



GFDRR
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

ACP-EU

NATURAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PROGRAM

**Focus Day on Post Disaster Response and
Recovery Frameworks**

ACP House - Brussels, June 9, 2017

Session 2: ACP-EU NDRR Program sharing country experiences and lessons learned

Commonwealth of Dominica

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ACP House - Brussels, June 9, 2017

Commonwealth of Dominica

General Context

- ❑ Total Population - 71,293 (Census 2011)
 - 79% urban population
- ❑ Area of island: 750.6 Square Kilometres

Country Risk Profile:

- ❑ Natural Hazards
 - Hurricanes
 - Earthquakes
 - Volcanic Eruptions
- ❑ Major Risk
 - Flooding
 - Landslides & Mudslides
 - Sea Level Rise

Major past events the last 20 years and impact

- ❑ 1999 – Hurricane Lenny
- ❑ 2007 – Hurricane Dean: Damage to farmers (EC\$0.888 million or US\$370,000; Government Compensation to farmers - EC\$636 million or US\$265 million)
- ❑ 2008 – Hurricane Omar: Damage to Fisheries Sector – EC\$2 million or US\$742; Government Compensation to farmers - EC\$1.6 million or US\$594 million
- ❑ 2010 – Hurricane Tomas: Damage to Agriculture - EC\$10.7 million or US\$3.96 million
- ❑ 2011 – Extreme Rain Events: Infrastructure Damage - EC\$100 million or US\$37,037
- ❑ 2015 – Tropical Storm Erika: Damage & Loss amounted to EC\$1.3 billion or US\$482 million

DRM institutional organization

- ❑ Institutions in charge of DRM and CCA
 - *Office of Disaster Management, Ministry of National Security, Immigration & Labour*
 - *Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project, Ministry of Health & Environment*

- ❑ DRM National Platform ?
 - *There is the National Emergency Planning Organization (NEPO) which deals with preparedness and response.*

- ❑ DRM National Strategy in place ?
 - *A National Disaster Management Strategy has been developed*

- ❑ Are DRR and CCA part of the National Development Strategy ?
 - *Yes, the country adopted the Low Carbon Climate Resilient Strategy in 2012 which uses the Growth & Social Protection Strategy Framework.*

- ❑ Existing legislation, building codes etc..
 - *A Comprehensive Disaster Management Bill is being finalized*

Rapid Damage & Impact Assessment

❑ **Brief history of the event:**

- ❑ 27th August 2015, Tropical Storm Erika ravaged the island of Dominica, depositing 500mm of rain within 10 hours resulting in massive flooding across the island.
- ❑ The majority of the damage was to the transport sector – 60 percent, followed by the housing sector – 11 percent and the agriculture sector – 10 percent.
- ❑ Out of a population of 71,293, 11 persons were confirmed dead, 22 missing, 574 homeless and 713 evacuated; with approximately 7,229 directly impacted by the event in disaster declared areas.

❑ **Governmental response and process:**

- *The Government of Dominica coordinated an interagency team comprised of:*
 - *National government authorities and representatives from the World Bank , European Union UNICEF, WFP, FAO, CDEMA, PAHO, UN-Women, University of West Indies and the Caribbean Development Bank to take stock, and;*
 - *Tabulate damage and loss, visit affected areas, gather information and analyze the results to inform the recovery strategy.*
 - *The Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) under the Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (DVRP) was triggered; this provided the Government with US1million for immediate response.*

Rapid Damage & Impact Assessment (continued)

❑ Major Results : Effects and Impacts

- The immediate procurement of goods such as gabion baskets, road safety equipment/ signage, cement and other materials needed for creating temporary access along the West Coast under the CERC.
- The contracting of small firms and operators to clear heavy debris within communities and along the road network (West Coast); approximately 20,000 persons benefitted directly under the CERC.
- The RDIA provided specific recommendations by sector for the short, medium and long-term which provided guidance on the approach to recovery efforts.

Recovery Phase

Recovery Strategy

- *The methodology for providing critical recommendations in the short, medium and long-term was applied to all sectors to include:*
 - *Transport Infrastructure*
 - *Air & Sea Ports*
 - *Water & Sanitation*
 - *Environmental Health*
 - *Telecommunications*
- *Electricity*
 - *Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries*
 - *Tourism*
 - *Industry & Commerce*
 - *Education*
 - *Health*
 - *Housing*
 - *Social Protection & Inclusion*

Assessment follow up

❑ Recovery and Leverage:

- *The underlying principles of this framework are that both loss of life and the economic impact of disasters can be reduced through advanced planning and investment.*
- *As at 30th June 2016, the total financial resources received as emergency assistance was \$46.7 million including \$23.2 million in grants from various development partners and the loan from the IMF in the amount of \$23.5 million. This amount does not include funds which were committed to Dominica and which were channelled through national, regional and international organisations. (Prime Minister's Budget Address 2016/17 Financial Year).*
- *An amount of \$35.0 million was allocated from the resources of the Citizenship By Investment Programme, for post Erika projects.*

❑ Achievements to date

- Short & Medium-Term Recovery and Reconstruction Recommendation by sector have been implemented.

Assessment follow up

SECTOR	SHORT-TERM (6 – 12 MONTHS)	MEDIUM-TERM (12 – 24 MONTHS)	LONG-TERM (24 MONTHS +)
Transport Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean-up rivers, drainage systems and restore hydraulic capacity of bridges by removing blocks, trees or materials • Undertake urgent abutment reconstruction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare technical designs and construction guidelines • Continue road and bridge repair • Perform a comprehensive and detailed condition assessment of the road network and prepare a multi-year investment mitigation action plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue with reconstruction of roads & bridges • Ensure all major reconstruction and new development adhere to the design and technical guidelines developed • Use an asset management system to track reconstruction and prioritize investments
Air & Sea Ports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate replacement of damaged electrical equipment and electronics; • Immediate repair of physical infrastructure to the runway; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a feasibility study to evaluate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the probabilities and risks facing the airport and their mitigation; • Identification of potential future sites for constructing a new, safer airport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out the findings of the feasibility study – extensive fortification of the current airport or the building of a newer facility with higher capacities on a more secure site.
Water & Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean-up debris from intakes and stabilize slopes in the vicinity of intakes; • Repair access roads to intakes; • Repair damaged sanitary pipes and clean-up affected area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider liaising with Ministry of Public Works on the design of new bridge infrastructure to include protected utility corridors in the bridge design as opposed to hanging transmission lines externally; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review current locations of abstraction points to identify if less vulnerable locations can be utilized; • If possible, consider application of stream bed infiltration galleries in lieu of surface water abstraction systems to reduce exposure to heavy debris.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a strategy for addressing the loss of housing stock and consider options for implementing temporary housing programs; • Develop a financing strategy for replenishing housing stock. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a risk-based approach to housing and residential/urban planning based on best practice building asset management principles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement long-term asset maintenance strategy and system for existing & new housing and buildings; • Engage women and youth in non-traditional rebuilding relocation efforts linked to social protection.

Lessons learned and challenges

□ Lessons learned and main challenges

- Need for adopting a resilient approach to development.
- Integration of sectoral recommendations into national planning.
- Monitoring and reporting of short, medium and long-term recommendations made in the Rapid Damage and Impact Assessment.
- Access to finance for implementing recommendations, considering economic challenges facing the countries.