



PAGE 4: B.1) YOUR CASE STORY: TITLE AND DESCRIPTION

Q1: TITLE OF CASE STORY

Assistance to Improve Disaster Risk Management Capacities in Agricultural Sectors

Q2: CASE STORY ABSTRACT

Dominica, a Small, Vulnerable Economy (SVE) is highly susceptible to natural disasters which cause major losses to producers most especially those within the Agricultural sector. These losses have added to our already existent supply-side constraints and contribute to market losses or non - ability to satisfy market demands. Any initiative which has the ability to manage or fetter the effects of these disasters is very welcomed; the FAO project is therefore embraced wholesomely since the feasible practical demonstrations, awareness and training of beneficiaries will most certainly mitigate losses and allow markets which were hard fought to maintained.

This project was designed in response to the macro-economic damage and needs assessment conducted post Hurricane Dean in September 2007. This assessment indicated the sub-sector categories most exposed to hurricane impacts as well as the impacted areas and/or communities. It also highlighted the need for a more strategic disaster risk reduction approach to counteract recurrent disasters threats in a more sustainable way than just providing emergency response. The TCP was thus designed to address two overarching challenges: firstly, it will provide essential inputs, including technical assistance, to increase the implementation capacity of line departments of the MAFF in handling disaster risk prevention and preparedness related issues, and to fit them in the main stream of sustainable rural development planning. Secondly, it will assist the government in building and enhancing the capacities of farmer organizations at grass root level to complement the government responsibilities in local disaster risk management.

The project was funded by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in collaboration with the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica. Implementation of the project was over a period of 22 months under the general supervision of the FAO Sub-regional Coordinator for the Caribbean (N) and the technical supervision of the Climate Change and Bioenergy Unit (NRC) which will act as the Lead Technical Unit (LTU) on behalf of FAO.

Q3: LONG DESCRIPTION OF THE CASE STORY

Disaster risk management is part of the government's policy in Dominica; the policy document indicates as follows: "National Disaster Management is given the highest level of authority, and it is to be adequately resourced to ensure the protection and safety of the people and assets of the country, the sustainability of social and economic progress, and Dominica's future survival as an independent nation". Dominica's National Disaster Management Programme is thus based upon the principles of the continuum from prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

The legal and administrative coordination for disaster risk management is under the Office of Disaster Management, chaired by the then Minister of Public Utilities, Energy and Ports. The Office is mandated to take proactive and timely measures to prevent or reduce the impact of disasters on the Dominican people and economy through its efficient staff and collaborative efforts with national, regional, and international agencies.

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The office reports to the National Emergency Planning Organization (NEPO), the government organization established to deal with the wide range of matters related to the management of any disaster situation that may occur. NEPO has the responsibility to plan and organize counter-disaster measures at the central level. Dominica, a Small, Vulnerable Economy (SVE) is highly susceptible to natural disasters which cause major losses to producers most especially those within the Agricultural sector. These losses have added to our already existent supply-side constraints and contribute to market losses or non - ability to satisfy market demands. Any initiative which has the ability to manage or fetter the effects of these disasters is very welcomed; the FAO project is therefore embraced wholesomely since the feasible practical demonstrations, awareness and training of beneficiaries will most certainly mitigate losses and allow markets which were hard fought to maintained.

Assistance to Improve Disaster Risk Management Capacities in Agricultural Sectors:

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PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Impact:

The project sought to enhance the resilience of Dominica's agriculture sector (including fisheries and forestry) to natural disasters, thus contributing to the promotion of sustained economic growth and poverty reduction.

Outcome and Outputs:

Outcome

Hurricane disaster mitigation for the agricultural sector, including fisheries and forestry, enhanced and measures developed to reduce losses due to land degradation

The following outputs were accomplished:

1. A cross-sectoral disaster risk management plan including agriculture, fisheries and forestry; The plan will integrate institutional and technical aspects to strengthen local capacities for DRM in agriculture, including mechanisms for linking to the overall national DRM strategy to the climate change adaptation frameworks; including hazard and vulnerability maps for selected sites to identify the areas that are most vulnerable to landslides, resulting in recommendations towards land use planning.
2. Enhanced capacities of extension services and extension staff to promote field implementation of DRM related processes and activities.

PUBLIC SECTOR CASE STORY TEMPLATE

3. Concreted field demonstrations of pre-selected Good Practices (GP) for DRM delivered in the crop, livestock, fisheries, and forestry sub-sectors.

4. Integrated Community-Based DRM (CBDRM) approach established in two pilot villages. The approach will include needs-based identification of additional GPs led by local communities and capacity building activities for enhanced DRM coordination and planning at village level as basis for increased resilience and hazard preparedness. Public awareness material will be prepared to underline and disseminate the importance of integrating sustainable land and disaster risk management.

Stakeholders and Target Beneficiaries:

The project was implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (MAFF) now the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and executed through the extension service of its three divisions.

Direct Target Beneficiaries (DTB) include:

- up to 30 extension staff (basically all) in the crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry divisions of MAFF who benefitted from the capacity building approach on DRM and the guide learning by doing process to establish DRM good practice demonstrations and/or FFSSs;
- the NEPO benefitted from a disaster risk management plan for the agricultural sector;
- staff from the Ministry of Agriculture as well as the Physical and Planning Division of the Ministry of Housing, Land and Communication who was trained as needed and given hands-on experience in vulnerability mapping;
- non-banana farmers will directly benefit from pilot demonstrations (two in each of the seven extension regions along with two from the Caribbean Territory and two from Petit Soufrière);
- banana and non-banana farmers directly benefit from pilot demonstrations (six pilots in total);
- livestock farmers directly benefitted from pilot demonstrations (four pilots in total); and
- fishers will directly benefit from pilot demonstrations in each of the five main pot fishing communities.

Over 300-500 additional farm and fishing families and forest land owners from the most vulnerable groups also directly benefitted from disaster risk management training through the establishment of a Community-Based DRM approach. The approach featured demonstration of pre-selected good practices sustained by the extension division, their analysis and support for replication of successfully tested options. Besides, these farmers benefitted from enhanced coordination of DRM planning at village level as a result of a needs-based identification of GP and further building of capacities on the basis of the good practices identified. Selection criteria may include economic status, vulnerability of location, commodity produced and damages incurred among others.

Q4: Please add here web links to project/programme materials.

See Annex 1 for accomplishments/activities engaged and embraced under this project and which benefitted the indicated beneficiaries.

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Q5: YOUR CONTACT DETAILS	
Name:	Brenda Magloire-Seaman
Ministry/Institution/Organization:	Trade, Energy and Development
Country:	Dominica
Email Address:	magloireb@dominica.gov.dm
Q6: FUNCTION	Public sector
Q7: FUNDING PARTNER Tick the appropriate box(es)	Multilateral organization
Q8: Additional information	
The project was funded by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in collaboration with the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica.	
Q9: START DATE OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME	June 2010
Q10: STATUS OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME	Fully implemented
Q11: DURATION OR, IF ON-GOING, EXPECTED DURATION OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME	3-5 years
Q12: COST OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME	Between US\$200,000 - US\$500,000
Q13: Additional information	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q14: TYPE OF FUNDING FOR PROJECT/PROGRAMME	Grant

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Q15: PROJECT/PROGRAMME TYPE	Single country / customs territory
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Q16: SINGLE COUNTRY/CUSTOMS TERRITORY	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
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Q17: REGION(If the region does not appear in the drop down menu, please enter manually.)

Respondent skipped this question

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Q18: MULTI-COUNTRY(Enter all countries or customs territories)

Respondent skipped this question

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Q19: CASE STORY FOCUSTick the appropriate box(es)

Other (please specify)
Improve Disaster Risk Management Capacities in Agricultural Sectors

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Q20: HOW SUCCESSFUL WAS THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME Tick the appropriate box(es)

Very successful

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Q21: WHAT WERE THE OUTPUTS OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME Tick the appropriate box(es)

Officials trained,
Other (please specify) See below

PUBLIC SECTOR CASE STORY TEMPLATE

Q22: Additional information(maximum 300 words)

1. A cross-sectoral disaster risk management plan including agriculture, fisheries and forestry; The plan will integrate institutional and technical aspects to strengthen local capacities for DRM in agriculture, including mechanisms for linking to the overall national DRM strategy to the climate change adaptation frameworks; including hazard and vulnerability maps for selected sites to identify the areas that are most vulnerable to landslides, resulting in recommendations towards land use planning.

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Q23: WHAT WERE THE OUTCOMES OF YOUR PROJECT/PROGRAMME Tick the appropriate box(es)	Other (please specify) See below
Q24: Additional information(maximum 300 words) Hurricane disaster mitigation for the agricultural sector, including fisheries and forestry, enhanced and measures developed to reduce losses due to land degradation	

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Q25: WHAT WERE THE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME Tick the appropriate box(es)	Reduction in incidence of absolute poverty
Q26: Additional information(maximum 300 words) The project sought to enhance the resilience of Dominica's agriculture sector (including fisheries and forestry) to natural disasters, thus contributing to the promotion of sustained economic growth and poverty reduction.	

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Q27: LESSONS LEARNT Tick the appropriate box(es)	Importance of alignment with national priorities , Importance of attention to long-term sustainability ,
Q28: Additional information(maximum 300 words)	Importance of political will and commitment by project partner
Q29: PROJECT OR PROGRAMME MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK Tick the appropriate box(es)	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i> Other (please specify) No reply provided