



**Consejo Nacional
para el Cambio Climático**

“Año de la Consolidación de la Seguridad Alimentaria”

INFORMATION AND DATA FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE 2020 BIENNIAL ASSESSMENT AND OVERVIEW OF CLIMATE FINANCE FLOWS

Inception Report on Related Documentation

For:

Standing Finance Committee / UNFCCC

By:

Consejo Nacional para el Cambio Climático y Mecanismo de
Desarrollo Limpio (CNCCMDL)

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to introduce the information requested as evidence for the preparation of the 2020 Biennial Needs Assessment and 2020 Climate Finance Flows. This one intends to present the context, sources and considerations of the data and information submitted for better understanding.

Some of the information corresponds to ongoing national processes, such as the preparation of the Funding Access and Mobilization Strategy, which is carried out with the support of Need Based Finance (NBF) Project, others correspond to data analyzes made from national and international databases with relevant information on the subject.

This report has been structured following the same order in which the request for evidence and information has been made, for a better understanding and quick location of particular session. The annexes have been prepared in tables for better understanding and quickly review.

BACKGROUND

In accordance with the requirement made by the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), as part of the organizations that attend the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC) who have the responsibility of preparing the Biannual Assessment on Financial Flows (BA) and 2020 Biennial Needs Assessment, the Dominican Republic has compiled a series of relevant information for the objectives defined the preparation of the report, on issues such as methodologies proposed for the establishment of the Transparency System, as well as in other national processes.

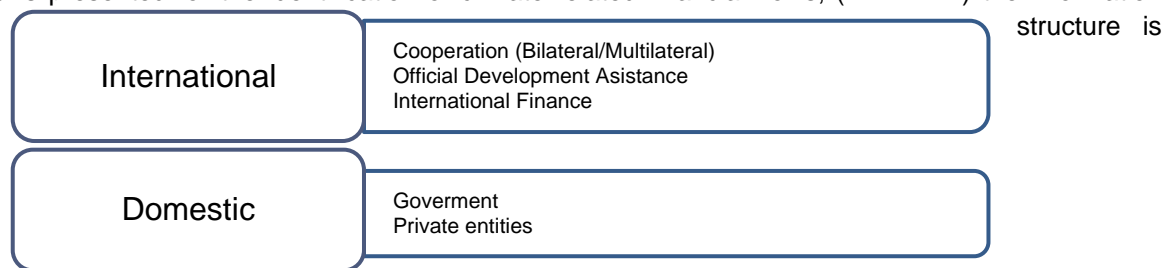
RELEVANT INFORMATION FOR “2020 BIENNIAL ASSESSMENT AND OVERVIEW OF CLIMATE FINANCE FLOWS”

RELEVANT METHODOLOGY

In the process of preparing the Strategy for Access and Mobilization to climate finance, which is carried out within the framework of the Needs-Based Financing Project (NBF), where the information on the methodology and definition used is presented For the identification of financial flows related to climate, (ANNEX 2) the information gathering structure is as follows:

On regards to the methodological aspects related to Measurement, Reporting and Verification for climate-related flows, it is highlighted that on October 9, 2020, through Decree 541-20, the Dominican Republic creates and makes official the institutional scheme that will support its System of Measurement, Reporting and Verification, which incorporates several subsystems, within which financing and support actions are included (ANNEX 1)

In the process of preparing the Strategy for Access and Mobilization to Climate Finance, which is carried out within the framework of the Needs-Based Financing Project (NBF), information on the methodology and definition used is presented for the identification of climate related financial flows, (ANNEX 2) the information gathering structure is as follows:

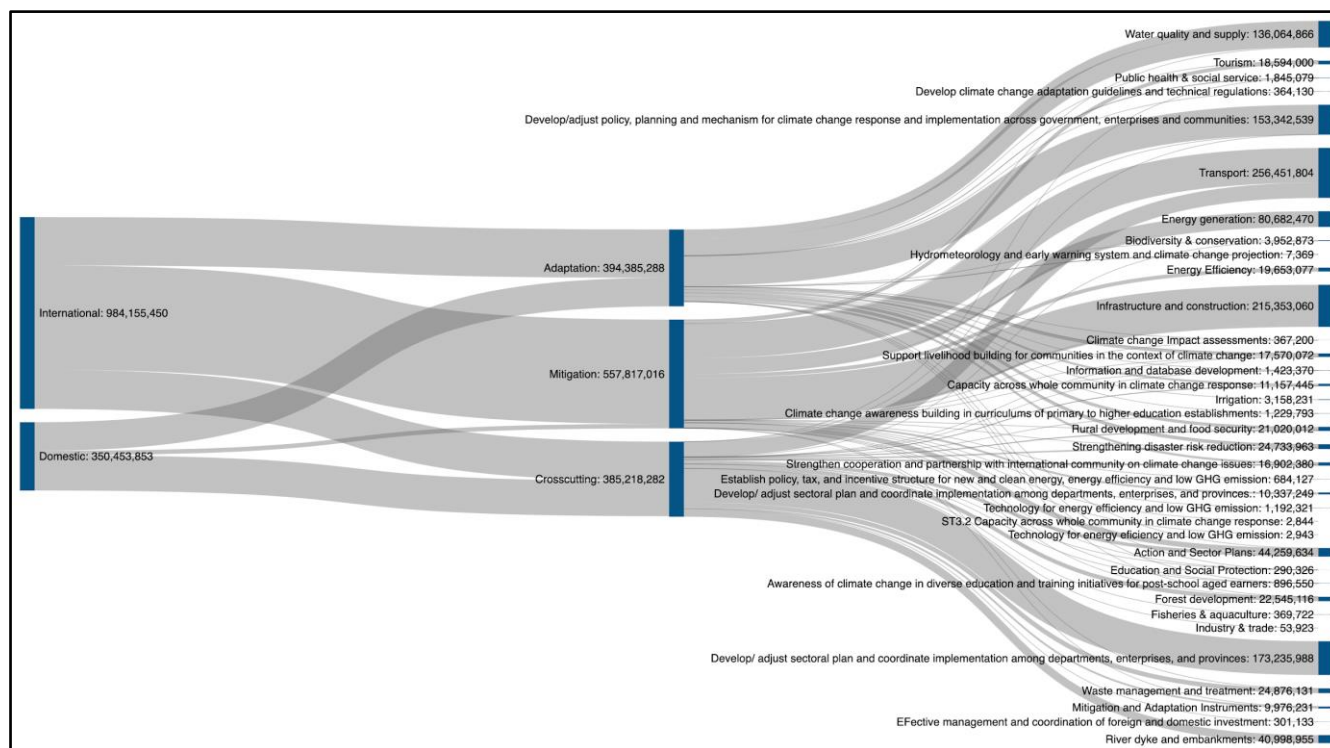


The methodologies to build-out indicators linked to climate-related finances is in an “incipient” stage, there are some efforts, in which a set of indicators can be use, composing the expected results in the climate action and finance scheme developed, such as the work carried out within the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System for adaptation framework, carried out with the support of the Initiative for Climate Transparency (ICAT) supported by

UNEP / DTU, which includes a set of parameters and indicators linked to climate action to increase the adaptive capacity and resilience in the agricultural sector (ANNEX 3).

CLIMATE-RELATED FINANCING FLOWS

The information gathered on Climate-related financial flows in the Dominican Republic, is limited to the period 2010-2017 / 18, an approximate amount of 1,334,609,303 dollars has been traced in investment projects related to climate, of which 74% came from international sources and the rest from domestic sources. Mitigation took approx. 42%, Adaptation 30% and 28% in transversal themes, in the same period.

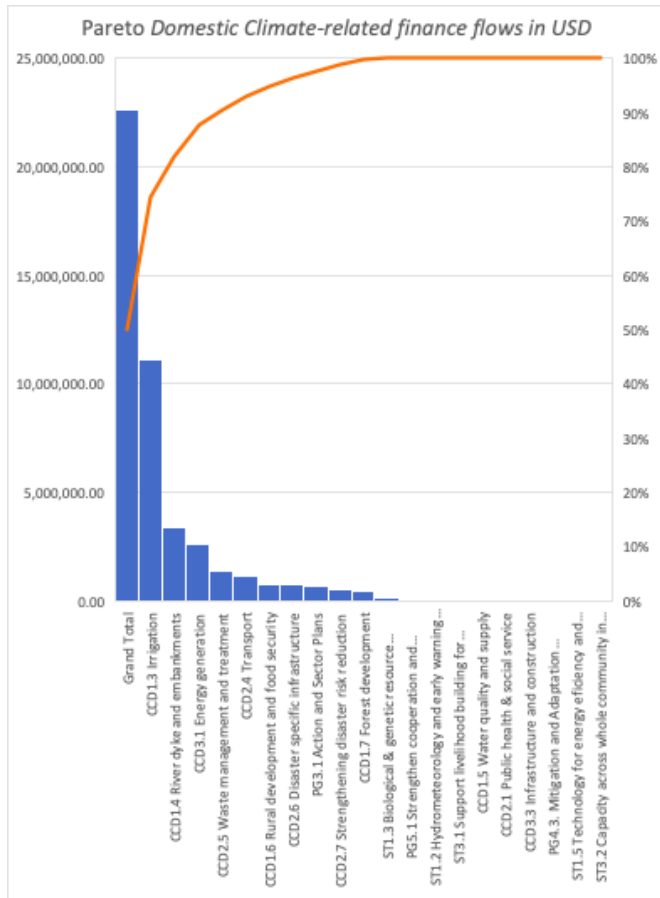
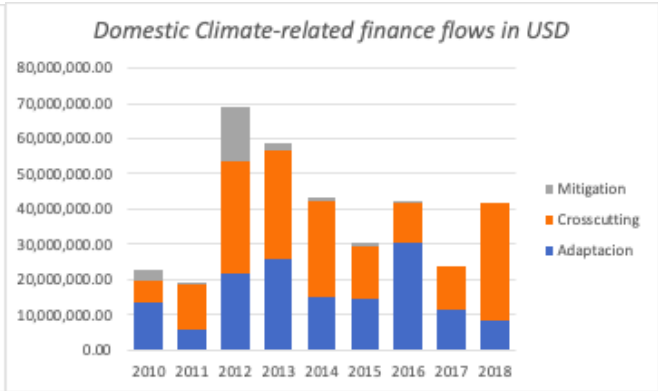
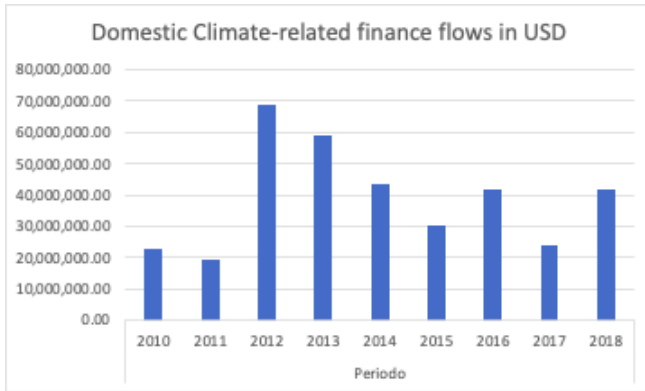


Source: Data base investment (OECD 2010-2017) and (DR-SNIP 2010-2018)

Information on climate-related financing flows from international sources was obtained from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) project database with relevant information for the period 2010-2017 (ANNEX 4).

Information related to domestic finances flows was made consulting the National Public Investment System (SNIP) database, for the budgetary exercises of the 2010-2018 period and classification made with the CPEIR UNDP / WB typology (ANNEX 5), for the public expenditure analysis (ANNEX 6).

Preliminarily, the behavior of domestic climate related finance has the following behavior:



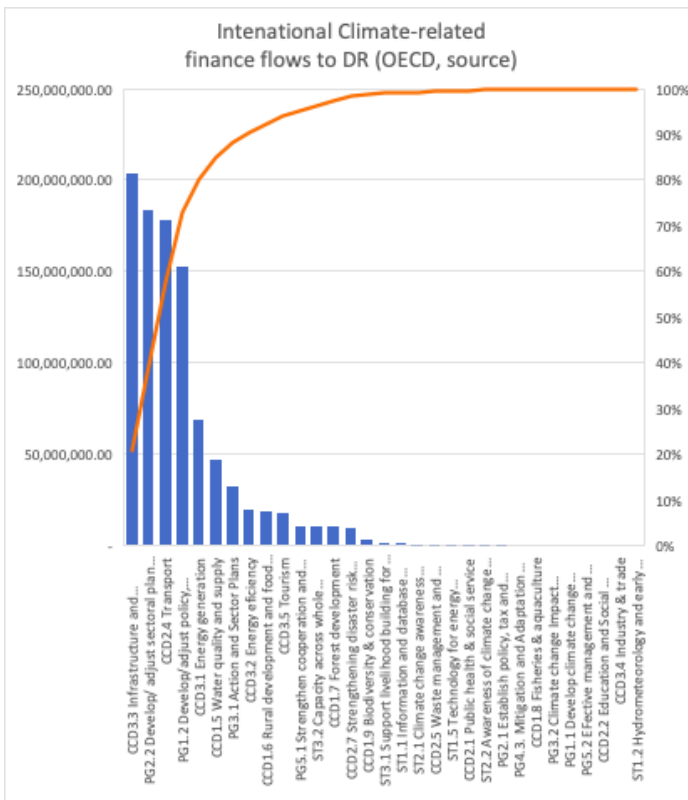
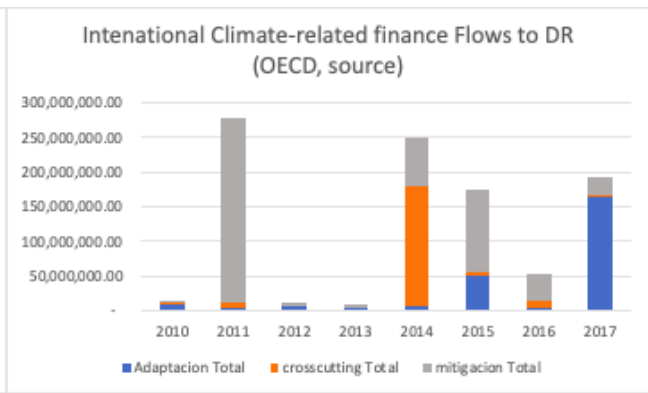
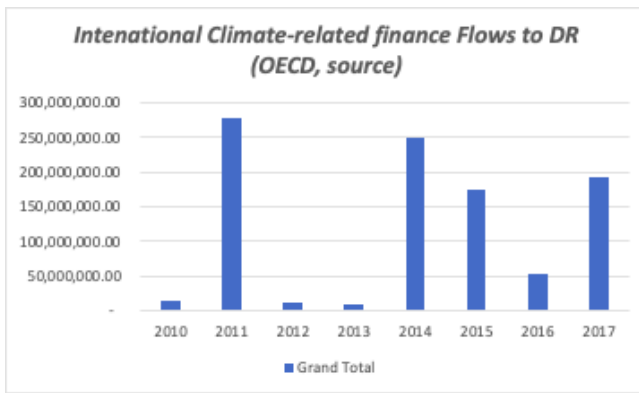
Another of the evidenced findings is that 80% of domestic investment related to climate change is invested in the following types of projects:

- Irrigation - 25%
- River dyke and embankments- 22%
- Water quality and supply - 12%
- Rural development / food security - 7%
- Forest development - 7%
- Public health and social services - 4%
- Transport - 4%

Where the largest recipient of Domestic climate-related finances goes to the water sector (60%) (supply, irrigation, electricity, flood control), the rest attributed to production and social services.

The amounts tracked at domestic level, only contains investment flows¹. Information on expenditures for institutions, public banks, private investments, commercial banks, corporations were not integrated in this exercise. A segment of private climate related finance specifically those assigned as counterpart to project development, those could not be disaggregated due to data structure. Financial instruments for domestic finances are classified as budget, loans and grants, that could not be disaggregated due to data structure.

¹ The definition associated with investment flows is the one adopted by the country within the framework of law 498-06, which highlights that public investment is all public spending aimed at expanding, improving or replacing the country's productive capacity in order to the production of goods and the provision of services. Includes all pre-investment and investment activities of public sector institutions and corresponds to the concept of gross investment of fixed capital defined in the Manual of the System of National Accounts of the United Nations.



In the context of International climate related finance, 80% of the tracked international investment has been made in the following types of projects:

- Infrastructure and Construction - 21%
- Development and adjustment of sector plans and coordination - 19%
- Transport - 18%
- Develop / adjust policies, planning and mechanisms for response and implementation to climate change in government, companies and communities - 16%

The sectors with the highest participation are the energy sector, drinking water supply, irrigation, and rural development, as well as projects to generate changes and structural reforms (plans and support in legal frameworks).

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CLIMATE RELATED FINANCE FLOWS

With the recently approved presidential decree 541-20, which approves the institutional structure on which the operation of the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system will be based, would be coordinated by the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPyD), in which the Vice Ministry of International Cooperation (VIMICI) is responsible for the coordination of cooperation actions in the country, which assesses the effectiveness of cooperation and could be extent the mandate of in regards on the implementation and operation will integrate and improve and composite indicators of effectiveness and effectiveness of financing².

² Further information: <https://mepyd.gob.do/solicitud-informes-sequimiento-proyectos>

With the support of the Regional Collaboration Center of the UNFCCC in St. George, work start on the Strategy for Access and Mobilization to Climate Finance, based on the needs to achieve the National Determined Contributions (NDC), make progress in the Sustainable Development Goals and the National Development Strategy while reduce vulnerability and decarbonize the economy.



OTHERS RELEVANT INFORMATION

Currently, there's an initiative in very early stage to prepare a climate budget tag/identifier/classifier, which will support efforts to rapid identification a tracing on climate related finance and enhance control and coordination of financing also ensure the consistency of the climate action towards development.

Regarding technologic costs, the Dominican Republic currently is working in the preparation of the Marginal Abatement Cost Curves (MACC) supported by World Bank. MACC is carried out for 4 key subsectors: electricity generation, road transport, Agriculture and Forestry which are under discussion and will allow the decision making on the most cost-effective options to reduce GHG, also linked the technological needs and associated costs. (internal document: MACC / WB curve).

RELEVANT INFORMATION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE “2020 REPORT ON THE DETERMINATION OF THE NEEDS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRY PARTIES RELATED TO IMPLEMENTING THE CONVENTION AND THE PARIS AGREEMENT”

INFORMATION ABOUT DATA NEEDS

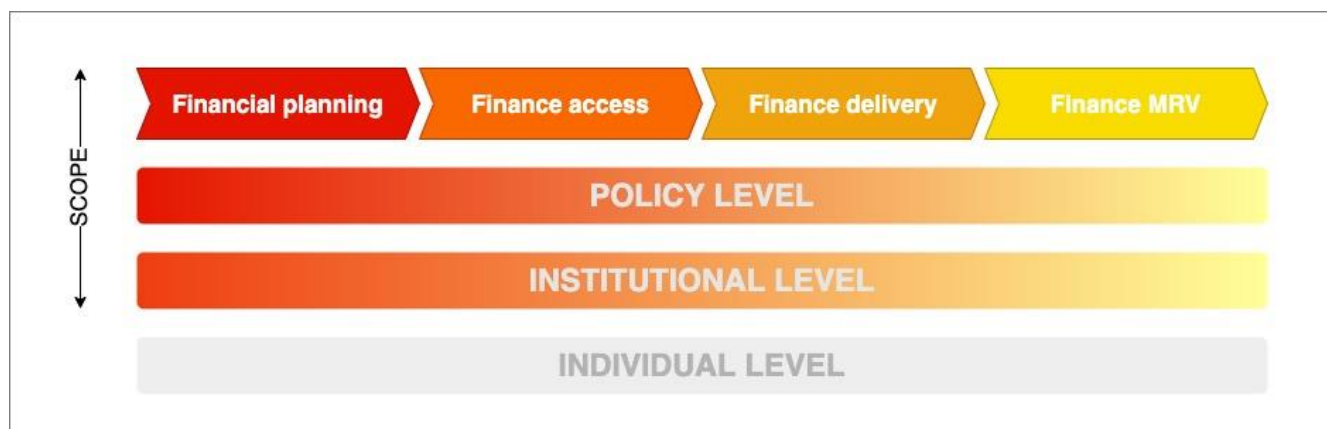
The Dominican Republic is developing the Needs-Based Finance project (NBF), this assessment develops a series of synergies with other national processes, as the improvement and updating of the National Determined Contribution (NDC), from which it's intended to obtain updated information on the needs of the sectors prioritized; as well as other needs identify in the policy cycle, such as structural processes to carried out and improve climate action mechanism, enhance and effectiveness of the transparency framework and stakeholder involvement in climate action.

In adaptation within the Framework of the Initiative for Climate Transparency, an exercise was developed to assess the capacities and needs for the development of the Monitoring and Evaluation System (M&E), in which a series of needs (mostly structural aspects) within public and private actions has been identified (ANNEX 7).

PROCESSES AND METHODOLOGIES FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF FINANCING NEEDS

The NBF project in Dominican Republic advances based on what is defined in the Work Plan (readjusted given the COVID-19 scenario), to achieve the objectives set and develop the expected outputs as established (ANNEX 2).

The scope for gathering information is displayed in the following graph:



The proposed methodology is based on the diagnosis of international and national flows (demand and supply), national priorities, barriers and gaps, which identify the key areas of approach within the strategy, within the proposed scope, taking into account the differences of public and private actors for the strategy. The proposed method for gathering information consists of documentary review, peers-review, consultation with key stakeholders through surveys and virtual dialogue tables (due to the sanitary restrictions imposed by COVID-19). (APPENDIX 2).

UNDERLYING ASSUMPTIONS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

One of the assumptions of this approach is based on homogeneous information at all levels, therefore there is a significant cognitive bias, where well-documented problems in the sectors could be addressed and other not so obvious needs neglected.

Another of the assumptions part of the synchronicity and linkage of the financing management stages, ignoring the interest, work overload, capacities, calling and priorities of multiple actors within flow. Some of the challenges (D), opportunities (O) and gaps (V) to determine the needs, are described:

(V)	Private Financial Flows	Dispersion of private financing information
(D)	Levels of aggregation of financial flow data	Some information is consolidated, which would require work to modify the record formats.
(O)	NDC update	The conceptual design of the update and modernization of NDC, contemplates the update of a series of climate options.
(D)	Differences in classification (typology)	There are multiple ways to classify projects.
(O)	National MRV	After the officialization of the institutional structure on which the responsibility of the MRV components will rest, it provides the opportunity to participate since early stage in the design process so that it is functional and meets the needs.
(D)	Information asymmetry	There are sectors with institutional diagnoses with good levels of information, others do not have information

ANNEX

ANNEX 1 - INFOGRAPHIC COMPONENT MRV SUPPORT

ANNEX 2 - NBF WORK PLAN

ANNEX 3 - BASIC NATIONAL METHODOLOGY FOR THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

ANNEX 4 - OECD INFORMATION 2010-2017

ANNEX 5 - CPEIR UNDP/WB PROJECT TYPOLOGY

ANNEX 6 - CLIMATE-RELATED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS

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ANNEX 1 - INFOGRAPHIC COMPONENT MRV SUPPORT

Propuesta Sistema Nacional de MRV

Dentro de la propuesta realizada para el establecimiento del Sistema Nacional de Medición Reporte y Verificación (MRV) de los gases de efecto invernadero del país, en el marco del proyecto ICAT, se ha desarrollado el componente del reporte del apoyo recibido (MRV Apoyo) por el país para enfrentar la acción climática, así como la inversión realizada para los fines. El MRV de Apoyo identifica las diferentes fuentes de financiamiento, así como sus distintas modalidades y para cada una de ellas propone sus vías de reporte.

La propuesta del Sistema Nacional de MRV se compone además del reporte de las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, a través de su inventario nacional y del reporte de las acciones de mitigación llevadas a cabo por el país para la reducción de emisiones. Estos tres reportes juntos se compilan bajo un informe, el cual es presentado periódicamente ante la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas para el Cambio Climático (CMNUCC), en cumplimiento al compromiso nacional ante la comunidad internacional, en la lucha contra el cambio climático y el desarrollo del país.

MRV de Apoyo

El MRV de apoyo es una plataforma para identificar el financiamiento ejecutado para proyectos de cambio climático, tanto de mitigación, como de adaptación, ya que el mismo responde a los requisitos de las contribuciones nacionales determinadas.

Para identificar la cantidad de apoyo que el cambio climático está recibiendo es crucial identificar la variedad de acciones climáticas. Hay diferentes fuentes de apoyo: lo que recibimos de la cooperación internacional, de los países desarrollados; lo que invertimos a nivel nacional, que tiene que ver con el gasto público; y lo que realiza el sector privado que no se contabiliza como cooperación, sino como inversión privada. Casi todas estas fuentes están registradas de alguna manera.

El MEPyD es el ente coordinador del MRV de Apoyo, mediante el Viceministerio de Cooperación Internacional. Una vez este viceministerio genere su propio informe de cooperación internacional, recibe los insumos del Viceministerio de Planificación, tanto de la Dirección General de Inversión Pública, como de la Dirección de Fomento a las Asociaciones Sin Fines de Lucro, también de la Dirección General de Presupuesto (DIGEPRES) del Ministerio de Hacienda. El mismo Viceministerio de Cooperación Internacional produce el informe del MRV de Apoyo, con apoyo del CNCCMDL para remitirlo a esta última institución con los fines de compilación de los informes para generar el MRV Nacional.

Coordinador: **MEPyD** - VM Cooperación Internacional



Ilustración 1: MRV Apoyo

Cooperación Internacional

Dentro de la cooperación internacional está la reembolsable y la no reembolsable.

Cooperación Internacional No Reembolsable al Estado

La cooperación internacional no reembolsable al Estado se plantea medirse mediante el Viceministerio de Cooperación Internacional del MEPyD. Este viceministerio genera un informe de la cooperación internacional no reembolsable recibida por el país a partir de los formularios que deben llenar las instituciones que realizan acciones con el apoyo de la cooperación internacional. Este informe se emite anualmente, pudiendo nutrir al MRV de apoyo dentro de los plazos determinados para estar alineado con el MRV nacional. Con apoyo del Consejo Nacional para el Cambio Climático y Mecanismo de Desarrollo Limpio, este viceministerio identifica el apoyo recibido destinado a cambio climático para poder rendir el informe específico en cuestión.

Cooperación Internacional No Reembolsable a las ONGs

En el caso de la cooperación internacional que se da a las Asociaciones Sin Fines de Lucro, el mismo puede ser medido y registrado a través del Centro Nacional de Fomento y Promoción para las Asociaciones Sin Fines de Lucro que tiene el MEPyD, dentro del Viceministerio de Planificación. La propuesta indica que el apoyo reportado ante esta unidad sea reportado al viceministerio de Cooperación Internacional, para que junto con el informe preparado de la cooperación internacional no reembolsable al Estado se pueda emitir el reporte concerniente a la cooperación internacional.

Cooperación Internacional Reembolsable

La cooperación internacional reembolsable se reporte vía el Viceministerio de Planificación del MEPyD. La Dirección General de Inversión Pública del MEPyD, dentro del viceministerio mencionado pudiese incluir dentro del *Plan Plurianual de Inversión Pública* una partida que sea expresamente para acciones climáticas, alimentado por las instituciones que lleven a cabo estas acciones y/o por el registro de acciones de mitigación que debe llevar el CNCCMDL.

Inversión Pública

Dentro del *Informe de Ejecución Presupuestaria* que emite la Dirección General de Presupuesto del Ministerio de Hacienda de manera trimestral, se reflejarían las inversiones que hace el sector público en acciones climáticas y de ahí, actuando como ente de aseguramiento de calidad de la información, pudiese llevarse a cabo los reportes que se hacen a la Secretaría de la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático.

Es clave para este canal de transferencia, que se realicen acuerdos interinstitucionales y se fortalezcan las capacidades en las unidades que van a implementar cambios en sus procesos. Queda pendiente determinar la unidad dentro del MEPyD que consolidaría los diferentes informes para poder reportar el MRV de apoyo.

Inversión Privada

La inversión privada para el desarrollo de proyectos relacionados al cambio climático se prevé reportarse mediante el registro de estos mismos en el reporte hecho por las empresas directamente al Consejo Nacional para el Cambio Climático. Las acciones de mitigación se reportan ante esta institución, la cual se encarga de rendir el informe de aquellos proyectos y medidas desarrollados en el país para mitigar el cambio climático. La unidad en la que se reportarían estas acciones sería a la Unidad Asesora para el desarrollo de proyectos de la institución, en la que no solo se reportaría las acciones de mitigación, sino la acción climática general de todos los sectores nacionales. Dentro de estos formularios en los que se registrarían, se les pediría a los actores reportar dentro de un rango, cual ha sido la inversión realizada para los fines.

Apoyo y Financiamiento

El MRV de Apoyo y Financiamiento monitorea, reporta y transparenta los apoyos y aportes financieros recibidos para la acción climática, así como el financiamiento disponible para ejecutar medidas de mitigación de gases de efecto invernadero y de la adaptación a los efectos adversos del cambio climático.



Sistema Nacional de MRV
Sistema Nacional de Registro de Apoyo y Financiamiento para el cambio climático (MRV Apoyo y Financiamiento)



Coordinado por:
Ministerio de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo
Ley 496-06
Art. 17

Financiamiento Ejecutado

Inversión Pública

Dirección General de Presupuesto
Ley 498-06 Art. 37

Apoyo Cooperación Internacional Reembolsable
Dirección General de Crédito Público

Ministerio de Hacienda

Inversión Privada

Inversión Privada

CNCCMDL*

Apoyo Recibido

Apoyo Cooperación Internacional ONGs
(adscritas a la Unidad de Fomento a las ASFL del MEPyD)

MEPyD
Viceministerio de Planificación

Apoyo Cooperación Internacional No Reembolsable

MEPyD
Viceministerio de Cooperación Internacional

* A través de Reporte Acciones de Mitigación

MEPyD Viceministerio de Cooperación Internacional

Consejo Nacional para el Cambio Climático y Mecanismo de Desarrollo Limpio

Outputs	Methodological Approach	Scope of work and delimitation	Task work reframe it in COVID-19 scenario	Estimated date to delivery
<p>Output 1 A Diagnostic assessment of climate finance flows (domestic, international), stocks and needs for Dominican Republic;</p>	<p>Literature review and expert consultation, global, regional, and national database consultation</p>	<p>Expected Table of Contents DR - COUNTRY PROFILE -Socio-economic and environment context -Business environment (e.g. ease of doing business etc.) -Climate context, (e.g. vulnerability, emissions profile also vs. global, disaster risk etc.) -Climate change (or SDG) objectives / policies / strategies -Climate change coordination / governance -Financial landscape -Policy landscape -Institutional landscape</p> <p>CLIMATE FINANCE FLOWS -International climate finance (Public and Private flows and stocks) -Domestic climate finance (Public and Private flows and stocks). -Instruments (Long term debt, sovereign, corporate), Short-term debt (loans, concessional loans), Equity (convertible etc.), Guarantees and risk products, Grants, Insurance, Carbon finance.</p> <p>CLIMATE FINANCE NEEDS & PRIORITIES -Priority sectors -Priority technology -Priority capacity -Mitigation / Adaption -Enabling environment -Methodological approach for determination of needs -Climate Finance Gaps (volume of flows vs. total estimated volume of need)</p>	<p>- Domestic Climate Finance Flows**: Request MEPYD a database from relevant sectors of the National Public Investment System from 2012-2019 and also from the Multiannual Public Investment Plan 2020-2023 to identify public sector plan without budget allocation.</p> <p>For private Finance Flows request the private consultative Committee of the CNCCMDL in a template in an electronic form their investments in specific sectors and areas.</p> <p>To confirm the information on sectors, technology and capacities will be submit to key stakeholders (private consultative Committee of the CNCCMDL, Members of the CNCCMDL, umbrella associations from private companies in key sectors and academies their views).</p> <p>After have information confirmed will be submitting to key stakeholders (private consultative Committee of the CNCCMDL, Members of the CNCCMDL, umbrella associations from private companies in key sectors and academies their views) an electronic form requesting information on their views about enabling environment and barriers.</p> <p>An electronic poll/form will be design to collect information from bilateral agencies, multilateral agencies, and MEPYD (vice-</p>	<p>September 30</p>

Outputs	Methodological Approach	Scope of work and delimitation	Task work reframe it in COVID-19 scenario	Estimated date to delivery
<p>Output 2 An analysis of national investment enabling environment and financial market capacity for financing the implementation of NDCs and or national climate change priorities;</p>	<p>Literature and peer review and expert consultation.</p>	<p>Expected Table of Contents CLIMATE FINANCE OUTLOOK Barriers to accessing and mobilizing climate finance (Capacity, Technology, Finance, others) CLIMATE FINANCE ACCESS AT A GLANCE Green Climate Fund (Support received, Support available, Disbursed, Pending disbursement, Accreditation, Readiness, Country programming Global Environment Fund, Special Climate Change Fund access, Support received, Support available, Country allocation, Set-aside for reporting obligations, Adaption Fund- Support received and Available Climate Funds Multilateral channels of climate finance- Support received and available Bilateral channels of climate finance- Support received and available Clean Energy Investment- Support received Bloomberg New Energy Finance (BNEF)- Support received Domestic market development Institutional investor engagement.</p>	<p>ministry of international cooperation) on country programming and request already made (2017 – 2022?)</p> <p>A detailed list of projects in priority sectors needs of financing as well as the list of previous actions (validated from the NDCP) that do not yet have financing and additional that may arise in the process of consultation with stakeholders, will be validated with the CNCCMDL, the Private Consultative Committee and Academia will be validated.</p> <p>Drafts Framework will be develop in a brainstorming session with ad-hoc petit committee (no more than 10 people).</p> <p>A validation session with key stakeholder (private consultative Committee of the CNCCMDL, Members of the CNCCMDL, umbrella associations from private companies in key sectors and academies to get their views and insert it if appropriated.</p>	<p>September 30</p>
<p>Output 3 The identification of a pipeline of priority investments and projects (including new and existing CDM projects) and elaboration of needs and funding required to deploy priority investments and projects;</p>	<p>Desk review and expert consultation to discuss and validate in expert workshop</p>	<p>Expected Table of Contents -Priority investment needs (project pipeline)</p>	<p>A virtual brainstorming session with the ad-hoc petit committee on synergies with others on-going initiatives.</p>	<p>October 30</p>

Outputs	Methodological Approach	Scope of work and delimitation	Task work reframe it in COVID-19 scenario	Estimated date to delivery
<p>*Output 4 - An outline Climate Finance Access and Mobilization Strategy for country implementation of NDC based on the analysis, as validated by national experts and key stakeholders;</p>	<p>Literature and peer review and expert consultation to discuss and validate in a expert workshop</p>	<p>Expected Table of Contents CLIMATE FINANCE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK Outline - Scope - principles - Limitations Finance vs. need - Total costing - Incremental costing Overcoming the barriers - Capacity needs - Technology - Finance Proposed pillars / areas / actions Country Annexes</p>		<p>November 30</p>
<p>*Output 5 - An assessment of the linkages and synergies with other policies, programs and initiatives (e.g. GCCA+, World Bank, CIACA, etc.).</p>	<p>Based on Outputs 1, 2, 3 and 4 and expert Consultation and validation workshop insights</p>			<p>November 30</p>

** As there's no previous exercise regarding the Domestic Finance Flows, and this is an important information to stimulate the GAP, an update and reframe of the National Portfolio construct under the iNDC process is proposed to use.

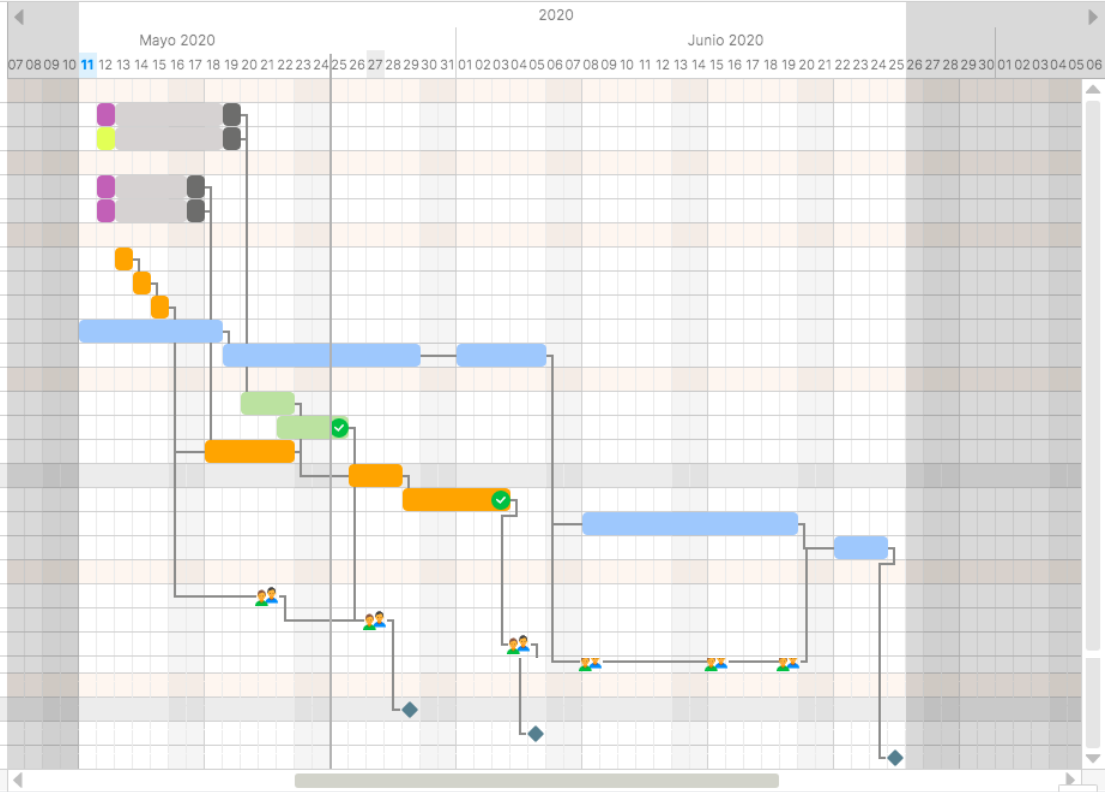


Guardar

Activity

Resource

Domestic Climate Finance Flows	
Base de Datos de Proyectos 2012-2019	MEPYD
Formulario para proyectos domesticos privados	Comite ...
Necesidades y Prioridades	
Base de datos de proyectos en planificacion 2020-2023	MEPYD
Marco de Planificacion de los Cooperantes 2020-2023	MEPYD
Desk Review	
Revision NDCp	NC
Revision PANACC-RD	NC
Revision ENT-RD	NC
Revision Base de Datos OECD 2010-2017	NC
Revision de otras estrategias	NC
Analisis, sistematizacion y Reportes	
Determinacion de Flujos Domesticos de RD	NC
Climate Finance Gaps	NC
Listado de Prioridades (Sectores, Tecnologias, Capacidades	NC
Homogenizacion de datos Domesticos e Internacionales	NC >>
Construccion del Portafolio de Necesidades	NC
Construccion de la Estrategia de Acceso	NC
Ajuste de la Estrategia	NC
Consultas y Validacion	
Confirmacion de Prioridades (sectores, tecnologia y capacidades)	TBD
Brainstorming sobre ambiente habilitante y Barreras	TBD
Reunion de Validacion Portafolio	TBD
Validacion Estrategia y Brainstorming de Linkage	TBD
Productos	
Evaluacion Diagnostica (Completa)	NC >>
Project Portfolio	NC
Estrategia de Movilizacion	NC





Presidencia de la República Dominicana
Consejo Nacional para el Cambio Climático
y Mecanismo de Desarrollo Limpio



CAT-Adaptation: **Basic national methodology for the** **agricultural sector: focus on the** **Banana agrosystem** **Dominican Republic**

Prepared by: National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism



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III. PRESSURE-STATUS-RESPONSE MODEL.....	4
IV. ADJUSTED MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM.....	5

I. I. INTRODUCTION

The Dominican Republic in its political constitution establishes adaptation as a national priority, this is, to guarantee a territorial development that is resilient to Climate Change¹. Likewise, the National Development Strategy (END-2030)² considers adaptation to Climate Change as one of the axes for the achievement of development. The decree that formalizes the National Climate Change Policy³ and empowers the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPYD), Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL) for the mainstreaming of the climate change issue, to reduce vulnerability and achieve low emission growth.

In this sense, ICAT has been supporting the definition of the Transparency Framework for the Dominican Republic, to guarantee an integrated and efficient climate action that facilitates the follow-up of the country's actions established in its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs), which responds to priorities and needs, in accordance with good international practices.

The adaptation component is working on the development of a series of methodological tools to support the development of the monitoring and evaluation framework for adaptation actions. For the purposes, a series of basic tools have been identified to support the establishment of a Monitoring and Evaluation System in the agricultural sector that will support the resilience objectives, based on the elements identified in the case study (with potential to replicate in other agrosystems) that, in addition to responding to agricultural sector strategies, the National Development Strategy and contributing to identify progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

¹ Art. 194 of the Political Constitution of the Dominican Republic. Available for download at: <https://www.one.gob.do/Multimedia/Download?ObjId=75805>

² Available for download at: <http://economia.gob.do/mepyd/wp-content/uploads/archivos/end/marco-legal/ley-estrategia-nacional-de-desarrollo.pdf>

³ Available for download at: <http://economia.gob.do/mepyd/wp-content/uploads/archivos/planificacion/politica-cambio-climatico-julio-2016.pdf>

II. II. METHODOLOGY

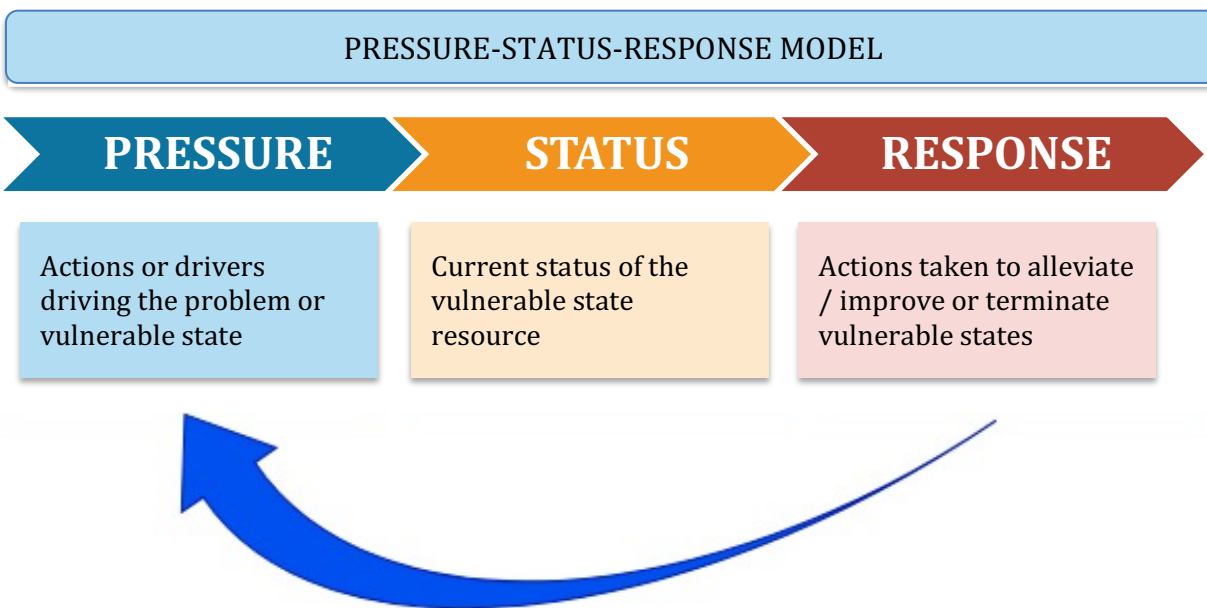
The identification and selection of the methodology was mainly based on literature review and consultation with experts, based on the experience of the Dominican Republic. For the purposes, the following criteria must be met.

- 1) That allows obtaining information on the coverage of the developed adaptation actions.
- 2) That allows to evaluate the effectiveness of the measures in reducing vulnerability or increasing adaptive capacity.
- 3) Focus from bottom to top (Bottom-up)
- 4) Respond to the defined adaptation objective
- 5) That it serves as support and is compatible with other systems (ODS, END, Mitigation, others)
- 6) To support decision making with timely information
- 7) That disposes feedback processes of the lessons learned
- 8) 8) Easy implementation

Some of the experiences that served as a basis were the execution of the GEO-Dominican Republic report, which follows the Global Environmental Outlook (GEO) methodology which analyzes environmental trends considering a broad set of social, economic and environmental variables based on the Simplified Pressure-State-Response (PER) model, in addition to several methodological applications for sustainability analysis and evaluation as a model for monitoring and monitoring indicators of water resource sustainability in the agricultural sector, among others.

III. III. PRESSURE-STATUS-RESPONSE MODEL

The Pressure-State-Response (PER) scheme is based on a logic of causality, where human activities and climate drivers exert pressure and change the quality and quantity of the resource (state), likewise, society responds to these changes to through environmental, economic and sectoral policies (responses). It is important to note that, although it is a logical scheme in terms of the relationship between pressures, state and actions, it suggests a linear relationship of the interaction between human activities and the environment, which is not usually true and hides the complex aspects of These interactions. In this organizational scheme, the indicators are classified into three groups: pressure, status and response:



Pressure Indicators: They try to describe the pressures exerted by different human activities and the influence of climate parameters on resources. These are classified in turn into two groups: the first considers the direct pressures on the environment, frequently caused by human activities, the second takes into account the variations of the climate parameters that modify the conditions of resources or activities under analysis.

State Indicators: They try to respond to vulnerable states that are affected, in varying quality, quantity of resources. These should provide information on the situation of vulnerable states and their changes over time.

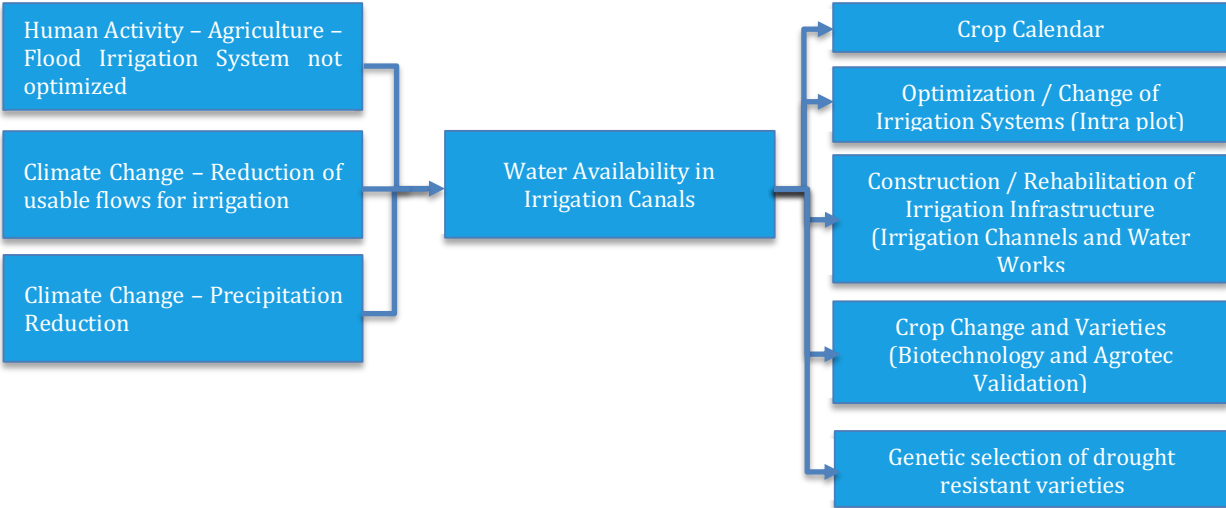
Response Indicators: They present the efforts made by society, institutions or governments aimed at reducing vulnerable states or increasing resilience. In general, response actions are directed towards two objectives: i) pressure agents and ii) state variables.

ADJUSTED MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

The analysis scheme that is used for the construction of the Model, has been carried out based on literature review and consultation with experts and is explained in the following graphic:

WATER

PRESSURE STATUS RESPONSE

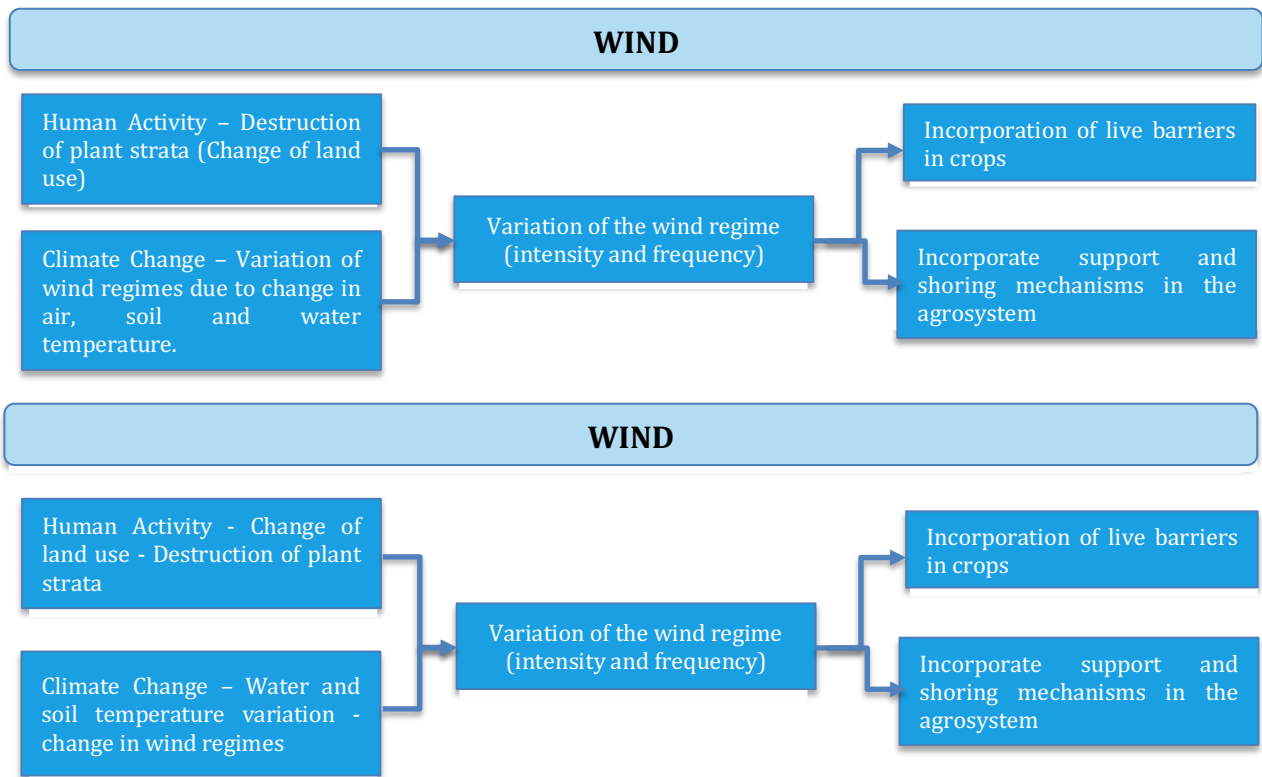


SOIL



PEST AND DISEASES

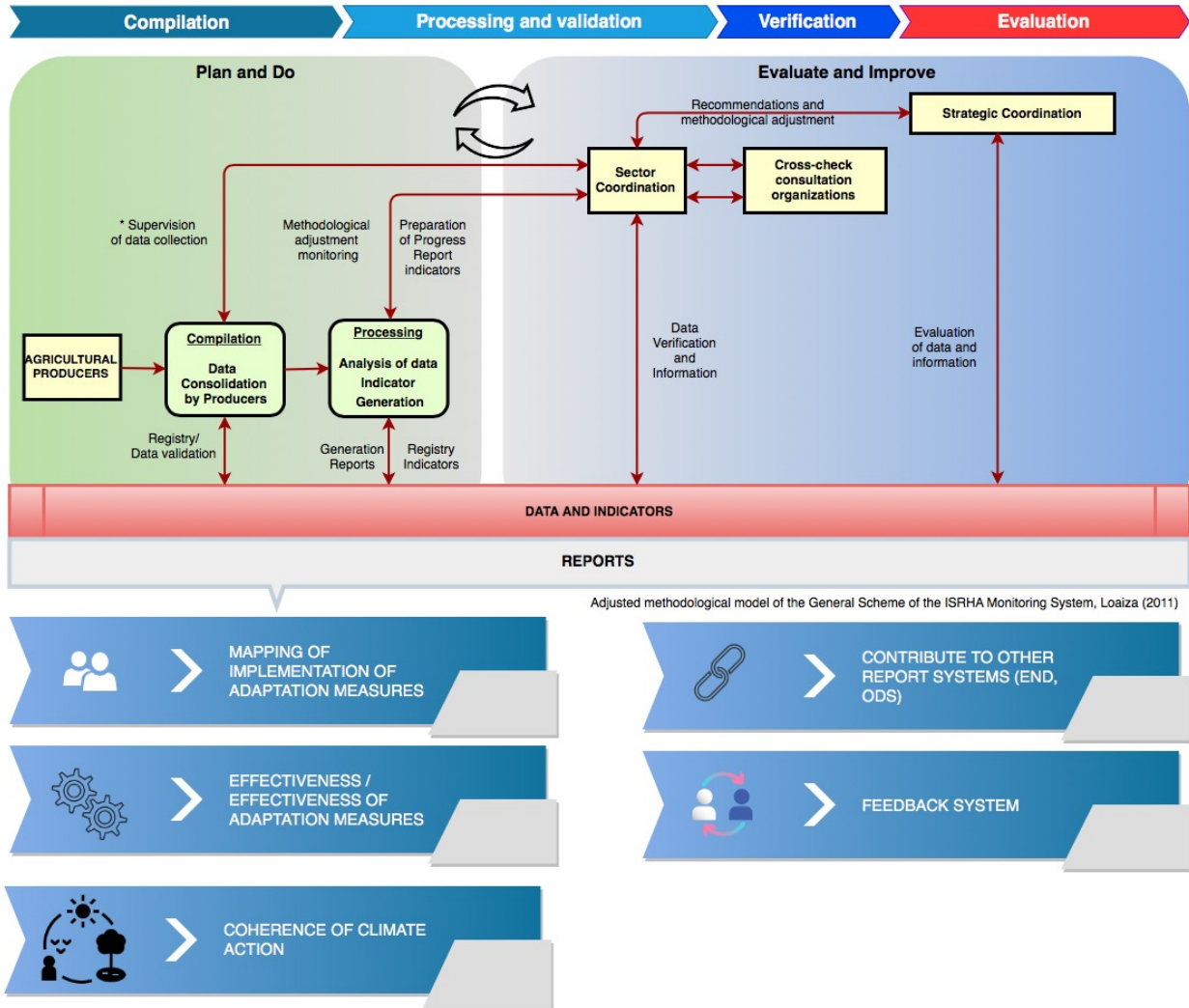




The construction of the adjusted Monitoring and Evaluation model is based on the proposed methodological approach and is adjusted based on the case study selected, and the consultations with experts from the Banana sector in the Dominican Republic, to meet the criteria of the methodology to be used.

In the proposed model, it maintains a bottom-up approach, since it intends to generate information from producers, through the levels of information / data consolidation, data analysis and construction of indicators, sector coordination and strategic coordination, from where it is intended return with the required adjustments, from all levels of the information chain.

Another aspect that stands out is the collaborative construction of the database and information of the system, where all contribute to the information base, with predefined roles and identify some basic mechanisms of quality control of information for guarantee the integrity of the system.



The final expectation of the system is to be able to generate a series of reports that provide detailed information on the implementation of the measures, responses aimed at adapting the sector. In addition, allow the effectiveness and effectiveness of these response measures to be assessed in relation to the vulnerable states identified or the variation of the vulnerable states over time, ensure the coherence of climate action, guaranteeing feedback and serving as a reference or interoperating with other existing measurement systems.

The idea is to start from an analysis of the current situation with indicators (baseline) that can be used to infer progress over time, as well as build protocols based on information exchange agreements that guarantee the standardization of information with the one that feeds the system.



Recapitulating the Adaptation Framework of the Agricultural sector, where it is emphasized that the objective of adaptation is:

“Reduce vulnerability to climate change in the agricultural sector of the Dominican Republic, adopting adaptation policies and measures that support the food security of the population and promote low carbon development”

This leads us to the identification of a series of “key indicators” that guarantee support for achieving this objective. From the Case Study and consultation with the experts, a series of parameters and indicators that contribute to the construction of these key indicators have been identified, as seen in the following graph.

In the previous graph, Pressure, State and Response parameters and indicators can be identified, as well as a series of “key indicators” to contribute to the adaptation objective. As well as the contributions or links of each one of the parameters and indicators identified within the Sustainable Development Goals.

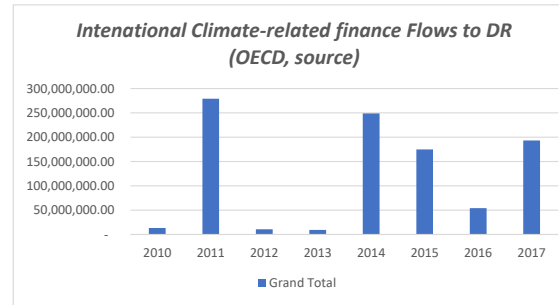


Consejo Nacional
para el Cambio Climático

"Año de la Consolidación de la Seguridad Alimentaria"
ANNEX 4 - OECD INFORMATION 2010-2017

<i>Intentional Climate-related finance Flows to DR (OECD, source)</i>		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Grand Total
Climate Change Delivery (CCD)	CCD1.5 Water quality and supply	1,335,049.73	798,586.08	-	-	30,900.59	45,374,378.73	-	10,054.63	47,548,969.77
	CCD1.6 Rural development and food security	6,804,213.23	2,135,683.36	1,386,534.86	621,192.01	1,575,656.16	318,996.83	356,403.32	5,558,747.69	18,757,427.45
	CCD1.7 Forest development	294,359.25	559,690.65	-	-	614,244.43	405,103.21	8,176,165.00	786,388.36	10,835,950.91
	CCD1.8 Fisheries & aquaculture	16,766.56	-	-	-	-	352,955.60	-	-	369,722.16
	CCD1.9 Biodiversity & conservation	82,476.59	-	-	-	-	-	3,870,396.99	-	3,952,873.58
	CCD2.1 Public health & social service	-	-	510,830.88	503,746.13	4,842.29	-	-	-	1,019,419.30
	CCD2.2 Education and Social Protection	55,035.76	26,961.24	54,760.51	-	-	-	6,000.00	147,569.09	290,326.59
	CCD2.4 Transport	-	178,086,300.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	178,086,300.00
	CCD2.5 Waste management and treatment	-	94,490.36	1,110,540.42	9,668.49	-	-	-	-	1,214,699.27
	CCD2.7 Strengthening disaster risk reduction	631,810.29	4,826,264.59	1,117,368.85	212,767.40	150,624.22	335,798.28	1,971,517.43	652,703.72	9,898,854.78
	CCD3.1 Energy generation	92,802.88	69,401,459.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,494,262.81
	CCD3.2 Energy efficiency	-	19,473,550.79	-	-	179,524.13	-	-	-	19,653,074.92
	CCD3.3 Infrastructure and construction	-	-	-	-	67,094,809.57	117,087,668.90	19,539,288.09	-	203,721,766.50
	CCD3.4 Industry & trade	-	53,922.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,922.47
	CCD3.5 Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,594,000.00	-	18,594,000.00
Climate Change Delivery (CCD) Total	9,312,514.29	275,456,909.40	4,180,035.51	1,347,374.02	69,650,601.40	163,874,901.50	52,513,770.83	7,155,463.49	583,491,570.50	
Policy and Governance	PG1.1 Develop climate change adaptation guidelines and technical regulations	-	-	-	-	305,191.02	-	-	58,939.80	364,130.83
	PG1.2 Develop/adjust policy, planning and mechanism for climate change response and implementation across government, enterprises and communities	-	7,210.58	625,814.53	843,090.68	3,646,887.04	673,444.83	-	147,546,093.40	153,342,541.10
	PG2.1 Establish policy, tax and incentive structure for new and clean energy, energy efficiency and low GHG emission	-	-	-	-	-	-	159,600.00	524,521.89	684,121.89
	PG2.2 Develop/ adjust sectoral plan and coordinate implementation among departments, enterprises, and provinces	-	663,871.05	709,834.60	227,308.32	173,976,167.90	982,124.32	984,324.12	6,029,606.77	183,573,237.00
	PG3.1 Action and Sector Plans	335,404.31	356,509.97	2,151,181.92	4,570,177.91	15,522.38	5,580,939.00	350,688.08	19,256,534.55	32,616,958.11
	PG3.2 Climate change Impact assessments	-	19,706.64	347,493.83	-	-	-	-	-	367,200.46
	PG4.3. Mitigation and Adaptation Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	379,033.47	379,033.47
	PG5.1 Strengthen cooperation and partnership with international community on climate change issues	-	-	-	-	6,561.51	-	3,068.14	11,270,191.85	11,279,821.50
PG5.2 Effective management and coordination of foreign and domestic investment	-	-	-	-	-	301,132.70	-	-	301,132.70	
Policy and Governance Total	335,404.31	1,047,298.23	3,834,324.87	5,640,576.91	177,950,329.80	7,537,640.85	1,497,680.34	185,064,921.80	382,908,177.10	
Scientific, Technical and Societal Capacity (ST)	ST1.1 Information and database development	-	-	2,234.99	22,768.72	3,408.27	1,375,791.43	8,411.25	10,756.30	1,423,370.96
	ST1.2 Hydrometeorology and early warning system and climate change projection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,891.07	6,891.07
	ST1.5 Technology for energy efficiency and low GHG emission	281,587.09	-	2,854.90	1,787.21	906,092.44	-	-	-	1,192,321.64
	ST2.1 Climate change awareness building in curriculums of primary to higher education establishments	1,118,580.38	-	-	111,213.00	-	-	-	-	1,229,793.38
	ST2.2 Awareness of climate change in diverse education and training initiatives for post-school aged earners	411,093.08	59,188.48	10,485.14	105,409.50	191,860.52	118,513.05	-	-	896,549.77
	ST3.1 Support livelihood building for communities in the context of climate change	-	614,726.34	-	54,666.86	97,088.66	-	-	1,160,042.65	1,926,524.51
ST3.2 Capacity across whole community in climate change response	1,761,144.30	2,189,474.06	2,726,216.79	2,110,033.39	110,868.50	2,103,416.52	9,124.18	69,974.56	11,080,252.31	
Scientific, Technical and Societal Capacity (ST) Total	3,572,404.85	2,863,388.88	2,741,791.83	2,405,878.68	1,309,318.39	3,597,721.00	17,535.43	1,247,664.57	17,755,703.64	
Grand Total	13,220,323.45	279,367,596.60	10,756,152.21	9,393,829.61	248,910,249.60	175,010,263.40	54,028,986.60	193,468,049.80	984,155,451.20	

<i>Intentional Climate-related finance Flows to DR (OECD, source)</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Grand Total
Climate Change Delivery (CCD) Total	9,312,514.29	275,456,909.40	4,180,035.51	1,347,374.02	69,650,601.40	163,874,901.50	52,513,770.83	7,155,463.49	583,491,570.50
Policy and Governance Total	335,404.31	1,047,298.23	3,834,324.87	5,640,576.91	177,950,329.80	7,537,640.85	1,497,680.34	185,064,921.80	382,908,177.10
Scientific, Technical and Societal Capacity (ST) Total	3,572,404.85	2,863,388.88	2,741,791.83	2,405,878.68	1,309,318.39	3,597,721.00	17,535.43	1,247,664.57	17,755,703.64
Grand Total	13,220,323.45	279,367,596.60	10,756,152.21	9,393,829.61	248,910,249.60	175,010,263.40	54,028,986.60	193,468,049.80	984,155,451.20



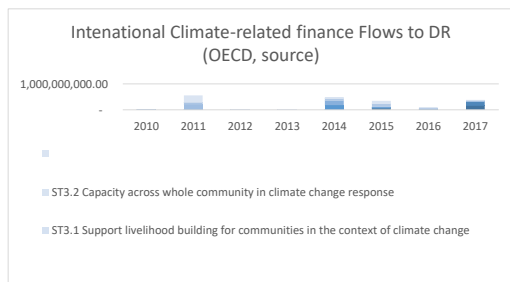


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"Año de la Consolidación de la Seguridad Alimentaria"
ANNEX 4 - OECD INFORMATION 2010-2017

<i>Intentional Climate-related finance Flows to DR (OECD, source)</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Grand Total
CCD1.5 Water quality and supply	-	-	-	-	30,900.59	45,374,378.73	-	-	45,405,279.32
CCD1.6 Rural development and food security	6,479,405.07	1,624,259.24	996,939.30	553,384.71	858,443.71	234,382.03	195,439.04	5,164,180.47	16,106,433.57
CCD1.7 Forest development	-	-	-	-	51,187.04	-	-	245,844.67	297,031.70
CCD1.9 Biodiversity & conservation	27,440.83	-	-	-	-	-	3,870,396.99	-	3,897,837.82
CCD2.1 Public health & social service	-	-	510,830.88	503,746.13	-	-	-	-	1,014,577.01
CCD2.2 Education and Social Protection	-	-	42,357.75	-	-	-	-	-	42,357.75
CCD2.7 Strengthening disaster risk reduction	408,855.12	-	1,117,368.85	33,234.86	150,624.22	-	223,003.43	8,254.99	1,941,341.47
CCD3.5 Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	144,000.00	-	144,000.00
PG1.1 Develop climate change adaptation guidelines and technical regulations	-	-	-	-	305,191.02	-	-	58,939.80	364,130.83
PG1.2 Develop/adjust policy, planning and mechanism for climate change response and implementation across government, enterprises and communities	-	-	625,814.53	843,090.68	3,570,942.01	450,544.66	-	147,506,800.20	152,997,192.10
PG3.1 Action and Sector Plans	3,137.70	-	-	-	-	9,949.98	12,591.60	279,672.89	305,352.18
PG3.2 Climate change Impact assessments	-	-	347,493.83	-	-	-	-	-	347,493.83
PG5.1 Strengthen cooperation and partnership with international community on climate change issues	-	-	-	-	6,561.51	-	-	11,270,191.85	11,276,753.36
ST1.1 Information and database development	-	-	-	22,768.72	-	1,372,392.47	-	-	1,395,161.18
ST1.2 Hydrometeorology and early warning system and climate change projection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,891.07	6,891.07
ST2.1 Climate change awareness building in curriculums of primary to higher education establishments	1,118,580.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,118,580.38
ST2.2 Awareness of climate change in diverse education and training initiatives for post-school aged earners	25,864.13	22,877.43	-	-	3,479.98	65,585.60	-	-	117,807.14
ST3.1 Support livelihood building for communities in the context of climate change	-	-	-	52,105.68	93,680.39	-	-	-	145,786.07
ST3.2 Capacity across whole community in climate change response	1,761,144.30	2,189,474.06	2,726,216.79	2,107,188.55	110,868.50	2,006,101.61	-	57,707.11	10,958,700.93
	9,824,427.53	3,836,610.74	6,367,021.91	4,115,519.32	5,181,878.97	49,513,335.08	4,445,431.06	164,598,483.10	247,882,707.70
CCD1.6 Rural development and food security	-	399,113.27	148,383.50	-	674,667.02	27,724.01	35,828.82	294,723.77	1,580,440.40
CCD1.7 Forest development	274,958.65	559,690.65	-	-	563,057.40	405,103.21	8,176,165.00	294,699.02	10,273,673.94
CCD1.8 Fisheries & aquaculture	16,766.56	-	-	-	-	352,955.60	-	-	369,722.16
CCD1.9 Biodiversity & conservation	55,035.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,035.76
CCD2.1 Public health & social service	-	-	-	-	4,842.29	-	-	-	4,842.29
CCD2.2 Education and Social Protection	55,035.76	26,961.24	12,402.76	-	-	-	6,000.00	38,149.75	138,549.51
CCD2.7 Strengthening disaster risk reduction	222,955.17	4,826,264.59	-	179,532.54	-	332,688.17	1,748,514.00	644,448.73	7,954,403.20
CCD3.4 Industry & trade	-	53,922.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,922.47
PG1.2 Develop/adjust policy, planning and mechanism for climate change response and implementation across government, enterprises and communities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,293.20	39,293.20
PG2.2 Develop/ adjust sectoral plan and coordinate implementation among departments, enterprises, and provinces	-	-	-	-	173,235,988.40	-	-	-	173,235,988.40
PG3.1 Action and Sector Plans	-	349,299.39	-	-	12,552.02	5,556,851.51	-	-	5,918,702.92
PG5.1 Strengthen cooperation and partnership with international community on climate change issues	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,068.14	-	3,068.14
PG5.2 Effective management and coordination of foreign and domestic investment	-	-	-	-	-	301,132.70	-	-	301,132.70
ST1.1 Information and database development	-	-	-	-	3,408.27	3,398.96	8,411.25	10,756.30	25,974.78
ST2.1 Climate change awareness building in curriculums of primary to higher education establishments	-	-	-	111,213.00	-	-	-	-	111,213.00
ST2.2 Awareness of climate change in diverse education and training initiatives for post-school aged earners	349,168.23	-	10,485.14	99,841.70	18,409.63	867.76	-	-	478,772.46
ST3.1 Support livelihood building for communities in the context of climate change	-	614,726.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	614,726.34
ST3.2 Capacity across whole community in climate change response	-	-	-	-	-	97,314.91	9,124.18	12,267.44	118,706.54
	973,920.13	6,829,977.95	171,271.40	390,587.23	174,512,925.10	7,078,036.85	9,987,111.39	1,334,338.22	201,278,168.20

CCD1.5 Water quality and supply	1,335,049.73	798,586.08	-	-	-	-	-	10,054.63	2,143,690.44
CCD1.6 Rural development and food security	324,808.16	112,310.84	241,212.06	67,807.29	42,545.43	56,890.79	125,135.46	99,843.45	1,070,553.48
CCD1.7 Forest development	19,400.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	245,844.67	265,245.27
CCD2.2 Education and Social Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,419.34	109,419.34
CCD2.4 Transport	-	178,086,300.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	178,086,300.00
CCD2.5 Waste management and treatment	-	94,490.36	1,110,540.42	9,668.49	-	-	-	-	1,214,699.27
CCD2.7 Strengthening disaster risk reduction	-	-	-	-	-	3,110.11	-	-	3,110.11
CCD3.1 Energy generation	92,802.88	69,401,459.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,494,262.81
CCD3.2 Energy efficiency	-	19,473,550.79	-	-	179,524.13	-	-	-	19,653,074.92
CCD3.3 Infrastructure and construction	-	-	-	-	67,094,809.57	117,087,668.90	19,539,288.09	-	203,721,766.50
CCD3.5 Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,450,000.00	-	18,450,000.00
PG1.2 Develop/adjust policy, planning and mechanism for climate change response and implementation across government, enterprises and communities	-	7,210.58	-	-	75,945.03	222,900.18	-	-	306,055.79
PG2.1 Establish policy, tax and incentive structure for new and clean energy, energy efficiency and low GHG emission	-	-	-	-	-	-	159,600.00	524,521.89	684,121.89
PG2.2 Develop/adjust sectoral plan and coordinate implementation among departments, enterprises, and provinces	-	663,871.05	709,834.60	227,308.32	740,179.42	982,124.32	984,324.12	6,029,606.77	10,337,248.59
PG3.1 Action and Sector Plans	332,266.61	7,210.58	2,151,181.92	4,570,177.91	2,970.36	14,137.50	338,096.48	18,976,861.65	26,392,903.01
PG3.2 Climate change Impact assessments	-	19,706.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,706.64
PG4.3. Mitigation and Adaptation Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	379,033.47	379,033.47
ST1.1 Information and database development	-	-	2,234.99	-	-	-	-	-	2,234.99
ST1.5 Technology for energy efficiency and low GHG emission	281,587.09	-	2,854.90	1,787.21	906,092.44	-	-	-	1,192,321.64
ST2.2 Awareness of climate change in diverse education and training initiatives for post-school aged earners	36,060.72	36,311.05	-	5,567.80	169,970.92	52,059.69	-	-	299,970.18
ST3.1 Support livelihood building for communities in the context of climate change	-	-	-	2,561.19	3,408.27	-	-	1,160,042.65	1,166,012.10
ST3.2 Capacity across whole community in climate change response	-	-	-	2,844.84	-	-	-	-	2,844.84
	2,421,975.78	268,701,007.90	4,217,858.90	4,887,723.05	69,215,445.56	118,418,891.40	39,596,444.15	27,535,228.51	534,994,575.30
	13,220,323.45	279,367,596.60	10,756,152.21	9,393,829.61	248,910,249.60	175,010,263.40	54,028,986.60	193,468,049.80	984,155,451.20



CPEIR Typology	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Grand Total		
CCD3.3 Infrastructure and construction	-	-	-	-	67,094,809.57	117,087,668.90	19,539,288.09	-	203,721,766.50	0.21	21%
PG2.2 Develop/ adjust sectoral plan and coordinate implementation among departments, enterprises, and	-	663,871.05	709,834.60	227,308.32	173,976,167.90	982,124.32	984,324.12	6,029,606.77	183,573,237.00	0.19	39%
CCD2.4 Transport	-	178,086,300.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	178,086,300.00	0.18	57%
PG1.2 Develop/adjust policy, planning and mechanism for climate change response and implementation	-	7,210.58	625,814.53	843,090.68	3,646,887.04	673,444.83	-	147,546,093.40	153,342,541.10	0.16	73%
CCD3.1 Energy generation	92,802.88	69,401,459.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,494,262.81	0.07	80%
CCD1.5 Water quality and supply	1,335,049.73	798,586.08	-	-	30,900.59	45,374,378.73	-	10,054.63	47,548,969.77	0.05	85%
PG3.1 Action and Sector Plans	335,404.31	356,509.97	2,151,181.92	4,570,177.91	15,522.38	5,580,939.00	350,688.08	19,256,534.55	32,616,958.11	0.03	88%
CCD3.2 Energy efficiency	-	19,473,550.79	-	-	179,524.13	-	-	-	19,653,074.92	0.02	90%
CCD1.6 Rural development and food security	6,804,213.23	2,135,683.36	1,386,534.86	621,192.01	1,575,656.16	318,996.83	356,403.32	5,558,747.69	18,757,427.45	0.02	92%
CCD3.5 Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,594,000.00	-	18,594,000.00	0.02	94%
PG5.1 Strengthen cooperation and partnership with international community on climate change issues	-	-	-	-	6,561.51	-	3,068.14	11,270,191.85	11,279,821.50	0.01	95%
ST3.2 Capacity across whole community in climate change response	1,761,144.30	2,189,474.06	2,726,216.79	2,110,033.39	110,868.50	2,103,416.52	9,124.18	69,974.56	11,080,252.31	0.01	96%
CCD1.7 Forest development	294,359.25	559,690.65	-	-	614,244.43	405,103.21	8,176,165.00	786,388.36	10,835,950.91	0.01	97%
CCD2.7 Strengthening disaster risk reduction	631,810.29	4,826,264.59	1,117,368.85	212,767.40	150,624.22	335,798.28	1,971,517.43	652,703.72	9,898,854.78	0.01	98%
CCD1.9 Biodiversity & conservation	82,476.59	-	-	-	-	-	3,870,396.99	-	3,952,873.58	0.00	99%
ST3.1 Support livelihood building for communities in the context of climate change	-	614,726.34	-	54,666.86	97,088.66	-	-	1,160,042.65	1,926,524.51	0.00	99%
ST1.1 Information and database development	-	-	2,234.99	22,768.72	3,408.27	1,375,791.43	8,411.25	10,756.30	1,423,370.96	0.00	99%
ST2.1 Climate change awareness building in curriculums of primary to higher education establishments	1,118,580.38	-	-	111,213.00	-	-	-	-	1,229,793.38	0.00	99%
CCD2.5 Waste management and treatment	-	94,490.36	1,110,540.42	9,668.49	-	-	-	-	1,214,699.27	0.00	99%
ST1.5 Technology for energy efficiency and low GHG emission	281,587.09	-	2,854.90	1,787.21	906,092.44	-	-	-	1,192,321.64	0.00	100%
CCD2.1 Public health & social service	-	-	510,830.88	503,746.13	4,842.29	-	-	-	1,019,419.30	0.00	100%
ST2.2 Awareness of climate change in diverse education and training initiatives for post-school aged ear	411,093.08	59,188.48	10,485.14	105,409.50	191,860.52	118,513.05	-	-	896,549.77	0.00	100%
PG2.1 Establish policy, tax and incentive structure for new and clean energy, energy efficiency and low GH	-	-	-	-	-	-	159,600.00	524,521.89	684,121.89	0.00	100%
PG4.3. Mitigation and Adaptation Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	379,033.47	379,033.47	0.00	100%
CCD1.8 Fisheries & aquaculture	16,766.56	-	-	-	-	352,955.60	-	-	369,722.16	0.00	100%
PG3.2 Climate change impact assessments	-	19,706.64	347,493.83	-	-	-	-	-	367,200.46	0.00	100%
PG1.1 Develop climate change adaptation guidelines and technical regulations	-	-	-	-	305,191.02	-	-	58,939.80	364,130.83	0.00	100%
PG5.2 Effective management and coordination of foreign and domestic investment	-	-	-	-	-	301,132.70	-	-	301,132.70	0.00	100%
CCD2.2 Education and Social Protection	55,035.76	26,961.24	54,760.51	-	-	-	6,000.00	147,569.09	290,326.59	0.00	100%
CCD3.4 Industry & trade	-	53,922.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,922.47	0.00	100%
ST1.2 Hydrometeorology and early warning system and climate change projection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,891.07	6,891.07	0.00	100%
Grand Total	13,220,323.45	279,367,596.60	10,756,152.21	9,393,829.61	248,910,249.60	175,010,263.40	54,028,986.60	193,468,049.80	984,155,451.20		

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Sector	SUM of Climate-related finance		1000
CCD3.3 Infrastructure and construction	203,721,766.50	21%	21%
PG2.2 Develop/ adjust sectoral plan and coordinate implementation among departments, enterprises, and	183,573,237.00	19%	39%
CCD2.4 Transport	178,086,300.00	18%	57%
PG1.2 Develop/adjust policy, planning and mechanism for climate change response and implementation	153,342,541.10	16%	73%
CCD3.1 Energy generation	69,494,262.81	7%	80%
CCD1.5 Water quality and supply	47,548,969.77	5%	85%
PG3.1 Action and Sector Plans	32,616,958.11	3%	88%
CCD3.2 Energy efficiency	19,653,074.92	2%	90%
CCD1.6 Rural development and food security	18,757,427.45	2%	92%
CCD3.5 Tourism	18,594,000.00	2%	94%
PG5.1 Strengthen cooperation and partnership with international community on climate change issues	11,279,821.50	1%	95%
CCD1.7 Forest development	10,835,950.91	1%	96%
CCD2.7 Strengthening disaster risk reduction	9,898,854.78	1%	97%
CCD1.9 Biodiversity & conservation	3,952,873.58	0%	98%
ST3.1 Support livelihood building for communities in the context of climate change	1,926,524.51	0%	98%
ST1.1 Information and database development	1,423,370.96	0%	98%
ST2.1 Climate change awareness building in curriculums of primary to higher education establishments	1,229,793.38	0%	98%
CCD2.5 Waste management and treatment	1,214,699.27	0%	98%
ST1.5 Technology for energy efficiency and low GHG emission	1,192,321.64	0%	98%
CCD2.1 Public health & social service	1,019,419.30	0%	98%
ST2.2 Awareness of climate change in diverse education and training initiatives for post-school aged ear	896,549.77	0%	99%
PG2.1 Establish policy, tax and incentive structure for new and clean energy, energy efficiency and low GH	684,121.89	0%	99%
PG4.3. Mitigation and Adaptation Instruments	379,033.47	0%	99%
CCD1.8 Fisheries & aquaculture	369,722.16	0%	99%
PG3.2 Climate change impact assessments	367,200.46	0%	99%
PG1.1 Develop climate change adaptation guidelines and technical regulations	364,130.83	0%	99%
PG5.2 Effective management and coordination of foreign and domestic investment	301,132.70	0%	99%
CCD2.2 Education and Social Protection	290,326.59	0%	99%
CCD3.4 Industry & trade	53,822.47	0%	99%
ST1.2 Hydrometeorology and early warning system and climate change projection	6,891.07	0%	99%
Grand Total	984,155,451.20		

ANEXO 5 - CPEIR UNDP/WB PROJECT TYPOLOGY

<i>Policy and Governance</i> (PG)	<i>PG1: A national framework for adaptation and risk reduction</i>	<i>PG1.1 Develop climate change adaptation guidelines and technical regulations</i>
		PG1.2 Develop/adjust policy, planning and mechanism for climate change response and implementation across government, enterprises and communities
		PG1.3 Manage and monitor implementation of adaptation policies
	PG2: A comprehensive consistent national mitigation policy framework	PG2.1 Establish policy, tax and incentive structure for new and clean energy, energy efficiency and low GHG emissions
		PG2.2 Develop/ adjust sectoral plan and coordinate implementation among departments, enterprises, and provinces
		PG2.3 Manage and monitor implementation of Mitigation policies
	PG3: Action Plan Impact Assessment at national, provincial, and sector level to translate policy and governance into activity and delivery	PG3.1 Action and Sector Plans
		PG3.2 Climate change Impact Assessments
		PG3.3 Climate change Capacity Building
	PG4: Legal framework to implement climate change policy (all elements of climate change/green growth policies)	PG4.1 Mitigation Instruments
		PG4.2 Adaptation Instruments
		PG4.3. Mitigation and Adaptation Instruments
	PG5: International cooperation, integration and diversi- cation and strengthening of climate change investment effectiveness	PG5.1 Strengthen cooperation and partnership with international community on climate change issues
		PG5.2 Effective management and coordination of foreign and domestic investment
	Scientific, Technical and	ST1: Develop science & technology as a foundation for formulating policies, assessing impacts and

ANEXO 5 - CPEIR UNDP/WB PROJECT TYPOLOGY

Societal Capacity (ST)	identifying measure on climate change adaptation and mitigation	ST1.2 Hydrometeorology and early warning system and climate change projection	
		ST1.3 Biological & genetic resource strengthening	
		ST1.4. Survey and assessment on climate change impacts	
		ST1.5 Technology for energy efficiency and low GHG emissions	
	ST2: Improve awareness of climate change	ST2.1 Climate change awareness building in curriculums of primary to higher education establishments	
		ST2.2 Awareness of climate change in diverse education and training initiatives for post-school aged earners	
	ST3: Develop community capacity for responding to climate change	ST3.1 Support livelihood building for communities in the context of climate change	
		ST3.2 Capacity across whole community in climate change response	
	Climate Change Delivery (CCD)	CCD1: Natural resources	CCD1.1 Coastal protection and coastal dykes
			CCD1.2 Saline intrusion
CCD1.3 Irrigation			
CCD1.4 River dyke and embankments			
CCD1.5 Water quality and supply			
CCD1.6 Rural development and food security			
CCD1.7 Forest development			
CCD1.8 Fisheries & aquaculture			
CCD1.9 Biodiversity & conservation			
CCD2: Resilient society		CCD2.1 Public health & social service	
	CCD2.2 Education and Social Protection		

ANEXO 5 - CPEIR UNDP/WB PROJECT TYPOLOGY

		CCD2.3 Residential and city area resilience
		CCD2.4 Transport
		CCD2.5 Waste management and treatment
		CCD2.6 Disaster specific infrastructure
		CCD2.7 Strengthening disaster risk reduction
	CCD3: Enterprise and production	CCD3.1 Energy generation
		CCD3.2 Energy efficiency
		CCD3.3 Infrastructure and construction
		CCD3.4 Industry & trade
		CCD3.5 Tourism

ANNEX 6 - CLIMATE-RELATED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS

Domestic Climate-related finance flows in USD, Sistema Nacional de Inversión Pública		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Grand Total
Climate Change Delivery (CCD)	CCD1.3 Irrigation	678,801.63	-	-	-	1,997,799.38	481,630.04	-	-	-	3,158,231.04
	CCD1.4 River dyke and embankments	-	-	2,474.19	19,441,517.39	8,389,365.66	133,954.46	897,943.95	937,649.92	11,196,049.68	40,998,955.24
	CCD1.5 Water quality and supply	11,079,066.45	5,343,154.19	11,961,324.80	12,514,236.28	8,775,166.64	13,084,553.12	14,102,468.49	7,615,405.61	4,040,521.52	88,515,897.11
	CCD1.6 Rural development and food security	12,815.95	39,332.89	181,110.76	259,227.26	97,662.21	1,289,490.61	123,716.25	187,418.64	71,812.95	2,262,587.51
	CCD1.7 Forest development	1,368,568.19	1,976,741.81	25,336.44	11,079.26	102,845.44	-	-	1,240,498.38	6,984,095.17	11,709,164.71
	CCD2.1 Public health & social service	2,794.25	-	106,591.37	95,666.19	126,086.99	405,866.81	88,652.81	-	-	825,658.42
	CCD2.4 Transport	3,366,316.43	9,389,615.25	22,042,184.78	4,130,224.09	10,056,364.01	11,756,844.45	8,595,014.17	4,433,636.83	4,595,303.58	78,365,503.59
	CCD2.5 Waste management and treatment	720,625.01	200,308.67	900,301.19	1,556,995.74	3,067,161.36	1,053,460.27	2,011,711.45	5,318,043.30	8,832,824.47	23,661,431.46
	CCD2.6 Disaster specific infrastructure	409,718.52	462,282.11	2,706,689.96	280,262.09	3,990,730.90	-	11,444,029.06	2,839,700.96	1,390,245.87	23,523,659.45
	CCD2.7 Strengthening disaster risk reduction	1,123,575.29	62,100.38	6,720,112.27	6,622,810.11	219,286.97	87,224.51	-	-	-	14,835,109.53
	CCD3.1 Energy generation	2,566,343.30	-	6,510,270.42	1,209,219.43	825,457.20	76,915.72	-	-	-	11,188,206.07
	CCD3.3 Infrastructure and construction	509,127.67	173,765.82	8,919,454.77	680,411.06	309,838.09	1,020,631.65	18,062.17	-	-	11,631,291.24
Climate Change Delivery (CCD) Total		21,837,752.69	17,647,301.12	60,075,850.96	46,801,648.90	37,957,764.85	29,390,571.65	37,281,598.34	22,572,353.64	37,110,853.24	310,675,695.38
Policy and Governance (PG)	PG3.1 Action and Sector Plans	714,277.03	1,416,240.74	28,835.25	2,399,849.02	4,824,098.43	209,882.58	-	87,743.31	1,961,748.16	11,642,674.52
	PG4.3. Mitigation and Adaptation Instruments	-	-	8,677,185.05	390,340.05	529,673.26	-	-	-	-	9,597,198.37
	PG5.1 Strengthen cooperation and partnership with international community on climate change issues	-	-	-	2,811,278.63	-	-	-	-	-	2,811,278.63
Policy and Governance (PG) Total		714,277.03	1,416,240.74	8,706,020.30	5,601,467.71	5,353,771.69	209,882.58	-	87,743.31	1,961,748.16	24,051,151.52
Scientific, Technical and Societal Capacity (ST)	ST1.2 Hydrometeorology and early warning system and climate change projection	477.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	477.96
	ST1.3 Biological & genetic resource strengthening	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ST1.5 Technology for energy efficiency and low GHG emission	-	-	-	1,945.23	998.18	-	-	-	-	2,943.41
	ST3.1 Support livelihood building for communities in the context of climate change	-	-	-	6,389,535.06	1,229.26	722,378.82	4,685,054.92	1,009,972.63	2,835,377.10	15,643,547.78
	ST3.2 Capacity across whole community in climate change response	79,771.22	265.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,036.98
Scientific, Technical and Societal Capacity		80,249.18	265.76	-	6,391,480.29	2,227.44	722,378.82	4,685,054.92	1,009,972.63	2,835,377.10	15,727,006.13
Grand Total		22,632,278.89	19,063,807.61	68,781,871.26	58,794,596.89	43,313,763.98	30,322,833.05	41,966,653.26	23,670,069.58	41,907,978.50	350,453,853.03

ANNEX 6 - CLIMATE-RELATED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS

Domestic Climate-related finance flows in USD, Sistema Nacional de Inversion Publica		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Grand Total	
Adaptacion	CCD1.3 Irrigation	678,801.63	-	-	-	1,997,799.38	481,630.04	-	-	-	3,158,231.04	
	CCD1.5 Water quality and supply	11,079,066.45	5,343,154.19	11,961,324.80	12,514,236.28	8,775,166.64	13,084,553.12	14,102,468.49	7,615,405.61	4,040,521.52	88,515,897.11	
	CCD2.1 Public health & social service	2,794.25	-	106,591.37	95,666.19	126,086.99	405,866.81	88,652.81	-	-	825,658.42	
	CCD2.6 Disaster specific infrastructure	409,718.52	462,282.11	2,706,689.96	280,262.09	3,990,730.90	-	11,444,029.06	2,839,700.96	1,390,245.87	23,523,659.45	
	CCD2.7 Strengthening disaster risk reduction	1,123,575.29	62,100.38	6,720,112.27	6,622,810.11	219,286.97	87,224.51	-	-	-	14,835,109.53	
	ST1.2 Hydrometeorology and early warning system and climate change projection	477.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	477.96
ST3.1 Support livelihood building for communities in the context of climate change	-	-	-	6,389,535.06	1,229.26	722,378.82	4,685,054.92	1,009,972.63	2,835,377.10	-	15,643,547.78	
Adaptacion Total		13,294,434.10	5,867,536.68	21,494,718.39	25,902,509.73	15,110,300.13	14,781,653.29	30,320,205.28	11,465,079.20	8,266,144.49	146,502,581.29	
Crosscutting	CCD1.4 River dyke and embankments	-	-	2,474.19	19,441,517.39	8,389,365.66	133,954.46	897,943.95	937,649.92	11,196,049.68	40,998,955.24	
	CCD1.6 Rural development and food security	12,815.95	39,332.89	181,110.76	259,227.26	97,662.21	1,289,490.61	123,716.25	187,418.64	71,812.95	2,262,587.51	
	CCD1.7 Forest development	1,368,568.19	1,976,741.81	25,336.44	11,079.26	102,845.44	-	-	1,240,498.38	6,984,095.17	11,709,164.71	
	CCD2.4 Transport	3,366,316.43	9,389,615.25	22,042,184.78	4,130,224.09	10,056,364.01	11,756,844.45	8,595,014.17	4,433,636.83	4,595,303.58	78,365,503.59	
	CCD2.5 Waste management and treatment	720,625.01	200,308.67	900,301.19	1,556,995.74	3,067,161.36	1,053,460.27	2,011,711.45	5,318,043.30	8,832,824.47	23,661,431.46	
	PG3.1 Action and Sector Plans	714,277.03	1,416,240.74	28,835.25	2,399,849.02	4,824,098.43	209,882.58	-	87,743.31	1,961,748.16	11,642,674.52	
	PG4.3. Mitigation and Adaptation Instruments	-	-	8,677,185.05	390,340.05	529,673.26	-	-	-	-	-	9,597,198.37
	PG5.1 Strengthen cooperation and partnership with international community on climate change issues	-	-	-	2,811,278.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,811,278.63
ST3.2 Capacity across whole community in climate change response	79,771.22	265.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,036.98	
Crosscutting Total		6,262,373.82	13,022,505.11	31,857,427.67	31,000,511.45	27,067,170.38	14,443,632.38	11,628,385.81	12,204,990.38	33,641,834.01	181,128,831.01	
Mitigation	CCD3.1 Energy generation	2,566,343.30	-	6,510,270.42	1,209,219.43	825,457.20	76,915.72	-	-	-	11,188,206.07	
	CCD3.3 Infrastructure and construction	509,127.67	173,765.82	8,919,454.77	680,411.06	309,838.09	1,020,631.65	18,062.17	-	-	11,631,291.24	
	ST1.5 Technology for energy efficiency and low GHG emission	-	-	-	1,945.23	998.18	-	-	-	-	-	2,943.41
Mitigation Total		3,075,470.97	173,765.82	15,429,725.20	1,891,575.72	1,136,293.47	1,097,547.38	18,062.17	-	-	22,822,440.72	
Grand Total		22,632,278.89	19,063,807.61	68,781,871.26	58,794,596.89	43,313,763.98	30,322,833.05	41,966,653.26	23,670,069.58	41,907,978.50	350,453,853.03	



Presidencia de la República Dominicana

Consejo Nacional para el Cambio Climático
y Mecanismo de Desarrollo Limpio



ICAT-Adaptation CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS ASSESSMENT **Dominican Republic**

National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)

CONTENT

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) framework responds to the request made in the Paris Agreement (PA) to strengthen national institutions and create the basis for improving transparency to implement, monitor and evaluate effective and efficient climate actions in a transparent manner.

In the Adaptation component have been addressed, methodological aspects, specific capacities needs, asses and build on available information on sustainable development and transformational change, based on past, ongoing or planned initiatives.

One of the key objectives of the initiative is to develop stakeholders' capacities in each partner countries to evaluate and report in a transparent manner its adaptation action at all scales. For this purpose have been developed the Capacity Assessment Tool for Climate Action Transparency (CAT4CAT) to indicate the capacity needs of relevant national stakeholders related to M&E, and identify existing assets, gaps and specific demands to carry out M&E in the country.

To conduct an assessment to relevant stakeholders helps to identify strategically common needs, gaps, assets, specific requirements and how to overcome or plan an intervention in fundamental aspects (human resources, policies and institutional objectives, infrastructure, processes and systems) on which the M&E system relies on.

The purpose of this report is to present the findings in the process of applying the Self-Assessment Tool for the Needs of Capacities of the relevant actors for the implementation of a Climate Action Monitoring and Evaluation System.

2. OVERVIEW OF CAPACITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT APPROACH

The Capacity Assessment Tool for Climate Action Transparency (CAT4CAT) has been designed as a structured tool that can be used to recognize and assess the capacity building needs of all level relevant stakeholders for undertaking in-country M&E climate action on adaptation.

The main objective of this assessment is understand current institutional capacity for undertaking M&E according to international standards and best practices taking into account the national circumstances; to identify existing gaps and possible strategies and interventions to strengthen relevant organizational capacities. Also this approach provide an insight into an organization establish a standardized assessment to evaluate their performance and recognize limitations across different areas and identify steps to be taken by organizations to setting up the M&E systems for adaptation and monitor any development in capacity following recommended interventions.

Also provides an overview of the different areas and domains across the organization revealing stakeholder capacities and understand their relevance and functions for supporting a national framework on adaptation M&E. The assessment has been conducted by four (4) broad domains of institutional capacity: Goals and Strategy, Systems and Infrastructure, Human Resources and Organizational Assets, and this ones at the same time comprised of a number of sub-domains with more detailed criteria to asses.

The self-evaluation was carried with the participation of a group of experts from the different areas of various organizations, with responsibilities within the areas of Adaptation, Mitigation, Related Projects, Administrative and Planning Areas, where they discussed the existing capacities in issues of the aspirations and strategy of the organization, human resources, systems and infrastructure and organizational assets to establish a baseline to assess organizational capacities and identify expectations of improvement of these aspects, with the expectation of being able to perform exercises of this nature periodically.

3. STAKEHOLDER CLASSIFICATION

The Dominican Republic began working on its Measurement, Report and Verification (MRV) system for climate change a set of process and institutional architecture in the definition of roles within the MRV system and now working in the system set-up, keep pending Adaptation aspects within the Transparency Framework. In this sense, ICAT-Adaptation comes to fill and complete the climate outlook, to guarantee an integrated, efficient climate action that facilitates the monitoring and reporting country's actions established in its NDC according to international good practices.

The adaptation priorities within the NDC have been defined based on the most vulnerable sectors: Water for Human Consumption, Energy (power generation component), National System of Protected Areas, Human Settlements and Tourism. For the ICAT-Adaptation project in this first stage the agricultural activity (agriculture and livestock) has been considered, due to the vulnerabilities it presents, significant growth, constitutes important piece in the economy growth, jobs promoter, food security implications and macroeconomic indicators impact.

Within the expected results, it is envisaged to be able to identify the necessary metrics adapted to the methodology within the M&E; a set of processes, procedures and capacities necessary for the implementation of the M&E System, mechanisms in place for key actors involvement and empowerment and interoperability of systems. The Study Case selection has been made taking into account several criteria as: priority agriculture product, focus areas in the sectoral adaptation strategy, underway initiatives directly related to improve resilience or reduce vulnerability.

A banana producer in the northwest region carries out several Good Agricultural Practices that conduct to a more resilient Agrosystem and reduce vulnerabilities. In that line, the Stakeholders have been identified and actively participate in the definition of the M&E, this is important to increase adaption capacity for the agriculture sector.

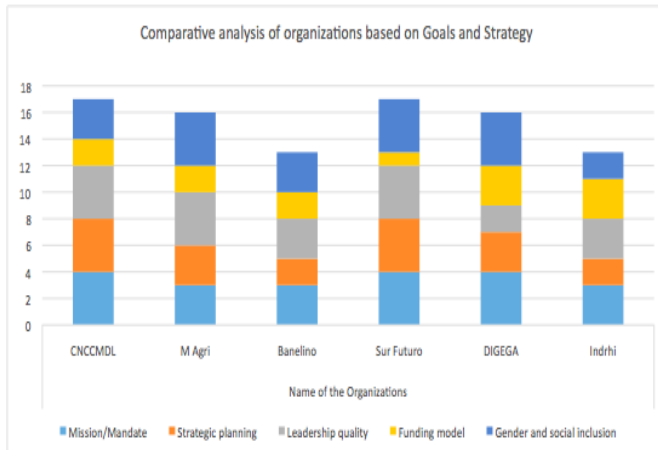
Stakeholder's name	Type of actor	Role of the stakeholder	Stakeholder Priorities	How does the intervention affect you / your interests / your interests (Low, Medium, and High)? Explain how	Influence of interest groups in the intervention. (Low medium high). Explain how

National Council for Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism	Public	Strategy roundtable	M&E	High - Because it supports the identification of monitoring processes, evaluation methods and methodologies, set of procedures	Medium - Since it can contribute to the process chain and selection of evaluation methods and criteria
Ministry of Agriculture	Public	Sectoral roundtable	M&E Agricultural Development Adaptation Measures	High - Because it supports the identification of monitoring processes, evaluation methods and methodologies, set of procedures	High - It is the rector of agricultural policy and replicability and guarantor
Ecological Bananas Association of the Northwest Line (BANELINO)	NGO	Gathering data and Information	M&E Adaptation measures	High - Because it supports the identification of monitoring processes, evaluation methods and methodologies, set of procedures	High - Because it is the implementer of the measures and beneficiary of the expected impacts
General Directorate of Livestock/ Dirección General de Ganadería DIGEGA	Public	Sectoral roundtable and potential replicator	Adaptation measures M&E	Medium	Medium
INDRHI National Institute of Hydraulic Resources	Public	Sectoral roundtable and Cross-check organization	Adaptation measures M&E	High	High
Sur Futuro Foundation	NGO	Sectoral roundtable and potential replicator	Adaptation Measure M&E	High	High

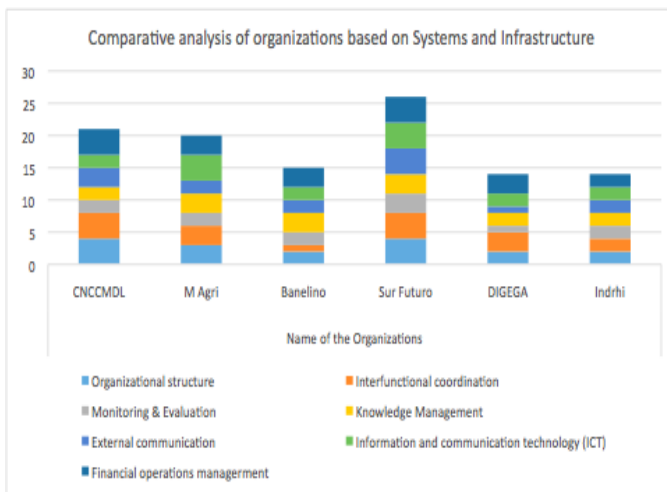
Some of the identified actors are under the direct influence in the case study for the establishment of M&E, such as BANELINO (gathering data), Agriculture (validate and data processing), Climate Change Council (verification of indicators). Similarly, other organizations serve as support as replicators (Sur Futuro and DIGEGA), as cross-check organization (INDRHI).

4. CURRENT SCENARIO OF STAKEHOLDERS' CAPACITY

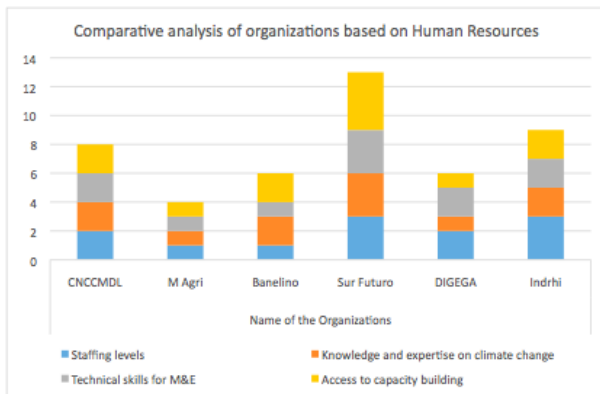
In terms on Goals and Strategies, the pool of organizations analyzed looks very robust in this domain, due to the type of organization involved, and the importance that this matter has for the institutions to develop a clear mandate, strategy plan and robust funding model.



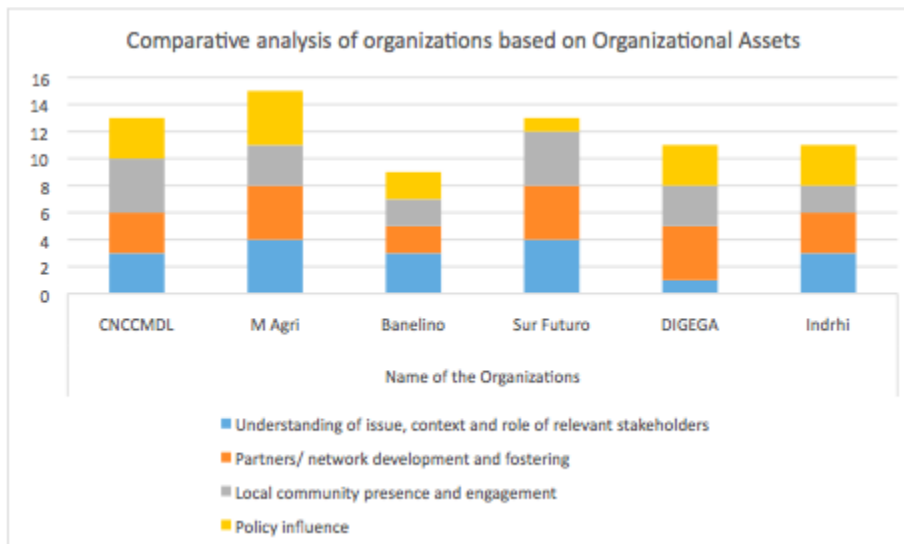
In terms on Systems and Infrastructure, for the pool of organizations analyzed some asymmetries arise, due to the level of development, budget managed and nature of the organizations. One of the aspects analyzed in this items that affect positively the performance of this indicator is the organizational structure, financial operation management and interfunctional coordination, not being so, for Information and Technology and Monitoring and Evaluation.



In terms on Human Resources, for the pool of organizations analyzed, most of them shows some lack of capacities in terms on personnel. Remarkable aspects arise for this analyses 1) Not enough personnel specifically to M&E, 2) Lack of knowledge and skills on M&E 3) and not to much access to capacity building on this matters.

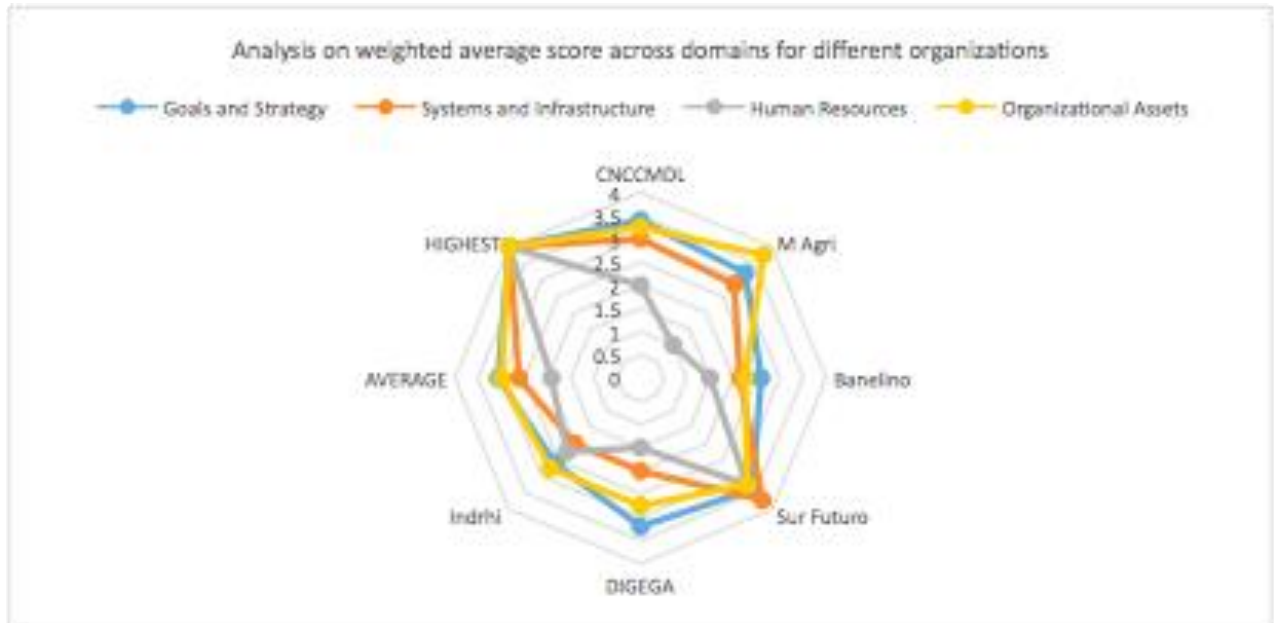


As organizational assets, is clear that the organizations involve shows difficulties to enable and engage with the social environment, due to the lack of instrument to enable them to act as Social and corporate entities.



Comparing the behavior of the different domains, it's seen that the group of organizations analyzed their greatest needs is in: Human Resources and systems and infrastructure.

Is important to highlight that in each domain a significant gaps remain, the graph compare the highest amount assigned to the group of people, and not for the desirable amount.



Some of the aspects evaluated that more organizations showed are in the part of Organizational structure, external communication, Information, knowledge management and Communication Technology.

The planning frameworks upgrade, access to capacity building and technical skills is a most do, if we aspire to obtain real resilience to climate change and sustainable (over time) ambition to measure it and interpret into improvements for development.

5. WAY FORWARD

In the domain related to Goals and Strategy

- It was highlighted the need to upgrade the mission, goals and strategy in a context of Climate change.
- Initiate the process to transversalize the topics in some policies instruments in long term overall view.
- Long term strategy to Climate Change 2050.
- Align the sectoral strategic plan with the adaptation plan and SDG

In the Domain System and Infrastructure

- Consolidate the information regarding to finance support to Climate Change project in different areas of sustainable development.
- Standardized monitoring system (where actually in place within the organization) upgraded to quantify adaptation and mitigation actions and set up as institutional compromise.
- Alliances and inter-institutional coordination initiative platform to better understanding the development projects / and good practice and lessons learnt.

In the Domain Human Resources and Organizational Assets

- Establish a roster of National expert in climate change aspects,
- Lobby to budget allocation for M&E within the organizations.
- Staff training program for M&E
- High level dialogue Creating an M&E system
- Information system upgrade so external communication be effective in terms stakeholder and organizational needs.
- Use the ICTs to make more efficient in terms on data and information in the M&E processes.
- Highlight the potential for cross-country collaboration on capacity building going ahead

The Capacity Building Initiative on Transparency (CBIT) is an ongoing international program and Dominican Republic is part of the recipient country, some activities regarding to the development of the Human Resources and Capacities Building expected to be supply within the context of its activities.

ANNEX I: CAPACITY ASSESSMENT TOOL FOR CLIMATE ACTION TRANSPARENCY

ANNEX II: LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS INTERVIEWED WITH THE NAME OF INTERVIEWEE PERSONS

Name:	Mr. Moisés Álvarez
Designation:	Technical director

Organization:	Consejo Nacional para el Cambio Climático y Mecanismo de Desarrollo Limpio (CNCCMDL) / National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism		
Type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Academia	<input type="checkbox"/> NGO/CSO
	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector	<input type="checkbox"/> International Organization	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
Contact:	m.alvarez@cambioclimatico.gob.do		
Date:	july 29, 2019		

Name:	Mr. Juan Mancebo and Ms. Dominga Zorrilla		
Designation:	Director and Deputy Director of Risk Management and Climate Change Department		
Organization:	Ministry of Agriculture		
Type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Academia	<input type="checkbox"/> NGO/CSO
	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector	<input type="checkbox"/> International Organization	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
Contact:	809-547-3888 EXT. 3046, 3078 y 6059		
Date:	September 16, 2019		

Name:	Ing. María Dileidy Pérez		
Designation:	Department of Environmental Management		
Organization :	INDRHI- National Institute of Hydraulic Resources		
Type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Academia	<input type="checkbox"/> NGO/CSO
	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector	<input type="checkbox"/> International Organization	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
Contact:	809-929-0649		

Date:	October 3, 2019
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Name:	Deyanira Idalia Bidó		
Designation:	Head of the Climate Change and Inventory of Greenhouse Gases Division		
Organization:	General Directorate of Livestock - Dirección General de Ganadería (DIGEGA)		
Type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Academia	<input type="checkbox"/> NGO/CSO
	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector	<input type="checkbox"/> International Organization	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
Contact:	deyanira.bido20@gmail.com		
Date:	October 1, 2019		

Name:	Gustavo Gandini		
Designation:	Organic Agriculture, Biodiversity and Environment Coordinator		
Organization:	Ecological Bananas Association of the Northwest Line (BANELINO) - Bananos Ecológicos de la Línea Noroeste, BANELINO		
Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Academia	<input type="checkbox"/> NGO/CSO
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector	<input type="checkbox"/> International Organization	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
Contact:	ggandini@banelino.com.do banelinoorganico@gmail.com 18098615141		
Date:	September 14, 2019		

Name:	Kathia Mejía		
Designation:	Executive Director		
Organization:	Sur Futuro Foundation		
Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Academia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGO/CSO
	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector	<input type="checkbox"/> International Organization	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
Contact:	809-472-0611		
Date:	September 23, 2019		