



# DOMINICA

LAC

## BASIC COUNTRY STATISTICS AND INDICATORS

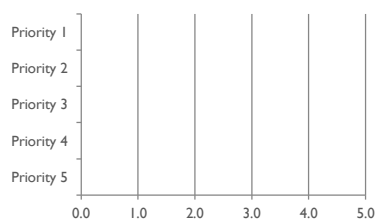


Population (million people) <sup>1</sup>	(2013)	0	GFCF - Gross Fixed Capital Formation (million US\$) <sup>1</sup>	(2012)	109
Population density (People/km <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>1</sup>	(2013)	96,0	Social expenditure (million US\$) <sup>3</sup>		66
GDP-Gross Domestic Product (million US\$) <sup>1</sup>	(2013)	505	Gross savings (million US\$) <sup>1</sup>	(2012)	-18
GDP per capita (US\$) <sup>1</sup>	(2013)	7.176	Total reserves (million US\$) <sup>1</sup>	(2013)	87
Capital stock (million US\$) <sup>2</sup>	(2014)	2.028			

### Risk drivers

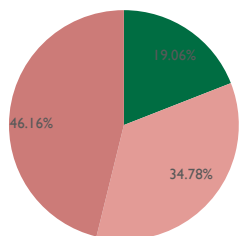
<b>Hazard Exposure</b>			<b>Urbanization</b>		
Population growth (annual %) <sup>1</sup>	(2013)	0,44	Urban population growth (%) <sup>1</sup>	(2013)	0,9
GFCF (% GDP) <sup>1</sup>	(2012)	21,5	Pop living in slums (% of urban pop) <sup>5</sup>		0
<b>Poverty and inequality</b>			<b>Environment</b>		
GINI Index (0 - 100) <sup>1</sup>		0	Urban population (%) <sup>1</sup>	(2013)	69,0
Life expectancy at birth (years) <sup>1</sup>	(2002)	76,6	<b>Climate change</b>		
Pov gap at national poverty lines (%) <sup>1</sup>		0	Ecological footprint (global hectares per capita) <sup>6</sup>	(2007)	
Social expenditure (% GDP) <sup>3</sup>		12,98	Environmental performance index (0 - 100) <sup>7</sup>	(2014)	47,1
<b>Governance indicators</b>			Forest change (% - 2000-2012) <sup>7</sup>	(2012)	NA
Rule of law (-2.5 - 2.5) <sup>4</sup>	(2013)	0,63	Freshwater withdrawals (% of internal resources) <sup>1</sup>		0
Government effectiveness (-2.5 - 2.5) <sup>4</sup>	(2013)	0,71	<b>Electricity production from renewable energy (% total)<sup>1</sup></b>		
Voice and accountability (-2.5 - 2.5) <sup>4</sup>	(2013)	0,99			0
Control of corruption (-2.5 - 2.5) <sup>4</sup>	(2013)	0,69	CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) <sup>1</sup>	(2010)	1,91

### HFA progress



## DISASTER RISK<sup>a</sup>

Average Annual Loss (AAL)<sup>b</sup> by hazard



Hazard	Value [million US\$]	AAL/Capital stock [%]	AAL/GFCF [%]	AAL/Social expenditure [%]	AAL/Total reserves [%]	AAL/Gross savings [%]
Earthquake	13,06	0,64	12,01	19,92	15,00	-71,24
Cyclonic Wind	23,83	1,18	21,92	36,35	27,37	-129,98
Storm Surge	31,63	1,56	29,10	48,25	36,34	-172,53
Tsunami	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Volcano	0,00	0,00	---	---	---	---
Flood <sup>10</sup>	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>3,4</b>	<b>63,0</b>	<b>104,5</b>	<b>78,7</b>	<b>-373,7</b>

### Risk and Development Implications<sup>11</sup>

Economic implications (Capital stock - savings) **87,4**

Growth and financial implications (GFCF - Reserves) **87,7**

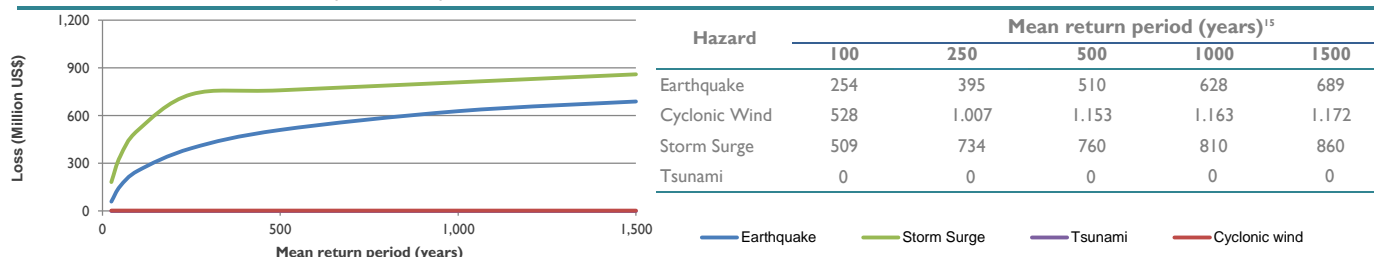
Social Implications (Social expenditure) **76,7**



### Multihazard AAL results by sector (Earthquake and cyclonic wind)

Sector	Sub Sector	Capital stock [million US\$]	Average Annual Loss (AAL) [million US\$]	Distribution by sector
<b>Residential (income)<sup>12</sup></b>	Low	19	0,09	
	Middle low	356	6,59	
	Middle high	562	10,52	
<b>Services</b>	High	198	3,58	
	Commercial	376	6,94	
<b>Education</b>	Industrial	190	3,42	
	Private	93	1,54	
<b>Health</b>	Public	229	4,19	
	Private	2	0,00	
<b>Public buildings</b>	Public	3	0,01	
	Public	0	0,00	
<b>National</b>		2.028	36,89	
<b>Fiscal<sup>13</sup></b>		251	4,29	

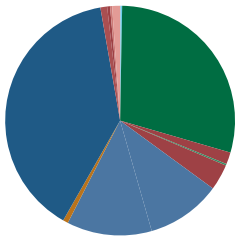
### Probable Maximum Loss - PML<sup>14</sup> (million US\$)



# DISASTER LOSSES<sup>17</sup>

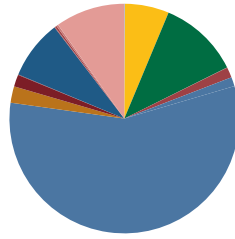
## NATIONALLY REPORTED LOSSES

### Mortality



■ Alluvion ■ Avalanche ■ Earthquake  
■ Electric Storm ■ Eruption ■ Fire  
■ Flash Flood ■ Flood ■ Forest Fire

### Combined economic losses



■ Avalanche ■ Coastal erosion ■ Cyclone  
■ Drought ■ Earthquake ■ Electric Storm  
■ Erosion ■ Eruption ■ Fire

### 10-year moving average

2005 - 2013

DataCards	23
Deaths	1
Houses destroyed	3
Houses damaged	115
Combined economic losses	1.711.652

### Volcano exposure

Number of volcanoes	5
Population living within 30km in country (Pop30)	71.052
% of pop living within 30km	97

- 1 World Bank Development indicators. <http://data.worldbank.org/> More information can be found in "Indicators definitions and sources".
- 2 Global Exposure Database 2014. Di Bono (2014)
- 3 International Labour Organisation, ILO: Total Social Protection expenditure (2011), Public Health Care expenditure (2010), World Bank Development indicators, Public Education expenditure (1999)
- 4 World Bank Governance indicators. <http://data.worldbank.org/>
- 5 [Indicadores de los Objetivos del Desarrollo del Milenio <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/SeriesDetail.aspx?srid=710>](http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/SeriesDetail.aspx?srid=710)
- 6 Global Footprint Network [www.footprintnetwork.org](http://www.footprintnetwork.org)
- 7 Environmental Performance Index, Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy, Yale University and Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Columbia University <http://epi.yale.edu>
- 8 UNISDR Global Risk Assessment 2015. This section is based on technical countries risk profiles : World summarized catastrophe risk profiles: summary by country on the results from the Global Risk Model, CIMNE&INGENIAR (2015).
- 9 AAL: The Average Annual Loss is the expected loss per annum associated to the occurrence of future perils assuming a very long observation timeframe. It considers the damage caused on the exposed elements by small, moderate and extreme events and results a useful and robust metric for risk ranking and comparisons.
- 10 AAL Flood results are provisional. These results give an overview of the risk associated with river flooding. Factors other than the depth of the water also have a considerable influence on loss, which means that there is greater uncertainty compared with other hazards.
- 11 Risk and development implications index. This index is useful to provide a ranking of the countries based on the ratio of the expected Average Annual Loss (AAL) with relation to a set of relevant macroeconomic, financial, and social development variables. It attempts to reveal the weight of the AAL with respect to the social expenditure, the capital formation (domestic investment) and reserves (financial capacity), and the produced capital or capital stock (assets at risk) and savings (treasury) of each country. It reflects, in adverse conditions, growth and social constraints for the country as a result of potential future disasters.
- 12 The fiscal portfolio is composed by the government buildings, public education and health buildings, and low income residential private buildings.
- 13 PML: The Probable Maximum Loss (PML) is a risk metric that represents the maximum loss that could be expected, on average, within a given number of years. PML is widely used to establish limits related to the size of reserves that, for example, insurance companies or a government should have available to buffer losses: the higher the return period, the higher the expected loss. PML always have associated a mean return period.
- 14 Mean return period of 100, 250, 500, 1000 and 1500 years means the 5%, 2%, 1%, 0.5% and 0.3% probability respectively of exceeding those losses in 5 years.
- 15 Residential buildings are classified according to the population by income level, using the GINI curve for income distribution and the countries classification limits from the World Bank. See CIMNE et al. 2013a
- 16 [Source: OCHA/ReliefWeb. ochavisual@un.org](mailto:ochavisual@un.org)
- 17 National Disaster Loss databases. Credits correspond to the institution in charge of updating/developing the database on each country. See Acknowledgements pages in the GAR 2015, and <http://www.desinventar.net>