



DOMINICA NATIONAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS BASELINE ASSESSMENT

**A DATA-DRIVEN TOOL FOR
ASSESSING RISK AND BUILDING
LASTING RESILIENCE**





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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pacific Disaster Center (PDC) would like to offer a heartfelt “mahalo” and acknowledge all the agencies and organizations who provided insightful inputs and guidance leading to the completion of this report, including all the representatives who contributed to the National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment workshops, surveys, interviews, data validation, and analyses. A special thanks to the Office of Disaster Management (ODM) for their exemplary leadership throughout the project and their remarkable commitment to saving lives, reducing losses, and building a safer, more disaster-resilient Dominica.

- All Saints University Dominica - School of Medicine
- Central Statistical Office (CSO)
- Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force
- Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project
- Disaster Vulnerability Risk Project
- Dominica Fire and Ambulance Services
- Dominica National Council of Women
- Dominica Red Cross Society
- Dominica State College
- Dominica Water and Sewerage Company (DOWASCO)
- Division of Labour
- Fire and Ambulance Services
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- Ministry of Blue and Green Economy, Agriculture and National Food Security
- Ministry of Economic Affairs, Planning, Resilience and Sustainable Development, Telecoms and Broadcasting
- Ministry of Education, Human Resource Planning, Vocational Training and National Excellence
- Ministry of Environment, Rural Modernisation and Kalinago Upliftment
- Ministry of Finance and Investment
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and Diaspora Relations
- Ministry of Governance, Public Service Reform, Citizen Empowerment, Social Justice, and Ecclesiastical Affairs
- Ministry of Health, Wellness and New Health Investment
- Ministry of National Security and Home Affairs
- Ministry of Public Works and Digital Economy
- Ministry of Trade, Commerce, Entrepreneurship, Innovation, Business and Export Development
- Police
- St. Nicholas University Dominica - School of Veterinary
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- UWI Open Campus Dominica
- World Food Programme (WFP)

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CARCIP: Caribbean Regional Communications Infrastructure Program	Responsive Disaster Recovery	Organization
CARICOM: Caribbean Community	EOC: Emergency Operations Center	PDC: Pacific Disaster Center
CARPHA: Caribbean Public Health Agency	GFDRR: Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery	REST: Retrofitting Economic Support Tool
CDEMA: Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency	GMDAC: Global Migration Data Analysis Centre	RVA: Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
COOPI: Cooperazione Internazionale	IADB: Inter-American Development Bank	SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals
CREAD: Climate Resilience Execution Agency for Dominica	IFRC: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	SELA: Latin American and the Caribbean Economic System
CRF: Canada Caribbean Resilience Facility	IPPF: Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework	T&E: Training and Exercise
CSO: Central Statistics Office	IOM: International Organization for Migration	UN DESA: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
DEALCRP: Dominica Emergency Agricultural Livelihoods & Climate Resilience Project	ITU: International Telecommunications Union	UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
DM: Disaster Management	NDPBA: National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment	UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme
DMA: Disaster Management Analysis	NRDS: National Resilience Development Strategy	UNISDR: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
DRM: Disaster Risk Management	ODI: Overseas Development Institute	UNICEF: United Nations Children’s Fund
DRR: Disaster Risk Reduction	ODM: Office of Disaster Management	USAID: United States Agency for International Development
DTM: Displacement Tracking Matrix	OECS: Organization of Eastern Caribbean States	USAID/ESC: USAID Eastern and Southern Caribbean Mission
ECLAC: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	OCHA: Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	WB: World Bank
EnGenDER: Enabling Gender-	PAHO: Pan American Health	WHO: World Health Organization
		WMO: World Meteorological Organization

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NDPBA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Pacific Disaster Center (PDC) completed the Dominica National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment (NDPBA) in partnership with the Office of Disaster Management (ODM) and the support of in-country stakeholders. The NDPBA examines each country's unique hazard profile, cultural characteristics, geographical and geopolitical context, historical events, and other factors that could impact, both positively and negatively, a country's ability to manage disasters. Recommendations, at strategic and tactical levels, are developed based on the findings of the assessment and are aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Implementing the recommendations shared in this report will significantly advance Dominica's preparedness and disaster management capabilities.

The Assessment consists of two components: the Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) and the Disaster Management Analysis (DMA). The RVA looks at the multi-hazard exposure, social-economic vulnerabilities, island capacities and internal and external logistics capacities. The DMA takes a qualitative approach to assess six thematic areas -- Enabling Environment; Institutional Arrangements; Disaster Governance Mechanisms; Capabilities and Resources; Capacity Development; and Communication and Information Management. The DMA results are used to contextualize the results of the RVA, providing a comprehensive understanding of the current disaster management landscape. In coordination with ODM, PDC leverages the assessment findings to build recommendations and a Disaster Risk Reduction 5-Year Action Plan that allows for better targeted use of limited resources and identification of additional funding opportunities.

The RVA results for Dominica indicate significant exposure to various hazards, including hurricane winds, earthquakes, and volcanic activity, with nearly the entire population exposed. The assessment also identified vulnerabilities arising from economic constraints, limited access to clean water, information, and significant deficiencies in coping capacity in areas such as transportation and logistics capacity. Enhancing these areas is crucial for improving Dominica's disaster management capabilities. Addressing these vulnerabilities and strengthening logistics capacities are essential for reducing risks and bolstering the island's overall disaster management capabilities.

The DMA findings highlight policy and development planning achievements, including the Climate Resilience and Recovery Plan 2020-2030 and National Resilience Development Strategy 2030 (NRDS). These initiatives and the overall assessment highlight several critical areas for capacity building, including the urgent need for securing adequate financial resources, upgrading information management systems, and increasing human resource capacities. Focusing on these areas is crucial

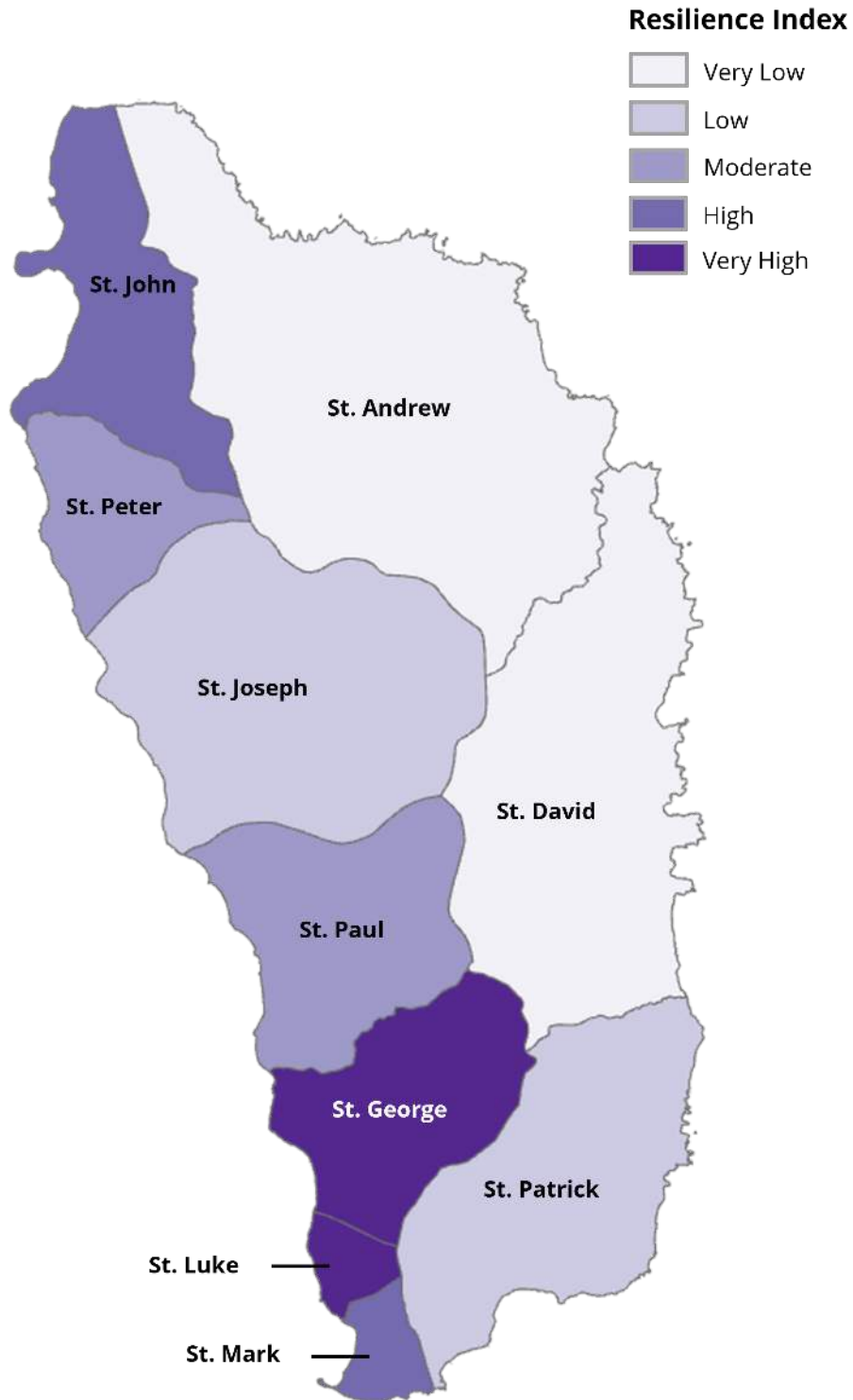
to strengthening Dominica's resilience. Moreover, the increased risk that Dominica faces from climate change underscores the need to establish a national climate and disaster risk financing strategy.

The NDPBA was funded by the United States Government through the US Southern Command and was conducted in coordination with the U.S. Embassy in Barbados. While ODM served as PDC's primary in-country partner, the assessment also benefited from the participation of numerous governmental and non-governmental organizations in Dominica, contributing to the data gathering and validation processes. A comprehensive list of PDC's valued partners in the NDPBA effort is included in this report.

To access findings, recommendations, and data developed for this analysis, please visit PDC's all-hazard early warning and decision support application for disaster managers and humanitarian assistance practitioners, DisasterAWARE Pro® (<https://disasteraware.pdc.org/>).

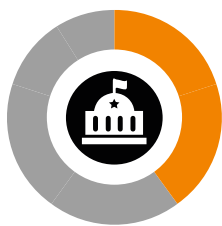


SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

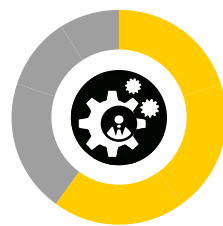


DISASTER MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

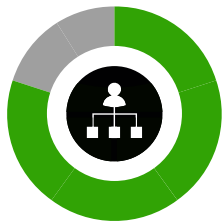
■ Limited or No Capacity ■ Early Capacity Development ■ Achievement with Significant Limitation ■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation ■ Advanced Capacity



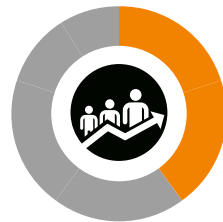
Enabling Environment



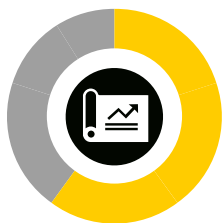
Capabilities and Resources



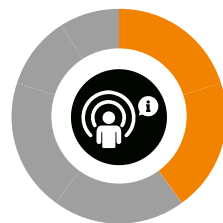
Institutional Arrangements



Capacity Development



Disaster Governance Mechanisms



Communication and Information Management

RECOMMENDATIONS



These recommendations are included in greater detail in the body of the report. Leveraging the results of this comprehensive assessment may allow the Government of Dominica and key development and disaster management partners to enable a more robust and sustainable disaster risk-reduction effort in Dominica that will contribute to saving lives and property.

IN LIGHT OF OUR FINDINGS, PDC MAKES THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS:

1

Review and update Dominica's draft Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) Bill to establish the legal foundation necessary for effective disaster risk reduction and management.

2

Increase the annual budget for the Office of Disaster Management (ODM) to meet the growing need for technical staff and expanded programs to address the predicted rise in climate-related hazards in Dominica.

3

Integrate disaster risk reduction (DRR) into development plans, climate change adaptation (CCA) initiatives, and policies at all levels of government and community decision-making.

4

Strengthen the resilience of Dominica's agricultural sector to climate-related challenges by promoting sustainable practices, robust infrastructure, and adaptive strategies to maintain continuity and productivity.

5

Enhance communication and collaboration within the Office of Disaster Management (ODM) and among all government ministries and national committees involved in disaster management.

6

Develop volunteer policies to facilitate the successful integration of individuals and organizations into the formalized national response system.

7

Anticipate and address challenges in land transportation and maritime logistics to facilitate humanitarian activities and the delivery of relief supplies during disasters.

8

Conduct a comprehensive review of all disaster management (DM) plans to ensure adequate provisions for the most vulnerable populations, particularly in areas where access to housing, transportation, clean water, and sanitation is limited.

9

Conduct a formal review of existing building codes to ensure that the minimum standards for building and construction practices are sufficient to address the predicted increase in hazard frequency and intensity.

10

Formalize disaster training and exercise (T&E) initiatives into a centralized official program, led and coordinated by the Office of Disaster Management (ODM).

11

Utilize GIS-mapping capabilities and systems to address geospatial data and logistics to inform community-based disaster management and planning efforts.

12

Promote evidence-based decision-making by establishing a centralized multi-agency data repository for disaster management, risk reduction, and resilience.

13

Expand awareness and preparedness campaigns among residents, visitors, and businesses for both natural and manmade hazards and climate change impacts affecting Dominica.

14

Pursue opportunities to share successes and lessons learned through Dominica's capacity-building efforts, including the model Safe School Policy, and SMART Hospital initiatives, to support climate resilience and risk reduction actions nationally and internationally.



NDPBA

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

GEOGRAPHY

751 sq km

Land area

146 km

Coastline length

Percent of land area (2020):

33%

Agricultural

63.83%

Forest

8%

Arable land

22.67%

Permanent cropland

Roseau

Capital city

Number of administrative units: 10 parishes

- Saint Andrew
- Saint David
- Saint George
- Saint John
- Saint Joseph
- Saint Luke
- Saint Mark
- Saint Patrick
- Saint Paul
- Saint Peter

DEMOGRAPHICS

72,737

Total population

99.4 persons per square km

Population density

71.7%

Urban population

84.8%, African descent

8.7% Mixed

3.7% Amerindian/Kalinago

1.3% White/Caucasian

0.6% Unspecified

0.4% Other

0.3% East Indian

0.2% Chinese

0.1% Syrian/Lebanese

0.38% Annual population growth

41.15 Age dependency ratio per 100 persons

34% Proportion of female seats in Parliament

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

98% Net enrollment in primary school

10.8% Population with upper secondary education

81% Population using the Internet

19.45 Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants



1.1

Physicians per 1k people



72.98

Average life expectancy



37.93

Adolescent fertility rate



6.1

Nurses and midwives per 1k people



13.8

Infant mortality rate per 1k live births



92%

DTP3 immunization coverage of under 1-year old



3

Hospital beds per 1k people



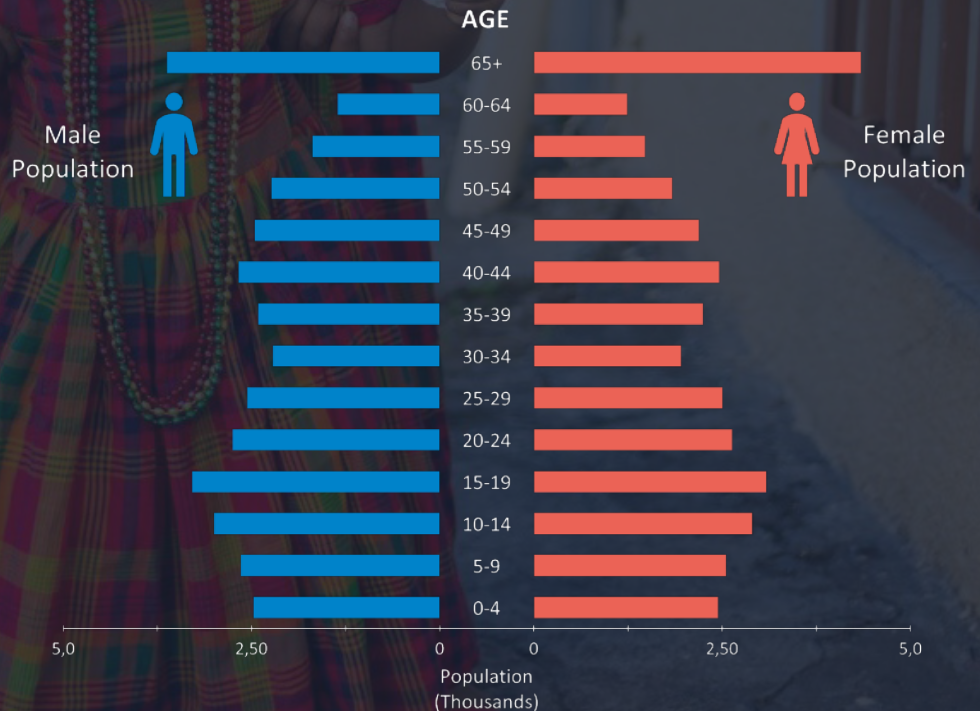
251.3

Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births



9.67

New HIV diagnoses rate per 100,000 persons



ECONOMY

18% of GDP

Gross tourism earnings average

83,455

Arrivals

Primary economic sectors



Tourism



Agricultural exports



Manufacturing

Key exports



Medical instruments



Low-voltage protection equipment



Special pharmaceuticals



Bandages



Soap



Tropical fruits



\$496.73 mil US

Gross domestic product (GDP) in current prices (2017)



\$13,573

GDP per capita, current international PPP adjusted (2022)



EC\$ 6,230

Annualized poverty line, per annum per adult (2009)



5.5%

Average annual growth in GDP (2021)



EC\$1,560

Monthly minimum wage (2022)



17

Youth (ages 15 to 24) unemployment



7.7%

Unemployment rate (2021)



-0.7%

Inflation, consumer prices (annual %) (2020)



28.8%

Poverty rate (2009)



0.35

GINI coefficient (2002)



46.8%

Population covered by at least one social protection benefit (2020)



\$52,000,000

Remittances received 2022


8.5%

Personal remittances, received (% GDP)

KEY INFRASTRUCTURE

2 
Medium
airports

9 
Heliports


2 
Main port facilities –
Roseau (international)
and Portsmouth

1,512 km 
762 km paved,
750 km unpaved

263 
Bridges

7 
Communication
towers

2 
Submarine cables

59 
Clinics

4 
Hospitals

7 
Community
centres


51 
Schools

Emergency Services


10 
Police stations

5 
Fire stations

159 
Shelters

4 
Emergency
Operations
Centers (EOCs)

8 
Disaster response
warehouses

44 
Relief distribution
centers

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

MAJOR CAPACITY IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVES/MILESTONES

- Climate Resilience Act in 2018
- Dominica Climate Resilience and Recovery Plan 2020-2030
- National Resilience Development Strategy 2030
- Dominica participates in the Caribbean Safe School and the SMART Hospital initiatives.

MAJOR DISASTER IMPACTS

Hurricane Dean (2007)

Deaths: 2

Affected: 7,530

Losses: \$20 million

Tropical Storm Erika (2015)

Deaths: 30

Affected: 28,594

Losses: \$482.8 million

Hurricane Maria (2017)

Deaths: 64

Affected: 71,393

Losses: \$1.5 billion



THE RVA

RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT RESULTS

RISK AND VULNERABILITY

ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Provided in this section are the Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) results conducted by the Pacific Disaster Center as part of the National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment.

For more information about PDC’s NDPBA Methodology, please visit: <https://www.pdc.org/wp-content/uploads/NDPBA-Data-Sharing-Guide-English-Screen.pdf>

DOMINICA



COMPONENTS OF RISK



Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



Island Capacity



Logistics Capacity



THE RVA

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE

The following hazards were assessed by PDC as part of the National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment:

Global Multi-hazard Exposure Rank (PDC Global RVA)

49 OUT OF 216 COUNTRIES / TERRITORIES ASSESSED

Climate Exposure 2050 Rank (PDC Regional Climate Assessment)


17 OUT OF 20 COUNTRIES / TERRITORIES ASSESSED

DOMINICA HAZARD ZONES

COASTAL FLOODING

 **3%** Relative Population Exposure
2,154 Raw Population Exposure
 Exposed: **5%** Built Environment **12%** Crit. Infrastructure


EARTHQUAKE

 **100%** Relative Population Exposure
70,890 Raw Population Exposure
 Exposed: **100%** Built Environment **100%** Crit. Infrastructure

LANDSLIDE

 **18%** Relative Population Exposure
12,967 Raw Population Exposure
 Exposed: **19%** Built Environment **28%** Crit. Infrastructure


HURRICANE WINDS

 **100%** Relative Population Exposure
70,890 Raw Population Exposure
 Exposed: **100%** Built Environment **100%** Crit. Infrastructure


SEA LEVEL RISE

 **2.5%** Relative Population Exposure
1,753 Raw Population Exposure
 Exposed: **4%** Built Environment **12%** Crit. Infrastructure

VOLCANO

 **81%** Relative Population Exposure
57,350 Raw Population Exposure
 Exposed: **75%** Built Environment **77%** Crit. Infrastructure


FLASH FLOOD

 **17%** Relative Population Exposure
12,192 Raw Population Exposure
 Exposed: **23%** Built Environment **35%** Crit. Infrastructure


WILDFIRE

 **12%** Relative Population Exposure
8,413 Raw Population Exposure
 Exposed: **10%** Built Environment **6%** Crit. Infrastructure

TSUNAMI

 **5%** Relative Population Exposure
3,390 Raw Population Exposure
 Exposed: **7%** Built Environment **13%** Crit. Infrastructure

EXTREME HEAT

 **22%** Relative Population Exposure
15,535 Raw Population Exposure
 Exposed: **28%** Built Environment **29%** Crit. Infrastructure

Dominica: Coastal Flooding Hazard Exposure



VIEW IN DISASTERAWARE



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE



2,154 (3%)
People exposed to coastal flooding

POTENTIAL BUILT ENVIRONMENT EXPOSURE



1,800 (5%)
Built environment exposed to coastal flooding

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED



3 (27%)
Airports & Heliports



23 (100%)
Seaports



3 (5%)
Schools & Colleges



0 (0%)
EOCs



0 (0%)
Warehouses



1 (<1%)
Shelters



0 (0%)
Hospitals & Clinics



0 (0%)
Waste Management



4 (13%)
Hotels & Resorts



1 (20%)
Fire Stations



1 (10%)
Police Stations



0 (0%)
Power Plants



43 (16%)
Bridges



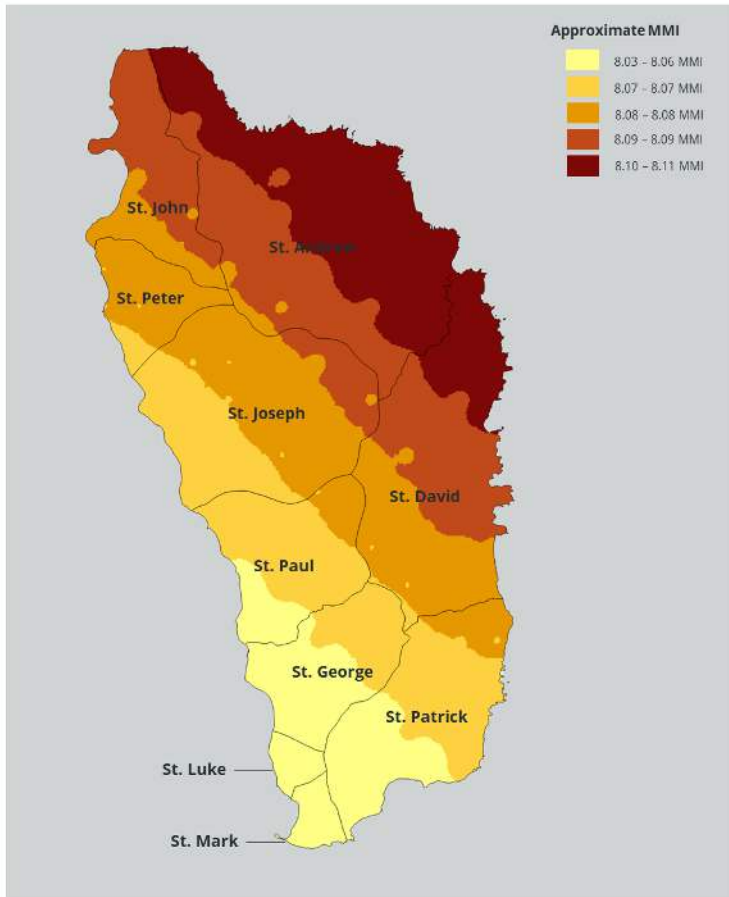
4 (100%)
Water Infrastructure

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Dominica: Earthquake Hazard Exposure



VIEW IN DISASTERAWARE



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE



POTENTIAL BUILT ENVIRONMENT EXPOSURE



CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED



11 (100%)
Airports & Heliports



23 (100%)
Seaports



55 (100%)
Schools & Colleges



4 (100%)
EOCs



8 (100%)
Warehouses



159 (100%)
Shelters



55 (100%)
Hospitals & Clinics



2 (100%)
Waste Management



30 (100%)
Hotels & Resorts



5 (100%)
Fire Stations



10 (100%)
Police Stations



6 (100%)
Power Plants



263 (100%)
Bridges



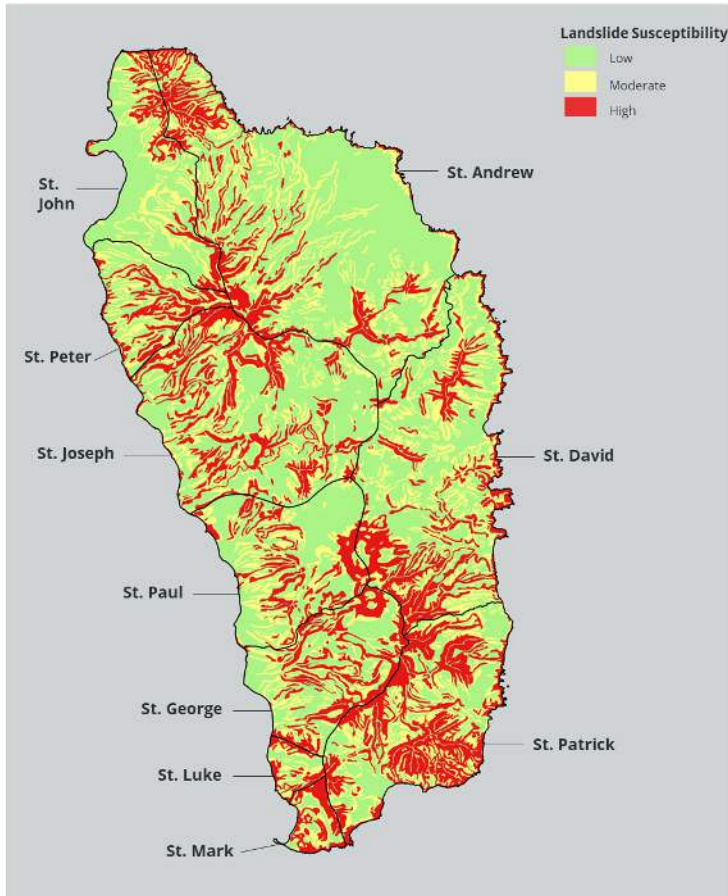
4 (100%)
Water Infrastructure

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Dominica: Landslide Hazard Exposure



VIEW IN DISASTERAWARE



POTENTIAL POPLATION EXPOSURE



12,967 (18%)

People exposed to moderate to high landslide susceptibility

POTENTIAL BUILT ENVIRONMENT EXPOSURE



7,379 (19%)

Built environment exposed to moderate to high landslide susceptibility

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED



1 (9%)
Airports & Heliports



8 (35%)
Seaports



10 (18%)
Schools & Colleges



1 (25%)
EOCs



0 (0%)
Warehouses



29 (18%)
Shelters



9 (14%)
Hospitals & Clinics



0 (0%)
Waste Management



12 (40%)
Hotels & Resorts



0 (0%)
Fire Stations



4 (40%)
Police Stations



2 (33%)
Power Plants



107 (41%)
Bridges



50 (26%)
Cell Towers

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Dominica: Sea Level Rise Hazard Exposure



VIEW IN DISASTERAWARE



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE



1,753 (2.5%)

People exposed to sea level rise by 2050

POTENTIAL BUILT ENVIRONMENT EXPOSURE



1,451 (4%)

Built environment exposed to sea level rise by 2050

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED



3 (27%)
Airports & Heliports



23 (100%)
Seaports



3 (5%)
Schools & Colleges



0 (0%)
EOCs



0 (0%)
Warehouses



1 (<1%)
Shelters



3 (5%)
Hospitals & Clinics



0 (0%)
Waste Management



4 (13%)
Hotels & Resorts



1 (20%)
Fire Stations



0 (0%)
Police Stations



0 (0%)
Power Plants



39 (15%)
Bridges



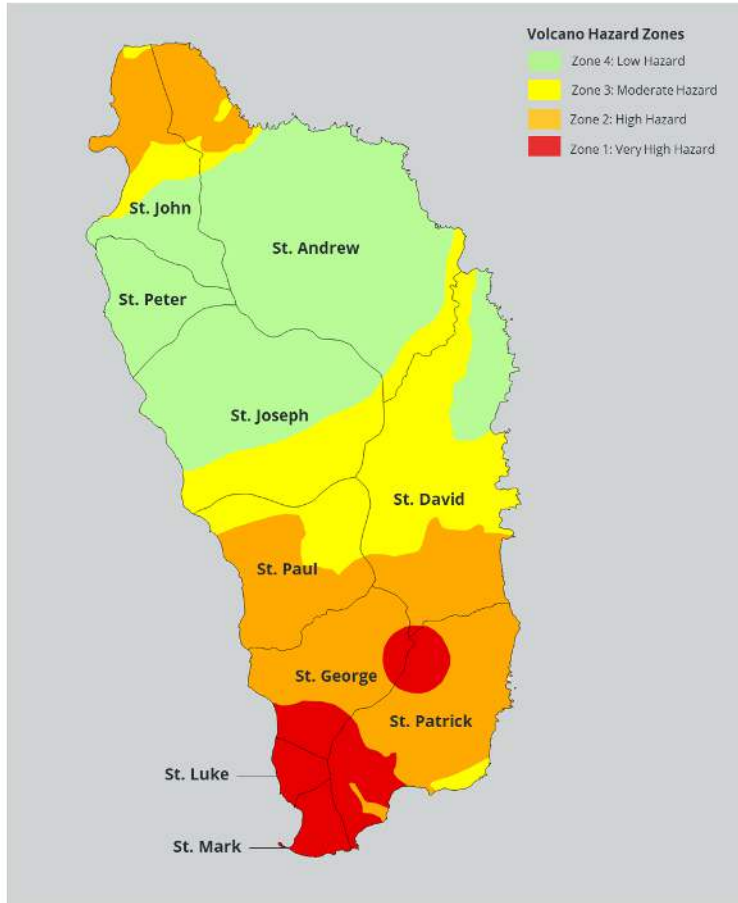
4 (100%)
Water Infrastructure

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Dominica: Volcano Hazard Exposure



VIEW IN DISASTERAWARE



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE



57,350 (81%)

People exposed to moderate to very high volcano zones

POTENTIAL BUILT ENVIRONMENT EXPOSURE



29,313 (75%)

Built environment exposed to moderate to very high volcano zones

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED



9 (82%)
Airports & Heliports



10 (87%)
Seaports



42 (76%)
Schools & Colleges



3 (75%)
EOCs



7 (88%)
Warehouses



115 (72%)
Shelters



47 (75%)
Hospitals & Clinics



2 (100%)
Waste Management



26 (87%)
Hotels & Resorts



4 (80%)
Fire Stations



5 (50%)
Police Stations



6 (100%)
Power Plants



201 (76%)
Bridges



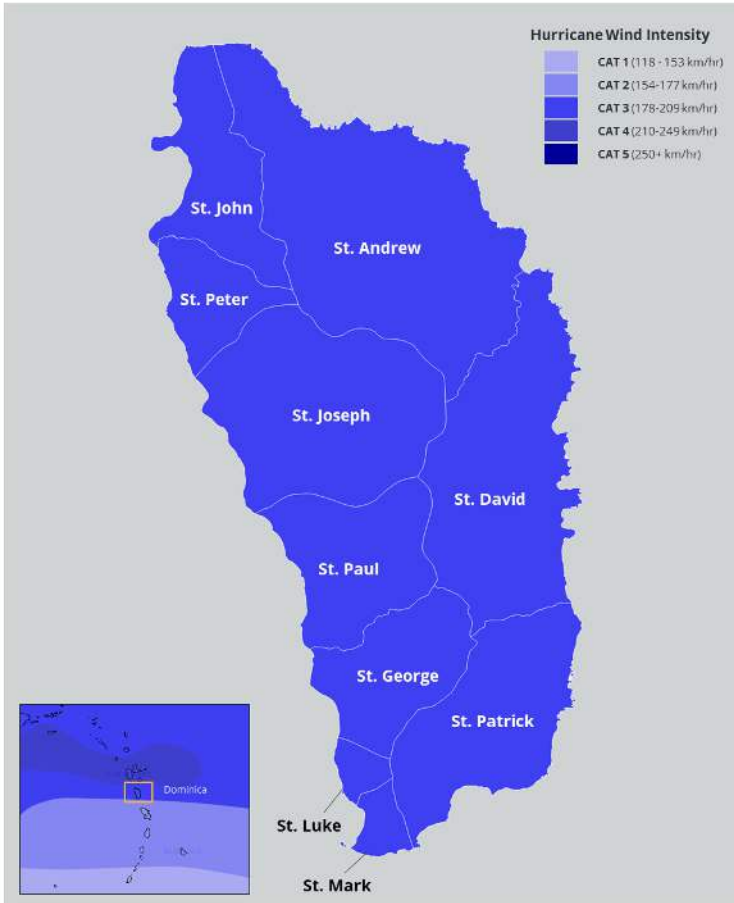
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Dominica: Hurricane Wind Hazard Exposure



[VIEW IN DISASTERAWARE](#)



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE



70,890 (100%)

People exposed to hurricane force winds of Category 3 and above

POTENTIAL BUILT ENVIRONMENT EXPOSURE



39,012 (100%)

Built environment exposed to hurricane force winds of Category 3 and above

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED



11 (100%)
Airports & Heliports



23 (100%)
Seaports



55 (100%)
Schools & Colleges



4 (100%)
EOCs



8 (100%)
Warehouses



159 (100%)
Shelters



55 (100%)
Hospitals & Clinics



2 (100%)
Waste Management



30 (100%)
Hotels & Resorts



5 (100%)
Fire Stations



10 (100%)
Police Stations



6 (100%)
Power Plants



263 (100%)
Bridges



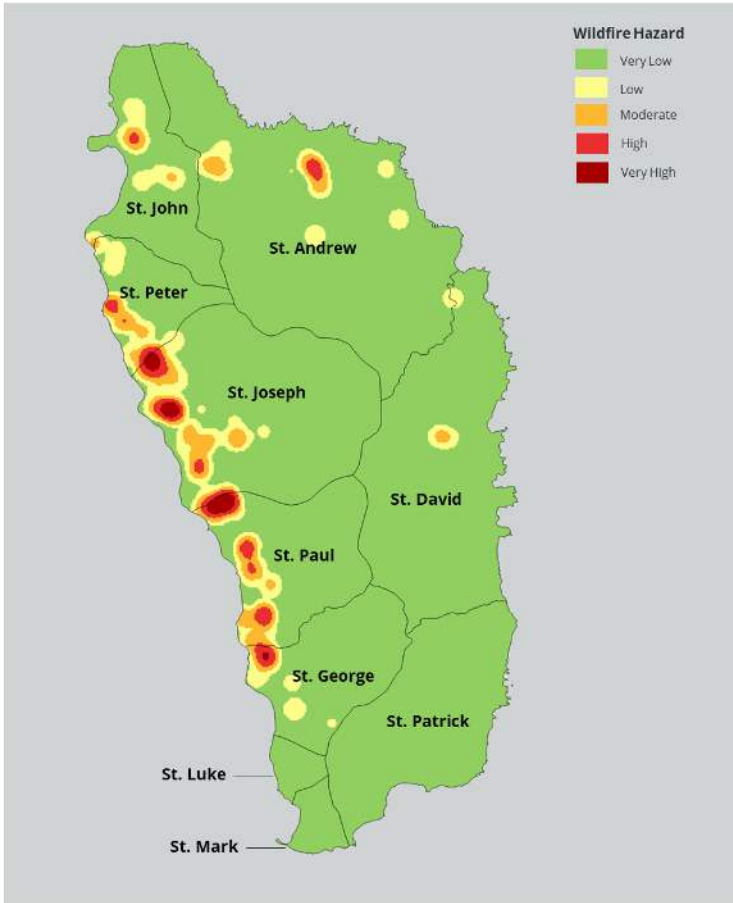
4 (100%)
Water Infrastructure

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Dominica: Wildfire Hazard Exposure



VIEW IN DISASTERAWARE



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE



8,413 (12%)

People exposed to wildfire (moderate to very high severity)

POTENTIAL BUILT ENVIRONMENT EXPOSURE



3,866 (10%)

Built environment exposed to wildfire (moderate to very high severity)

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED



1 (9%)
Airports & Heliports



0 (0%)
Seaports



2 (4%)
Schools & Colleges



0 (0%)
EOCs



0 (0%)
Warehouses



11 (7%)
Shelters



5 (8%)
Hospitals & Clinics



1 (50%)
Waste Management



0 (0%)
Hotels & Resorts



0 (0%)
Fire Stations



1 (10%)
Police Stations



1 (17%)
Power Plants



16 (6%)
Bridges



1 (33%)
Fuel Terminals & Storage

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Dominica: Tsunami Hazard Exposure



VIEW IN DISASTERAWARE



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE



3,390 (5%)

People exposed to tsunami

POTENTIAL BUILT ENVIRONMENT EXPOSURE



2,898 (7%)

Built environment exposed to tsunami

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED



3 (27%)
Airports & Heliports



21 (91%)
Seaports



10 (18%)
Schools & Colleges



0 (0%)
EOCs



3 (38%)
Warehouses



4 (3%)
Shelters



0 (0%)
Hospitals & Clinics



0 (0%)
Waste Management



3 (10%)
Hotels & Resorts



1 (20%)
Fire Stations



1 (10%)
Police Stations



0 (0%)
Power Plants



34 (13%)
Bridges



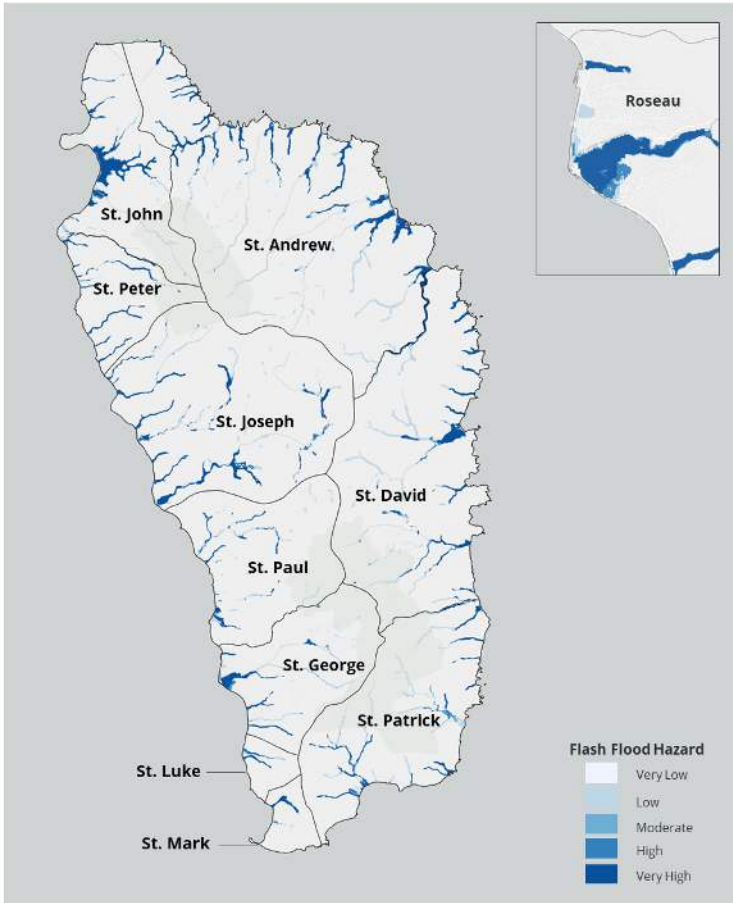
2 (50%)
Water Infrastructure

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Dominica: Flash Flood Exposure



VIEW IN DISASTERAWARE



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE



POTENTIAL BUILT ENVIRONMENT EXPOSURE



CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED

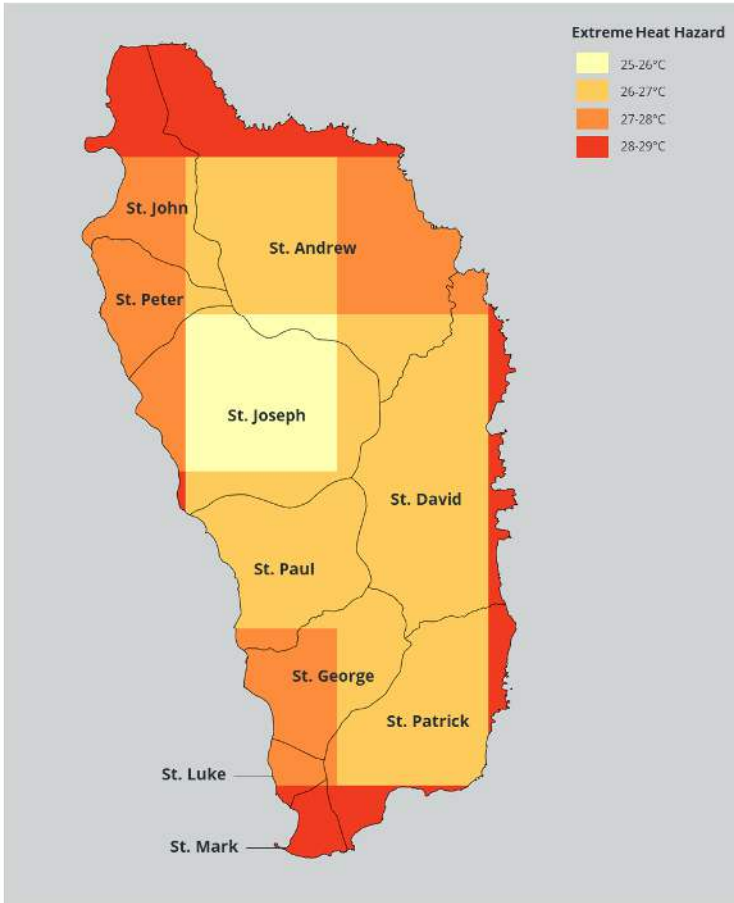


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Dominica: Extreme Heat Exposure



[VIEW IN DISASTERAWARE](#)



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE



15,535 (22%)

People exposed to extreme heat (28°C and above)

POTENTIAL BUILT ENVIRONMENT EXPOSURE



10,831 (28%)

Built environment exposed to extreme heat (28°C and above)

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS EXPOSED



2 (18%)
Airports & Heliports



4 (17%)
Seaports



14 (25%)
Schools & Colleges



1 (25%)
EOCs



0 (0%)
Warehouses



64 (40%)
Shelters



19 (30%)
Hospitals & Clinics



0 (0%)
Waste Management



4 (13%)
Hotels & Resorts



0 (0%)
Fire Stations



3 (30%)
Police Stations



0 (0%)
Power Plants



78 (30%)
Bridges

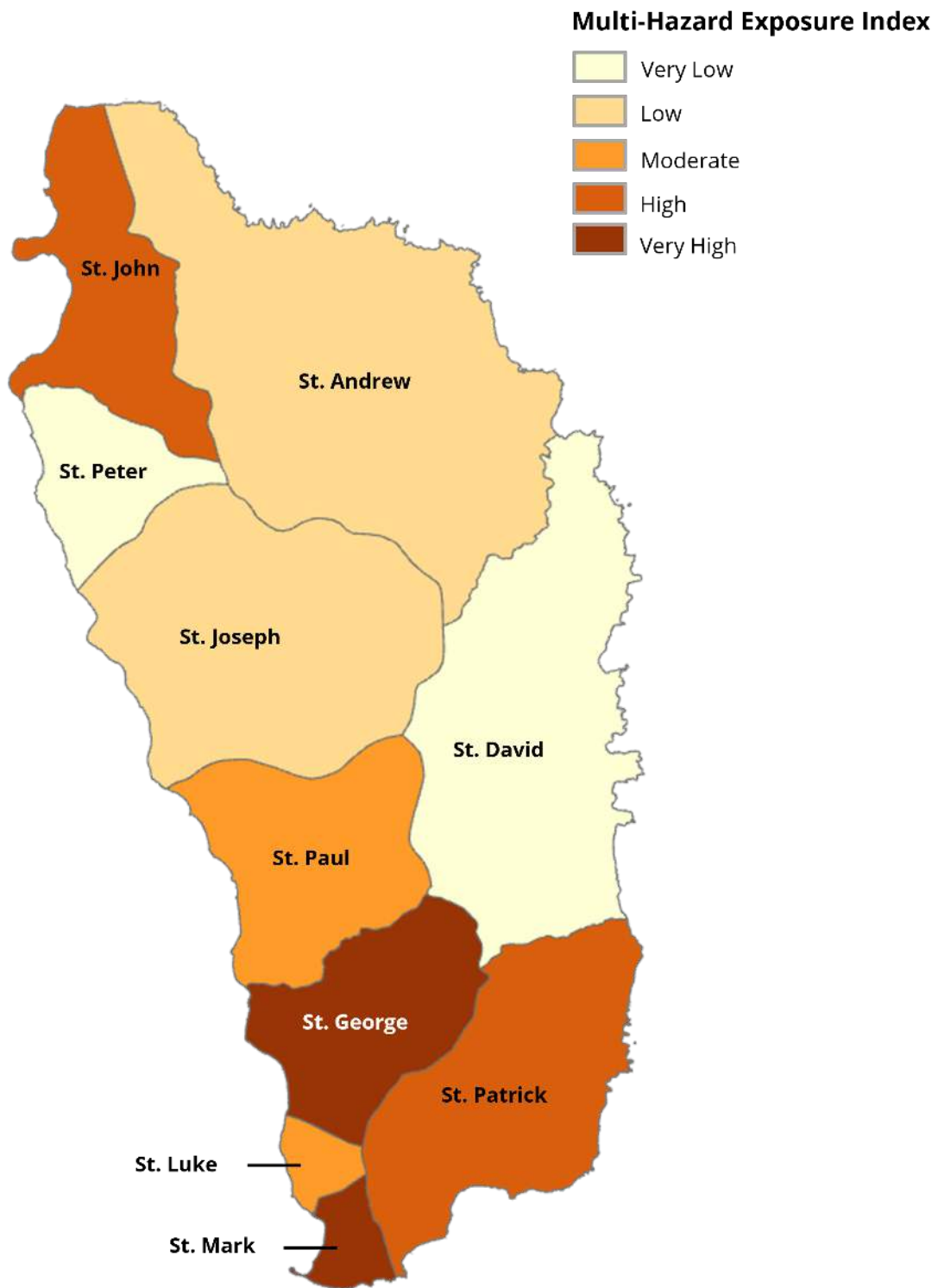


0 (0%)
Senior & Child Care Homes

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MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE BY PARISH

	RANK	PARISH	INDEX SCORE
VERY HIGH	1	Saint George	0.686
	2	Saint Mark	0.532
HIGH	3	Saint John	0.518
	4	Saint Patrick	0.468
MODERATE	5	Saint Paul	0.420
	6	Saint Luke	0.333
LOW	7	Saint Andrew	0.319
	8	Saint Joseph	0.231
VERY LOW	9	Saint David	0.226
	10	Saint Peter	0.067





THE RVA

VULNERABILITY

VULNERABILITY

Vulnerability measures the physical, environmental, social, and economic conditions and processes that increase susceptibility of communities and systems to the damaging effects of hazards. Vulnerability data is designed to capture the multi-dimensional nature of poverty, the inequality in access to resources, and the ability of a given area to adequately support the population. In coordination with stakeholders, the following indicators were selected to measure vulnerability subcomponents in the country. Breaking down each vulnerability subcomponent to the indicator level allows users to identify the key drivers of vulnerability to support risk reduction efforts and policy decisions.

Global Vulnerability Rank (PDC Global RVA)

63 OUT OF 204 COUNTRIES /
TERRITORIES ASSESSED

VULNERABILITY SUBCOMPONENTS AND INDICATORS



Household Infrastructure Vulnerability

Households with Reduced Water Availability
Housing Built Prior to 2003



Economic Constraints

Economic Dependency Ratio
Poverty Rate



Environmental Stress

Coastline Exposure to Local/Global Threats
Forest Loss
Coastal Population Concentration



Household Composition and Vulnerable Health

Population Aged 65 and Older
Population Under Age 15
Institutionalized Population
Prevalence of Disability

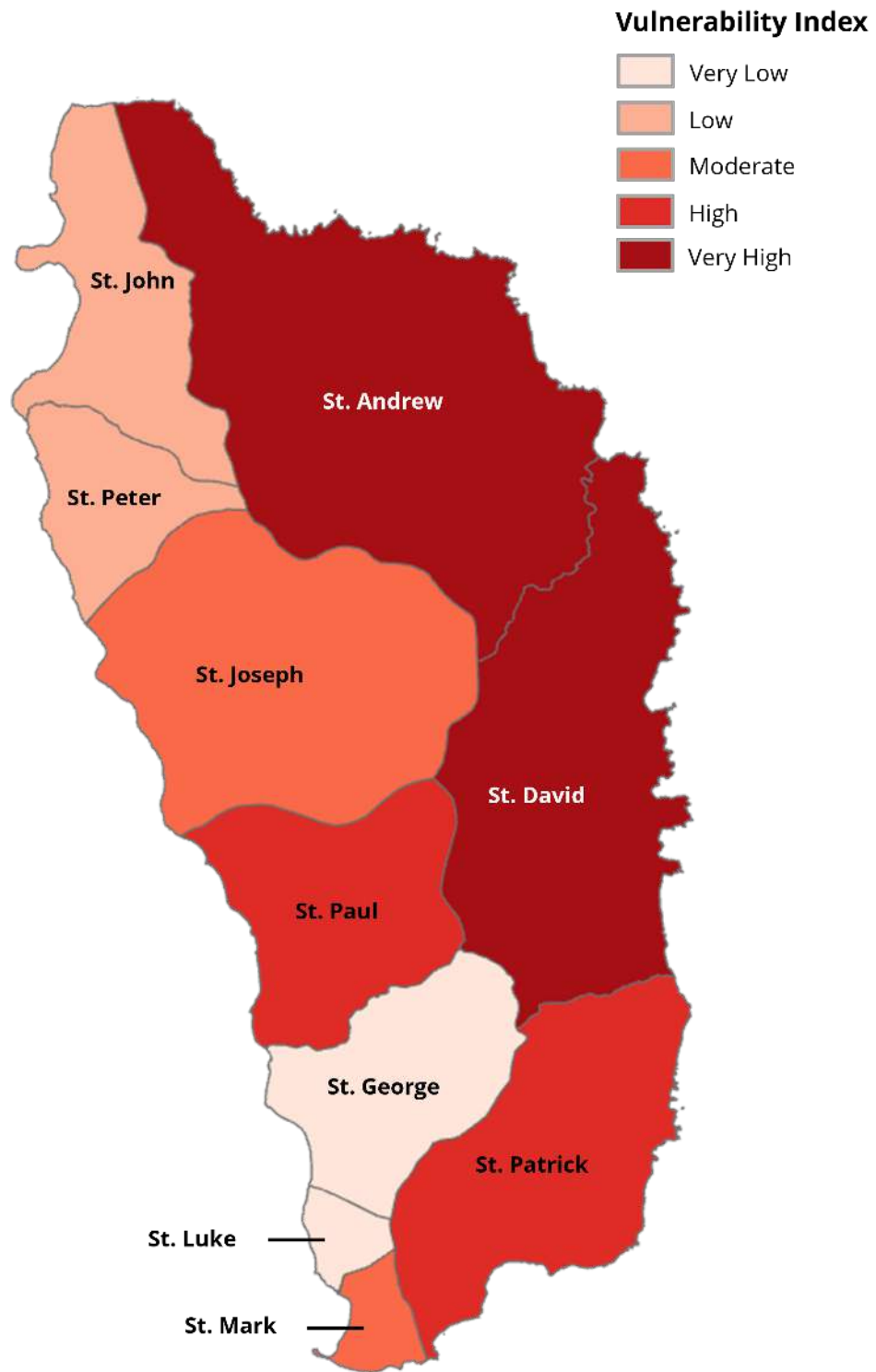


Population Pressures

Average Annual Population Change
Population Density
Youth Bulge

VULNERABILITY BY PARISH

	RANK	PARISH	INDEX SCORE
VERY HIGH	1	Saint Andrew	0.630
	2	Saint David	0.616
HIGH	3	Saint Patrick	0.481
	4	Saint Paul	0.436
MODERATE	5	Saint Mark	0.424
	6	Saint Joseph	0.412
LOW	7	Saint John	0.375
	8	Saint Peter	0.334
VERY LOW	9	Saint George	0.332
	10	Saint Luke	0.285





OFFICE OF
DISASTER
MANAGEMENT
DOMINICA

THE RVA

ISLAND CAPACITY

ISLAND CAPACITY

Island Capacity represents the societal and institutional resources that the country can leverage and mobilize to prepare for and bear disaster impacts.

ISLAND CAPACITY SUBCOMPONENTS AND INDICATORS



Environmental Capacity

- Protected Terrestrial Area
- Protected Coastlines
- Net Carbon Flux
- Croplands



Emergency Service and Health Care Capacity

- Average Distance to Police Station
- Average Distance to Fire Station
- Average Distance to Hospital or Clinic
- Average Distance to Shelter
- Hospitals and Clinics per 1,000 Persons



ISLAND CAPACITY BY PARISH

	RANK	PARISH	INDEX SCORE
VERY HIGH	1	Saint Mark	0.661
	2	Saint Andrew	0.641
HIGH	3	Saint George	0.630
	4	Saint John	0.576
MODERATE	5	Saint Luke	0.543
	6	Saint Paul	0.476
LOW	7	Saint Patrick	0.463
	8	Saint Joseph	0.430
VERY LOW	9	Saint Peter	0.396
	10	Saint David	0.360





THE RVA

LOGISTICS CAPACITY

LOGISTICS CAPACITY

Logistics Capacity assesses the ability of the country to ensure efficient storage, movement, and delivery of resources key to effective humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations.

LOGISTICS CAPACITY SUBCOMPONENTS AND INDICATORS



Maritime Logistics

- Average Distance to Seaport
- Ports per 10km of Coastline
- Distance to External Medium or Large Seaport



Air Support

- Average Distance to Airport or Heliport
- Distance to External C130 Airport



Transportation Capacity

- Road Density
- Gas Stations per 1,000 Persons



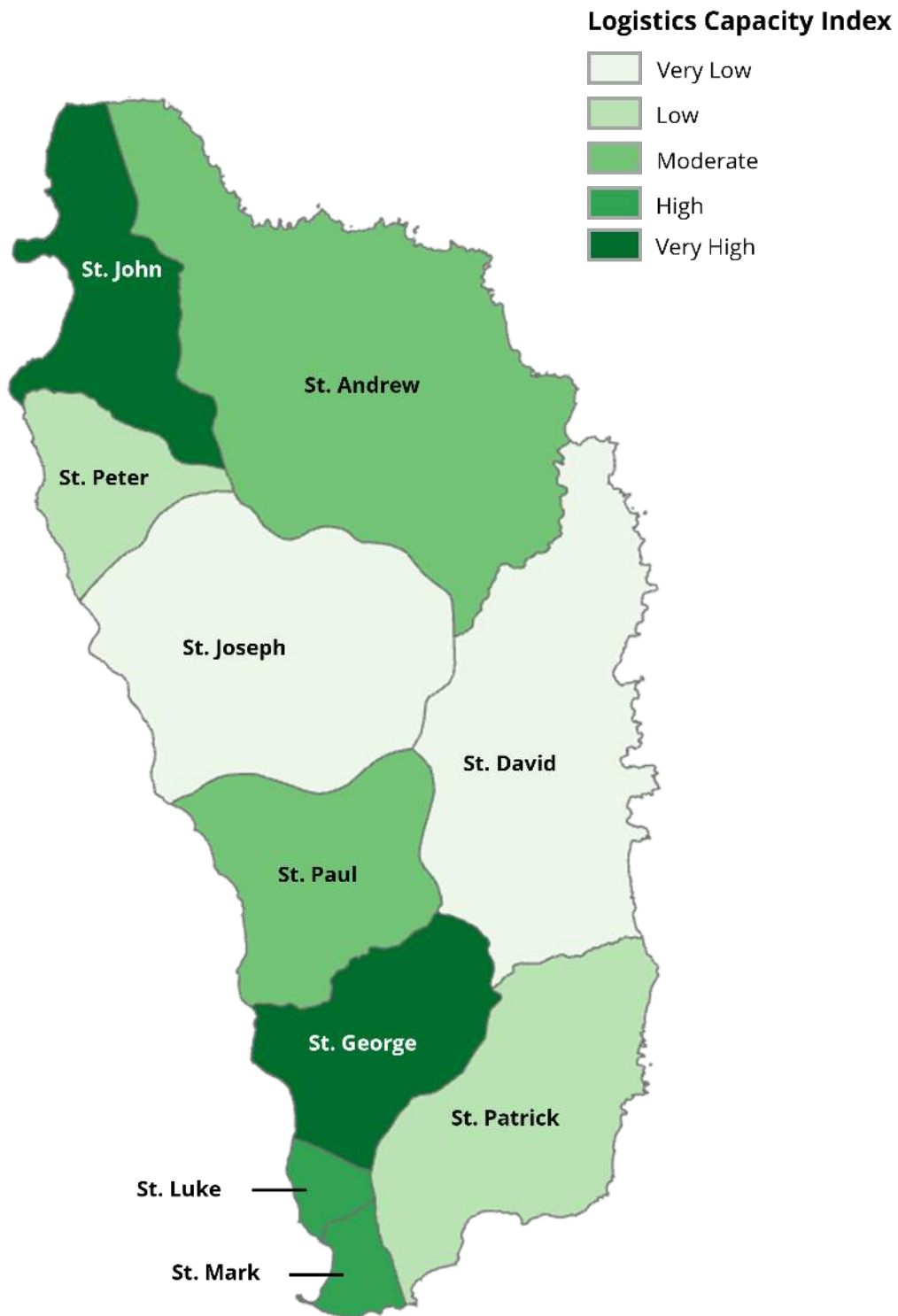
Warehouse Access

- Average Distance to Warehouse
- Distance to CDEMA Sub-Regional Focal Point



LOGISTICS CAPACITY BY PARISH

	RANK	PARISH	INDEX SCORE
VERY HIGH	1	Saint George	0.789
	2	Saint John	0.659
HIGH	3	Saint Mark	0.638
	4	Saint Luke	0.555
MODERATE	5	Saint Paul	0.519
	6	Saint Andrew	0.511
LOW	7	Saint Patrick	0.442
	8	Saint Peter	0.311
VERY LOW	9	Saint Joseph	0.289
	10	Saint David	0.251





THE RVA

COPING CAPACITY

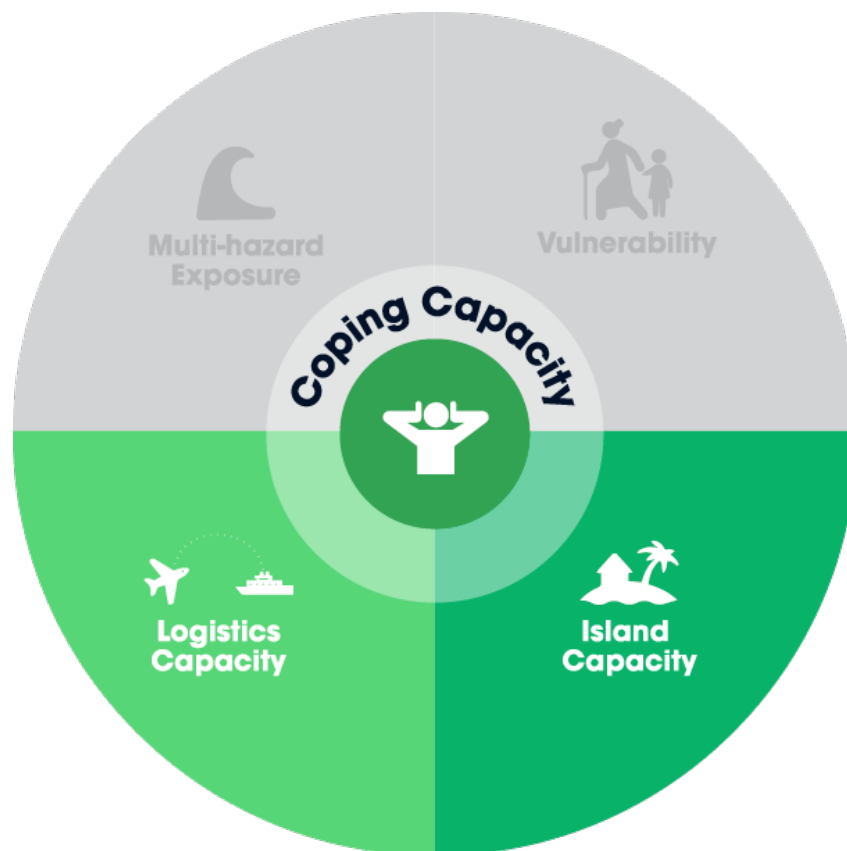
COPING CAPACITY

Coping Capacity measures the systems, means, and abilities of people and societies to absorb and respond to disruptions in normal function. Coping Capacity was calculated by using a combination of Island Capacity and Logistics Capacity.

Global Coping Capacity Rank (PDC Global RVA)

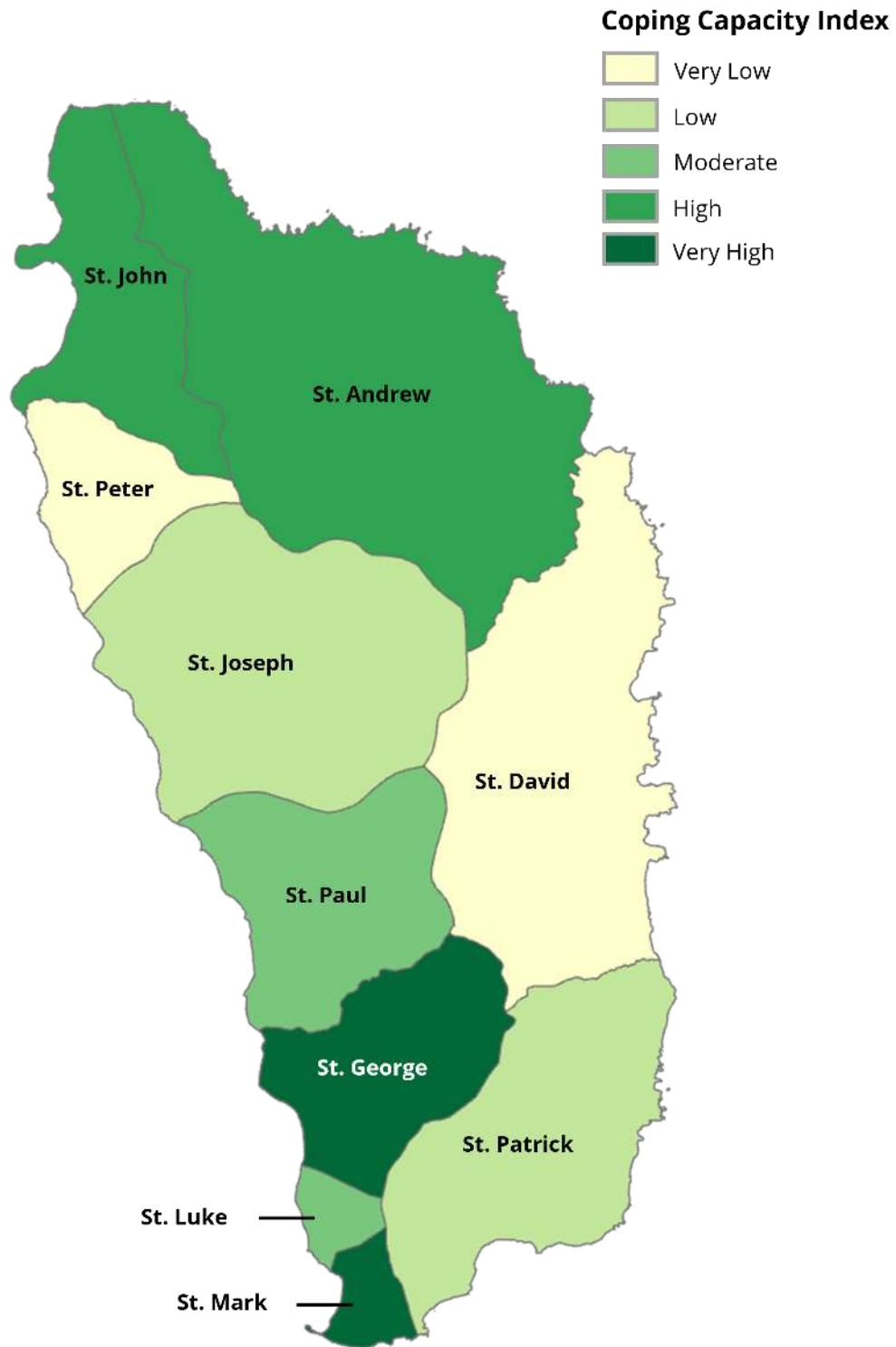
66 OUT OF 198 COUNTRIES /
TERRITORIES ASSESSED

COPING CAPACITY COMPONENTS



COPING CAPACITY BY PARISH

	RANK	PARISH	INDEX SCORE
VERY HIGH	1	Saint George	0.710
	2	Saint Mark	0.650
HIGH	3	Saint John	0.617
	4	Saint Andrew	0.576
MODERATE	5	Saint Luke	0.549
	6	Saint Paul	0.497
LOW	7	Saint Patrick	0.453
	8	Saint Joseph	0.359
VERY LOW	9	Saint Peter	0.353
	10	Saint David	0.305





THE RVA

RESILIENCE

RESILIENCE

Resilience was calculated by averaging Vulnerability and Coping Capacity. Results are displayed for Dominica below, while the main drivers of resilience and recommendations are provided in the detailed subnational profiles.

**Global Resilience Rank
(PDC Global RVA)**

94 OUT OF 194 COUNTRIES /
TERRITORIES ASSESSED

**Climate Resilience Rank
(PDC Regional Climate Assessment)**

7 OUT OF 15
COUNTRIES

RESILIENCE COMPONENTS



Vulnerability



Island Capacity

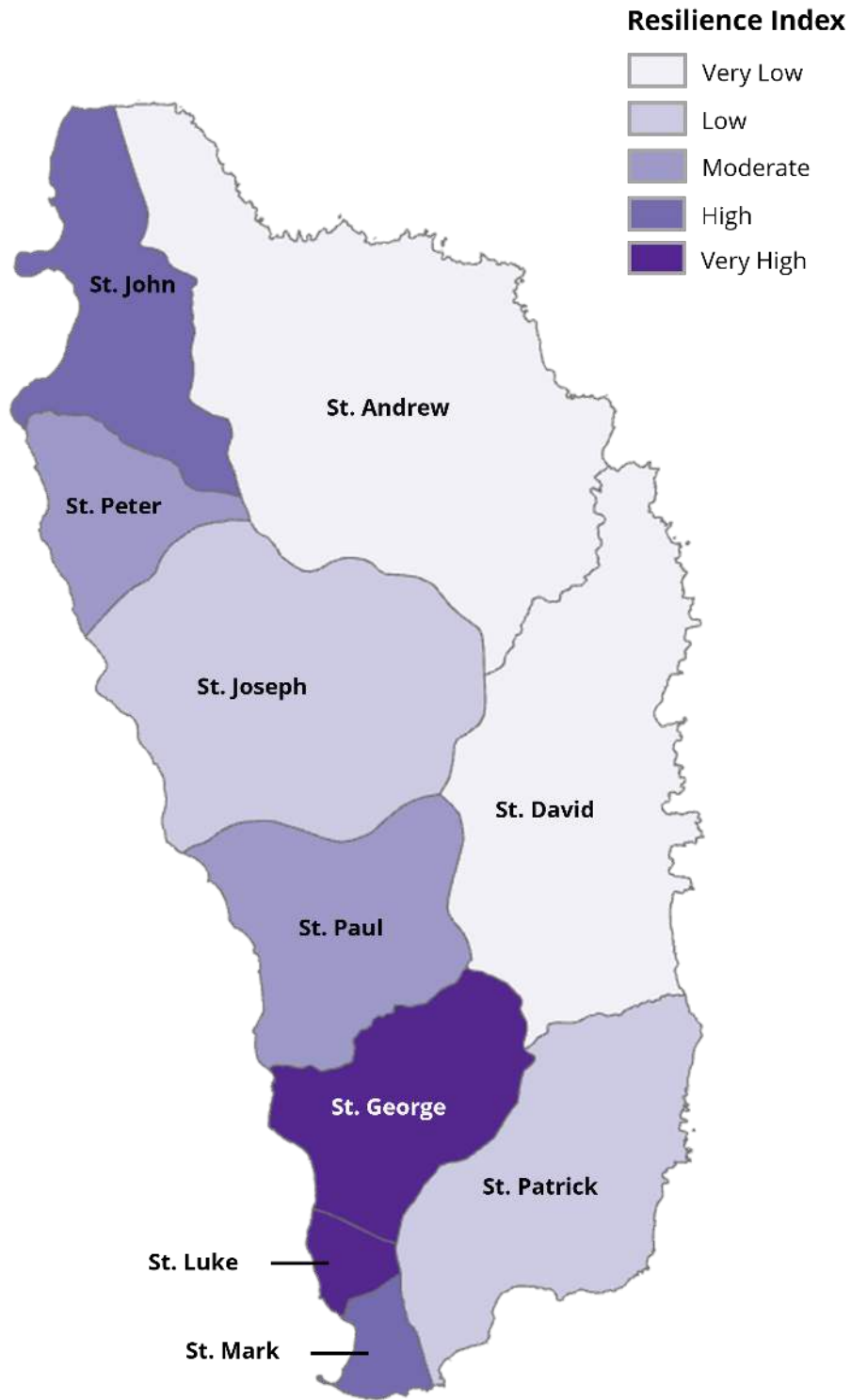


Logistics Capacity



RESILIENCE BY PARISH

	RANK	PARISH	INDEX SCORE
VERY HIGH	1	Saint George	0.689
	2	Saint Luke	0.632
HIGH	3	Saint John	0.621
	4	Saint Mark	0.613
MODERATE	5	Saint Paul	0.531
	6	Saint Peter	0.510
LOW	7	Saint Patrick	0.486
	8	Saint Joseph	0.474
VERY LOW	9	Saint Andrew	0.473
	10	Saint David	0.344





THE RVA

MULTI-HAZARD RISK

MULTI-HAZARD RISK

Multi-hazard risk combines hazard exposure, susceptibility to impact, and the relative inability to absorb negative disaster impacts to provide a collective measure of how each parish may be affected by hazards and disasters over time. Analyzing risk information throughout all phases of disaster management – mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery – improves operations and promotes efficient resource allocation.

Multi-hazard risk was calculated by averaging multi-hazard exposure, vulnerability, and coping capacity. Results are displayed below, while additional detailed analysis of risk is provided in the subnational profiles report.

Global Multi-Hazard Risk Rank (PDC Global RVA)

69

OUT OF 193 COUNTRIES /
TERRITORIES ASSESSED

MULTI-HAZARD RISK COMPONENTS



Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



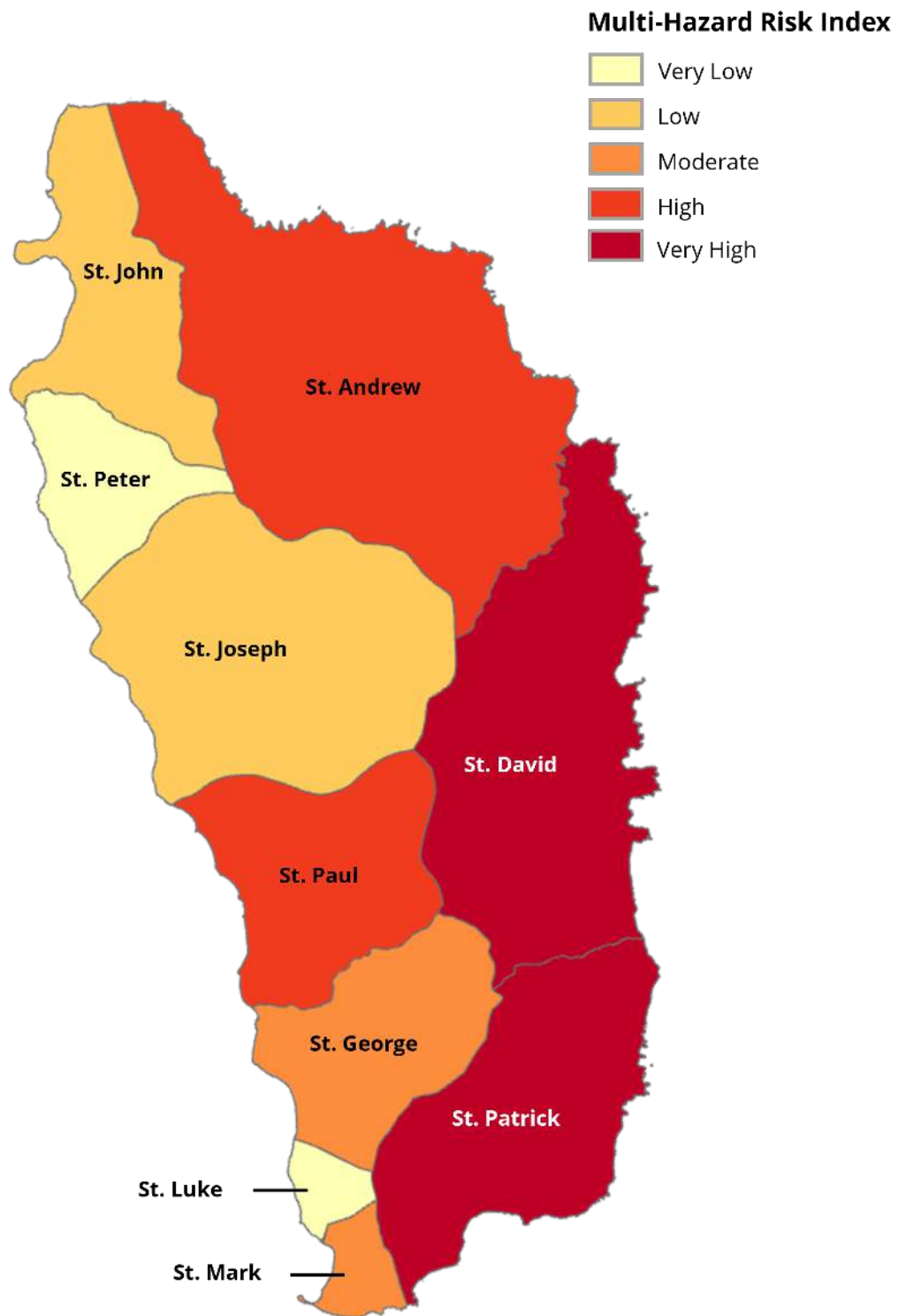
Island Capacity



Logistics Capacity

MULTI-HAZARD RISK BY PARISH

	RANK	PARISH	INDEX SCORE
VERY HIGH	1	Saint David	0.512
	2	Saint Patrick	0.499
HIGH	3	Saint Andrew	0.458
	4	Saint Paul	0.453
MODERATE	5	Saint George	0.436
	6	Saint Mark	0.435
LOW	7	Saint Joseph	0.428
	8	Saint John	0.425
VERY LOW	9	Saint Luke	0.356
	10	Saint Peter	0.349





THE DMA

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

Provided in this section are the results of the Disaster Management Analysis (DMA) conducted as part of the Dominica National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment (NDPBA). The recommendations presented as part of this analysis support opportunities to enable more effective prioritization of risk-reduction and resilience-building initiatives and investments.

Considering a spectrum of operational achievements and challenges, the DMA examined six core disaster management themes: Enabling Environment; Institutional Arrangements; Disaster Governance Mechanisms; Capabilities and Resources; Capacity Development; and Communication and Information Management.



DISASTER MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS RESULTS

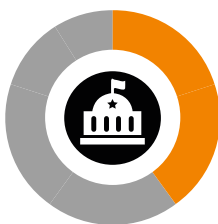
CURRENT STATUS

Limited or No Capacity



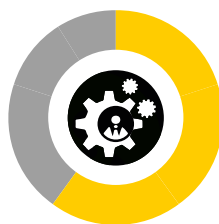
Advanced Capacity

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS THEME AND SUBTHEMES



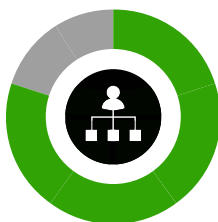
A. Enabling Environment

- Legal Instruments
- Financial Resources
- Strategies
- Public Confidence and Political Support
- Attitudes and Experience



D. Capabilities and Resources

- Dedicated Facilities and Equipment
- Human Resources
- Inventory of Commodities and Supplies
- Targeted Functional Capabilities



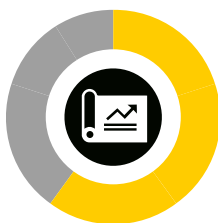
B. Institutional Arrangements

- Organizational Structures
- Leadership Arrangements
- Mechanisms for Stakeholder Engagement



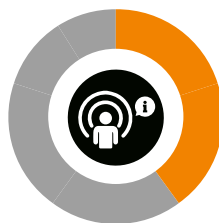
E. Capacity Development

- Capacity Development Plans and Strategies
- Training and Education Programs and Facilities
- Monitoring and Evaluation Processes and Systems



C. Disaster Governance Mechanisms

- Plans and Processes
- Command, Control, and Coordination Systems
- Emergency Operations Centers



F. Communication and Information Management

- Hazard and Risk Analysis Systems
- Monitoring and Notifications
- Disaster Assessment
- Information Collection, Management, and Distribution
- Media and Public Affairs

Limited or No Capacity

Early Capacity Development

Achievement with Significant Limitation

Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

Advanced Capacity

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS RESULTS

Dominica has progressively advanced its disaster management capabilities, especially as it has made significant strides towards its goal of becoming a “hurricane-resistant” nation.

Since the devastation caused by Hurricane Maria in 2017, Dominica has actively pursued climate change adaptation. With a focus on climate-resilient infrastructure and economic diversification, Dominica is developing a tourism sector to attract affluent visitors and transitioning its agricultural system to cultivate a variety of fruits and vegetables for local consumption, moving away from banana exports.

To oversee and implement climate resilience strategies, Dominica established the Climate Resilience Execution Agency of Dominica (CREAD). CREAD is responsible for standardizing building codes, promoting agricultural diversity, establishing geothermal energy facilities, improving healthcare, and enhancing land and sea transportation to hurricane-proof all aspects of Dominica’s development.

To further compliment CREAD and the implementation of a “hurricane-resistant” nation, Dominica has established Disaster Management (DM) frameworks to complement their economic and environmental priorities. The Dominica Climate Resilience and Recovery Plan 2020-2030 (CRRP), Integrating Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Towards Climate Resilience Development, Climate Resilience Act, National Resilience Development Strategy 2030 (NRDS) all clearly demonstrate the commendable efforts put forth by Dominica in formulating actionable and a vision of sustainability for Dominica.

Dominica has engaged in the “SMART Hospital” initiative with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). This initiative retrofits hospitals and health centers to improve their structural, non-structural, and functional standards. The multifaceted approach undertaken by Dominica is characterized by a series of strategic actions, including the improvement of infrastructure, the implementation of sustainable resource management practices, and the advancement of innovative technologies designed to mitigate and adapt to changing climate conditions.

Dominica also participates in the Caribbean Safe School initiative – another proactive and forward-thinking measure that highlights the dedication of creating security and resilience throughout Dominica. The focus of this initiative lies in augmenting coordination and collaboration among Caribbean Ministries of Education, relevant private sector, non-governmental organizations, and various regional and international entities.

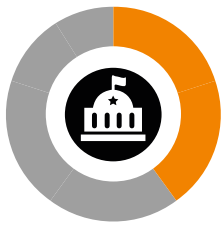
Areas where strengthened capacities are most crucial include financial support, information management and sharing, human resources, and stronger training and education programs.

This study is designed to establish Dominica’s baseline disaster management preparedness levels presented in six interconnected themes. It is a step towards meaningfully tracking progress while setting clear and coherent objectives aligned with Dominica’s commitment to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, CDEMA’s CDM Priority Areas, and the Paris Agreement for Climate Change.



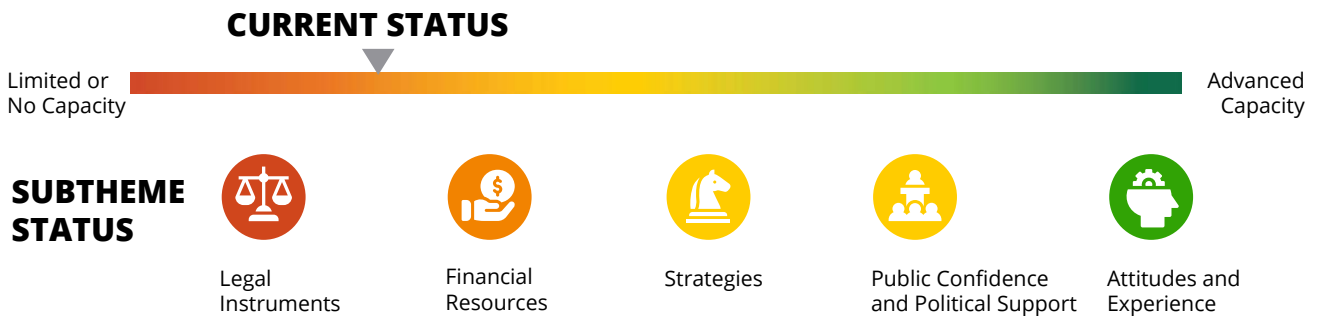
THE DMA

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Findings indicate the Dominica’s current Enabling Environment shows early capacity development.



Disaster management structures, authorities, processes, and capabilities are enabled by a country’s legal, institutional, financial, and social instruments. These rules, laws, policies, and other instruments allow capacity to develop and to achieve an effective risk reduction vision. Characterization of an enabling environment covers a range of issues from the existence and applicability of legislation to disaster management stakeholders’ attitudes and experience.

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

FINDINGS

Dominica’s Office of Disaster Management (ODM) is facing significant challenges related to legal and financial support, which are hindering its ability to fulfill its mission requirements.

A Comprehensive Disaster Management Bill has been drafted but has yet to enter into force leaving ODM with limited ability to take necessary actions to support medium-and long-term initiatives.

ODM lacks the necessary financial resources to allow them to recruit essential technical personnel. Without technical capability it will leave the country vulnerable and limit the nation’s ability to effectively prepare for and respond to disasters.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To support ODM in meeting mission requirements, the following activities are recommended:

- ✔ Review and update the draft CDM Bill to strengthen the legal instruments necessary for effective disaster management.
- ✔ Prioritize the movement of the CDM Bill through the necessary legislative process.
- ✔ Ensure long term financial stability and support of ODM to provide for the investments necessary to protect the nation. Priorities should include:
 - Administrative and operational expenditures essential for ODM’s mission.
 - Establishment of a new organizational framework.
 - Human resource and staffing needs to hire and retain essential technical staff.
 - Community readiness and outreach efforts.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3, 4

Global Targets

A, B, C, D, E, F, G

Guiding Principles

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l)

SDGs

3, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

Paris Agreement Articles

7.1, 8.1

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4),
2 (2.3, 2.4), 3, 4

■ Limited or No Capacity

■ Early Capacity Development

■ Achievement with Significant Limitation

■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

■ Advanced Capacity

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

FINDINGS

Traditionally, Dominica has focused on regional and district mechanisms as the primary implementation avenue for disaster management (DM). However, given the impacts of climate change and the heightened need for comprehensive planning, Dominica would benefit from national to district-level plans that explicitly address the needs of vulnerable populations and isolated rural communities. These plans should consider women and children, the poor, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and the Kalinago community.

At the government level, such plans ensure the formulation and implementation of inclusive policies, strategically allocating resources to safeguard and uplift vulnerable communities while promoting gender equality. At the local level, the plans facilitate tailored initiatives that address the specific challenges faced by vulnerable groups.

In essence, comprehensive plans that prioritize vulnerable populations and gender inclusion, from the national government down to local communities, contribute to a more cohesive, sustainable, and resilient society. They address immediate needs and lay the foundation for long-term social and economic development, fostering a more inclusive and equitable nation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To support Dominica in meeting mission requirements, the following activities are recommended:

- ✔ Implement national policies that incorporate vulnerable populations and gender-specific considerations, addressing the unique needs specific to each sector.
- ✔ Ensure that budgets include funds for initiatives that target the specific challenges faced by vulnerable groups.
- ✔ Encourage and support community-based initiatives that focus on gender and vulnerable populations, fostering partnerships between districts, NGOs, and community leaders.
- ✔ Integrate vulnerability and gender-based assessments into national and district-level planning processes, leveraging results from the Gender and Disaster Risk Management and WBG Gender Strategy.
- ✔ Conduct additional assessments and continue focus on exposure/vulnerability, preparedness, and coping capacity to inform the development of localized strategies.
 - Ensure that plans, infrastructure, and social programs are tailored to address the needs of gender-based and vulnerable groups.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 4

Global Targets

A, B, C, D,

Guiding Principles

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)

SDGs

1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16

Paris Agreement

7.1, 8.1

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.3, 2.4), 3, 4 (4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4)

■ Limited or No Capacity

■ Early Capacity Development

■ Achievement with Significant Limitation

■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

■ Advanced Capacity

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



STRATEGIES

FINDINGS

The Office of Disaster Management (ODM) operates within a constrained budget, significantly impacting its ability to effectively carry out Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) and invest in resilience-building measures.

Adequate funding for ODM is crucial. It enhances capacity building, ensures timely communication and coordination mechanisms, improves collaboration with national and international partners, and promotes community resilience-building activities.

Investing in ODM strengthens the nation's ability to anticipate, respond to, and recover from disasters. This financial commitment is vital for safeguarding lives and critical assets. Emphasizing the link between financial support for disaster risk reduction (DRR), sustainable development goals (SDGs), and climate change adaptation (CCA) will contribute to national goals of sustainable development, poverty reduction, economic growth, and overall well-being of Dominica.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To support the ODM in meeting its financial requirements, the following activities are recommended:

- ✓ Develop clear project proposals where ODM can demonstrate the impact and alignment of proposed projects and subsequent funding with national development goals and international agendas related to DRR, SDGs, and CCA.
 - Collaborate with the Ministry of Finance, the Climate Resilience Execution Agency of Dominica (CREAD), and key stakeholders to devise strategies for financing and advancing these goals.
- ✓ Ensure strategically prioritized funding to meet ODM's specific needs, including equipment, infrastructure, training, and capacity building.
- ✓ Diversify ODM's funding sources to reduce dependency on a single donor by exploring long-term opportunities such as grants, NGO partnerships, private sector support, and climate finance mechanisms.
- ✓ Invest in ODM staff capacity building to enhance skills and knowledge in disaster management training, risk assessment, and response strategies.

SEDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3, 4

Global Targets

A, B, C, D, F, G

Guiding Principles

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (m)

SDGs

9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17

Paris Agreement

7.1, 8.1

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 [(1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5)],
 2 (2.2, 2.3, 2.4), 3 (3.1, 3.2),
 4 (4.2, 4.3, 4.4)

■ Limited or No Capacity

■ Early Capacity Development

■ Achievement with Significant Limitation

■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

■ Advanced Capacity

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



STRATEGIES

FINDINGS

To further support the implementation of a “hurricane-resistant” nation, Dominica would benefit from conducting a cross-sectoral review of policies, plans, and protocols to ensure explicit linkages and synergies with the disaster risk reduction (DRR), sustainable development goals (SDGs), and climate change adaptation (CCA) overall disaster management (DM) efforts. In addition, notable challenges persist within the implementation of the legal foundation for DM, that impedes effective groundwork for resilience and response.

Dominica, like many Small Island Developing States (SIDS), stands at a juncture where ensuring policy and planning cohesion is pivotal for maximizing the impact of its initiatives. By emphasizing a holistic and interconnected approach across all protocols, documents, and plans, Dominica can continue to fortify its policies, ensuring a continued unified and effective strategy for sustainable development, climate resilience, and DRR.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To support the ODM in meeting its mission requirements, the following activities are recommended:

- ✔ Strengthen the draft Comprehensive DM Bill to include the legal instruments necessary for effective disaster management.
 - Prioritize the movement of the draft Bill through the legislative process.
- ✔ Ensure mechanisms for joint funding or reallocation of resources across sustainable development, DRR, and climate change initiatives.
 - Capitalize on the identified additional development funding sources for a strengthened comprehensive joint agenda.
- ✔ Conduct a comprehensive review across sectors to ensure the SDGs, CCA, and DRR are strategically linked throughout DM documents.
 - Define roles, responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms of relevant stakeholders to facilitate an organized and collaborative implementation of DM across policies and sectors.
- ✔ Continue to encourage sectors such as education, tourism, and businesses to incorporate resilience planning to mitigate disaster risks and climate impacts.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3, 4

Global Targets

A, B, C, D, E

Guiding Principles

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)

SDGs

9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16,

Paris Agreement

7.1, 8.1

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.1, 2.2, 2.3), 3, 4 (4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4)

Limited or No Capacity

Early Capacity Development

Achievement with Significant Limitation

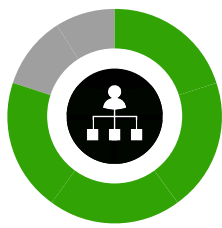
Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

Advanced Capacity



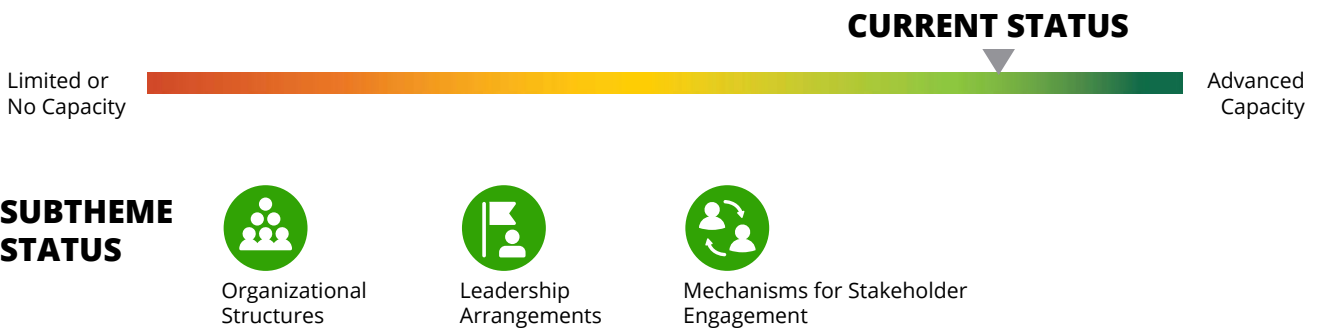
THE DMA

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS



INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Findings indicate Dominica’s current Institutional Arrangements show substantial progress with some limitations.

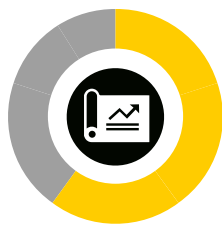


The organizational and institutional structures through which disaster management capacity forms are indicators of Dominica’s Institutional Arrangements. By examining the organization and composition of diverse agencies and individuals that constitute a nation’s disaster management capacity—detailing the relationships and collaboration between them — tangible opportunities for increased effectiveness are often revealed. Dominica has shown substantial progress within the organizational and institutional structures, their leadership, and their engagement with disaster management stakeholders.



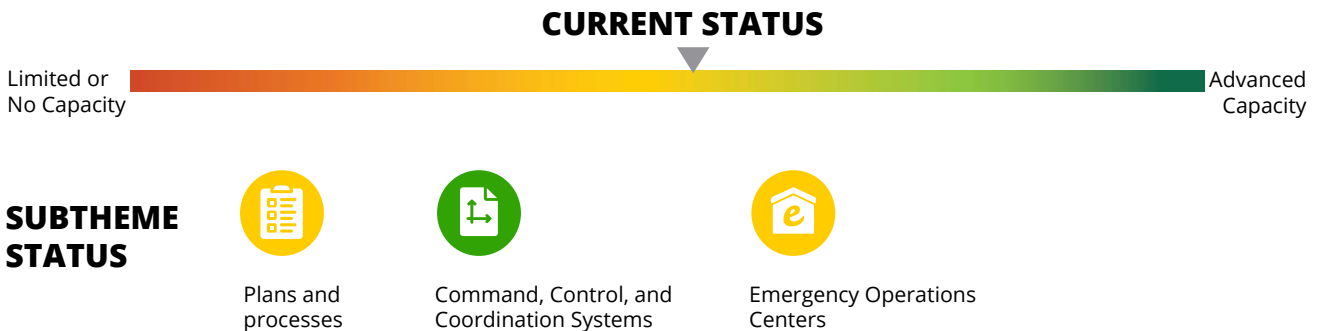
THE DMA

DISASTER GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS



DISASTER GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS

Findings indicate Dominica’s Disaster Governance Mechanisms show achievement with significant limitation.



Disaster management efforts are most effective when guided by standardized, formalized systems and procedures that dictate how and by whom activities are conducted. The effectiveness of all disaster management phases, including disaster preparedness, hazard mitigation, response, and recovery, is dependent on the establishment and documentation of such mechanisms. The DMA analyzed the following sub-themes that characterize the Disaster Governance Mechanisms of Dominica: Plans and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs); Command, Control, and Coordination Systems, and Emergency Operations Centers.

Start of the works: 2 July 2023

End of the works: 23rd November 2023

Contracting Authority
The National Authorising Officer for the
European Development Fund

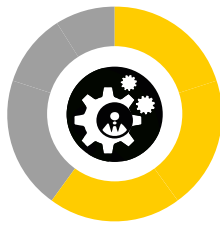
Contractor
Offshore Civil and Marine Inc.

Project Supervisor
Chief Technical Officer
Ministry of Public Works and the Digital Economy



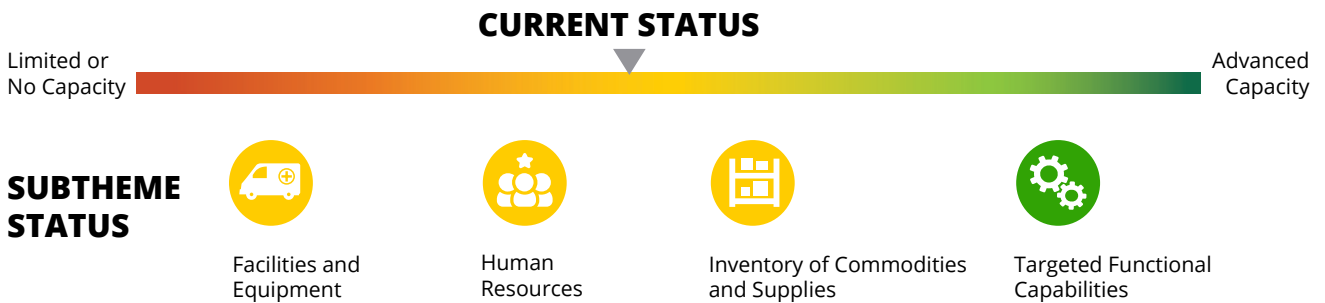
THE DMA

CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES



CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES

Findings indicate Dominica’s current Capabilities and Resources show achievement with significant limitations.



The nature and extent of skills, knowledge, supplies, resources, equipment, facilities, and other capacity components dedicated to meeting disaster management needs is an indication of Dominica’s overall capabilities and resources. The DMA examines these components, the source and size of surge capacities available in times of disaster, and a broad array of disaster-focused functional capabilities like search and rescue, sanitation, and security. For this analysis, the following core thematic areas were reviewed: Dedicated Facilities and Equipment; Human Resources; Inventory of Commodities and Supplies; Targeted Functional Capabilities.

CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES



HUMAN RESOURCES

FINDINGS

The absence of technical staffing in key Disaster Management (DM) positions and a lack of structured succession-based training programs hinder Dominica’s ability to respond effectively to disasters.

Dominica would benefit from implementing structured succession-based training programs, recruitment, and retention strategies for skilled personnel, and substantial investments in GIS-based technological skills. Properly staffed DM positions would help optimize evidence-based decision making through evaluation of data analytics and research opportunities related to disaster risk reduction (DRR), sustainable development goals (SDGs), and climate change adaptation (CCA) efforts. Securing additional funding to support the recruitment of technical personnel within the department is also essential.

Staffing shortages present unique challenges in fulfilling crucial DM roles. Additional technical staffing would augment existing capacities, to leverage effective policies, strategies, and planning efforts. This would contribute to the country’s global commitment to advance sustainable energy and renewable resource initiatives by 2030.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To support Dominica in meeting its mission requirements, the following activities are recommended:

- ✔ Establish structured succession-based training to build technical expertise within government departments, ensuring:
 - Comprehensive orientation processes
 - Guided knowledge transfer mechanisms
 - Ongoing employee feedback protocols
- ✔ Invest in technical skills development by offering targeted training programs, workshops, and collaborations to enhance the capabilities of the existing workforce.
- ✔ Implement recruitment and retention strategies to attract and retain skilled personnel in critical DM positions.
- ✔ Ensure capabilities include specialized expertise to contribute to evidence-based decision-making processes through data analysis and research related to the alignment of DRR, SDGs, and CCA efforts.
- ✔ Allocate resources for the acquisition and development of GIS-based technologies, providing training to existing staff and recruiting individuals with specialized GIS skills to work with the Ministries, CREAD, and the Central Statistics Office.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3, 4

Global Targets

A, B, C, D, F, G

Guiding Principles

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)

SDGs

4, 11, 13, 14, 15

Paris Agreement Articles

7.1, 8.1

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1, 2 (2.1, 2.4) 3, 4 (4.1, 4.2, 4.4)

■ Limited or No Capacity

■ Early Capacity Development

■ Achievement with Significant Limitation

■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

■ Advanced Capacity

CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES



FINDINGS

TARGETED FUNCTIONAL CAPABILITIES

Given historical constraints and the compounding impact of Hurricane Maria in 2017, along with continued anticipated climate variability, there is a need for Dominica to continue to revise and enhance its agricultural agenda. The nation has pledged to become “food-secure” by 2030 and modernize its agricultural sector to ensure production despite climate trends.

Dominica would benefit from implementing an agricultural framework that prioritizes crop performance, output, impact, cost-effectiveness, and research capabilities essential for sustainable development and climate resilience. Promoting the cultivation of climate-resilient crops suited to each district’s unique conditions will optimize productivity.

This comprehensive approach positions Dominica as a leader in efficient, resilient agriculture, fostering food security, economic growth, and environmental conservation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To support Dominica in meeting its mission requirements, the following activities are recommended:

- ✓ Create a comprehensive agricultural framework focused on resilience, including a clear development strategy and goals that consider cropping systems to achieve increased production.
- ✓ Continue fostering coordination among the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Climate Change Risk Reduction Working Group, and the Ministry to improve collaboration and leverage specialized knowledge.
- ✓ Shift the sector’s focus toward performance output, impact, and cost-effectiveness. Streamline geographical designations of agricultural regions, considering seasons, soil conditions, irrigation, and water resources.
- ✓ Develop a national agricultural development strategy that addresses challenges and provides a roadmap for a resilient and adaptive sector. The strategy should include historical constraints, crop variations, recent natural disasters, and future climate variability by adopting new attributes and mandates.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3, 4

Global Targets

C, D, E, F

Guiding Principles

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (m)

SDGs

1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

Paris Agreement Articles

7.1, 8.1

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.1, 2.3), 3, 4 (4.2)

■ Limited or No Capacity

■ Early Capacity Development

■ Achievement with Significant Limitation

■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

■ Advanced Capacity



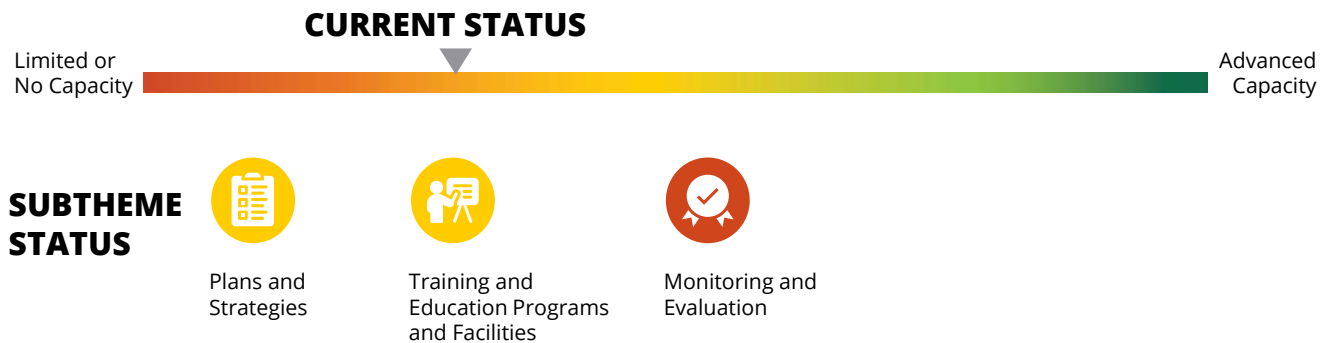
THE DMA

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT



CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Findings indicate Dominica’s current Capacity Development is at early capacity development.



Dominica’s ability to advance disaster management strategies that achieve risk reduction and resilience goals is ultimately dependent on its ability to support capacity development. From training and education that supports the advancement of knowledge and skills to the institutionalization of appropriate attitudes and cultures, capacity development requires the continuous advancement of assessments, strategic plans, programs, facilities, and many other components of the sub-themes examined in this report. The DMA analyzes resources and opportunities for all stakeholders and all sectors, from individuals and vulnerable populations to government responders. This DMA’s sub-themes include Capacity Development Plans and Strategies; Training and Education Programs and Facilities; Monitoring and Evaluation Processes and Systems.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT



CD PLANS AND STRATEGIES

FINDINGS

Through direct initiatives and programs, the Office of Disaster Management (ODM) has made good progress in strengthening its capacity to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters. To further advance these initiatives, Dominica would benefit from a methodical assessment focusing on disaster management (DM) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) efforts.

Designating an official program within the ODM dedicated to overseeing and enhancing DM and DRR capabilities would be beneficial for implementing essential strategies and planning improvements. This centralized responsibility would lead to increased coordination efficiency, more streamlined initiatives, and optimized asset allocation to address DM and DRR capacity and resource needs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To support ODM in meeting its mission requirements, the following activities are recommended:

- ✓ Formulate and disseminate DM and DRR development plans and strategies to drive initiatives towards advanced capacity.
- ✓ Establish a designated department at ODM to oversee and facilitate coordination and support of capacity development efforts for DM and DRR.
 - Provide authority to support key sectors and ensure the incorporation of DRR into plan development, implementation, and maintenance.
 - Integrate communities, NGOs, schools, and educational institutions to enhance collaboration and mitigate vulnerabilities. Include mechanisms for public engagement on national and local DRR strategies.
- ✓ Conduct systematic evaluations to assess current capacity and improve resource requirements across sectors for DM and DRR on a predetermined basis.
- ✓ Integrate DRR and DM efforts across sectors, involving community organizations, NGOs, schools, and educational institutions to enhance resilience, mitigate vulnerabilities, and ensure effective disaster response.

SEDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 4

Global Targets

A, B, C, D

Guiding Principles

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)

SDGs

11, 14, 15, 16

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2, 3, 4 (4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4)

■ Limited or No Capacity

■ Early Capacity Development

■ Achievement with Significant Limitation

■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

■ Advanced Capacity

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT



CD PLANS AND STRATEGIES

FINDINGS

Dominica has made strides in planning efforts as outlined within the Dominica Climate Resilience and Recovery Plan (CRRP), 2030 National Resilience Development Strategy (NRDS), and Integrating CCA and DRR Laws and Policies Towards a Climate-Resilient Development. Additionally, partnerships such as the World Bank's Dominica Climate Resilience and Recovery Project (DVRP) has been instrumental. The Government of Dominica has further demonstrated its commitment by creating agencies like the Climate Resilience Execution Agency (CREAD) to spearhead resilience planning and delegating authority through CRRP and NRDS plans. Despite these efforts, challenges persist, notably in data capacity and data-driven capabilities, hindering the success of post-disaster response and institutional data governance.

Strengthening capacity at both the institutional and community levels will provide a solid foundation for resilience and response. Additionally, addressing data challenges will contribute to better informed decision-making processes and enhance the overall effectiveness of disaster management (DM) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) initiatives.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To support Dominica in meeting its mission requirements the following activities are recommended:

- ✔ Strengthen institutional capacity at all levels of governance, from district to community and household levels. This expansion ensures a comprehensive and inclusive approach to resilience planning under the CRRP and NRDS.
- ✔ Continue to enhance efforts and support DM and DRR at the community level. Empower communities to actively participate in resilience initiatives and explore opportunities for regional integration of capacity-building efforts.
- ✔ Prioritize initiatives that address data capacity challenges and the crucial role of data in resilience programming. Support capacity building, data development, and training with entities like the Central Statistics Office (CSO). Include hazard risk management and evaluation components within the DVRP.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3, 4

Global Targets

A, B, C, D, E, F

Guiding Principles

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)

SDGs

4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

Paris Agreement Articles

7.1, 8.1

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2, 3, 4 (4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4)

Limited or No Capacity

Early Capacity Development

Achievement with Significant Limitation

Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

Advanced Capacity

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT



TRAINING AND EDUCATION

FINDINGS

While national and local level training and exercise opportunities exist, the Government of Dominica and Office of Disaster Management (ODM) would benefit from an official centralized disaster training and exercise (T&E) initiative led and coordinated by the ODM.

A centralized training and information management initiative would further foster interagency collaboration and communication among the disaster management community leading to a more effective and coordinated response to disasters.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To support Dominica in meeting its mission requirements, the following activities are recommended:

- ✔ Identify staff within ODM to oversee and manage the T&E program, with primary responsibilities of exercise logistics, coordination, and alignment with multi-agency calendars.
 - Increase simulation and scenario-based exercises, particularly among response agencies, to enhance collaboration and capacity building across communities.
- ✔ Create a master training schedule and oversee communication channels and social media platforms to increase visibility, facilitate information sharing, and optimize collaboration.
- ✔ Implement a digital record management system accessible to all participating agencies to track T&E schedules, participants, evaluations, and lessons-learned for both review and real-time updates.
- ✔ Ensure a standardized T&E reporting framework for consistent data collection, encompassing key metrics, observations, and feedback mechanisms for formal performance evaluations and after-action reporting.

SEDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3, 4

Global Targets

A, B, C, D, F

Guiding Principles

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)

SDGs

4, 11, 16, 17

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4),
2 (2.1, 2.2), 3, 4 (4.1, 4.2, 4.4)

■ Limited or No Capacity

■ Early Capacity Development

■ Achievement with Significant Limitation

■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

■ Advanced Capacity

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

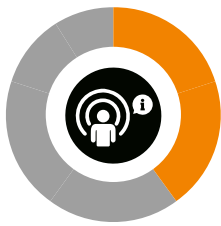


- Limited or No Capacity
- Early Capacity Development
- Achievement with Significant Limitation
- Substantial Progress with Some Limitation
- Advanced Capacity



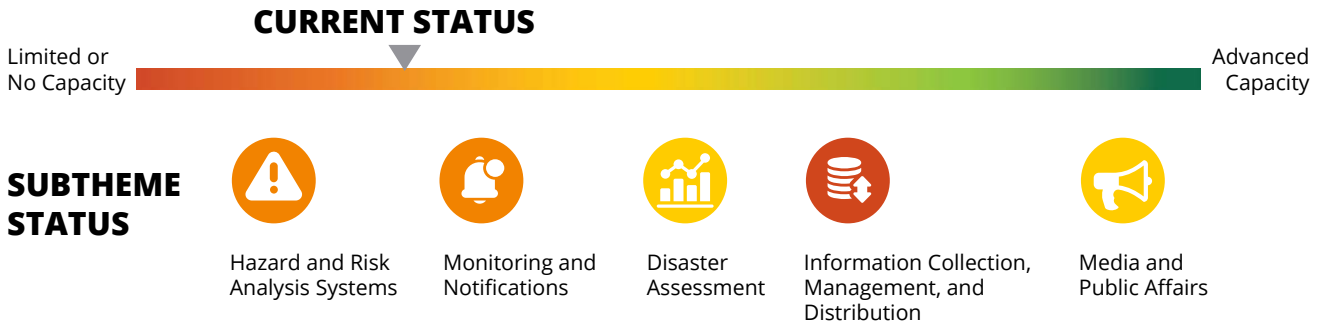
THE DMA

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Findings indicate Dominica’s Communication and Information Management is at early capacity development.



Disaster management is a risk-based endeavor, and as such, the capacity of stakeholders to generate, manage, and share risk and incident related information is critical. This area of analysis looks at the systems, processes, and procedures that have been established in Dominica to inform pre-and post-disaster activities. From hazard mapping and event monitoring, to warning and notification, communication and information management sub-themes address a broad range of topics that highlight effective practices.

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS

FINDINGS

Dominica has robust data holdings; however, they are not easily accessible to support the Office of Disaster Management (ODM).

The data in current form are not uniform, centralized or easily applied without extensive statistical or GIS knowledge and skills.

The completed NDPBA provides Dominica with a baseline and starting point. The Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) can support planning for critical infrastructure identification and exposure analysis and can provide ODM and Disaster Management (DM) stakeholders with the necessary scientific information to prioritize strengthening existing physical infrastructures. The data can also be used to plan, justify, and budget for local mitigation projects.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To support Dominica in meeting its mission requirements, the following activities are recommended:

- ✔ Consider utilizing the NDPBA data alongside GIS-mapping capabilities and systems to address geospatial data and logistics to inform community-based DM and planning efforts.
- ✔ Leverage resources within the RVA, including hazard mapping for population exposures, critical infrastructure locations, and evacuation/shelter identification, to drive sector-based community planning, improved infrastructure for facilities, and profiling of vulnerable groups.
- ✔ Generate local hazard and risk maps to facilitate and advance data-driven and scenario-based training, exercise planning, and preparedness activities.
- ✔ Utilize GIS-based mapping systems to assist in risk assessments, management, and decision-making processes, determining necessary requirements for risk and vulnerability assessments in DM and DRR planning.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3, 4

Global Targets

A, B, C, D, E, F, G

Guiding Principles

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)

SDGs

1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17

Paris Agreement

7.1, 8.1

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4),
2 (2.1, 2.2, 2.3), 3 (3.1, 3.2),
4 (4.2, 4.3, 4.4)

■ Limited or No Capacity

■ Early Capacity Development

■ Achievement with Significant Limitation

■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

■ Advanced Capacity

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



Media and Public Affairs

FINDINGS

The process for disseminating public information within disaster management (DM) is not well defined. As a result, the public lacks a central location for critical and lifesaving information.

The Dominica Office of Disaster Management (ODM) would benefit from a focused and expanded public information campaign to amplify the impact of its outreach more effectively.

The ODM website Message Board, Press Releases, Notices, and Facebook page are not consistently maintained.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To support Dominica in improving its DM-focused media and public affairs outputs, the following actions are recommended:

- ✔ Develop and implement a comprehensive public outreach campaign to centralize information, ensuring the public knows where to find trusted information before, during, and after an event.
- ✔ Consider an outreach approach that can be scaled.
 - Ensure traditional messaging through radio and television is maintained.
 - Leverage a social media campaign that disseminates similar messaging across a variety of platforms to maintain a strong presence and connection with the public.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3, 4

Global Targets

A, B, C, D, E

Guiding Principles

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (h), (i), (j), (k)

SDGs

4, 11, 13

Paris Agreement Articles

7.1, 8.1

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1, (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.3, 2.4), 3 (3.2), 4 (4.2)

Limited or No Capacity

Early Capacity Development

Achievement with Significant Limitation

Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

Advanced Capacity



THE NDPBA

COMMENDATIONS FOR BEST PRACTICES

COMMENDATIONS FOR BEST PRACTICES



DISASTER GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS

Highlighting Dominica's Progress Towards Becoming a More Resilient Nation

Dominica has made great progress in its stated goal of advancing towards becoming a “hurricane-resistant” nation. Following the immense destruction of Hurricane Maria in 2017, Dominica embarked on an ambitious mission to fully adapt to climate change. With a focus on climate change and future-ready infrastructure, Dominica has also encompassed developing a diversified economy. This includes fostering a tourism sector that attracts affluent visitors and establishes an agricultural system that cultivates a variety of fruits and vegetables for local consumption, shifting away from a reliance on banana exports.

To oversee and incorporate climate resilience strategies in Dominica, the Climate Resilience Execution Agency of Dominica (CREAD) was established. From standardizing building codes to ensuring agricultural variety, newly established geothermal energy facilities, enhanced healthcare amenities, and dependable land and sea transportation, CREAD is tasked with devising strategies to hurricane-proof every facet of Dominica's development.

To further compliment CREAD and the implementation of a “hurricane-resistant” nation, Dominica has established Disaster Management (DM) frameworks to complement their economic and environmental priorities. Both the Dominica Climate Resilience and Recovery Plan 2020-2030 (CRRP) and the National Resilience Development Strategy 2030 (NRDS) outline broad disaster risk reduction and management capabilities in terms of financial assets, strategic goals, and collaborative alliances to build regional and community-level resilience to hazards and enable Dominica to reach its 2030 sustainable development goals.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3, 4

Global Targets

A, B, C, D, E, F, G

Guiding Principles

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (j), (k), (l), (m)

SDGs

1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

Paris Agreement

7.1, 8.1

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.3), 3, 4 (4.2)

COMMENDATIONS FOR BEST PRACTICES



DISASTER GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS

Highlighting Dominica’s Declaration of School Safety

Recognizing Dominica’s practice of utilizing schools as shelters during disasters, often resulting in property damage and disruptions to teaching, underscored the critical need for strategic planning to enhance school safety. In light of these challenges, Dominica has implemented the comprehensive “Safe School Policy Dominica” as a vital tool for the country, providing a structured approach to identifying measures and improving the safety of schools throughout the country.

The Safe School Policy, by incorporating a ‘green’ element, also aims to guide schools toward greater environmental sustainability and adaptability to climate change. Not only does it address the immediate safety concerns related to shelter use during disasters, but it also aligns with broader environmental and climate resilience goals. The Safe School Policy stands as a comprehensive framework, designed to navigate the intricacies of risk reduction and safety enhancement for educational institutions in Dominica.

Implementing appropriate tools to assess risk is essential for schools to develop tailored plans and programs that enhance their resilience, informing the creation and maintenance of customized strategies that the Safe School Policy strives to implement. This policy serves as an essential and comprehensive reference for all stakeholders involved in education, school administration, construction, and maintenance within the country of Dominica.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 4

Global Targets

A, B, D, E

Guiding Principles

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l)

SDGs

4, 11, 13, 16, 17

Paris Agreement

7.1, 8.1

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.3, 1.4), 2, 3 (3.1, 3.2), 4 (4.2, 4.4)

COMMENDATIONS FOR BEST PRACTICES



CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES

Highlighting Smart Hospitals & Regional Health Project’s Implemented in Dominica

In the aftermath of Hurricane Maria in 2017, Dominica’s primary healthcare facilities, including the Princess Margaret Hospital, suffered significant damage. Demonstrating foresight, Dominica engaged in the “Smart Hospital” initiative in collaboration with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the United Kingdom’s Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO). This initiative aims to fully retrofit three hospitals and implement Smart interventions in four additional Health Centers across the country.

The process involves utilizing the Retrofitting Economic Support Tool (REST) and integrating structural, non-structural, and functional standards to enhance climate change mitigation and bolster disaster resilience. The construction of Smart Hospitals also enhances staff well-being, contributes to capacity-building initiatives, and adheres to green-compliant construction practices. Dominica’s multifaceted approach to infrastructure enhancements, sustainable resource management practices, and the advancement of innovative technologies are designed to mitigate and adapt to changing climate conditions. These endeavors collectively form a cohesive framework, steering the nation towards sustainability and resilience.

Dominica’s persistent pursuit of climate-resilience exemplifies a visionary and proactive approach to addressing climate change challenges. This trajectory not only safeguards its citizens and ecosystems but also contributes meaningfully to the global imperative of environmental stewardship and sustainable development.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3, 4

Global Targets

A, D, E, F

Guiding Principles

(a), (b), (e), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)

SDGs

3, 11, 13, 16, 17

Paris Agreement

7.1, 8.1

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.3), 3 (3.1, 3.2), 4 (4.2, 4.4)



THE NDPBA

NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

THE NDPBA NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1

REVIEW AND UPDATE DOMINICA'S DRAFT COMPREHENSIVE DISASTER MANAGEMENT (CDM) BILL TO ESTABLISH THE LEGAL FOUNDATION NECESSARY FOR EFFECTIVE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT.

- Reinforce the CDM Bill to integrate disaster risk reduction (DRR) across all levels of government and sectors.
- Support the Office of Disaster Management’s (ODM) administrative and operational expenses to ensure long term financial stability.
 - Ensure adequate funding to recruit, hire, and retain necessary technical staff.
- Expedite movement of the CDM Bill through the legislative process.

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3, 4

SDGs

3, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

Global Target (s)

A, B, C, D, E, F, G

Paris Agreement Articles

7.1, 8.1

Guiding Principle(s)

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l)

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1, 2, 3 (3.1, 3.2), 4

NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

2

INCREASE THE ANNUAL BUDGET FOR THE OFFICE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT (ODM) TO MEET THE GROWING NEED FOR TECHNICAL STAFF AND EXPANDED PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS THE PREDICTED RISE IN CLIMATE-RELATED HAZARDS IN DOMINICA.

- Provide annual funding for ODM to cover operating costs and meet program requirements.
- Secure funding to support human resources, programs, equipment, infrastructure, capacity building, and response operations.
- Develop detailed project proposals demonstrating how the ODM projects align with climate change adaptation, focusing on future impacts of coastal hazards and maritime infrastructure.

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3, 4

SDGs

9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17

Global Target (s)

A, B, C, D, F, G

Paris Agreement Articles

7.1, 8.1

Guiding Principle(s)

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1, 2 (2.2, 2.3), 3 (3.1, 3.2), 4 (4.2, 4.3, 4.4)

3

INTEGRATE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANS, CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (CCA) INITIATIVES, AND POLICES AT ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY DECISION-MAKING.

- Develop and distribute disaster management (DM) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans and strategies to drive initiatives towards advanced capacity.
 - Conduct regular evaluations to re-assess current capacity and adjust resource needs across sectors for DM and DRR.
 - Integrate risk and vulnerability profiles into planning and decision making.
- Institutionalize DRR integration into national and sectoral development strategies.

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 4

SDGs

1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

Global Target (s)

A, B, C, D, E

Paris Agreement Articles

7.1, 8.1

Guiding Principle(s)

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.1, 2.2, 2.3), 3 (3.1, 3.2), 4 (4.2, 4.4)

4

STRENGTHEN THE RESILIENCE OF DOMINICA'S AGRICULTURAL SECTOR TO CLIMATE-RELATED CHALLENGES BY PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES, ROBUST INFRASTRUCTURE, AND ADAPTIVE STRATEGIES TO MAINTAIN CONTINUITY AND PRODUCTIVITY.

- Expedite the creation of a comprehensive disaster risk reduction and management plan specifically for the agriculture sector.
- Develop targeted initiatives to enhance agricultural resilience, focusing on building capacity to withstand climate-related challenges.

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3, 4

SDGs

1, 2, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

Global Target (s)

C, D, E, F

Paris Agreement Articles

7.1, 8.1

Guiding Principle(s)

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (m)

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.1, 2.3, 2.4), 3, 4 (4.2)

5

ENHANCE COMMUNICATION AND COLLABORATION WITHIN THE OFFICE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT (ODM) AND AMONG ALL GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES AND NATIONAL COMMITTEES INVOLVED IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT.

- Strengthen oversight and coordination of capacity-building efforts for disaster management (DM) and disaster risk reduction (DRR), particularly in assisting key sectors with incorporating DRR into their planning process.
- Ensure lines of communication with the Prime Minister’s Office and other high-level decision-making bodies are robust and regularly exercised to enable swift coordination, resource allocation, and synergistic planning.
- Establish information-sharing mechanisms to foster a harmonious approach to planning, ensuring efficient resource utilization, and preventing duplication of effort.
- Prioritize alignment and improve inter-agency coordination between government and national committees involved in disaster management.
- Track all DRR, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) initiatives to streamline efforts and avoid duplication.

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 4

SDGs

9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16

Global Target (s)

A, B, C, D

Paris Agreement Articles

7.1, 8.1

Guiding Principle(s)

(a), (b), (c), (e), (f), (g), (h), (k)

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.1, 2.2, 2.3), 3 (3.1, 3.2), 4 (4.2, 4.4)

6

DEVELOP VOLUNTEER POLICIES TO FACILITATE THE SUCCESSFUL INTEGRATION OF INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS INTO THE FORMALIZED NATIONAL RESPONSE SYSTEM.

- Integrate planning efforts in collaboration with the Koudmen Dominik National Volunteer Initiative to optimize resource allocation and avoid redundancy.
- Define formal roles for volunteers and volunteer organizations to actively contribute to preparedness and response efforts, aligning with the mission of the Office of Disaster Management (ODM).
 - Implement robust recruiting, training, and tracking processes to ensure the reliability and availability of volunteers.
 - Verify technical task accreditations for volunteers working in direct support of the government's disaster management efforts.

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

2, 3, 4

SDGs

4, 11, 16

Global Target (s)

A, B, C, E

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.1, 2.3, 2.4), 3 (3.1, 3.2),
4 (4.2, 4.4)

Guiding Principle(s)

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)

7

ANTICIPATE AND ADDRESS CHALLENGES IN LAND TRANSPORTATION AND MARITIME LOGISTICS TO FACILITATE HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES AND THE DELIVERY OF RELIEF SUPPLIES DURING DISASTERS.

- Review local and regional supply chains to ensure the speed and quality of response operations.
- Strategically position additional disaster management warehouses in secure, underserved, and densely populated areas.
- Ensure that recovery plans specifically incorporate mitigation measures for transportation assets and infrastructure to reduce future impacts of natural hazards and climate change.
- Establish Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) to implement a systematic approach for securing assets and resources, ensuring a coordinated parish response within the following areas:
 - Medical
 - Transportation
 - Information and Communications

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3, 4

SDGs

2,6,9,11,13,17

Global Target (s)

A, C, D, F

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.1, 2.3, 2.4), 3 (3.1, 3.2), 4 (4.2)

Guiding Principle(s)

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l)

NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS



CONDUCT A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF ALL DISASTER MANAGEMENT (DM) PLANS TO ENSURE ADEQUATE PROVISIONS FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE POPULATIONS, PARTICULARLY IN AREAS WHERE ACCESS TO HOUSING, TRANSPORTATION, CLEAN WATER, AND SANITATION IS LIMITED.

- Integrate vulnerability and gender-based assessments into national and community planning, leveraging existing results from the Gender and Disaster Risk Management and World Bank Gender Strategy.
- Engage communities in pre-disaster planning efforts to pinpoint potential challenges, identify communities with the greatest needs, and develop proactive solutions.
 - Utilize up-to-date hazard maps to identify locations where hazard impacts may interfere with ingress and egress routes.
- Ensure sheltering and mass care plans account for the unique needs of vulnerable populations.
- Engage public transportation companies in disaster management planning processes. Establish formal arrangements to assist disaster-affected populations with transportation needs related to evacuation and sheltering.

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 4

SDGs

3, 9, 10, 11, 16

Global Target (s)

A, B, C, D

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.2, 2.3), 3 (3.1),
4 (4.2, 4.3, 4.4)

Guiding Principle(s)

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)

9

CONDUCT A FORMAL REVIEW OF EXISTING BUILDING CODES TO ENSURE THAT THE MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES ARE SUFFICIENT TO ADDRESS THE PREDICTED INCREASE IN HAZARD FREQUENCY AND INTENSITY.

- Establish a multi-stakeholder framework for systematically inspecting existing infrastructure, starting with critical assets, to make recommendations for retrofitting opportunities.
- Oversee land use and development plans to ensure compliance prior to construction.
- Provide incentives to homeowners and businesses to retrofit poorly built or aging structures, install safety measures and equipment, and increase the overall resilience of existing buildings.

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3, 4

SDGs

6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16

Global Target (s)

A, B, C, D, E

Paris Agreement Articles

7.1, 8.1

Guiding Principle(s)

(a), (b), (c), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.1, 2.2, 2.3), 3, 4 (4.1, 4.2, 4.4)

10

FORMALIZE DISASTER TRAINING AND EXERCISE (T&E) INITIATIVES INTO A CENTRALIZED OFFICIAL PROGRAM, LED AND COORDINATED BY THE OFFICE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT (ODM).

- Assign dedicated staff within ODM to support a formal T&E program, focusing on exercise logistics, coordination, and alignment with multi-agency calendars.
- Develop a master training schedule and oversee communication channels, including social media platforms, to enhance visibility, facilitate information sharing, and foster collaboration.
- Implement a digital record management system accessible to all participating agencies to formalize T&E schedules, track participants, evaluations, and lessons-learned for both review and real-time updates.
- Establish a standardized T&E reporting framework to ensure consistent data collection, incorporating key metrics, observation mechanisms, and feedback channels for formal performance evaluations and after-action reporting.

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3, 4

SDGs

4, 11, 16

Global Target (s)

A, B, C, D, F

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.1, 2.2), 3, 4 (4.2, 4.4)

Guiding Principle(s)

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)

11

UTILIZE GIS-MAPPING CAPABILITIES AND SYSTEMS TO ADDRESS GEOSPATIAL DATA AND LOGISTICS TO INFORM COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING EFFORTS.

- Leverage resources, including hazard mapping for population exposures, critical infrastructure locations, and evacuation/shelter identification to drive sector-based community planning, improved infrastructure for facilities, and accommodations for vulnerable groups.
- Generate local hazard and risk maps to facilitate and advance data-driven and scenario-based training, exercise planning, and preparedness activities.
- Leverage GIS-based mapping systems to assist in risk assessments, management, and decision-making processes, determining necessary requirements for risk and vulnerability assessments in Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction planning.
- Support capacity building, data development, and training with entities like the Central Statistics Office (CSO).

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3, 4

SDGs

1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17

Global Target (s)

A, B, C, D, E, G

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.1, 2.2, 2.3),
3 (3.1, 3.2), 4 (4.2, 4.3, 4.4)

Guiding Principle(s)

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)

12

PROMOTE EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION-MAKING BY ESTABLISHING A CENTRALIZED MULTI-AGENCY DATA REPOSITORY FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT, RISK REDUCTION, AND RESILIENCE.

- Promote data sharing among governmental entities, non-governmental disaster management stakeholders, academia, and with the public to ensure that the best and latest information is available to all stakeholders.
- Implement a centralized, GIS-based data management system to leverage a common operating picture that supports identification of high-risk areas, priority needs, resource tracking, and damage/loss data to promote response and recovery capacity development.
- Harmonize national data collection and storage standards with Dominica’s overarching digital agenda to ensure consistency and compatibility across systems and platforms.

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3, 4

SDGs

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

Global Target (s)

A, B, C, D, E, F, G

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2, 3 (3.1, 3.2),
4 (4.2, 4.3, 4.4)

Guiding Principle(s)

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)

13

EXPAND AWARENESS AND PREPAREDNESS CAMPAIGNS AMONG RESIDENTS, VISITORS, AND BUSINESSES FOR BOTH NATURAL AND MANMADE HAZARDS AND CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS AFFECTING DOMINICA.

- Employ a multi-faceted, multi-stakeholder engagement strategy involving disaster managers, schools, media, non-governmental organizations, and other key agencies.
- Strengthen messaging to increase public understanding of hazards and their potential impacts, alert and warning messages, and the safety and preparedness measures that can be taken to protect lives and livelihoods.
- Expand implementation of the model Safe School Programme for Caribbean Schools Toolkit across Dominica’s educational system.
- Promote incentives such as grants, loans, and programs through outreach campaigns aimed at increasing resilience and reducing vulnerability for homeowners, communities, and businesses.
- Advocate for community-based programs and projects that promote climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction such as replanting mangroves, dune restoration, and community clean-up efforts.

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3, 4

SDGs

4, 10, 11, 13, 16

Global Target (s)

A, B, C, D, E

Paris Agreement Articles

7.1, 8.1

Guiding Principle(s)

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (h), (i), (j), (k)

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4), 2 (2.3, 2.4), 3 (3.2, 3.3), 4 (4.2, 4.4)

14

PURSUE OPPORTUNITIES TO SHARE SUCCESSES AND LESSONS LEARNED THROUGH DOMINICA'S CAPACITY-BUILDING EFFORTS, INCLUDING THE MODEL SAFE SCHOOL POLICY, AND SMART HOSPITAL INITIATIVES, TO SUPPORT CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND RISK REDUCTION ACTIONS NATIONALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY.

ALIGNMENTS: SENDAI FRAMEWORK, SDGS, PARIS AGREEMENT, AND CDEMA CDM PRIORITY AREAS ADVANCED

Priorities for Action

2, 4

SDGs

4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17

Global Target (s)

E, F

Paris Agreement Articles

7.1, 8.1

Guiding Principle(s)

(a), (b), (c), (e), (f), (g), (h), (j), (k), (l), (m)

CDEMA CDM Priority Areas

1 (1.3, 1.4), 2, 3 (3.1, 3.2), 4 (4.1, 4.2, 4.4)

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5-YEAR PLAN



DOMINICA NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5
RECOMMENDATION 1				
Review and update Dominica's draft Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) Bill to establish the legal foundation necessary for effective disaster risk reduction and management.				
RECOMMENDATION 2				
Increase the annual budget for the Office of Disaster Management (ODM) to meet the growing need for technical staff and expanded programs to address the predicted rise in climate-related hazards in Dominica.				
RECOMMENDATION 3				
Integrate disaster risk reduction (DRR) into development plans, climate change adaptation (CCA) initiatives, and policies at all levels of government and community decision-making.				
	RECOMMENDATION 4			
	Strengthen the resilience of Dominica's agricultural sector to climate-related challenges by promoting sustainable practices, robust infrastructure, and adaptive strategies to maintain continuity and productivity.			
	RECOMMENDATION 5			
	Enhance communication and collaboration within the Office of Disaster Management (ODM) and among all government ministries and national committees involved in disaster management.			
	RECOMMENDATION 6			
	Develop volunteer policies to facilitate the successful integration of individuals and organizations into the formalized national response system.			
	RECOMMENDATION 7			
	Anticipate and address challenges in land transportation and maritime logistics to facilitate humanitarian activities and the delivery of relief supplies during disasters.			
		RECOMMENDATION 8		
		Conduct a comprehensive review of all disaster management (DM) plans to ensure adequate provisions for the most vulnerable populations, particularly in areas where access to housing, transportation, clean water, and sanitation is limited.		

5-YEAR PLAN

DOMINICA NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS



YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5
		RECOMMENDATION 9		
		Conduct a formal review of existing building codes to ensure that the minimum standards for building and construction practices are sufficient to address the predicted increase in hazard frequency and intensity.		
		RECOMMENDATION 10		
		Formalize disaster training and exercise (T&E) initiatives into a centralized official program, led and coordinated by the Office of Disaster Management (ODM).		
		RECOMMENDATION 11		
		Utilize GIS-mapping capabilities and systems to address geospatial data and logistics to inform community-based disaster management and planning efforts.		
			RECOMMENDATION 12	
			Promote evidence-based decision-making by establishing a centralized multi-agency data repository for disaster management, risk reduction, and resilience.	
			RECOMMENDATION 13	
			Expand awareness and preparedness campaigns among residents, visitors, and businesses for both natural and manmade hazards and climate change impacts affecting Dominica.	
RECOMMENDATION 14				
Pursue opportunities to share successes and lessons learned through Dominica's capacity-building efforts, including the model Safe School Policy, and SMART Hospital initiatives, to support climate resilience and risk reduction actions nationally and internationally.				

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DOMINICA PARISH RISK PROFILES

SUBNATIONAL ASSESSMENT RESULTS

PARISH RISK PROFILES

The subnational report developed for each parish offers a more detailed understanding of risk in Dominica. These are provided separately from this report (linked below), and include drivers of vulnerability, coping capacity, and resilience; a comparison of each parish within overall country; and strategic, data-driven, actionable recommendations.

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