



*DOMINICA'S THIRD NATIONAL REPORT TO THE CONFERENCE
OF PARTIES – UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT
DESERTIFICATION (UNCCD)*

August 31, 2006

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In fulfilling its obligation to the UNCCD that Government of Dominica presents its Third National Report to the Conventions Secretariat. The Third National Report on the Implementation of the Convention was prepared by the Environmental Coordinating Unit (ECU) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and the Environment.

The First National Report was submitted to the Secretariat by April 15, 2000, while the Second National Report was submitted by July 2002 and were also prepared by the ECU.

During the period following the submission of the Second National Report Dominica has taken firm steps to combat land degradation through the formulation of the following key Policy Documents

1. **DRAFT NATIONAL ACTION PLAN (NAP) FOR COMBATING LAND DEGRADATION**
2. **TRANSFORMING DOMINICA INTO AN ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND ORGANIC ISLAND**
3. **COMPLETION OF ACTION PLAN UNDER THE NATIONAL CAPACITY SELF ASSESSMENT (NCSA)**

1. **Draft National Action Plan (NAP) For Combating Land Gradation**

The Draft National Action Plan to Combat Land Degradation recognizes the linkage between poverty and land degradation. The key issues addressed in the Draft NAP are as follows :

- Sustainable forestry management
- Water resource management
- Sustainable land use management and zoning for sustainable development
- Sustainable agricultural practices
- Management of solid waste disposal
- Infrastructure development, especially along coastal areas
- National database on the environment
- Education and awareness
- Poverty reduction
- Legislation and enforcement mechanisms
- Institutional framework to support interagency collaboration

2. Transforming Dominica Into An Environmentally Sound Organic Island

The objectives for the proposal for transforming Dominica into an Organic Island are :

- Establish a sound and sustainable basis for economic and social development;
- Reverse declining agricultural sector employment;
- Reverse the trend in decreasing revenue by establishing Dominica as world leader in the production of organic agricultural products;
- Increase employment opportunities and reverse the loss of trained and qualified specialists from the country;
- 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;
- Implement key element of Dominica's Bioiversity Strategy and Action Plan;
- 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;
- Improve rural development through the establishment of improved land management practices that support organic production.

3 Completion Of Action Plan Under The National Capacity Self Assessment

National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) covered Convention on Biological Diversity (CDB), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

The Action Plan elaborated out of the process of a National Capacity Self Assessment Project which covered and placed special emphasis on A Sustainable Development Strategy for Dominica as well as the enactment of Comprehensive Environmental legislation to govern Environmental Management in Dominica.

Dominica is a Member of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) which has an Environmental and Sustainable Development Unit. Dominica also belongs to the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Grouping within the region of Latin America and the Caribbean.

This report is based on the format provided by the UNCCD Secretariat which includes strategies and priorities established within the framework of sustainable development plans and policies, the institutional measures taken to implement the convention, participation and consultative process in support of the preparation of the National Action Programme, and partnership agreements with other Country Parties, public awareness activities undertaken to improve knowledge and awareness on the issue of land degradation and the struggle to combat the same. This report is therefore an update of events and activities since the Second National Report prepared and presented in 2002.

1. Focal Point Institution 150

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of Focal Point Institution | Environmental Coordinating Unit Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and the Environment |
| Address Including Email Address | Roseau Fisheries Complex Dame Mary Eugenia Charles Blvd Roseau Commonwealth of Dominica Email: agriext@cwdom.dm |
| Website | None |

2. Status of NAP in Dominica

| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Process has not yet started | No |
| Date of Validation | Draft NAP (not yet validated) |
| NAP Reviews | None |
| NAP has been integrated into the national development strategy | No |
| NAP implementation has started with or without the conclusions of partnership agreements | No |
| Expected NAP validation | No date has been set |
| Final Draft of a NAP exists | No |
| Formulation of a draft NAP is on the way | Yes |
| Basic Guidelines for a NAP have been established | Yes |
| Process has only been initiated | No, since 2005 |

3. Member of SRAP/RAP

| Name of subregional and/or regional cooperation framework | | Involvement specially in topics such as water harvesting techniques, soil erosion etc. |
|---|--|--|
| 1. | UNCCD National Youth Project | Tree planting/training |
| 2. | Special Programme on Adaptation in the Caribbean (SPAC) SRAP | Adaptation to Climate Change in the Caribbean |
| 3. | Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI) | Integrated Watershed Coastal Area Management |
| 4. | CEHI | a) LDC-SIDs Medium Sized Project b) CEHI-Sustainable Land Management |
| 5. | CREP | Soil Stabilization in the Carib Territory, Dominica |

4. Composition of the National Coordinating Committee for Land Degradation

| Name of Institution | | Government | Non-Governmental Organisation | Male/Female |
|---------------------|---|------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. | IICA | | ✓ | Male |
| 2. | Lands and Surveys Division | ✓ | | Male |
| 3. | Dominica Banana Produces Limited (Private Sector) | | ✓ | Male |
| 4. | National Organisation of Youth in Agriculture | ✓ | | Male |
| 5. | National Fair Trade | | ✓ | Male |
| 6. | Division of Agriculture | ✓ | | Male |
| 7. | Forestry, Wildlife and Parks Division | ✓ | | Male |
| 8. | Physical Planning Division | ✓ | | Male |

5. Total Number of NGOs accredited to the process: 2

6. Total Number of acts and laws passed relating to UNCCD:

| Title of the law | | Date of adoption |
|------------------|--|------------------|
| 1. | The Town and Country Planning Act | 1975 |
| 2. | The Land Management Authority Act | 1966 |
| 3. | The Forest Reserve Rules | 1972 |
| 4. | The Forestry and Wildlife Act | 1976 |
| 5. | The National Parks and Protected Areas Act | 1975,1986,1990 |
| 6. | The Water and Sewage Act | 1972 |
| 7. | Pesticides Control Act | 1974,1987 |
| 8. | Mines and Minerals Act | 1996 |

7. The Consultative Process

7.1 Number of partnership agreements that have been concluded are being initiated with the framework of the UNCCD

| Official Title of partnership | | Donor(s), international organization(s) and or agencies of the UN system involved. | Date of Expected conclusion |
|-------------------------------|-------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. | SPAC | World Bank, GEF, Japan, FAO, Italy | 2010 |
| 2. | IWCAM | GEF, UNEP | |

7.2 List of consultative meetings on UNCCD implementation.

| Name of Consultative Meeting | | Year | Donor Countries involved | International organizations or agencies of the UN system involved |
|------------------------------|-----|-----------|--------------------------|---|
| 1. | NAP | July 2005 | NONE | UNCCD, FAO, CCCCC, UNEP, UNDP |
| 2. | SLM | June 2006 | NONE | CEHI/UNEP |

Name of country which has taken the role of *CHEF de file*: N/A

8. Projects Currently under implementation which are directly or indirectly related to the UNCCD.

| Name of Project | | Project implemented within the framework of the NAP/SRAP/RAP | Project Implemented within the framework of the UNCCD | Timeframe | Partners involved | Overall budget |
|-----------------|------------------------------|--|---|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | SPAC | | | 3 years | CCCCC, GEF, FAO other Donors | 1.2 Million Dollars |
| 2. | Organic Island | | | | | |
| 3. | Agricultural Policy | | | | | |
| 4. | Agricultural Diversification | | | 3 years | EU | 2 Million Dollars |
| 5. | IWCAM | | | 4 years | CEHI, UNEP | |
| 6. | SLM | | | 4 years | UNEP | \$500,000.00 |
| 7. | CREP | | | 3 years | | |
| 8. | NCSA | | | 3 years | UNEP | \$500,000.00 |
| 9. | National Youth Project | | | 3 years | UNCCD and other donors | |
| 10 | MSP | | | 3 years | UNDP | \$500,00.00 |

9. Strategies and Priorities established within the Framework of Sustainable Development Plans and Policies.

Since the second National Report of 2002 not much has changed in terms of new strategies and priorities.

New initiatives are the following:-

- Poverty reduction strategy
- Tourism Master Plan
- Transforming Dominica into an Organic Island

Two important strategies mentioned in the Second National Report continue to remain inclusive. The draft NEMs has not been ratified while the Integrated Development Plan is incomplete.

There are plans to prepare a Sustainable Development Strategy for Dominica as recommended in the NCSA Action Plan.

10. Institutional Measures Taken to Implement the Convention

10.1 The National Focal Point for the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Dominica is the Environmental Coordinating Unit (ECU) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and the Environment.

The ECU has the overall mandate to Coordinate environmental issues in Dominica and serves as the Focal Point for all Multilateral Environmental Agreements ratified by the Government of Dominica. The ECU also has a Public Awareness Mandate.

10.2 Institutional Framework for Coherent and Functional Desertification Control

The National Coordinating Committee has been established with a mandate to undertake coherent and functional desertification control activities. The NCC was appointed by the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and the Environment. Most of the Government Departments have a direct advisory capacity to the Minister in matters of Policy and legislation.

The ECU serves as a full-time secretariat for the NCC and has limited authority being a department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and the Environment.

The NCC seriously undertakes its mandate to synergize developments for Sustainable development with climate change and Biodiversity Frameworks.

10.3 NAP as part of the National Economic and Social Development Plan

Since our NAP is still in Draft form it is yet to be incorporated into the National Economic and Social Development Plan. However it is expected that the NAP will be incorporated into the existing and future plans.

10.4 Linkages with other Conventions

Dominica is party to the CBD, UNFCCC.

The Government of Dominica has developed the following:-

- National Biological Diversity Strategy and Action Plan
- Initial National Communication on Climate Change
- National Capacity Self Assessment
- Transformation of Dominica into an Organic Island
- The Barbados Programme of Action Plan and the Mauritius Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States National Report.

10.5 Participatory process in the Preparation and Implementation of NAP.

The same process that was used in preparation for the Second National Report has been applied in the formulation of the NAP.

10.6 National Stakeholder Consultations and Public Awareness Activities.

It is expected that the final draft of the NAP will undergo extensive Community and Stakeholder Consultation for the necessary enrichment.

Relevant actors such as Government Departments, NGOs CBO, Private Business, Youth and Women Participated in the Process.

Then following this process a consultant was hired to prepare the Draft NAP.

The overall objectives and key issues of the NAP are as follows:

- a) Sustainable Management of the Environment
- b) Public Awareness, Education and Information Technology
- c) Legal and Institutional Framework

11. Consultative Process in support of the Preparation and Implementation of the NAP and the Partnership Agreements with Developed Country Partners and other interested entities.

Since Dominica has not adopted its Draft NAP no measures have been taken to mobilize donor support for its implementation.

As soon as the NAP is finalized arrangements will be made to conduct donor roundtables.

However efforts are under way to organize round tables for the Organic Island Concept special Programme for Adaptation in the Caribbean.

12. Measures taken or planned within the framework of the National Action Programme including measures to improve the economic environment, conserve natural resources, improve institutional organization, improve knowledge of desertification and to monitor and assess the effects of drought.

The government has not established measures within the framework of the NAP. However the draft Plan makes provisions for the following:- (See draft National Action Plan)

National Action Plan for Dominica **on the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification**

In September of 2005, over 30 stakeholders representing key sectors impacted by issues of Land Degradation including agriculture, tourism, public works, education, transportation, health, financial services and planning, met at the Fort Young Hotel in Roseau for a two day consultation on the Convention to Combat Desertification. The discussions and recommendations coming out of that meeting have been used to formulate the following National Action Plan to Combat Desertification in Dominica.

GOAL: To ensure the sustainable development of the people and economy of Dominica.

OBJECTIVES: **A. To effectively manage the use of the environment.**

To use, in developing and implementing national action programmes, past experiences in combating desertification and/or mitigating the effects of drought, taking into account social, economic and ecological conditions.

B. To increase the awareness of all stakeholders of the causes, effects of Land degradation and prevention measures that should be taken.

To identify the factors contributing to desertification and/or drought and the resources and capabilities available and required, and the setting up of appropriate policies and institutional and other responses and measures to combat those phenomena and/or mitigate their effects.

C. To strengthen the legal and institutional framework to support the fight against desertification.

To increase the participation of local populations and communities, including women and farmers

KEY ISSUES:

The key issues to be addressed in the National Action Plan, as identified by a national consultation of stakeholders (September 2005, Fort Young Hotel, Roseau) as follows:

1. Sustainable forestry management
2. Water resource management
3. Sustainable land use management and zoning for sustainable development
4. Sustainable agricultural practices
5. Management of solid waste disposal
6. Infrastructure development, especially along coastal areas
7. National database on the environment
8. Education and awareness
9. Poverty reduction
10. Legislation and enforcement mechanisms
11. Institutional framework to support interagency collaboration

STRATEGIES:

The strategies to be adopted under the National Action Plan fall under three categories corresponding with the three objectives of the Plan.

A. Sustainable Management of the Environment

1. Development of a Strategic Plan for Sustainable Forestry Management. Important components of this strategy would include:

- i) ensuring integrated and sustainable management of natural resources, including:
 - vegetation cover and wildlife;
 - agricultural land and pastoral land
 - forests;
 - water resources; and
 - biological diversity
- ii) ensuring the development and efficient use of diverse energy sources, the promotion of alternative sources of energy, particularly solar energy, wind energy and bio-gas, and specific arrangements for the transfer, acquisition and adaptation of relevant technology to alleviate the pressure on fragile natural resources;
- iii) developing strategies to evaluate the impacts of natural climate variability on regional drought and desertification and/or to utilize predictions of climate variability on seasonal to interannual time scales in efforts to mitigate the effects of drought;
- iv) improving early warning and response capacity, efficiently managing emergency relief and food aid, and improving food stocking and distribution systems, cattle protection schemes

- and public works and alternative livelihoods for drought prone areas; and
- v) monitoring and assessing ecological degradation to provide reliable and timely information on the process and dynamics of resource degradation in order to facilitate better policy formulations and responses.

Other areas to be covered:

- Deforestation
- Crop Planning Regimes
- Encroachment on forest reserves
- Clearing of private lands
- The use of Slash and Burn practices
- Upgrading of existing legislation, enactment of new legislation
- Enforcement of legislation

2. Development of a Strategic Plan for Water Resources Management. Important components of this strategy would include measures to deal with:

- Water Pollution
- Inter-Agency cooperation especially between those responsible for water and land management
- Collection of research data on ecological systems
- Encroachment on water catchment areas

3. Development of a Strategic Plan for Sustainable Agricultural Development.

- i. increasing incomes and employment opportunities, especially for the poorest members of the community by:
 - developing markets for farm and livestock products;
 - creating financial instruments suited to local needs;
 - encouraging diversification in agriculture and the setting-up of agricultural enterprises; and
 - developing economic activities linked to agriculture
- ii. improving the long-term prospects of rural economies by the creation of:
 - incentives for productive investment and access to the means of production;
 - price and tax policies and commercial practices that promote growth;
- iii. promoting the use of drought resistant crops and the application of integrated dry-land farming systems for food security purposes;

Important components of this strategy would include measures to deal with:

- Erosion control – protection of hillsides
- Drainage and irrigation
- Pesticide use
- Encroachment of agricultural lands on forest reserves
- Grazing of animals
- Zoning

4. Development of a Strategic Plan for Tourism, Industry, and Infrastructure Development.

Important components of this strategy would include measures to deal with:

- Standards for construction of tourism infrastructure
- Carrying capacity of tourist sites
- Alignment of roads
- Air pollution
- Solid and liquid waste disposal
- Standards for mining and quarrying

5. Development of a Strategic Plan for Zoning of the Country to Manage Inter Sectoral Development.

- i) defining and applying population and migration policies to reduce population pressure on land; and

Important components of this strategy would include measures to deal with:

1. Demarcation of areas for specific sectoral development and expansion
2. Roads and other infrastructural developments

B. Public Awareness, Education and Information Technology

1. Development of a Strategic Plan for Increasing Public Awareness.

Important components of this strategy would include:

- i) training with regard to, and strengthening, public awareness and environmental education campaigns and disseminating knowledge of techniques relating to the sustainable management of natural resources
- ii) promoting research and the collection, processing and exchange of information on the scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of desertification;

- iii) improving national capabilities in research and in the collection, processing, exchange and analysis of information so as to increase understanding and to translate the results of the analysis into operational terms; and
- iv) encouraging the medium and long term study of:
 - socio-economic and cultural trends in affected areas;
 - qualitative and quantitative trends in natural resources; and
 - the interaction between climate and desertification;

Other components would include:

- National database on the environment
- Inter-agency, inter-sectoral sharing of information
- Education programmes for schools, farmers, tourism workers and other stakeholders.
- Training of suitable persons in thematic areas to export sustainable development

2. Protect, develop and encourage cultural traditions and traditional knowledge.

3. Develop inter-agency and inter-sectoral communication and information exchange programme in support of improving environmental protection and integrated resource management.

4. Develop and implement a comprehensive public education, awareness and training programme on issues of environmental protection and conservation of natural resources.

C. Legal and Institutional Framework

1. Measures aimed at:

- i) defining the roles and responsibilities of central government and local authorities within the framework of a land use planning policy;
- ii) encourage a policy of active decentralization, devolving responsibility for management and decision-making to local authorities, and encouraging initiatives and the assumption of responsibility by local communities and the establishment of local structures; and
- iii) adjusting, as appropriate, the institutional and regulatory framework of natural resource management to provide security of land tenure for local populations

Other components to include:

1. Budgetary provision for enforcement of legislation
2. Adequate staffing, equipping and financing of regulatory agencies
3. Development of warning systems
4. Review/amend existing legislation as appropriate and develop new legislation with respect to:
 - Integrate natural resources management and physical planning;
 - Environmental management and protection;
 - Environmental impact assessments (EIAs)
 - Environmental assessment and monitoring and auditing;
 - Local and community participation in environmental and natural resource management, and physical planning;
 - Pollution control and management of solid and liquid waste (industrial agricultural and urban);
 - Environmental quality standards, certification and licensing programmes;
 - Engineering and architectural standards to reduce impact on natural resources;
5. Enforcement of existing and proposed legislation through empowerment of all relevant agencies and community groups.
6. Develop regional Bio-safety strategy to regulate biotechnology in the CARICOM region, through amongst other things, the establishment of a regional centre to establish the basis for the introduction of standards for inspection, monitoring and use of biotechnology, to facilitate and coordinate the establishment of a “clearinghouse” mechanisms to break the importation of biotechnology and GMO’s and to foster greater alliance and cooperation with regional and international institution.
7. Develop comprehensive national biotechnology legislative regime to guide the implementation of bio-safety measures and to ensure protection and use of cultural knowledge that can yield optimal benefit to Dominica. This legislation must seek to compliment the international conventions to which Dominica is signatory.
8. Establish technical committee to:
 - Coordinate national bio-safety programme;
 - Foster greater alliance and cooperation with regional and international institution;
 - Work with Government, non Governmental organizations, other agencies and institutions to foster a national culture of

awareness on bio-safety;

- Coordinate the development and implementation of public education, awareness and training programmes at all levels on issues of biotechnology and bio-safety;
- Develop and implement a national policy on biotechnology

KEY ACTIONS:

Human Settlements

1. Identify vulnerable settlements and produce hazard maps for them.
2. Implement appropriate adaptive measures for existing vulnerable settlements and future developments including strengthened disaster management capabilities.
3. Development and implementation of integrated sustained and coordinated public education and awareness programme regarding human settlement.
4. Review and strengthen existing institutional and legislative frameworks for physical planning.
5. Encourage and promote the wide use of traditional knowledge in the development of adaptive strategies.
6. Conduct research into impacts of climate change on human settlements.

Water Resources

1. Undertake inventory of water resources in an effort to maximize availability.
2. Determine availability of resources and guide future management decisions.
3. Develop and implement an integrated and coordinated public education and awareness programme with emphasis on water conservation.
4. Review existing data, research and maintain systems for monitoring, data collection and analysis.
5. Develop a national water conservation programme.
6. Investigate opportunities for water exportation viz. reduction in regional availability.

7. Review existing institutional and legislative framework.

Agriculture

1. Develop a programme for introduction of saline, wind/storm, heat and drought resistant crops.
2. Establish a system for improvement, monitoring and research of conventional crop and livestock production systems and processes.
3. Carry out risk assessment of vulnerable farms and infrastructure.
4. Implement conservation programmes and improve natural resource management, agro forestry, watersheds, soils.
5. Develop a national food security programme.
6. Promote agricultural diversification.
7. Introduce appropriate production systems and technologies for enhanced, sustainable production.

Forestry and Other Terrestrial Resources

1. Develop and enforce land use policy.
2. Review, strengthen, and enforce legislation and regulations governing forest management.
3. Implement and promote agro forestry systems.
4. Develop formal mechanism of collaboration with private land owners situated in and adjoining watersheds.
5. Reforestation of critical watersheds, deforested, and severely degraded lands.
6. Encourage urban forestry.
7. Implement coordinated public education and awareness campaign on forestry and other terrestrial resources.

Tourism

1. Review existing hazard mapping taking into consideration possible desertification scenarios.
2. Research on the use of appropriate multi-purpose, cost effective measures for protection of coastal development.
3. Review and enforce existing development control legislation.
4. Sensitize stakeholders in the tourism industry to the impacts of desertification.
5. Implementation of hard and soft coastal engineering measures.

Financial Sector

1. Provision of fiscal incentives by government to the financial sector, for injection of capital for implementation of programmes and projects aimed at combating land degradation and desertification.
2. Government to actively source concessionary financing from donor agencies for on-lending for desertification mitigating activities.
3. Sensitize insurance sector to potential negative impacts, as well as, opportunities arising from desertification.

PROJECTS:

In the document “Dominica’s Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2001-2005”, a number of projects are listed which, when implemented will strengthen and preserve Dominica’s biodiversity. Many of these projects will also serve to combat desertification in Dominica. Therefore, to demonstrate the linkages between the Conventions and to maximize the returns from Dominica’s limited resources, the following projects listed under Dominica’s Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan are recommended for implementation under Dominica’s National Action Plan to Combat Desertification:

1. Inventory of Biodiversity Resources.
2. Public Information, Awareness and Education Programme.
3. Development of Legislative Framework.
4. Integrated Land Use Planning and Management.
5. Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening for Environmental Management
6. Develop Comprehensive Water Resource Management

7. Identification and Protection of Threatened Ecosystems and Species.
8. Community Participation in Terrestrial and Marine Conservation.

IMPLEMENTATION:

The following inputs are critical to the successful implementation of the National Action Plan.

1. Political Support. The National Action Plan must be understood and actively and publicly supported by the political directorate as well as by the Permanent Secretaries of the stakeholder Ministries. This must be reflected in official government policy and development plans.
2. Budgetary Allocations. Funds must be appropriated in the annual government budget to support the administrative requirements for the implementation of the National Action Plan.
3. A suitably qualified and experienced Coordinator must be appointed and provided with the requisite financial physical and human resources to manage the National Action Plan.
4. A National Environment Committee made up of a cross section of the key stakeholders must be appointed to oversee the implementation of the National Action Plan, ensure complementarily with other conventions and facilitate inter-agency collaboration.

It is the responsibility of the Environmental Coordinating Unit in collaboration with the National Desertification Committee and National Desertification Coordinator to coordinate and direct the implementation of the plan, with support from Government, International Agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Societies.

5. Public participation and involvement in the implementation of the National Action Plan.

13. Financial Allocation from the National Budget

The Government of Dominica continues to make budgetary allocations to the Government Departments engaged in projects that address land degradation but since that NAP is yet to be finalized not funds have been set aside for possible funding of NAP activities.

14. Review of Benchmarks and indicators utilized to measure progress and assessment.

Environment monitoring and observation is a function of various ministries and department. Although the ECU has the mandate to coordinate the efforts of these departments, no legislative framework exists to support this.

It is hoped that that the NAP would improved Coordination of these mechanisms to generate effective data and monitoring.

ANNEX 1

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| Rainfall Map | (i) |
| Country Profile | (ii) |
| List of Participants | (ii) |

(ii)

DOMINICA'S COUNTRY PROFILE

This UNCCD country profile has been provided by: Government of Dominica
Name of focal point institution/ministry/office: Environmental Coordinating Unit

Date: August 2006

Telephone: 1767 448 4577

Fax: 1767 448 4577

Email: agriext@cwdom.dm

Biophysical indicators relating to desertification and drought

1. Climate

1.1 Index of aridity³

1.2 Normal rainfall 4375mm

1.3 Rainfall standard deviation

| Sub-national areas | Mm |
|------------------------|----|
| 1 See attached annex 1 | |
| | |
| | |

2. Vegetation and Land use

2.1 NDVI (normalized difference vegetation index)

2.2 Vegetation cover (% of total land area) 65.7%

2.3 Land use (percent of total land) 27%

| Land use | 1990 – 1999 | 2000-2005 |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Arable crop land | | 6.67% |
| | Irrigated | N/A |
| | Rainfall | 21% |
| Pasture | N/A | N/A |
| Forest and Woodland | N/A | 66% |
| Other Land | N/A | N/A |

2.4 Surface albedo³ Seventy percent (70%) of Dominica's Land resources are unsuitable for agriculture.

3 Water resources

3.1 Fresh water availability (million m³)

3.2 Fresh water resources per capita (m³)

3.3 Agricultural water use (million m³)

3.4 Industrial water use (million m³)

4. Energy

Consumption

4.1 Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent)

6509 kw/h

4.2 Agricultural energy use per hectare (millions of BTU)

Production

4.3 Energy from renewables excluding combustible
renewables and waster % of total supply)

(40%)

Renewables – Consumption by sector

4.4 Industry (% of total renewable consumption)

N/A

4.5 Residential (% of total renewable consumption)

N/A

4.6 Agriculture (% of total renewable consumption)

N/A

5 Types of degradation

| Type of degradation | 1990 - 1999 | | 2000 - 2005 | |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | Million ha | Percent of total area | Million ha | Percent of total area |
| N/A | | | | |
| N/A | | | | |
| N/A | | | | |
| N/A | | | | |
| N/A | | | | |
| N/A | | | | |

6 Rehabilitation

| Lands under rehabilitation | 1990 - 1999 | 2000 - 2005 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Rehabilitation of degraded crop land (km ²) | N/A | N/A |
| Rehabilitation of degraded range land (km ²) | N/A | N/A |
| Rehabilitation of degraded forest (km ²) | N/A | N/A |

Socio-economic indicators related to desertification and drought

7. People and economy

7.1 Population (total)

- Population: urban (percent of total) 70,340 (2003)
- Population: rural (percent of total)

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| 7.2 Population growth (annual%) | <u>0.16 (2003)</u> |
| 7.3 Life expectancy (years) | <u>75.63 (2004)</u> |
| 7.4 Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | <u>18.9 (2003)</u> |
| 7.5 GDP (current US\$) | <u>253.8 (2004)</u> |
| 7.6 GNI per capita (current (US\$) | <u>40301 (2004)</u> |
| 7.7 National poverty rate (% of population) | <u>331 (2005)</u> |
| 7.8 Crop production (metric tons) | <u>97439 (2005)</u> |
| 7.9 Livestock production (metric tons) | <u>N/A</u> |

8. Human Development

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| 8.1 Primary education completion rate (% age group) | <u>93.9 (2002)</u> |
| 8.2 Number of women in rural development (total number) | <u>N/A</u> |
| 8.3 Unemployment (%total) | <u>11.6 (2001)</u> |
| 8.4 Youth unemployment rate (age 15- 24) (2004) | <u>38.2</u> |
| 8.5 Illiteracy total (% age 15 and above) | <u>20.0 (2001)</u> |
| 8.6 Illiteracy male (% age 15 and above) | <u>N/A</u> |
| 8.7 Illiteracy female (% age 15 and above) | <u>N/A</u> |

9. Science and technology

9.1 Number of scientific institutions engages in
desertification – related work (total number)

7

10. Please specify the data sources

(iii)

**LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS FOR CONSULTATION ON THRID
NATIONAL REPORT**

**UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION
(UNCCD)**

| | NAME | ORGANISATION |
|-----|------------------------|---|
| 1. | Al Mario Casimir | Division of Agriculture |
| 2. | Albert Bellot | GEF/Small Grants Coordinator |
| 3. | Amos Wiltshire | National Fair Trade |
| 4. | Anne Edwards | Planning Division |
| 5. | Arlington James | Forestry |
| 6. | Arun Madiseti | Manager - Soufriere Scottshead Marine Reserve |
| 7. | Bernard Nicholas | Dominica Trade Union |
| 8. | Bertrand Jno. Baptiste | Forestry |
| 9. | Bradley Guye | Forestry |
| 10. | Brain Bynoe | Division of Lands |
| 11. | Cecil Shillingford | Office of Disaster Management |
| 12. | Ceril John | Forestry |
| 13. | Charlesworth Charles | Dominica State College |
| 14. | Collin Guiste | Environmental Coordinating Unit |
| 15. | David Williams | National Parks Superintendent |
| 16. | Delia Cuffy | Agriculture |

| | | |
|-----|--------------------|--|
| 17. | Delroy Williams | National Association of Youth in Agriculture |
| 18. | Doreen Francis | ChairPerson NANGO |
| 19. | Eric Hypolite | Director of Forestry |
| 20. | Errol Emmanuel | Dominica Banana Producers Ltd. |
| 21. | Garnette Joseph | Carib Council |
| 22. | Glenroy Toussaint | Local Government |
| 23. | Harold Guiste | Fisheries |
| 24. | Iesenhower Douglas | Ministry of Community Development |
| 25. | Jacklyn Andre | National Parks Department |
| 26. | James Henry | Division of Agriculture |
| 27. | Jeff Jno. Baptiste | Environmental Coordinating Unit |
| 28. | Jena Guiste | South East Tourism Committee |
| 29. | Joseph Blanford | Division of Agriculture |
| 30. | Kervin Stephenson | IICA |
| 31. | Lloyd Pascal | Director, Environmental Coordinating Unit |
| 32. | Manly James | Division of Agriculture |
| 33. | Marie Jose Edwards | Consultant |
| 34. | Mcperson St Louis | Government Information Service |
| 35. | Micheal Roberts | National Fair Trade |
| 36. | Mr. Ronald Charles | Forestry |
| 37. | Mrs Juliette Tonge | Physical Planning Division |
| 38. | Nash Michael | President of Youth Group |

| | | |
|-----|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 39. | Natasha John | Division of Agriculture |
| 40. | Nigel Lawrence | Consultant |
| 41. | Oliver Grell | Director – Division of Agriculture |
| 42. | Phillip Matthew | Forestry |
| 43. | Richard Allport | Division of Agriculture |
| 44. | Ricky Brumant | Division of Agriculture |
| 45. | Ron Joseph | Forestry Division |
| 46. | Rossie Browne | Dominica Womens Bureau |
| 47. | Ruth Allport | Reform Management Unit |
| 48. | Samuel Carette | Ministry of Finance and Planning |
| 49. | Steven Durand | Forestry |
| 50. | Steven Joseph | Ministry of Agriculture |
| 51. | Ted Serrant | Ministry of Education |
| 52. | Terry Henri | Saulry Youth Group |
| 53. | Verionica Taylor | Central Statistical Division |
| 54. | Winston Magloire | Division of Agriculture |