

MAPPING  
**THE FLOW OF  
FINANCES FOR  
CLIMATE CHANGE  
PROJECTS**  
IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Maribel J. Dionicio Adames



**PARTICIPACIÓN  
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MAPPING

# **THE FLOW OF FINANCES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTS**

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The Climate Governance Integrity Programme (CGIP), implemented by Transparency International, aims to ensure that climate finance is managed with integrity, transparency and accountability in order to enable the most vulnerable communities to adapt to the climate crisis. This programme is implemented in more than 25 countries around the world.

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The views expressed in these publications are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of Participación Ciudadana.

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS\*

<b>BID</b>	Inter-American Development Bank
<b>BTR</b>	Biennial Transparency Reports
<b>BUR</b>	First Biennial Update Report
<b>CEDAF</b>	Agroforestry Development Centre
<b>CMNUCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>CBDR</b>	Common but differentiated responsibilities
<b>COP</b>	Conference of the Parties
<b>DACCI</b>	Directorate for the Analysis and Coordination of International Cooperation
<b>DAE</b>	Direct Access Entity
<b>END</b>	National Development Strategy
<b>ETF</b>	Enhanced Transparency Framework
<b>FA</b>	Adaptation Fund
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
<b>FECC</b>	Special Climate Change Fund
<b>FPMD</b>	Least Developed Countries Fund
<b>GEI</b>	Greenhouse Gases
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund
<b>ICAT</b>	Transparency Initiative for Climate Action
<b>IDDI</b>	Dominican Institute for Integral Development
<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>MEPyD</b>	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development
<b>MMARN</b>	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
<b>MRV</b>	National System for the Measurement, Reporting and Verification of Greenhouse Gases
<b>MUCI</b>	Single International Cooperation Matrix
<b>NDA</b>	Designated National Authority
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution
<b>ODS</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>PAGCC-RD</b>	Gender and Climate Change Action Plan of the Dominican Republic
<b>PC</b>	Citizen Participation
<b>PNUD</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>SINACID</b>	National System of International Cooperation for Development
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>VICIMI</b>	Vice-Ministry of International Cooperation
<b>WSF</b>	Waverley Street Foundation of the United States

\*This list of acronyms and abbreviations, in Spanish, will be use throughout this document.



## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report includes a survey of initiatives carried out in the Dominican Republic with international financing with the objective of addressing climate change and supporting the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). This report seeks to capture the main findings found in terms of climate finance from international cooperation, in order to identify key donors and amount invested. Based on the review and analysis of documents, this base report was prepared and it summarizes the country's progress in terms of transparency of international climate finance.

The surveys carried out enable to point out that the Dominican Republic has been the recipient of approximately RD\$22,003,139,375.49 during the period 2014-2023 through 78 implemented initiatives.

One of the points highlighted by the analysis is the difficulty of accessing detailed information about the projects and the aggregate form in which the information is presented. It should be noted that the Dominican Republic is a beneficiary of different financial mechanisms of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which have a portfolio of public projects available.

The country is in the planning process to guarantee an effective implementation of climate resources in the medium and long term, in order to achieve the objectives, set by the country in its NDC. One of the objectives pursued by Participación Ciudadana is to ensure that the effectiveness of resource management is clear and to identify the current state of climate governance, as well as key stakeholders in decision-making for the execution of climate financed projects in the Dominican Republic.

As reflected by this report, the country still requires many efforts to be able to have more exhaustive and precise data in the future. The estimates presented must be subject to improvements, taking into account the deadlines established to prepare this document.





## II. BACKGROUND

Participación Ciudadana is currently executing the “Climate Governance Integrity” project under the supervision of Transparency International of Germany and financed by the Waverley Street Foundation of the United States (WSF). The overall objective of this project is strengthening climate financial integrity in the Dominican Republic, for a period of 2.5 years from July 2023 to October 2026.

The programmatic framework of this project is summarized in the achievement of the following results:

- Supporting more transparent, accountable and inclusive policy-making processes related to climate action;
- Improving accountability, integrity and oversight of climate-related actions at global and local levels;
- Achieving better justice outcomes for victims of environmental crimes and corruption.

In particular, this report includes a mapping of the flow of finances for climate change projects in the Dominican Republic. This requires collecting relevant information on the current status of Climate Governance and identifying key stakeholders in decision-making for the execution of climate financed projects in the Dominican Republic, including a mapping of the national flow of climate funds in the Dominican Republic, identifying in turn the gender approach.

**Participación Ciudadana (PC), Dominican chapter of Transparency International, is a non-partisan civic movement whose mission is consensus and lobbying for the construction of a democratic, transparent society free of corruption and impunity.** It was created as a result

of a reflection process among citizens to achieve, through the participation of civil society, respect for the popular will in electoral processes, confront corruption, strengthen the country's political institutions, promote transparency and respect for human rights, in order to have a better Dominican Republic for everyone.





### III. CONTEXTO

**Climate change means “a change in climate attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods” (United Nations, 1992).**

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), limiting the increase in global temperature to 2°C and not exceeding 1.5°C as agreed in the Paris Agreement (AP) requires reducing net zero emissions of global Greenhouse Gases (GHG) by 2050.

No country in the world is exempt from its effects and it is recognized as one of the most serious threats facing humanity. However, not all populations experience the consequences in a similar way, taking into account that economic, cultural and social conditions play a decisive role.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) established the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, which recognizes that all states have a responsibility in addressing the challenges of climate change, but acknowledges that not all countries have the same obligations or responsibilities related to such challenges. "The global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but segregated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions".

Article 9 of the Paris Agreement recognizes the importance of making financing flows consistent with development that is low in greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilient. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) incorporate countries' commitments towards achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement and represent progress to accountability for climate actions.

In the Paris Agreement, the richest countries committed to provide developing countries with at least \$100 billion a year by 2020 for climate change mitigation and adaptation. They also agreed to significantly increase funding for adaptation. Although progress has been made on both objectives, they have not yet been met. In 2020, according to the latest OECD data, developed countries contributed \$83.3 billion. Only 8% of the total were earmarked to low-income countries<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.un.org/es/climatechange/raising-ambition/climate-finance>

For the Dominican Republic, facing the impacts of climate change has been an important challenge, considering its high vulnerability and urgency to get adapted. The country represents less than 0.1% of global Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. However, given its insular condition and being located in an area of intense cyclonic activity, it is very vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, such as the increase in temperature, the rise in sea level and the extreme variability of rainfall. This represents serious challenges and threats to key socioeconomic sectors such as water, tourism, agriculture and food security, human health, biodiversity, forests, coastal marine resources, infrastructure, and energy.

In that sense, the country has been developing different national policies directing actions to increase its resilience before the impacts of climate change, as tools and mechanisms to face the problem. These plans and policies stand out for their level of ambition, requiring sustainable and scalable financing. Therefore, ensuring access and mobilization of financing flows is a priority.

## Climate finance needs in the Dominican Republic

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) defines climate finance as local, national or transnational financing from public, private and alternative sources, that seek to support mitigation actions (reduction of greenhouse gas emissions) and adaptation (response to impacts) to climate change<sup>2</sup>.

In 2020, the country presented the update of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), committing to a 27% reduction goal with respect to emissions projected by 2030, 20% conditional on external finances and 7% unconditional on domestic finances. (5% corresponds to the private sector and 2% to the public sector). Certain sectors were prioritized and measures were identified to build a more resilient country with measurable objectives. To carry out the measures, the country has identified an estimated investment amounting to USD 17,632 million, identified by sector as detailed in the following table:

ADAPTATION	AMOUNT IN USD	MITIGATION	AMOUNT IN USD
Water security	USD \$ 670,822,568.00	Energy (electricity generation, energy efficiency and road transport)	USD \$ 6,816,950,000.00
Food security	USD \$ 4,736,170,000.00	Use of Industrial products and processes (IPPU)	USD\$ 248,000,000.00
Health	USD \$ 1,935,000.00	Agriculture, forestry and other land uses (AFOLU) and waste	US\$ 1,852,000,000.00
Resilient cities	USD \$ 3,113,827,790.59		
Marine coastal resources	USD \$ 7,200,630.94		
Tourism	N/I		
Ecosystem, biodiversity and forests	US\$ 106,686,662.14		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD \$8,715,787,193.00</b>		<b>USD \$8,916,950,000.00</b>

Table 1: Investment needs for prioritized sectors in the NDC RD 2020

<sup>2</sup> <https://unfccc.int/topics/introduction-to-climate-finance>

It is clearly established that the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution up to 2020 depends on a combination of national budget allocation, private sector finance (both domestic and international), bilateral and multilateral financial mechanisms, and development assistance to meet the commitments.

These estimates of required investment levels and needs for the implementation of measures in the sectors prioritized in the NDC, require an analysis of financial gaps and possible approaches to support public and private investments. This is why the country seeks to develop an investment plan that allows to launch actions and projects for the effective scope of the NDC, estimating the costs associated with investments, identifying needs and barriers that need to be addressed to facilitate the execution of measures and the flow of public and private financing for the actions required in the short, medium and long term.

These measures or options identified in the NDC must be transformed into specific projects and investment plans to implement each prioritized action of the NDC and the strategy to obtain funding.





## IV. GOVERNANCE OF CLIMATE FINANCE IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

By mandate of Decree No. 269-15, which creates the National Climate Change Policy, institutions responsible for governing the policy on the issue of climate change are: the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPyD) and the National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL, acronym in Spanish), which have an Inter-Ministerial Committee whose role is to coordinate these three entities, thus improving inter-institutional harmonization and facilitating the design and implementation of the country's policy on the subject.

As a policy instrument for national planning aimed at achieving the goals established to combat climate change, the NDC is aligned with the END and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and in turn with the policies and priorities of climate action. Some of the objectives established within the NDC, are also included those on cross-cutting issues, such as governance, financing, technological needs, action for climate empowerment, among others.

The Dominican Republic seeks to improve transparency in the management of finances aimed at meeting national goals and the ability to access international funding. Article 13 of the Paris Agreement provides an enhanced transparency framework (ETF), and indicates that Parties which are developing countries (Non-Annex I) must periodically report on the support required and received in funding, technology transfer and promotion of capacity-building in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines.

In regard to NDCs and transparency, the key element of the Katowice Package of Measures that emerged during the twenty-fourth Conference of the Parties at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 24, 2018) was the adoption of the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the Enhanced Transparency Framework. The Parties will begin submitting transparency reports from 2024 under MPGs. Some elements were agreed on the NDCs, such as the provision of information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding, and accountability of NDCs and common deadlines.

The Constitution of the Dominican Republic defines a need to adapt to climate change. Under Article 194 it states that: **"It is a priority of the State to formulate and execute, by law, a land-use planning that ensures efficient and sustainable use of the Nation's natural resources, in accordance with the need to adapt to climate change."**

Through its National Development Strategy 2030 (END 2030) -Law 1-12, the country expresses the country's long-term national development vision by year 2030. Four strategic axes are articulated defining "the sustainable development model sought by the Dominican Republic", in the institutional, social, economic and environmental spheres. Specifically, Axis 4 seeks "an environmentally sustainable production and consumption society" which "manages with equity and effectiveness the risks and protection of the environment and natural resources and promotes adequate adaptation to climate change."

The country has a Measurement, Reporting and Verification National System of Greenhouse Gases of the Dominican Republic (MRV)<sup>3</sup>, issued by decree 541-20. This MRV is aimed at accounting for greenhouse gas emissions and executing mitigation actions, to guarantee financing intended to promoting climate actions. The MRV national system creates inter-institutional coordination to facilitate the country's climate transparency and to report compliance with the country's NDC to the UNFCCC.

This system establishes the Support and Financing Registry of climate actions, including public investment, private sector investment, and reimbursable and non-reimbursable international cooperation. It is intended to gather information on financing climate actions, unifying the different information systems of the country, through a single platform in an organized and systematized manner.

The MRV of support and financing is an instrument that allows generating trust for reporting between national institutions. The roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders involved in the process of management and use of information, and the source of financing are defined and allow the interconnection of national systems of public policies, strategies and plans to approach the sectors. That is made so the climate finance information be an input for the formulation of comprehensive sectoral and territorial climate change management plans.

The institutions comprising the system for reporting support and financing are:

**The National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL), whose role is:**

- a) Coordinate the MRV National System, managing and gathering the different reports within the system;
- b) Prepare the respective international transparency reports (Biennial Update Reports (BUR), National Communications (NC), and Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR) and submit such reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- c) Coordinate and manage the registration system for greenhouse gas mitigation actions;
- d) Greenhouse effect that are carried out in the national territory;
- e) Report private sector investments for the execution of its climate action to the MEPyD, through MRV of Support;
- f) Enrich the MRV of Support Report with data obtained from all relevant sources and with your technical expertise;
- g) Host and operate the Climate Change Project Registration Unit.

**The Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPyD) performs the following functions:**

- a) Coordinate the MRV of Support System, collecting and reporting all received contributions, of any kind, including funding available and executed by the country for greenhouse gas mitigation actions and adaptation to climate change, through the Vice-ministry of International Cooperation.
- b) Report to the MRV of Support the non-reimbursable international cooperation for climate action, received by the country, through the Vice-ministry of International Cooperation.
- c) Report to the MRV of Support the non-reimbursable international cooperation for climate action, received by Non-Profit Associations, which are registered under the Regime for the Promotion of Non-Profit Associations, through the Vice-ministry of Planning.
- d) Send the MRV of Support report to the National Council for Climate Change;

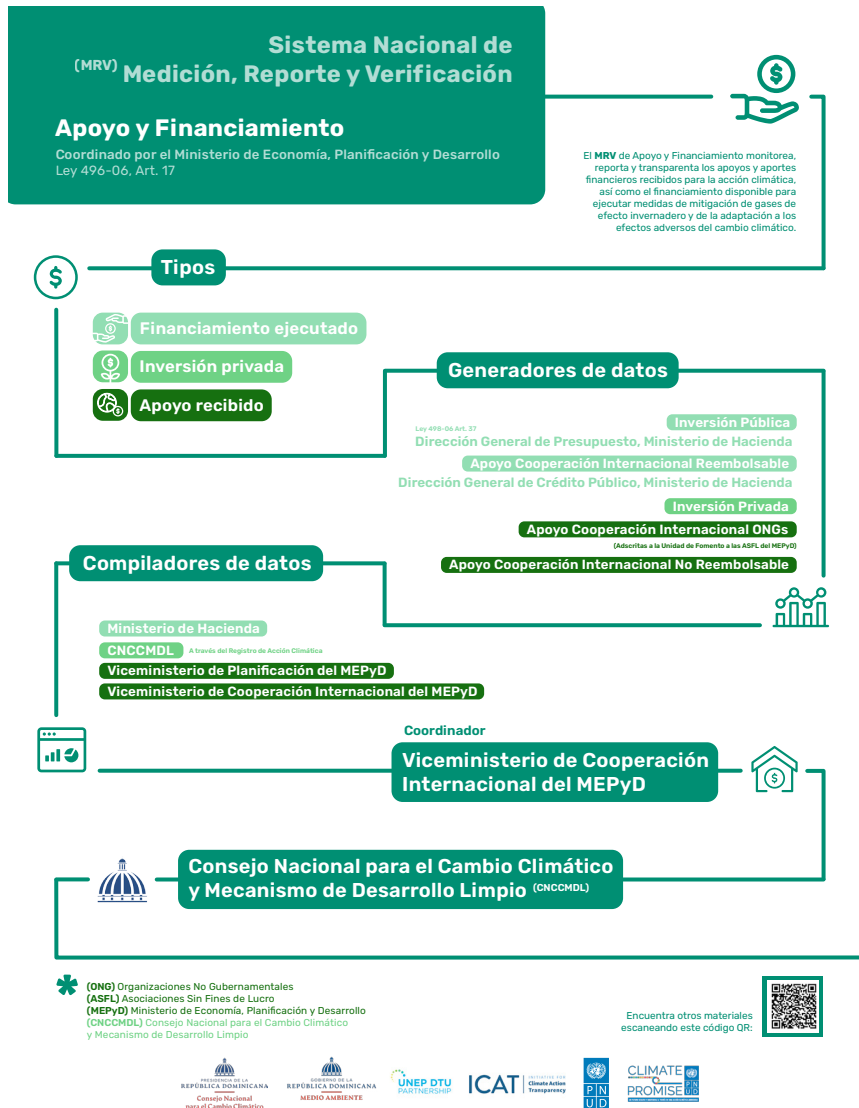
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<sup>3</sup> <https://cambioclimatico.gob.do/transparencia/phocadownload/Decreto%20541-20%20-%20Que%20crea%20el%20Sistema%20Nacional%20de%20Medicion%20de%20Gases%20Efecto%20Invernadero.pdf>

**The Ministry of Finance is responsible for:**

- a) Reporting to the MRV of Support, through the General Directorate of Public Credit, the reimbursable international cooperation, based on the record of all public credit operations in which State institutions participate.
- b) Reporting to the MRV of Support, through the General Budget Directorate (DIGEPRES), the investment made by the State to execute greenhouse gas mitigation actions and adaptation measures to climate change.

The following infographic summarizes the different sources of information that feed the MRV support and financing system:



Infographic of the National MRV System of support and financing (ICAT Climate Action Transparency Initiative). For further information, please contact <https://cambioclimatico.gob.do/index.php/documentos-descargas/infografias-sistema-nacional-de-mrv>

Despite having the system established, the development of relevant institutional arrangements for its implementation is still required. These institutional arrangements are aimed at defining and agreeing between the subscribing parties, the modality, frequency and periodicity of the report, as established in Decree 541-20 so that the MRV System can be operational.

It is highlighted that the country has taken the first steps to design its National Climate Finance Strategy, whose main elements are helping to comply with domestic and international finances:

- Produce information, data and analysis to mobilize capital flows under an institutional framework of policies and measures consistent with the country's climate objectives, economic growth priorities, fiscal responsibility, and sustainable development with a long-term vision.
- Develop and implement macroeconomic and fiscal risk assessments; medium and long-term budget and fiscal frameworks; the identification, evaluation and selection of investment programs and projects; annual budget documents; public purchase; budget execution reports, and financial statements
- Promote the design and implementation of green financing instruments that boost the national market for climate-resilient and low-carbon economic sectors.
- Promote long-term public-private cooperation regarding the understanding and management of the risks and opportunities associated with climate change, for decision-making by stakeholders in the local financial sector.
- Strengthen the country architecture before the Green Climate Fund (GCF).



A green taxonomy that promotes funding of economic activities is under development. These activities integrate national environmental and climate objectives through strategies enabling the growth of sustainable capital market, climate investment solutions in the financial sector and directing investments to adaptation and mitigation activities of climate change.





## V. UNFCCC CLIMATE FUNDS

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change has created financial mechanisms to grant approved financial resources to developing countries. It has been operating since 1994 with the creation and implementation of the Global Environment Fund (GEF). In turn, the GEF manages funds provided by the Conference of the Parties (CP): the Special Fund for Climate Change (SFCC), Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Adaptation Fund (AF) to support climate projects. In 2010 the GCF became an additional operating entity<sup>4</sup>.



Fig 1. UNFCCC structure. Source: UNFCCC website

A new structure has been implemented at the end of this report. For more detailed information, please refer to the UNFCCC website: <https://unfccc.int/news/un-climate-change-secretariat-has-new-organizational-structure>

The mechanism of direct access to climate funds represents a financial arrangement whereby national stakeholders committed to the Paris Agreement can obtain financial resources, through different instruments to finance climate change mitigation and adaptation projects and programs. This modality of access to exclusive funds for climate action occurs under different mechanisms worth highlighting: the Adaptation Fund (FA), the Global Environment Fund (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in which the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of the Dominican Republic serves, depending on the fund, as focal point and/or National Designated Authority (NDA).

<sup>4</sup> [https://www.parlamerica.org/uploads/documents/Primer\\_on\\_Climate\\_Financing\\_spa.pdf](https://www.parlamerica.org/uploads/documents/Primer_on_Climate_Financing_spa.pdf)



Since its creation, the National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL) has served as National Designated Authority (NDA) for Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects and focal point for the UNFCCC, together with the Ministry of the Environment, Environment and Natural Resources.

To identify international funding received by the Dominican Republic to address climate change, an analysis of the available and reliable data on public and private financial flows was conducted, at the regional and international level, such as: documents and official reports and from respected national/international organizations, databases of regional and national organizations such as international cooperation and particularly those coming from the GEF, GCF and Adaptation Fund.

## Green Climate Fund (GCF)

We seek to contribute to the fulfillment of the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) primary objective through the creation of this fund, promoting the paradigm shift to low emissions and climate-resilient development paths, and supporting developing countries to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

A need for the country is that there are still no entities accredited before the GCF, although several are in the process, such as the Center for Agricultural and Forestry Development (CEDAF) and the Dominican Institute for Integral Development (IDDI). The GCF is the largest Climate Fund globally.

The Dominican Republic is part of 7 GCF<sup>5</sup> regional projects amounting to US\$61,000,000.00 and has received direct support for 4 readiness for a total amount of US\$4,600,000.00

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.greenclimate.fund/countries/dominican-republic#overview>

## Adaptation Fund

The Adaptation Fund<sup>6</sup> is an international fund aimed at financing projects to help countries adapt to the harmful effects of climate change. It was established under the Kyoto Protocol of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2001 in Marrakech (Morocco), although it was officially launched in 2007.

As an international entity, it is a pioneer in financing adaptation to climate change. To date, over one trillion dollars worldwide have been allocated; 38 million people have benefited in developing countries through 42 accredited implementing entities worldwide.

Three initiatives were identified for the Dominican Republic, implemented with the support of this fund in the amount of **US\$10,226,321.40**.

It should be noted that the Dominican Institute for Integral Development (IDDI) also serves as the National Implementing Entity (ENI) of the Climate Change Adaptation Fund.

## Global Environment Fund (GEF)

The Dominican Republic has been a direct beneficiary of 16 GEF projects with completed and approved statuses. The total amount of direct funding for the country received by the GEF is summarized below<sup>7</sup>. For further details see annex V.

	GEF GRANT	CO FINANCING	TOTAL USD
COMPLETED	16,355,487	57,804,738	74,160,225
APROBED	14,980,677	78,108,425	93,089,102
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>167,249,327</b>

In addition, 10 regional initiatives that include the Dominican Republic were identified. According to information provided through consultations, for regional projects, the estimate budget allocated by country is ambiguous as the distribution is made based on the needs and requests of the country.

## Loss and damage fund

It is worth noting that at the 28th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP28) a 476 million dollars contribution was announced for the implementation of the Loss and Damage Fund due to the effects of climate change in developing countries, where the Republic Dominican has played a key role in the creation, negotiation and design. These funds are expected to be operational in the short term.

The fund was created with a 476 million dollars contribution, which will be provisionally managed by the World Bank after the Transitional Committee of Loss and Damage Fund, created in 2022 during the COP27 held in Egypt.

<sup>6</sup> <https://cambioclimatico-regatta.org/index.php/es/oportunidades-de-financiamiento/item/fondo-de-adaptacion-fa-2>

<sup>7</sup> [https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/database?f%5B0%5D=project\\_country\\_national%3A55](https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/database?f%5B0%5D=project_country_national%3A55)



## VI. IDENTIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Vice-ministry of International Cooperation of the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development has the National System of International Cooperation for Development (SINACID), a tool that captures, registers and processes standardized information on the management process of non-reimbursable international cooperation at any stage of the process. Its purpose is to generate systematized, reliable, timely information to support monitoring and evaluation tasks and decision-making regarding non-reimbursable international cooperation. This is in addition to facilitating accountability and transparency of international cooperation initiatives. The executing institutions are responsible for reporting cooperation initiatives in their planning to manage funds and monitoring their execution.

SINACID includes the Central Government, Decentralized and Autonomous Financial and Non-Financial institutions; public Social Security institutions; the City Councils of the municipalities and the National District; Non-Profit Institutions, the Private Sector, Academia, and International Cooperation Agencies and Organizations.

Seventy-eight (78), initiatives focused on the environment and climate change were identified through SINACID for the 2014-2023 period. The estimated investment of these 78 initiatives was RD\$ 22,003,139,375.49.

One of the gaps to be closed through the implementation of the MRV system is enabling initiatives to be identified, in particular, those focused on climate change by standardizing the language regarding the adaptation and mitigation sectors.

The main cooperating partners and the estimated budget per partner allocated to climate change are listed below:

COOPERATING PARTNER	AMOUNT OF INITIATIVES	SUM OF TOTAL BUDGET IN
German Technical Cooperation Agency	5	1,048,919,332.35
German Agency for Technical Cooperation & Costa Rica	3	123,520,823.60
Japan Agency for International Cooperation	1	145,141,951.69
United States Agency for International Development	4	310,944,504.20
Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation	3	37,344,445.22
German Development Bank	1	468,420,536.00
Latin America Development Bank	1	7,530,950.32
Interamerican Development Bank	8	2,696,354,068.63
World Bank	6	1,906,764,368.66
Blue Nature Alliance	2	39,376,174.31
Canada	2	22,994,045.23
Regional Collaboration Centers St. George of the United Nations Framework Convention	1	-
Climate and Clean Air Coalition	1	-
International Finance Corporation	1	19,169,691.73
European Commission Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection	1	499,507.40
Climate Investment Funds	1	2,218,207,186.25
Global Environment Fund	6	5,599,751,159.60
Caribbean Biodiversity Fund	5	51,525,307.77
Green Climate Fund	4	358,698,357.15
Avina Foundation	1	-
NDC Partnership	3	985,869.86

COOPERATING PARTNER	AMOUNT OF INITIATIVES	SUM OF TOTAL BUDGET IN
United Nations Educational, Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization	3	328,623.29
United Nations Development Program	1	-
United Nations Environment Programme	1	16,017,920.56
Central American Integration System	4	5,075,077.477.79
United Nations System	1	-
The Field Museum	1	3,998,249.99
The Ocean Cleanup & the United Nations Development Program & Countries	1	132,125,621.47
European Union	6	1,719,443,202.22
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>22,003,139,375.49</b>

In respect of the territorial scope of these identified initiatives, the map shows a number of initiatives implemented by region in the country. Ten (10) out of these are nationwide.

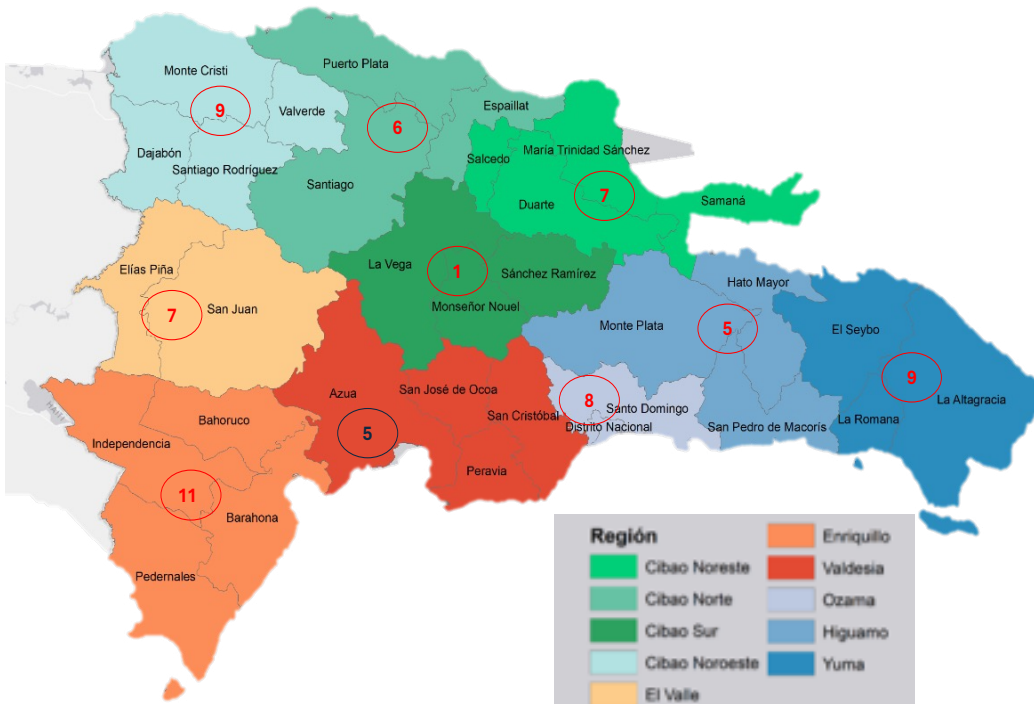


Image 1: Number of projects implemented by region

These resources captured by the Dominican Republic from cooperation and focused on climate change made possible to prepare and present reports to the UNFCCC.



## VII. GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**Under its Nationally Determined Contribution, the Dominican Republic acknowledges gender equality as a cross-cutting guideline for national development. It declares that the State must promote equal rights between women and men and raise awareness on the role of women as agents of change. It encourages their participation in the transformation of society towards low-carbon and resilient development.**

The NDC includes gender as a cross-cutting element. Under this element, the goals of promoting the implementation of actions identified under the Gender Action Plan for the nine prioritized sectors (energy, food security, waste, forestry, water, health, coastal marine, tourism, and risk management) were defined. Also, development of methodological tools to incorporate the gender equality approach within the instruments of the National Planning and Public Investment System, and in local planning, particularly in the field of environment, adaptation to climate change and risk management.

Article 12 of the National Development Strategy (END 2030) establishes the Gender Approach as a cross-cutting policy that mandates the incorporation of this approach in all plans, programs, projects, and public policies.

In addition, the "National Strategy to strengthen human resources and skills to advance towards green development, with low emissions and climate resilience" (2012) expects equity and inclusion within its core values. This shall consider aspects of gender, vulnerable populations, inter and intra generational inequality, and a methodological approach without distinction of ethnic, religious or any other type of aspects.

The guiding principles of the National Climate Change Policy acknowledge that cultural, ethnic and gender ownership must be taken into consideration when designing projects related to climate change in a comprehensive manner. The Third National Communication for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) includes aspects related to promoting gender equality.

The National Plan of Adaptation for Climate Change in the Dominican Republic 2015-2030 (PANCC-RD) defines two main objectives: reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, through adaptation and resilience; and integrate cross-cutting climate change adaptation into all policies and sectors. It has seven transversal strategic lines: political-administrative management of the climate change issue, reduction in climate risk, intersectoral and inter-institutional coordination, research on vulnerability, adaptation and impacts and climate scenarios, strengthening of monitoring and evaluation systems, communication, information and education, and integration of

the gender perspective. This last cross-cutting strategic line states T 7: *Integration of the Gender perspective: Since we are aware that effects of climate change impact vulnerable human groups differently, the gender perspective is a cross-cutting aspect of the national development model.*

The Climate Change and Gender Action Plan of the Dominican Republic (ccGAP-RD) arises in response to the guidelines collected in the aforementioned instruments, and in response to the agreements made at the Twentieth Conference of the Parties (COP20) of the UNFCCC, where the Lima Work Program on Gender was approved. This Program promotes gender equality, through its inclusion in the decisions of climate change summits, and in national policies on climate change, in order to better confront extreme climate phenomena. Through the National Plan for Gender Equality and Equity 2020-2030 (PLANEG III, acronym in Spanish) of the Ministry of Women in the Dominican Republic, gender mainstreaming is established, based on provisions under the Constitution of the Republic, intended to overcome inequalities of rights between men and women and achieve gender equality. In PLANEG III, seven national topics are developed: education for equality, comprehensive health of women, economic autonomy, citizenship, democracy and political and social participation, gender equality and the environment (focused on climate change), gender violence against women and digital technologies for women's autonomy. The role of the Gender Equality Units (Decree 974-01) should be emphasized to ensure and monitor the integration of the gender perspective in each institution.

In 2023, the inter-institutional gender and climate change roundtable was formed to include gender equality in its policies against climate change, with the aim of accelerating the implementation of the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan in the Dominican Republic. This roundtable will supervise and promote projects and programs that guarantee fairer and gender-sensitive climate action under the leadership of the Ministry of Women, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MMARN), the National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanisms (CNCCMDL) and the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development.

This roundtable confirms the country's efforts to face the challenges of climate change, focusing on the gender perspective, and recognizing the role of women in the family and in sustainable economic and social development.



It is necessary to evaluate the impact that climate change has on women and men in a segregated manner to detect the existing inequalities and gender gaps, and issues requiring relevant measures. To better understand the relative distribution of resources, opportunities, constraints, and power in a given context, more effective, evidence-based climate policies and initiatives can be developed to meet the needs of women, and girls, as well as those of men and boys.

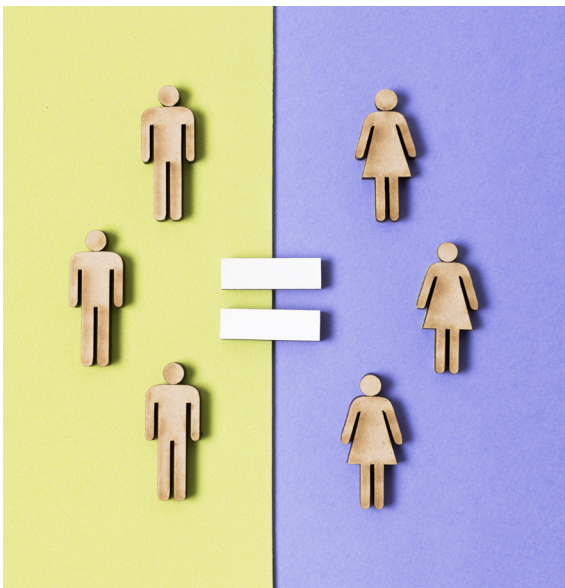
### Integration of gender considerations into existing climate funds

The Cancun Agreements recognize that gender equality and the effective participation of women are significant for all aspects on any response to climate change (UNFCCC, 2011). Although most efforts so far have focused on adaptation, more emphasis needs to be placed on increasing women's participation and decision-making in mitigation actions. This must include ensuring gender equity in a fair transition to low-carbon economies and increasing access to green jobs (UNIDO, 2021; ILO, 2015). Climate finance instruments and gender-responsive fund allocations need to be developed.

Since 2012, the gender dimension of climate change has been addressed as a permanent issue under the UNFCCC. At COP21, Parties placed gender equality and women's empowerment as a core principle in the introduction of the Paris Agreement.

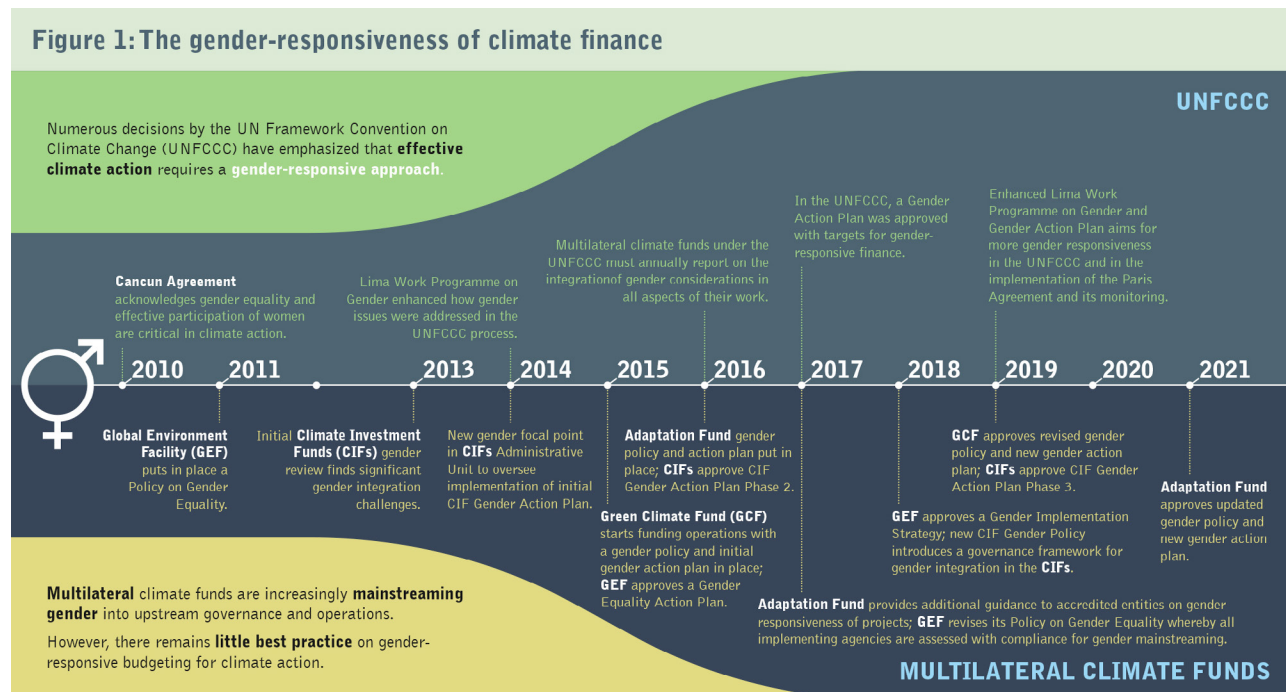
GEF adopted an inclusion policy on gender issues in 2011 that requires all existing GEF agencies (mainly multilateral development banks and United Nations agencies) to prove their compliance with the gender inclusion mandate. It requires all implementing agencies to establish policies, strategies or action plans that promote gender equality and meet minimum gender inclusion requirements.

The World Bank and regional multilateral development banks executing climate investment funds (CIF) have gender policies applied to their development finance operations.





Significant improvements have been made in recent years in integrating gender issues into existing multilateral climate funds. The following graph summarizes how gender perspective has been integrated into the various climate funds.



Source: Gender and climate finance. Climate Fund Updates (February 2022)

One of the key elements for the application of gender mandates for climate funds is to make gender equality results transparent in financing climate actions.



## VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

**The international commitments assumed by the Dominican Republic to face climate change and move to a low-carbon and resilient economy and development, make climate financing of utmost relevance.**

The main challenge is the need to increase funding flows and be able to measure and track such funding in order to have a complete picture of the promised, transferred and executed resource.

Although the country has a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System for the support and financing received, its operationalization is urgently needed to standardize the information available on both national and international climate finance and to be able to understand the origin and use of funds.

The Vice-ministry of international cooperation of the MEPyD has the role of coordinating the report on the support and funding received from international cooperation. However, there are still challenges to ensure that information on these flows is standardized and reflects the quantitative and qualitative information regarding the use of said resources.

As seen, it is necessary to establish reporting formats that allow disaggregated information to be obtained, as well as include elements to reflect statistical data related to the gender dimension, number of beneficiary population, by sex, among others.

An assessment and classification of actions focused on climate change is necessary. In the classifications used for reporting in the SINACID system, there is no difference between climate change and environment.

It is recommended to develop an information database through public portals including updated and broken-down information on the projects and actions being carried out, so that information is easily identifiable within the data reported by donor.

The information collected may have a delay that corresponds to the availability of primary sources used to perform tracking and time required for processing.

Georeferencing data is of utmost importance to have better clarity of the areas and regions which have less access to funds.



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## X. ANEXOS

### Annex I - Policies, Strategies and Plans, related to Climate Change in the Dominican Republic

INSTRUMENT	YEAR	DESCRIPTION
Climate change and Gender Action (cc-GAP)	2018	Guides and promotes the State action so different entities with competence in the tasks of mitigation and adaptation to climate change, design and implement actions that contribute to women and men having the same opportunities to face this phenomenon and move towards sustainable development. <a href="https://www.climatelinks.org/file/5783/download?token=MDWC3PeR">https://www.climatelinks.org/file/5783/download?token=MDWC3PeR</a>
National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change in the Dominican Republic -2015 2030 (PANCC-RD)	2016	The Plan is an update of the previous PANA (Ministry of Environment, 2008) and defines two main objectives: 1) reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, through adaptation and resilience; and 2) integrating climate change adaptation transversally into all policies and sectors. The following are established as priority systems consistently with other developed instruments related thereof: water resources; tourism; agriculture and food security; health; biodiversity; forests; coastal-marine resources; infrastructure and human settlements; energy. It comprises six cross-cutting strategic lines: Political-administrative management of the issue of climate change, climate risk reduction, intersectoral and inter-institutional coordination, research on vulnerability, adaptation and impacts and climate scenarios, strengthening of monitoring and evaluation systems, communication, information and education and integration of gender perspective. <a href="https://ambiente.gob.do/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Plan-Nacional-de-Adaptaci%C3%B3n-para-el-Cambio-Clim%C3%A1tico-en-la-Rep%C3%BAblica-Dominicana-2015-2030-PNACC.pdf">https://ambiente.gob.do/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Plan-Nacional-de-Adaptaci%C3%B3n-para-el-Cambio-Clim%C3%A1tico-en-la-Rep%C3%BAblica-Dominicana-2015-2030-PNACC.pdf</a>
National Sanitation Strategy	2016	Proposal for a National Sanitation Strategy which considers the following strategic axes: Universal Access to Quality Water and Sanitation; Economic-Financial Sustainability; Institutional Development with Social Participation; Environmental sustainability; Citizen Practices, Health Education and Hygiene. <a href="http://www.inapa.gob.do/index.php/proyectos/category/56-estrategia-nacional-de-saneamiento?download=81:estrategia-saneamiento-nacional">http://www.inapa.gob.do/index.php/proyectos/category/56-estrategia-nacional-de-saneamiento?download=81:estrategia-saneamiento-nacional</a>
National Development Strategy (END) (Law 12-1)	2012	The strategy establishes adaptation as one of the intervention axes for the country's policy on climate change. Defines the mitigation goal of a 25% reduction by 2030, with respect to the 2010 baseline of national GHG emissions per capita, establishing guidelines to achieve it. The document also contains guidelines for adaptation to climate change, to be articulated with other axes, such as environmental sustainability, risk management, territorial cohesion and gender equity. Also, an axis of social equality which considers cross-cutting issues of climate action and the SDGs such as: quality education, equal rights and opportunities, among others. <a href="https://mepyd.gob.do/mepyd/wp-content/uploads/archivos/end/marco-legal/ley-estrategia-nacional-de-desarrollo.pdf">https://mepyd.gob.do/mepyd/wp-content/uploads/archivos/end/marco-legal/ley-estrategia-nacional-de-desarrollo.pdf</a>
Technological Needs Assessment (NCA) for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	2012	Based on the PANA-RD, the DECCC Plan and the END, the document prioritizes the Energy sector for mitigation and the Water, Tourism and Forestry sectors for adaptation. Multiple education, training and awareness measures are promoted. <a href="http://redacs.org/files/Informe%20TNA%20-ENT%20RD%20Agosto%202012_1.pdf">http://redacs.org/files/Informe%20TNA%20-ENT%20RD%20Agosto%202012_1.pdf</a>

INSTRUMENT	YEAR	DESCRIPTION
Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)	2011	The Dominican Republic has 8 registered NAMAs since its first NAMA in 2011 (two of them in the registration stage with the UNFCCC). These actions are aimed at implementing the DECCC Plan and expect cross-cutting elements of climate action in different proportions. <a href="https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/publicnama/SitePages/SearchResults.aspx?k=Dominican%20Republic&amp;cs=This%20Site&amp;u=https%3A%2F%2Fwww4.unfccc.int%2Fsites%2FP">https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/publicnama/SitePages/SearchResults.aspx?k=Dominican%20Republic&amp;cs=This%20Site&amp;u=https%3A%2F%2Fwww4.unfccc.int%2Fsites%2FP</a>
The Plan for an Economic Development Compatible with Climate Change (DECCC Plan).	2011	Includes the goal of doubling GDP by 2030, while reducing GHG emissions in the same period. CNCCMDL2011-.
Nationally Determined Contribution (Updated Submission) of the Dominican Republic	2020	The 2020 NDC Improvement and Update creates a national commitment to a %27 reduction by 2030, with %25 of conditional compliance to international cooperation and assuming %7 to national execution. Distribution is: %5 to private sector and %2 to the national budget. This commitment sets sectoral goals and includes prioritized sectors for greenhouse gases mitigation and climate change adaptation. NDC objectives also include cross-cutting issues, such as governance, financing, technological needs and action for climate empowerment, among others.
NDC Action Plan	2021	This plan seeks to identify lines of action for the NDC implementation.

## Annex II. Report format for support received and executed for climate action

The purpose of the MRV System is to gather information on financing climate actions by merging different country information systems, through a single platform in an organized and systematized manner.

To implement the MRV system, the CNCCMDL is at the initial stages of operatizing the Climate Transparency Department in compliance with its role of advice and promotion towards the different stakeholders. It is aimed at developing projects, initiatives and actions which contribute to the implementation of the Dominican Republic NDC.

This capture sheet is based on the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. This capture sheet responds to the role of the CNCCMDL in preparing transparency reports, which requires specific inputs and a basis to report therein. It will be fueled by different stakeholders of the MRV system when registering their initiatives, and serve as a systematized, agile and easy-to-use means, so those reporting may send the information.

This capture format of information will serve as a basis for integrating and analyzing the appropriate information for the monitoring, reporting and transparency of financial support and contributions received and executed for climate action, as well as the information required to support the search and/or mobilization of financing.

CAPTURE SHEET OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT			
<b>Implementing Agency</b>			
Name of institution			
Registro Nacional de Contribuyente (RNC)			
Telephone		Email	
<b>Data of the person who performs the registration</b>			
Name and surname		Title	
Telephone		Email	
<b>Registration of the action to be implemented</b>			
Title of action			
Description/ objectives: This refers to the purpose that the initiative intends to fulfill through its activities			
Type of action: To identify the type of action or instrument		Activity Program Project Transfer of knowledge and technology Other	
Total budget: To specify the total amount required to implement the action, including the various types of contributions and counterpart			
Action execution start date		Expected completion date of execution	
Planned start date of activities		Expected completion date of activities	
Funding sources: To indicate source of funds for the execution of the action		Area: To select the NDC area contributed by the action	
Public Investment		Water safety	
Private Investment		Food safety	
International Cooperation Reimbursable		Health	
International Cooperation Non-Reimbursable		Resilient cities (infrastructures, human settlement)	
International Cooperation (NGO)		Coastal-marine resources	
		Tourism	
		Ecosystems, biodiversity and forests	
		Energy	
		IPPU	
		AFOLU	
		Waste	
		Others	

## CAPTURE SHEET OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Implementing partners: To show the partner entities to implement this initiative		Subsector: To indicate the NDC subsector contributed by the action	
Amount received in US\$: To show the budgeted cost of the action in US\$		Amount received in RD\$: To show the budgeted cost of the action in DOP\$	
Amount Available in RD\$: Refers to the amount allocated by the implementing entity and/or partners for the execution of the action		Status of the financial instrument: To select the status of funds for action implementation	Committed Received Required funding
Financial instrument: To show instruments through which support is materialized or actions are coordinated	Grant Loan Own resources Guarantee Insurance Capacity building Development and transfer of technology Technical assistance Other	Activity status: To select action status	Planning Ongoing Terminated
Type of support: To select NDC component benefited by the action	Mitigation Adaptation Transversal Means of implementation Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) Governance Climate SDG linkage	Scale: Indicate the action scale impact	Nacional Regional Provincial Municipal
Beneficiaries Specify direct and indirect beneficiaries of the action			
To describe how the activity has contributed to technology development and transfer and/or capacity building:			
Achievements, impacts and expected results: These are impacts, products or effects expected as a result of the implementation of the initiative.			

Source: Roadmap for the operation of the support and CNCCMDL financing unit developed with the support of the World Bank.

**Annex III. Mapping of key stakeholders of international climate finance in the Dominican Republic.**

TYPE OF STAKEHOLDER	ACTOR	SCOPE	LEVEL OF POWER	INFLUENCE	ROL
Bilateral	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	National	High	Medium	US institution responsible for distributing most of the non-military foreign aid, cooperating with recipient countries in the economic, agricultural, health, political and humanitarian areas. This is an organization that receives strategic guidelines from the State Department.
Government	Central Bank of the Dominican Republic	National	High	High	Responsible for regulating the country's banking and monetary system.
Multilateral	Interamerican Development Bank (IDB)	National	High	High	Source of multilateral funding and expertise for the sustainable economic, social and institutional development of Latin America and the Caribbean.
Multilateral	World Bank	National	High	High	Multinational organization specialized in finance and aid, aimed at reducing poverty through low-interest loans, interest-free credit at the bank level, and economic support to developing nations.
Government	National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL)	National	High	High	Responsible for the design, mainstreaming and implementation of the Climate Change Policy, together with the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.
Project	Canada Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI)	National	High	Medium	Program directed at projects developed and designed predominantly by local partners, selected and approved, in support to positive bilateral relations between Canada and recipient countries and their civil societies, by deepening contacts and supporting local endeavors.
Government	National Fund for Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA Fund)	National	High	High	Organization created to develop and finance projects related to the environment and natural resources for the benefit of natural communities and people.
Government	Ministry of Finance (MH, acronym in Spanish)	National	High	High	The Ministry of Finance is responsible for developing, executing and evaluating fiscal policy. Ensures sustainability of economic policy and the National Development Strategy.
Government	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MMARN)	National	High	High	Governing institution of environmental and natural resources policies, in conjunction with the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development and the National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism of the Design, mainstreaming and Implementation of the Climate Change Policy



TYPE OF STAKEHOLDER	ACTOR	SCOPE	LEVEL OF POWER	INFLUENCE	ROL
Bilateral	United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	National	High	High	Provides climate change policy and capacity-building services, to help developing countries respond to the impacts of climate change and integrate climate risks into national planning.
Bilateral	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	National	High	High	Leads international efforts to end hunger by ensuring regular access to sufficient, good-quality food to have an active and healthy life. Fostering sustainable agricultural practices can promote adaptation, strengthening resilience and emissions reduction.
Government	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPyD)	National	High	High	Conducting and coordinating the process of formulation, management, monitoring and evaluation of macroeconomic and sustainable development policies are among its duties. It is the Governing Body of the National Planning System and Public Investment and Land-Use Planning. Other duties are: to develop the Development Strategy and National Multiannual Plan for the Public Sector, among other. To develop and maintain the national statistical system and complementary economic indicators.
Government	National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL)	National	High	High	Formulate, design and execute public policies necessary for the prevention and mitigation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG), adaptation to the adverse effects of Climate Change and promote development of climate action programs, projects and strategies related to fulfill commitments assumed by the Dominican Republic in the UNFCCC and derivative instruments, particularly the Kyoto Protocol.
Bilateral	Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)	National	High	Medium	Managing non-reimbursable technical cooperation funds of the Korean government to contribute to the progress and well-being of developing countries, fighting poverty and supporting sustainable socioeconomic growth of partner countries.
Bilateral	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	National	High	Medium	Promotes development of activities directed towards field work, focusing on human safety and adopting an approach of greater effectiveness, efficiency and speed.

TYPE OF STAKEHOLDER	ACTOR	SCOPE	LEVEL OF POWER	INFLUENCE	ROL
NGO	Fundación Sur Futuro	National	High	Medium	Private nonprofit service organization which promotes development and social well-being of the communities located in the Southern Region of the DR. This NGO seeks to reduce the high levels of poverty and marginalization affecting the inhabitants of that region, by promoting the development of social, natural and productive capital of communities, contributing to improve the quality of life of vulnerable populations and supporting the sustainable management of the environment and natural resources.
Bilateral	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID, acronym in Spanish) in the Dominican Republic	National	High	Medium	Organization whose objective is the fulfillment of strategies and actions aimed at promoting sustainable human, social and economic development and the eradication of poverty, through the management, identification, control and monitoring of projects and cooperation programs for development and the coordination of actions carried out by the different stakeholders of Spanish Cooperation in the country.
Bilateral	The Nature Conservancy	National	High	Medium	The NC is working in the Dominican Republic to protect marine ecosystems, restore green infrastructure and ensure clean fresh water, so that nature and people can thrive together and future generations can depend on the country's natural treasures.
Private	Fundación Popular	National	High	Medium	Contributes to the development and social and human, economic, institutional and environmental progress of the Dominican nation, through the support and implementation of sustainable and innovative actions, in alliance with national and international development stakeholders.
NGO	Dominican Institute of Integral Development (IDDI)	National	High	Medium	Leading organization in the execution and implementation of projects which promote the comprehensive, sustainable and inclusive development of our society, and help create a more balanced world, mainly in the urban-marginal areas. Also, to continue with the strategy of reaching other less advantaged rural communities in the Dominican Republic and the border region, considering the importance of the island approach in our work.

TYPE OF STAKEHOLDER	ACTOR	SCOPE	LEVEL OF POWER	INFLUENCE	ROL
NGO	Fundación Plenitud	National	High	Medium	Organization aimed at generating, collecting and disseminating evidence using high-quality technical methods, which support decision-making intended to environmentally sustainable development; and monitoring public policies, from civil society. One of Plenitude's specialty areas focuses on environmental issues, particularly related to climate change policies, mainly in Adaptation. It is the research center responsible for carrying out researches on Vulnerability to Climate Change.
NGO	Center for Agricultural and Forestry Development (CEDAF)	National	High	Medium	This NGO promotes sustainable development of the agricultural and forestry areas, through training, information, institutional innovation, and analysis of sectoral policies and strategies, endorsed for an image of institutional excellence and high credibility. This leads to stimulate a competitive agriculture that contributes to reducing levels of poverty and protecting the environment.
Multilateral	Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)	National	High	Medium	Multilateral financial development international institution. By supporting the region to confront the effects of climate change has achieved accreditation from different global entities in order to facilitate the flow of funding to the region to finance climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives.
Bilateral	European Union Delegation in the Dominican Republic	National	High	High	This representation of the European Union in the country, plans and executes development cooperation programs.
Bilateral	German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)	National	High	Medium	Service provider in the international cooperation sector. Promotes the political, economic, ecological and social development of partner countries, aimed at contributing to improve people's living conditions and strengthening related organizations.
Bilateral	France Agency for International Development (AFD)	National	High	Medium	AFD has been working with the Dominican Republic since 1997. The AFD has programs with strong social and environmental impact, as well as extensive sustainable infrastructure projects. Aid is provided through long-term loans granted to the Dominican State, subsidies, technical advisory missions, funding for the private sector and bank guarantees (Ariz) to facilitate SMEs access to credit.

**Annex IV. International cooperation initiatives related to climate change by the Vice-ministry of International Cooperation of the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPyD)**

Annex IV shows a summary of the initiatives by area, donor and type of support received by the Dominican Republic to address climate change. This support includes Financial Resources, Capacity Building, Technical Assistance and Technology Transfer implemented through programs and projects. The entities and sectors or groups participating or beneficiaries of said support are also specified.

**Annex V. Direct financing initiatives from the Global Environment Fund -GEF- to the Dominican Republic**

INITIATIVE	ID	THEMATIC AREAS	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	GEF FUNDING IN USD	COFINANCING IN USD	STATUS
Integrated Landscape Management in Dominican Republic Watersheds	10216	Biodiversity, land degradation	World Bank	USD 4,063,927	USD 15,600,000	Project approved
Promoting Climate-Smart Livestock in the Dominican Republic	10054	Climate change	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	USD 1,540,585	USD 8,141,408	Project approved
Strengthening the Capacity of the Dominican Republic to Generate Climate Information and Knowledge in the Framework of the Paris Agreement	9869	Climate change	United Nations Development Program	USD 1,100,000	USD 360,000	Project approved
Dominican Republic First Biennial Update Report (fBUR)	9740	Climate change	United Nations Development Program	USD 352,000	USD 45,000	Completed
Mainstreaming Conservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystem services in Productive Landscapes in Threatened Forested Mountainous Areas	9424	Biodiversity, land degradation	United Nations Development Program	USD 8,176,165	USD 54,007,377	Project approved
Conserving biodiversity in coastal areas threatened by the rapid development of tourism and physical infrastructure	5488	Biodiversity	United Nations Development Program	USD 2,838,792	USD 16,034,799	Completed
Stimulating industrial competitiveness through Biomass-based, Grid connected Electricity	4747	Climate change	Organización de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Industrial	USD 1,300,000	USD 7,620,000	Completed

INITIATIVE	ID	THEMATIC AREAS	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	GEF FUNDING IN USD	COFINANCING IN USD	STATUS
LDC/SIDS Portfolio Project: Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management in the Dominican Republic	3456	Land degradation	United Nations Development Program	0	-	Project approved
Re-engineering the National Protected Area System in Order to Achieve Financial Sustainability	2907	Biodiversity	United Nations Development Program	USD 3,200,000	USD 8,622,000	Completed
Demonstrating Sustainable Land Management in the Upper Sabana Yegua Watershed	2512	Land degradation	United Nations Development Program	USD 4,434,695	USD 25,462,689	Completed
Training activity on COP in the Dominican Republic	2321	Chemical products and waste	United Nations Development Program	USD 450,000	-	Project approved
Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas)	1883	Climate change	United Nations Development Program	USD 100,000	-	Project approved
National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environmental Management	1884	Climate change	United Nations Development Program	USD 200,000	USD 20,250	Completed
Preparation of the Initial National Communication in Response to the provisions of the UNFCCC	627	Climate change	United Nations Development Program	USD 350,000	-	Completed
National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First National Report to the CBD	468	Biodiversity	Banco Mundial	USD 230,000	-	Completed
Biodiversity Conservation and Management in the Coastal Zone of the Dominican Republic	195	Biodiversity	United Nations Development Program	USD 3,000,000	-	Completed

Fuente: Base de datos de proyectos GEF. Disponible en: [https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/database?f%5B0%5D=project\\_country\\_national%3A55&f%5B1%5D=regional\\_country\\_list%3A55](https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/database?f%5B0%5D=project_country_national%3A55&f%5B1%5D=regional_country_list%3A55)







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