

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA



2010



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We thank the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica for assisting in the provision of information via interview and documentation for the preparation of this report.

UNEP/ROLAC (Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean)

Coordination and Technical Supervision:

Mark Griffith, PhD, Senior Programme Officer

Technical Review:

Graciela Metternicht, PhD, Regional Coordinator, Division of Early Warning and Assessment
UNEP-ROLAC

Author:

Shawn S. Carter

for John R A Wilson

 **ecoNaturalResourcesManagementConsulting**

Acronyms

AFD	Agence Francais de Developpment/ French Development Agency
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CANARI	Caribbean Natural Resource Institute
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CARIFORUM	Caribbean Forum of African, Caribbean and Pacific States
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CDEMA	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
COD	Commonwealth of Dominica
CRDEP	Caribbean Renewable Development Energy Programme
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
EC	European Commission
ECU	Environmental Coordinating Unit
EDF	European Development Fund
ENCAPD	Environmental Capacity Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
FFEM	Fionds Francais pour l'Environement Mondial
GOCD	Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GTZ	German Technical Corporation
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MACC	Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change
NCSA	National Capacity Needs for Self Assessment

NES	National Environmental Summary
NLUP	National Land Use Plan
OAS	Organisation of American States
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
OPAAL	OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods National Project
PAHO	Pan American Health Organisation
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SPAW	Protocol Concerning Special Protected Areas and Wildlife
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNCCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
USAID	United States of America International Development
WB	World Bank
WNTP	Waitukubuli National Trail Project

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

From a review of various national reports and interviews with technical experts environmental issues of national priority for the Commonwealth of Dominica (COD) are:

1. Climate Change and Natural Hazards;
2. Inadequate Land Use Policies;
3. Land Degradation;
4. Loss of Terrestrial Biodiversity;
5. Degradation of Coastal Resources;
6. Inadequate Waste Management; and
7. High Energy Cost.

The issues identified have a high degree of commonality in terms of causes, drivers and impacts. In addition there are many instances where a causal relationship between the issues exists. For instance climate change has significantly contributed to degradation of coastal resources and loss of biodiversity. All issues identified impact on the economic and social viability of the island and as such are tied to the incidence of poverty and the ability of Government of the Commonwealth Dominica (GOCD) to move ahead with a sustainable development agenda.

Movement towards becoming an “organic island” and by extension, sustainable development, will require structural and comprehensive interventions to address the gaps identified in this review. As articulated by interviewees and national reports, various components of the current framework must be strengthened in terms of an increase in the staff complement of various institutions; provision of requisite training for staff; provision of relevant regulatory and enforcement capabilities of institutions; maintenance of a baseline of programmatic activities such as data collection and monitoring; the ability to use information from various sources for decision making; and the development of fiscal policies to stimulate corporate environmental stewardship, and to incentivise new business models that focus on the sustainable utilisation of natural capital to attract foreign exchange.

The United Nations Common Country Assessments (UNCCA) and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process can therefore assist in orienting and aligning international development assistance and partnerships in support of the Commonwealth of Dominica’s development goals in a sustainable manner.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Commonwealth of Dominica (COD) lies in almost in the centre of the arc of Caribbean islands known as the Lesser Antilles, between the French overseas departments of Guadeloupe to the north and Martinique to the south. It is 48 km long and 24 km wide, covers some 751 sq. km and has 148 km of coastline. There are 365 rivers and warm tropical climate and an average daytime temperatures range from 27° C, with cooler temperatures in the mountains. The dry season is from January to April. The rainy season is from July to October. The terrain is rugged and mountainous; the highest point is Morne Diablotin which rises to 1,730 m. Dominica is heavily forested and has the second largest thermally active lake in the world, "the Boiling Lake."¹

The population of the COD is 72,813. The urban population makes up 74% of total population (2008) with a 0.2% annual rate of change (2005-10 est.).²

The National Environmental Summary (NES) for Dominica is an information tool to support the incorporation of environment in United Nations Common Country Assessments (UNCCA) and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). It provides a critical analysis of gaps in existing policy/programmes responses and in the national legislation in addressing environmental issues and their critical linkages to poverty reduction and development.

Method

The Driving Forces-Pressures-State-Impacts-Responses (DPSIR) framework was used to frame information gathering and analysis for the development of the NES. Information gathering involved the review of national assessment and policy documents, national legislation, as well as interviews with key stakeholders in COD.³ Interviews took place on July 15 and 16, 2010.

¹ <http://www.un.int/wcm/content/site/dominica/cache/offonce/pid/3475>: Accessed July 16, 2010.

² <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/do.html>: Accessed November 3, 2010

³ See Annex 1.

1. STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The following environmental issues were identified as being of national priority.

Climate Change and Natural Hazards

Dominica is prone to natural disasters such as hurricanes⁴ and seismic activity is frequent. Compounding the effect of natural disasters on Dominica is the impact of climate change. Technocrats interviewed stated that climate change has had a significant effect on the country, namely increased frequency of destructive hurricanes, increased occurrence of prolonged drought conditions, rainfall patterns and hence shifts in dry and wet season, increased diurnal temperatures, and strong ocean and river surges. The resulting consequences of natural disasters and climate change include: drought induced fires, decline in coastal fisheries and destruction of fisheries infrastructure, coastal erosion as a result of unpredictable sea swells; sedimentation; increased rates of coral bleaching; and decreased productivity of coral reefs, mangroves and other coastal ecosystems.

Impacts include decline in the tourism product, opportunities for recreation (especially in coastal areas), livelihoods (fishers and recreational service providers). There is also the consideration that low fish catches have a negative the food security and leads to an increase in food import bill.

With respect to the increasing periods of drought, another impact is the decline in the productivity of agricultural lands⁵, which are primarily rain fed. Likewise since surface water is used to generate hydroelectric power, any threat to that resource will impact negatively on this initiative and economic gains realised by lowering dependence on fossil fuels.

Other impacts include the need to relocate settlement (in the event of landslides from seismic activities or with the occurrence of sea level rise) and health threats from emerging diseases. Overall, climate change and natural disasters cause physical and social infrastructural damage, and impedes economic growth and social development thereby increasing the incidence of poverty.

Inadequate Land Use Planning

There is no comprehensive national land use plan or policy. As such, use of private land is largely unregulated and multiple land uses (residential, commercial, agricultural or industrial) occur in close proximity. As a result of this there is no mechanism to stem the shift of rural dwellers to urban⁶ and sub-urban areas, and of land from agricultural use to

⁴ Dominica is the sixth (out of 111 countries evaluated) most vulnerable economy (to external shocks and natural hazards) in the world, and the most vulnerable in the Caribbean: The Commonwealth Vulnerability Index.

⁵ Agriculture (including the fisheries sub-sector) contributes 17.38% of the GDP: Government of Dominica Economic and Social Review for the Fiscal Year 2009/2010.

⁶ Urban population is currently 74% of the population (2008): <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/do.html>: Accessed November 3, 2010.

residential, mining, tourism and manufacturing use. There is also the problem of illegal subdivision of land and lot sales which is difficult to regulate taking into account the existing framework and current institutional capacity. Resulting impacts include settlement that outstrips the carrying capacity and appropriate use of fragile environmental areas (such as the Pont Casse Area) which lead to, *inter alia*, contamination of rivers (used for recreation and potable water) and landslides caused by poor settlement patterns.

Land degradation

Sixty percent (60%) of Dominica is covered by natural vegetation.⁷ Nonetheless land degradation is still an issue of significance due to threats to forest caused by logging practices, clear felling for agricultural use and use of forest product for charcoal, firewood and other products; and threats to sustainable land management as it pertains to agricultural land use, such as increases in alien species such as Citronella species (lemon grass) on abandoned agricultural land, farming on steep slopes and other, poor farming practices; poorly managed mineral/aggregate mining and quarrying activities; unplanned and/or poorly planned infrastructural development; unplanned housing development; natural hazard such as storm surges, droughts, landslides, floods, earthquakes and volcanoes. The impacts of land degradation include landslides, pollution (via sedimentation) of rivers and coastal waters, and declined agricultural productivity.

Loss of Terrestrial Biodiversity

Dominica possesses the richest and most extensive forest system in the Lesser Antilles, with all the forest zones and types represented⁸. Forests are critical to the maintenance of the watershed and catchment area.

Dominica's biodiversity is under threat largely from the impact of human activity such as deforestation and habitat reduction, over-exploitation of wildlife, encroachment, unregulated development, introduction of foreign species, loss of agro-biodiversity, uncontrolled use of biotechnology, pollution, loss of traditional knowledge and an inappropriate legal/institutional framework. It is also threatened by natural disasters and the impacts from climate change.

The repercussions of this include decreasing agricultural productivity due to soil loss, crop susceptibility to wind damage, a diminished eco-tourism product and degradation of marine areas.

Degradation of Coastal Resources

Dominica does not have as many beaches as other Caribbean islands but has coral reefs (mostly veneers on a volcanic base) and many wetlands. The mangroves serve as habitats for flora and fauna.

⁷Casimir, A., Chesney, P., Marie M., Oderson, D., Petersen-Polo J., St. Ville, O., for the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica, Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment and the SIDS Unit, UNEP/ROLAC, Transforming Dominica into an Organic Island. February 2006.

⁸ Approximately 60% (46,000 ha) of the total land area (75,000 ha) in Dominica is forested: Food and Agricultural Organisation, 2001. Global Forest Assessment – 2000, Main Report, FAO Forestry Paper N° 140.

Degradation of coastal ecosystems (in particular coral reefs) on the west coast has been occurring as a result of natural disasters, strong ocean currents, pollutants entering the coastal waters (such as sewage, effluent from industrial activity, sedimentation from quarrying operations that deposit waste into rivers flowing into coastal waters), unsustainable exploitation of the coastal flora and fauna and development (including the installation of coastal sea walls and other coastal degradation mitigating and improvements measures).

The impact of coastal degradation includes loss in recreational opportunities, loss of natural habitats for flora and fauna and loss of natural protection of the coastline. In addition, the loss of livelihoods and economic opportunities to fishers, hoteliers and related business is another reality of the degradation of coastal resources. The impact on livelihoods is particularly significant. This is exhibited by the fact that 15 years ago 83% of the fishery was dependent on coastal fisheries – a few 100 feet off the coastline.⁹ Today to remain viable, fishermen are forced to fish more than 60 miles from the coastline.

Inadequate Waste Management

Solid waste was cited as a problem of national priority. In addition to poor behavioural patterns by residents with regards to littering, the lynchpin in this issue is that the origin of the majority of waste is from manufactured and imported products. As such, waste going to the landfill consist of mainly wood, cardboard and non degradable matter such as plastic, glass, fibre glass and metal.¹⁰ The increase in waste is expected to shorten the life cycle of the landfill, thereby increasing pressure on government to expand existing or find new appropriate land (a scarce and expensive resource) to support waste assimilation. Challenges include changing the psyche of the public regarding solid waste disposal and capacity to use recyclable materials in an economically viable manner.

In the case of liquid waste, the infrastructure for sewage treatment needs attention. Most of the population rely on pit latrines and septic for the disposal of sewage while others are without acceptable disposal facilities. Further to this, even where there are existing sewage systems they are often inadequate. In the absence of facilities, sewage is dumped in the rivers, sea or on land.

High Energy Cost

Dominica is highly dependent on global oil prices and has the highest electricity tariffs in the Eastern Caribbean. While there are negative environmental impacts from use of fossil fuels such as pollution, the government's initiative is fundamentally as a result of the economic burden of unpredictable oil prices, the drain on foreign exchange and the opportunity costs of maintaining the status quo - use of resources that could be employed to combat other development issues. Of the electricity generated, the majority is created via small diesel generators fuelled by imported oil, followed by hydropower plants.¹¹ The

⁹ Personal conversation: Chief Fisheries Officer- A. Magloire.

¹⁰ Casimir, A. *et al*, February 2006.

¹¹ Hydropower contributes to approximately 38% of electricity generation.

latter can be severely impacted upon by the dry season and climate change may compound this problem.

Key drivers of the environmental issues listed above include:

1. Poverty - according to the Country Poverty Assessment,¹² there has been a decline in the level of poverty (from 39% in 2008 to 28.8% in 2009) and the indigence rate (10% in 2003 to 3.1% in 2009).¹³ Causes of poverty include the decline of the banana industry, the increase in food and energy prices, the global economic crisis and impacts of natural disasters.¹⁴ There is therefore a significant causal relationship between the environmental issues of national priority and the incidence of poverty in Dominica. It would therefore follow that poverty reduction hinges on the sustainability of natural capital – the ability to maintain agricultural workforce by ensuring the sustainable use of and highly productive lands; ability to provide low cost locally grown food and locally produced energy; and the development of mechanisms to reduce the impact of natural disasters on the poor in terms of preparedness of appropriate housing, adaptive farming practices, and access to necessary social services.
2. Economic crisis – there is a dearth of funds available for national programming across the board. As such a number of issues can only be addressed immediately with the injection of funds from donor agencies. A negative impact of this, is that local environmental issues are often addressed within parameters set by the donor;
3. Attitudes as well as traditional practices in the face of a changing environment - this is particularly challenging as rapid changes in environment (such as those caused by climate change) does not allow for incremental human behavioural shifts. This in turn affects the political will of politicians to support measures necessary to effect change;
4. Urbanisation and development demands – housing, agricultural, tourism and industry;
5. Inadequate institutional capacity – lacking in manpower, requisite training, and equipment for research and monitoring;
6. Existence of outdated legislation and poor enforcement of existing legislation;
7. Lack of synergies among sectoral programmes as well as the limited exposure of key decision makers to the extent of the cross-sectoral nature of environmental issues and management particularly in a small island like Dominica; and
8. Overall lack of medium and long-term development strategies and implementation in a way that addresses economic, social and environmental issues in tandem.

¹² Halcrow Group Limited in association with Decision Economics (Canada), Willms and Shier (Canada), DPU, University College London (UK), and The National Assessment Team of Dominica, Caribbean Development Bank Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica Country Poverty Assessment Final Report, Volume 1 of 2: Main Report, June 2003.

¹³ Casimir, A. et al, 2006.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

2. National Responses

The GOCD with the assistance of the UNEP, proposes to embark on a 10-year programme of action to both establish the country as an “Organic Island” and a wellness tourism destination. “Organic Dominica” encompasses accelerated and sustainable use of natural resources including, *inter alia*, socio-cultural and indigenous community knowledge-based assets, forest products, non-timber forest products, food and agriculture, water and renewable energy, to transform the social and economic development of the country over a period of 10 years.¹⁵ The objectives of the strategy are:

1. Establish a sound and sustainable basis for economic and social development;
2. Reverse declining agricultural sector employment;
3. Reverse the trend in decreasing agricultural revenue by establishing Dominica as a world leader in the production of organic agricultural products;
4. Increase employment opportunities and reverse the loss of trained and qualified specialists from the country;
5. Address pressing environmental and natural resource management issues through the establishment of agricultural practices that will reduce the introduction of harmful substances into rivers and soils and promote sustainable land management;
6. Implement key elements of Dominica’s Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;
7. Establish an agricultural export market based on products that are free from genetically modified organisms (GMOs) thereby giving support to Dominica’s commitments under the Cartagena Protocol; and
8. Improve rural development through the establishment of improved land management practices that support organic production.

Given the objective identified, the initiative can be viewed as a positive response to almost all environmental issues that have been identified as being of national priority, as it is intended to address and promote the use of the entire natural resource base of Dominica in an environmentally sustainable manner.

Other national responses to the issues identified above are described in Table 1.

TABLE 1: NATIONAL RESPONSES TO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

ISSUE	RESPONSE
Climate Change and Natural Disasters	Dominica is signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) ¹⁶ . The Convention was ratified on 21st March, 1994. The Kyoto protocol was not ratified.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ The objective of this Convention is the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system while allowing ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner: http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/background/items/1353.php: Accessed July 21, 2010.

ISSUE	RESPONSE
	<p>While there is no legislation establishing a comprehensive regime that expressly speaks to climate change, there are several pieces of legislation regarding environmental protection that address specific issues relevant to climate change. Of note is that the Environmental Coordinating Unit (ECU), the focal point for climate change that is charged with the responsibility for implementing multilateral environmental agreements, lacks the institutional and legislative capacity to perform its functions. There is therefore a need for the development of a framework that allows for institutional and legislative synergy for the management of not only climate change as well as other environmental matters.¹⁷</p> <p>Since ratifying the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Dominica has attempted to initiate a series of programmes aimed at sensitising the public on issues related to climate change and sea level rise. As a small island developing state (SIDS), the main focus is one of adaptation.</p> <p>Recent responses include:</p> <p>A Draft Policy Framework for Integrated (Adaptation) Planning and Management has been prepared to address problems in climate change and rising sea-level taking into account, inter alia, beach and shoreline stability, destruction of wetlands/coastal ecosystems, reduced fish catch resulting from sedimentation of fishing banks and destruction of fish habitats, impact on tourism – waterfalls, lakes and rivers. Specifically, the Government accessed loan funding from the Caribbean Development Bank for the development of city fence walls as an adaptation measure.</p> <p>The Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change in the Caribbean (MACC) Programme seeks to reduce physical, social, economic and environmental vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. The project builds capacity through the mainstreaming of adaptation into the national development planning process through various programme areas and pilot projects. The climate vulnerability risk assessment foci areas for MACC are: Water Resources, Tourism, Agriculture and Coastal Zone, as well as Public Education and Outreach strategies.</p> <p>The National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) Project funded by United Nations Environment Programme-Global Environment Facility (UNEP-GEF), allowed for a thorough assessment of the capacity needs and constraints facing national efforts to improve environmental conservation and sustainable development programmes, and to meet global environmental management obligations. It allowed for analysis regarding the institutional capacity framework that was initiated under the UNFCCC and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) and the UNCCD and facilitated the identification of management strategies relevant to sustainable environmental development.</p> <p>The Office of Disaster Management of the Ministry of National Security, Labour and Immigration has facilitated the formation and resuscitation of Disaster Management Committees island wide. This process included training held jointly with the Dominica Red Cross. Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency</p>

¹⁷ Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica, Enabling Activities for the Preparation of the Commonwealth of Dominica’s Second National Communication to the UNFCCC, Date Unknown.

ISSUE	RESPONSE
	(CDEMA) also facilitated discussions on the revised National Disaster Plan.
Inadequate Land Use Planning	<p>Currently the main agency responsible for land use planning is the Physical Planning Department. The Department ensures that Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) (according to the current Physical Planning Act) precede major national development projects that are likely to have negative effects on the environment.</p> <p>Dominica has embarked upon the development of a National Land Use Plan (NLUP), which will include a zoning programme. The initiative is jointly funded by government and the European Union (EU). The NLUP sets conditions for land used in different areas by establishing land use zones and allocating zones according to best economically and environmentally sound viability thereby diminishing the conversion of suitable agricultural lands to other uses.</p> <p>A new Physical Planning Bill, drafted under the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) facility to effect the NLUP and strengthen the physical planning capability is awaiting approval and enactment.</p>
Land degradation	<p>The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) was ratified on 28th November 1997 according to the Commonwealth's of Dominica's First National Report on the Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. The national efforts relevant to this Convention are coordinated by the ECU. However, various agencies with responsibility for, among others, forestry planning, environmental health and solid waste are involved in addressing land degradation. Similarly, various legislative enactments used to tackle land degradation. They include the Forestry and Wildlife Act (1976), the Forest Act and Forest Rules (1958), Botanic Garden Act (1898), Physical Planning Act (2001), Water and Sewage Act (1989), Power Craft Prohibition (Designated Rivers) 2001, Pesticide Control Act (1974), Environmental Health Services Act (1997), Solid Waste Management Corporation (1996), Development and Planning Corporation (1966), and in some instances the accompanying regulations.</p> <p>To combat land degradation, the Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Project aims to mitigate land degradation by maintaining the ecological integrity, stability and productivity of their terrestrial resources by focusing on integrating SLM into national development policies, plans and regulatory frameworks; developing institutional and individual capacities for SLM; developing capacities for knowledge management in support of SLM, including a computerised Land Resources Information System; and investment planning and resource mobilisation for implementation of SLM interventions.</p> <p>Under the SLM Project the Environmental Resource Management Bill was developed to aid in not only land degradation but as umbrella legislation for environmental management. The SLM Project is to be fully incorporated into NLUP to accommodate data captured under the from UNCCD monitoring and reporting processes.</p>
Loss of Terrestrial	COD is signatory to a number of conventions that speak to the management of

ISSUE	RESPONSE
<p>Biodiversity</p>	<p>biodiversity. They include: the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) 1992; Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (2000); The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), 1973; The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), 1994; UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural World Heritage Convention, 1972; Convention on the Protection and the Development of the Marine Environment in the Wider Caribbean (Cartegena), 1982; Protocol Concerning Special Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW), International Plant Protection Convention; and the St. George’s Declaration of Principles .</p> <p>To address loss of biodiversity GOCD strategy has been habitat protection and education. Twenty percent (20%) of the Dominica’s land is protected as forest reserves (the Central Forest Reserve and the Northern Forest Reserve) or national parks (Morne Trois Pitons National Parks, Cabrits National Park and the Morne Diablotin National Park). The resources are managed primarily via: the Forest Act (1959): authorizes the establishment of Forest Reserves on Crown Lands and protected forests on private lands; the Forestry and Wildlife Act (1976): makes provision for the protection and management of wild fauna and the management of their forest habitat, as well as for the creation of wildlife reserves: and the National Parks and Protected Areas Act (1975) provides for the establishment of a National Parks and protected area system. Institutional authority rest principally with the Forestry Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.</p> <p>Recognising that forests resources are integral to the economic development of Dominica, a new forest policy, undertaken by Caribbean Natural Resource Institute (CANARI) and funded by the European Union (EU) was developed to include new initiatives in environmental management.</p> <p>To address the inadequacies of National Parks Unit of the Forestry Division regarding the management of National Parks and ecotourism sites in those Parks, GOCD has undertaken an initiative to review and draft amendments to legislation relevant national parks and protected areas with an aim of effecting greater harmonisation; improve efficiency and effectiveness of the management of national parks resources; and possibly establish a separate National Parks Authority.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has embarked on the development of the Waitukubuli National Trail Project (WNTP) (funded by the EU) and the Rehabilitation of Trails and Facilities within national Parks and Ecotourism sites.¹⁸</p> <p>OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods National Project (OPAAL), funded by the GEF through the World Bank, Agence Francais de Devloppment (AFD) and the Fionds Francais pour l’Environement Mondial (FFEM) and the GOCD, aims to promote biodiversity conservation, removing barriers to effective management of protected areas as well as boosting the participation of the private</p>

¹⁸ The latter project funded by Eco-tourism Site User Fee counted has an estimated cost of \$417,000.00.

ISSUE	RESPONSE
	sector and NGOs in the process. The project also seeks to provide environmentally sustainable economic opportunities for nearby communities.
<p>Degradation of Coastal Resources</p>	<p>With respect to international conventions, Dominica has ratified the Cartagena Convention on marine pollution prevention, Protocol Concerning Special Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW), United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities and is a member of the International Maritime Organisation.</p> <p>On the national front there is no coastal zone management plan or strategy to manage the coastal zone except in respect of those areas that fall within the National Park. Legislative instruments relevant to use and management of coastal and marine resources include the Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic Zones Act of 1981 (Maritime Areas Act # 26 of 1981); the Fisheries Act of 1987; the Beach Control Act (1966, 1990) which ok Cool protects beach sand addresses the removal of sand and stones from the beach; the Environmental Health and Services Act (1997) which provides authority relevant to maintain environmental health and control pollution; and the Pesticide Control Act which controls the importation and use of pesticides likely to end up in coastal waters.</p> <p>These legal instruments dictate that various agencies are responsible for the management of the coastal zone. They include, <i>inter alia</i>, the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, Physical Planning and Fisheries specifically Fisheries Division, Physical Planning Division, and the Environmental Coordinating Unit which has an overarching responsibility for Environmental matters; Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Environmental Health Department of the Ministry of Health.</p> <p>Current programmes include the development of a Fisheries Strategic Plan for Dominica under the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Fisheries Master Plan for Coastal Communities. It is envisaged that this will act as a key policy document bringing focus and direction to the management of coastal zone. The policy encourages the development of the offshore fishery to propel the fishing industry into a major export sector thereby creating viable options for fisherfolk and reducing pressure on the nearshore fishery. GOCD has also with the funding assistance of and the Japanese, been actively facilitating projects and programmes to realise the policy objectives which include, <i>inter alia</i>, fisherfolk training in boat building, fisheries product development and infrastructural development at various sites.</p> <p>The Environmental Health Department has made efforts to build its capacity to undertake environmental assessments and has expanded its monitoring of recreational water by including inland recreational sites in addition to beaches and rivers.</p>
<p>Inadequate Waste</p>	<p>As stipulated by the Solid Waste Management Act (1996), the Solid Waste</p>

ISSUE	RESPONSE
Management	<p>Management Corporation (SWMC) is responsible for providing facilities for the collection transport, treatment and disposal of solid waste and matters incidental thereto. The Environmental Health Department (via the Environmental Health Act) protects the health of the public.</p> <p>SWMC under the EU funded OECS Project procured a gasification unit for the Princess Margaret Hospital for the disposal of bio-medical waste in an environmentally safe manner from all medical facilities on the island. Collection staff were trained regarding the importance of adopting safety guidelines for handling and disposal of such waste.</p> <p>Dominica is signatory to the BASEL Convention of 1989, which obliges its member countries to ensure that hazardous waste is managed and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner, and that transboundary pollution is prevented. At present there is a programme to collect lead battery collection for export.</p> <p>In anticipating the negative impacts of the ever increasing non-degradable waste, government is researching the viability of waste to energy and locations of a viable market for recyclable waste. Consideration has been given to the possibility of the need for regional cooperation in this initiative.</p> <p>With respect to addressing liquid waste issues, via a GEF-Caribbean Environmental Health Institute collaboration Dominica received much needed lab equipment to assist in their expanded water quality monitoring programme.</p>
High Energy Cost	<p>In seeking to reduce the negative impacts of fossil fuel dependence, GOCD is continuing to employ more environmentally friendly energy sources by exploring alternative energy. In addition to hydroelectric generation with Dominica being a volcanic island there is tremendous potential for geothermal energy use.</p> <p>Dominica, with the assistance of the Government of France and the EU, through the Regional Council of Guadeloupe, has commenced a €5 million geothermal resource development programme that will determine the existence and nature of the geothermal resource. This will allow for investments in geothermal energy generation plants or commercialisation of the resource. It is intended that 80% of the 100 megawatts of electricity generated will be supplied to the French departments of Guadeloupe and Martinique via submarine cables¹⁹.</p> <p>GOCD is also interested in the development of wind generated energy, and there are two private sector demonstration wind energy initiatives. Solar energy is also used in Dominica, but mainly at the residential level for water heating.</p> <p>Other projects include the Japanese funded assessment of existing global circulating models and development of a downscale tool for application in Dominica and other Caribbean islands; and the World Bank funded Growth and Social Protection</p>

¹⁹ <http://cipore.org/participating-countries/dominica/>: Accessed July 16, 2010.

ISSUE	RESPONSE
	Technical Assistance project for Dominica, which facilitated the drafting of alternative energy legislation.

3. International Assistance Programmes

Table 2 present an analysis of existing United Nations assistance programs and aid provided by other international organisations, as well as bilateral donors relevant to the issues identified, taking into account critical linkages to poverty reduction and development. In all instances, the government of Dominica

partners/partnered/will partner with the international funding agencies identified. Regional entities such as the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) tend to act as facilitators for regional initiatives funded by international organisations.

TABLE 2: INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS – COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION	MAJOR INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS	WHAT HAS BEEN OR IS CURRENTLY DONE	FUTURE PROGRAMMES
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	GEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and Report to the CBD • Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity • Biodiversity Enabling Activity Add-ON: assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country-Specific Priorities • Enabling the COD to Prepare its First and Second National Communication in Response to its Commitment to UNFCCC • Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas) • LDC-SIDS Portfolio Project for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) 	
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	GEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Capacity Needs for Self Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environmental Management of the three major Multilateral Environmental Agreements UNCCD, UNFCCC, UNCBD; 	

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION	MAJOR INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS	WHAT HAS BEEN OR IS CURRENTLY DONE	FUTURE PROGRAMMES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): The Development of a National Implementation Plan for the Commonwealth of Dominica; Organic Dominica. 	
United Nations Educational Scientific And Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)		The “Man and the Biosphere” programme focuses on the identification of heritage sites for protection/preservation, the development of a national policy in relation to science and a management plan of action.	
United States Agency For International Development (USAID)		Caribbean Open Trade Strategy Project: facilitated GOCD in looking at the development of a mitigate the impact of quarry operations on the natural environment and, as a result, has drafted a Quarry Code of Practice that is proposed to become the legal mechanism to drive environmental performance and compliance within the industry.	Currently conceptualising a climate change based project based on water resources and coastal zone management for OECS countries.
European Union (EU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GOCD – re: NLUP matched US\$ 198,540 EU funding in kind; French Government – re: Geothermal Programme; United Kingdom (Department for International Development) - Regional development 	<p>Under the 10th EDF (2008-2013), the EU will focus 80% of the funding (€4.56M) goes towards General Budgetary Support to aid in implementing the locally developed Growth and Social Protection Strategy. The remainder (€1.14M) goes equally to Technical Cooperation Facility and Technical Assistance. Under previous EDFs, the EU funded programmes in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Land Use Project; Caribbean Regional Environmental Programme; Disaster Prevention Programme; Radar Warning System; EDF B-Envelope allocations; 	

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION	MAJOR INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS	WHAT HAS BEEN OR IS CURRENTLY DONE	FUTURE PROGRAMMES
	<p>strategy is to help prepare for disasters (hurricanes, earthquakes, floods and post disaster recovery aid; development of alternative energy)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important Water Supply Initiatives; • Ecotourism Development Programme; • Geothermal Resource Development Programme; and • Solid Waste Management. <p>Presently the EU is funding the Development of the Waitukubuli National Trail Project (WNTTP). There have also been loans to OECS for Waste management Project; and Dominica for construction of a hydroelectric facility</p>	
<p>World Bank (WB)</p>	<p>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)/International Development Association (IDA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change in the Caribbean (MACC) Programme seeks to reduce physical, social, economic and environmental vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. • Protected Area and associated livelihoods Project (OPAAL): contributes to the conservation of biodiversity by removing barriers to the effective management of protected areas, and increasing the involvement of civil society. • Growth and Social Protection Technical Assistance Project: The objective is to support the GOCD in the implementation of a focused policy reform agenda to facilitate private sector-led growth in keeping with the Government's strategy for growth and social protection. Achievements to date specific to the environmental issues identified include draft procurement legislation completed, drafting of alternative energy legislation, the design and 	

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION	MAJOR INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS	WHAT HAS BEEN OR IS CURRENTLY DONE	FUTURE PROGRAMMES
		implementation of a software system for registering companies and public lands and manpower needs assessment for the public sector.	
Bolivarian Alternative for the Americas (ALBA)		Provided funding for fisheries infrastructural development.	
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)		Development of a master plan for sustainable fishery use and management, targeting local artisanal fishers and surrounding communities.	
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	PAHO/WB and OAS	While there are no long term bilateral projects, current Caribbean wide initiatives include: Health Sector Disaster Risk Management, Disaster Risk Management Facility, Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility, Caribbean Disaster Responsive Fund, Disaster Preparedness, and OECS Environmental Capacity Development (ENCAPD) (coastal and marine environmental management) initiative.	There is no bilateral programme but COD can benefit from geographic programme and inter-American programmes. Current Caribbean projects include
DFID		Funds a number of Caribbean project in the areas of Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Disaster Management - Harmonised Implementation Programme (CDM-HIP), • Caribbean Review of Economics of Climate Change (RECC)-Phase 2 and 3, • Development of an Implementation Plan for the Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change, • CCCCC/regional task force support, • Copenhagen and beyond-Capacity building for 	

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION	MAJOR INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS	WHAT HAS BEEN OR IS CURRENTLY DONE	FUTURE PROGRAMMES
		CARICOM policy makers involved in climate change negotiations, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Risk Reduction Capacity building in the UK Overseas Territories, • Low carbon/renewable energy development; and • Sustainable environmental management. 	

4. Critical Gaps and Opportunities to Support Country Environmental Priorities

Review of national documents and information gathered from interviews indicate that the following gaps in existing response mechanisms (policies, programmes, legislation) to the environmental issues taking into account the relationship between the natural environment, social needs and economic development, as well as opportunities to support environmental priorities (See Table 3).

MAIN THRUST

Movement towards becoming an “organic island” and by extension, sustainable development, will require structural and comprehensive interventions to address the gaps identified in this review. As articulated by interviewees and national reports, various components of the current framework must be strengthened in terms of an increase in the staff complement of various institutions; provision of requisite training for staff; provision of relevant regulatory and enforcement capabilities of institutions; maintenance of a baseline of programmatic activities such as data collection and monitoring; the ability to use information from various sources for decision making; and the development of fiscal policies to stimulate corporate environmental stewardship, and to incentivise new business models that focus on the sustainable utilisation of natural capital to attract foreign exchange.

The UNCCA and UNDAF process can therefore assist in orienting and aligning international development assistance and partnerships in support of the Commonwealth of Dominica’s development goals in a sustainable manner.

TABLE 3: CRITICAL GAPS & OPPORTUNITIES TO SUPPORT ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITIES

	GAPS	OPPORTUNITIES
Mainstreaming environment by the creation of an overarching policy framework	<p>While there is acknowledgment of the import of natural resources to the achievement of national development goals, there is still a need to mainstream natural resource management in all sectors.</p> <p>Concerted efforts have been made by various agencies include various stakeholders in the formulation of policies, plans, programmes and projects (the existence and mandate of the ECU speaks to this) but there is no overarching framework for its operation in the long term.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide regulatory capabilities to ECU to act as a fully functioning coordinating unit to harmonise policies and facilitate the development of cross-sectoral bodies to effect the mainstreaming of environmental management and sustainable development; • Rationalisation of policies plans programmes projects, legislation and institutional arrangement in a manner that will promote effective and efficient use of resources. The NCSA output can be used to inform this process; • Establish mechanisms to incorporate environmental values, revenues and management costs into national accounting system – especially with the expected implementation of “Organic Dominica” – a project highly dependent on natural capital; and • Locate the “Organic Dominica” strategy in the 10 year framework of programmes for Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP), and utilise the intervening period to further develop the policy enabling environment. The next UNDAF which is scheduled to start in 2012, provides a platform for alignment with the 10YFP. Notably, within the 10YFP, agriculture has been identified by the 18th Commission on Sustainable Development as a priority issue.
Legislative & Enforcement Framework	<p>Absence of legislation to give specific institutional powers to manage natural resource use, and in many instances, there are no Statutory Rules and Orders necessary to effect purposes of the Act, e.g. Regulations to Fisheries Act 1987, Environmental Health Act 1987 and the Health Services Act 1997. With respect to the latter regulations should speak to nuisances as well as air, soil and water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In keeping with mainstreaming efforts, conduct institutional and legislative assessments of existing institutions and statues; • Assist in expanding capacity of Legal Affairs in terms of staffing and other resources; • Training and involvement of legal personnel in sustainable development and specifically

	GAPS	OPPORTUNITIES
	<p>pollution.</p> <p>Backlog of draft legislation with the Attorney General's Office under the Ministry of Tourism and Legal Affairs: e.g. new Physical Planning Bill, Environmental Resource Management Bill.</p> <p>There is weak enforcement of existing legislation relevant to the environment in all sectors.</p>	<p>environmental management to foster a holistic understanding of the role environment and related legislation in the national framework;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education via training courses for law enforcement (Police) regarding the national importance of enforcement of environmental legal provisions; and • Development of programmes/projects that encourage compliance to work in tandem with legislative penalties for breach of law.
Private Sector and Non-Governmental multi-sectoral participation	<p>Environmental issues of national priority are largely addressed primarily by GOCD. There is limited involvement of private sector in decision making and the implementation of safeguarding activities and no thrust towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in private sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of policies and incentives to encourage CSR as a means of tackling environmental issues identified; and the promotion of fiscal benefits of CSR (by way of Costs Benefit Analysis) to private sector entities. • Capacity building of private sector and civil society (especially Community Based Organisations (CBOs) to increase participation. • To lower energy costs, in addition to the thrust towards alternative sources of energy, there are initiatives such as a move towards encouraging the construction of energy efficient building can run concurrently with the current strategy. This will not only involve government agencies such as Physical Planning Unit, Environmental Health and Safety, but private sector developers, designers, engineers that work towards the development and implementation of energy saving strategies that lock into the national policy of lowering energy costs and decreasing environmental degradation.
Attitudes & Education	<p>Poor attitudes/behaviour and need for environmental education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of education strategies and development of new sector specific educational strategies for issue/topic. This should include high level decision makers who should be made aware of the cross-

	GAPS	OPPORTUNITIES
		sectoral nature of issues and solutions. These initiatives could take the form of focus groups, workshops and training courses.
Environmental Standards, Information Gathering & Monitoring	<p>There is a lack of environmental standards and more long termed sustained monitoring of productivity of the natural resource base and the ecosystem services provided</p> <p>There is inadequate infrastructure for the provision of information to support decision making and a shortage of, inaccurate and inaccessible scientific data for decision making. For example, time series meteorological data needed due to decline in information collecting capacity with the loss of banana plantations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of environmental standards and codes of action e.g. water quality standards (and the accompanying water resource management and use efficiency policy); • Assistance in developing a mechanism to monitor forest inventory and other data to determine carbon use and production. Other data identified by technocrats include data sets to monitor how warmer climatic changes affect terrestrial ecosystems and the state of endemic/endangered species; • Establishment of automated stations, to determine climatic shifts for planning purposes • Development of an integrated data collection system, possibly incorporated into or working in collaboration with the national statistical unit which would need to be strengthened; and • Provision of diagnostic equipment for general testing abilities for plant and animal resources
Capacity Building: Manpower & Professional Development	Many of the agencies charged with responsibility for environmental matters are understaffed, and lack the necessary tools and budgets to effectively and efficiently execute their duties.	<p>Across the board there is a need for increase manpower and specialised training to effect institutional responsibilities. Specific needs identified by interviewees include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • further training for quarantine officers at air and sea ports to combat invasive species, • increase staff compliment to adequate deal with all needs of Environmental Health Department including solid and liquid waste monitoring, Physical Planning Department with the implementation of NLUP.
Community & Agriculture	Loss of traditional Knowledge regarding land management, agricultural/animal husbandry practises,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of small business programmes in tandem with Organic Dominica initiative that promotes use of

	GAPS	OPPORTUNITIES
	ethnobotany.	natural capital as a means of alleviating and preventing poverty and traditional knowledge; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist farmers in safeguarding citrus crops from parrots.
Horizontal Cooperation	As a small island with limited financial resources, finding solutions to some issues can be challenging. Examples of such include determining a viable method for the disposal of used oil, batteries and recyclable materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation of horizontal cooperation programmes, not only among OECS, CARICOM (Caribbean Community) members states but SIDS. Initiatives in need of such cooperation include the regional cooperation on waste to energy and finding external markets for waste.²⁰
Physical Development	There is a need for mechanism to deal manage river surges; Inadequate system to manage liquid waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructural design needed to accommodate increase river surges; and • Development of a sewage treatment system to abate liquid waste pollution.

²⁰ Director, Environmental Health, A. Scotland suggested looking towards regional cooperation as each islands experience difficulties in managing their waste, national volumes are inadequate to make shipping waste to external markets viable or establish profitable waste to energy initiatives.

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ANNEX 1: STAKEHOLDERS AND/OR INFORMANTS

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES, PHYSICAL PLANNING AND FISHERIES

Environmental Coordinating Unit

H. E. Lloyd G. Pascal

Director

Roseau Fisheries Complex, Dame Mary Eugenia Charles Blvd. Roseau

767 448 4577/767 266 5256 (Tel.)

767 448 4577 (Fax)

agriext@cwdom.dm

Fisheries Division

Andrew Magloire

Chief Fisheries Officer

Roseau Fisheries Complex

Dame Mary Eugenia Charles Blvd.

Roseau

767 266 5291/ 767 448 0140 (Tel.)

fisheriesdivision@cwdom.dm

Physical Planning Division

Keith Stephens

Physical Planner (Ag.)

Physical Planning Bldg, 3 Charles Ave., Goodwill.

767 277 7530/ 767 266 3741 (Tel.)

physicalplanningdiv@cwdom.dm

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Division of Agriculture

Richard Allport

Director (Ag.)

Botanic Gardens, Roseau

767 266 3810/ 767 255 8066 (Tel.)

767 448 8632 (Fax)

allportrs@gmail.com

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Environmental Health Department

Anthony Scotland

Director

Environmental Health Department

Government Headquarters

Roseau
767 266 3468/ 767 616 1048 (Tel.)
environhealth@cwdom.dm
scotlandmartina@hotmail.com

EUROPEAN UNION / WAITUKUBULI NATIONAL TRAIL PROJECT

Edison Henry, Project Manager,
Waitukubuli National Trail Project Management Unit
Hodges Lane
P.O. Box 792
Roseau
767 266 3593 (Tel.)
767 440 6120 (Fax)
wntp@cwdom.dm

CARIBBEAN HEALTH INSTITUTE (CEHI)²¹

Sasha Gotheilb, Programme Officer- GEF- Integrated Watershed and Coastal Area
Management
(IWCAM) Project
Technical Coordinator
P.O. Box C1111, The Morne
Castries, St. Lucia
758 452 2501 (Tel.)
758 453 2721 (Fax)
sgottleb@cehi.org.ic

ORGANISATION OF EASTERN CARIBBEAN STATES (OECS)²²

Keith E. Nichols, Head, Environment and Sustainable Development Unit
The Hope, P.O. Box 1383
Castries, St. Lucia
758 455 6362 (Tel.)
758 452 2194 (Fax)
kenichols@oecs.org

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Mr. Cam Bowes, Counsellor (Development)
High Commission of Canada
Bishop's Court Hill
P.O. Box 404
Bridgetown Barbados
429 3550 ext 3459 (Tel.)
246 429 3876 (Fax)
cam.bowes@international.gc.ca

²¹ Interviewed By Dr. Asha Singh.

²² *Ibid.*

ANNEX 2: COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA'S PARTICIPATION IN MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS

CONVENTION		STATUS OF RATIFICATION
1.	The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 1992	Ratified July 5, 1994
2.	Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (2000)	Ratified July 13, 2004
3.	The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), 1973	Ratified June 30, 1995
4.	Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste, 1989	Acceded May 5, 1998, In effect August 3, 1998
5.	Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	Ratified March 30, 1993
6.	The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer 1987 (amended 1990; 1992; 1997).	Ratified June 20, 1993
7.	London Amendment (to Montreal Protocol)	Ratified March 30, 1993
8.	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 1992.	Ratified March 21, 1994
9.	The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), 1994.	Ratified November 28, 1997
10.	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar), 1971	
11.	UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural World Heritage Convention, 1972.	Ratified July 4, 1994
12.	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), 1982	Ratified September 3, 1991
13.	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), 1973, 1978.	
14.	International Convention on the establishment of an international fund for compensation for oil pollution damage Done at Brussels, Belgium, December 18th 1971.	
15.	International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling Done at Geneva, September 24th 1931.	Acceded June 18, 1992
16.	Convention on the Protection and the Development of the Marine Environment in the Wider Caribbean (Cartegena), 1982	September 7, 1990
17.	Protocol Concerning Special Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW),	Ratified
18.	Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities (LBS)	
19.	International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage	Acceded August 2001

CONVENTION		STATUS OF RATIFICATION
20.	International Plant Protection Convention	Ratified April 1979
21.	International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness Response and Cooperation	Acceded August 2001
22.	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Acceded August 3, 2003
23.	St. George's Declaration of Principles	Signed

ANNEX 3: LIST OF INTERNATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED IN 2005-2009 AND PLANNED FOR 2010-2015

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	INTERNATIONAL PROJECT	TOTAL FUNDS (000,000.00)	TIMELINE	NOTES
DOMINICA AS PART OF THE REGION				
CIDA/PAHO	Health Sector Disaster Risk Management	CAN \$3.00	2007-2015	
CIDA	Disaster Risk Management Facility	CAN \$12.86	2007-2015	
CIDA/WB	Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility	CAN \$25.00	2007-2012	
CIDA	Caribbean Disaster Responsive Fund	CAN \$10.00	2003-2008	
CIDA/OAS	Disaster Preparedness	CAN \$3.86	2001-2008	
CIDA	OECS Environmental Capacity Development (ENCAPD) (coastal and marine environmental management)	CAN \$4.50	1999-2009	
DFID <i>(CDEMA)</i>	Comprehensive Disaster Management - Harmonised Implementation Programme (CDM-HIP)	USD 3.6	April 2009- March 2013	
DFID/UNECLAC; IADB/CDB and AusAid tbc) <i>(UNECLAC and CCCCC)</i>	Caribbean Review of Economics of Climate Change (RECC)-Phase 2 and 3	USD1.125	June 2009-January 2011	
DFID/Climate Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) <i>(CCCCC)</i>	Development of an Implementation Plan for the Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change	co funded with CDKN USD 0.66	August 2010- March 2011	
DFID <i>(CCCCC)</i>	CCCCC/regional task force support	USD 0.269	Oct 2007-June 2010	

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	INTERNATIONAL PROJECT	TOTAL FUNDS (000,000.00)	TIMELINE	NOTES
DFID <i>(UNDP with CCCCC)</i>	Copenhagen and beyond-Capacity building for CARICOM policy makers involved in climate change negotiations	USD 0. 2245	Sept 2009- June 2010	
DFID <i>(UNDP with CCCCC)</i>	Copenhagen and beyond-Capacity building for CARICOM policy makers involved in climate change negotiations	USD 0. 2245	Sept 2009- June 2010	
DFID <i>(CCCCC)</i>	ECACC-Enhancing Capacity for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Caribbean Overseas Territories	USD 0.450	2007-2010	
DFID <i>(National Disaster Offices)</i>	DRR Capacity building in the UK Overseas Territories	USD 0.450	2008-2011	
DFID	Low carbon/renewable energy development	Tbc	2010-	Regional (pipeline)
DFID	Research -Climate Change Adaptation in Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean (CCA-ALAC)	Tbc	??	
DFID	Global Environmental Facility – Sustainable environmental management	£11	2010-2012	
DFID	Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR)	£40	2010-12	
EC (8 th & 9 th EDF)	Regional Weather Radar System	€13.20	2003-2006	
EC (9 th EDF)	Disaster Management	€3.40		
EC (7 th & 8 th EDF)	Caribbean Regional Sustainable Tourism Development programme	8.00	2000-2007	
EC (7 th EDF)	Caribbean Regional Environmental Programme	9.15	2000-2006	
GTZ/UNDP	Caribbean Renewable Development Energy Programme – Phase II (CRDEP)	???	2008 - ???	
OAS	Caribbean Sustainable Energy Project	???	2008- ??	
WB (IBRD/IDA)	OECS Protected Areas and Associated	2.70	2005-???	

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	INTERNATIONAL PROJECT	TOTAL FUNDS (000,000.00)	TIMELINE	NOTES
	Livelihoods Projects			
DOMINICA				
GEF/UNDP	National biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and Report to the CBD	US\$0.097		Project Completion
GEF/UNDP	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	US\$0.007		Project Completion
GEF/UNDP	Biodiversity Enabling Activity Add-ON: assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country-Specific Priorities	US\$0.199		Under Implementation
GEF/UNDP	Enabling the Commonwealth of Dominica to Prepare its First National Communication in Response to its Commitment to UNFCCC	US\$0.169		Project Completion
GEF/UNDP	Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas)	US\$0.100		Project Completion
GEF/UNEP	National Capacity Needs for Self Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environmental Management	US\$0.225 [+0.047 Co-financing]		Under Implementation
GEF/UNEP	Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): The Development of a National Implementation Plan for the Commonwealth of Dominica	US\$0.259 [+0.072 Co-financing]		Project Completion