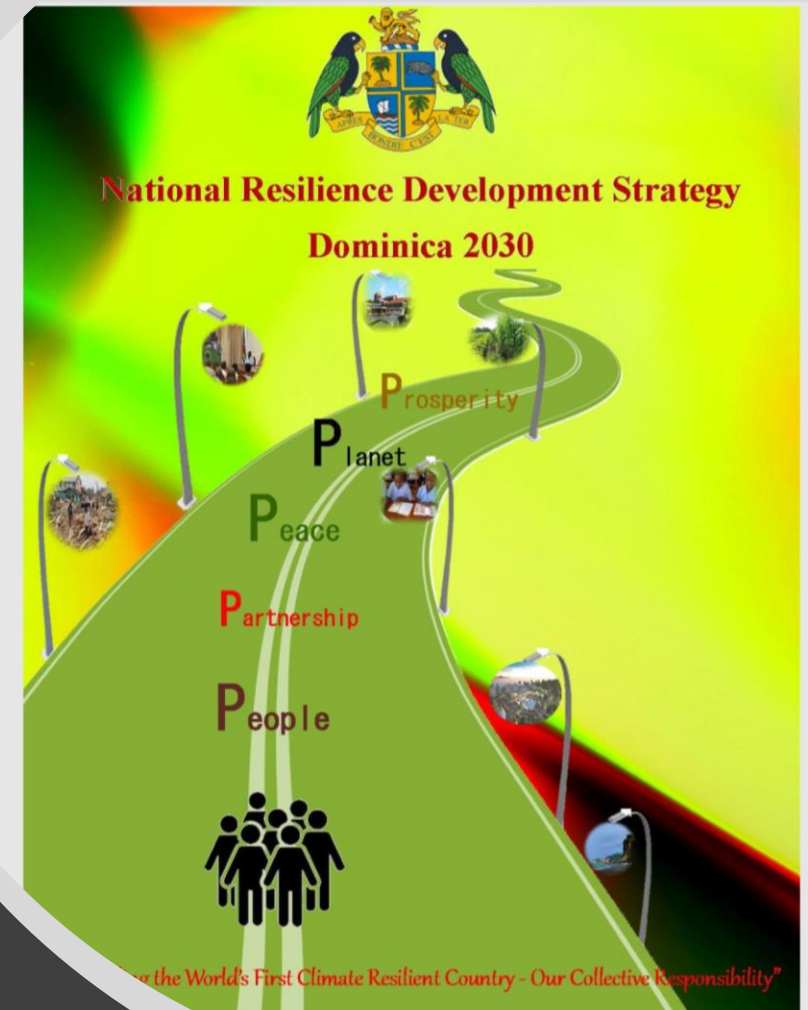


Comprehensive
Risk
Management

Dominica's National Development Plan 2030

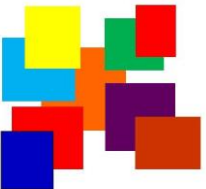
Building the First Climate
Resilient Country in the
World!

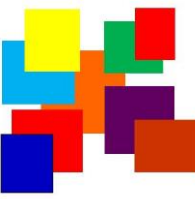
There is just no other option...



The National Resilience Development Strategy Dominica 2030

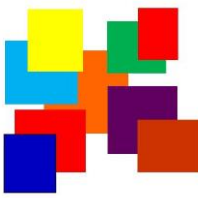
- *“The NRDS is a broad framework which provides the roadmap and guidelines for taking the country to where it out to be by 2030”* which makes allowance for adjustments to accommodate new realities as they emerge.
- Integrates climate resilience and disaster risk management into the national growth and development planning framework to achieve the desired equitable, efficient and effective outcomes of Dominica, particularly as a SID.





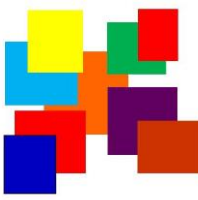
MINISTRY OF PLANNING -CORE RESPONSIBILITIES

- To formulate and give effect to the NRDS and to undertake review every 4 years and contribute to the Low Carbon Climate Resilient Development Strategy (LCCRDS)
- To plan and programme social development
- To mobilize and coordinate development assistance



CORE RESPONSIBILITIES

- To promote the development and implementation of a national development data management system
- To undertake spatial planning and land use management
- To provide capacity enhancement training programmes
- To explore innovative modalities for national development to include Public Private Sector Partnerships (PPPs)



CORE RESPONSIBILITIES

- To support and strengthen implementation of the PSIP through Programming and Project Cycle Management
- To craft the Growth and Resilient Framework annually
- To guide and promote the development of a climate resilient built environment