



GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: MEDIUM SIZE PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVE FOR TRANSPARENCY

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Strengthening the capacity of the Dominican Republic to generate climate information and knowledge in the framework of the Paris Agreement		
Country(ies):	Dominican Republic	GEF Project ID: ¹	9869
GEF Agency(ies):	UN Environment	GEF Agency Project ID:	01599
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Resubmission Date:	May 21, 2018
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate change	Project Duration (Months)	36
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>		Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>
Name of parent program:	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	104,500

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CBIT	CBIT	1,100,000	360,000
Total Project Cost		1,100,000	360,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF and .

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To strengthen the capacities of the Dominican Republic to meet enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement						
Project Components	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
Component 1: Mitigation transparency framework.	TA	Outcome 1. Institutional arrangements, technical and technological capacities of line Ministries for mitigation data collection, monitoring, reporting, and verification are strengthened	<p>Output 1.1 Institutional long-term agreement with Academia signed</p> <p>Output 1.2 Training on mitigation standardized data collection, monitoring, reporting, and verification provided to line Ministries and Academia</p> <p>Output 1.3 Equipment for mitigation data collection, monitoring, reporting and verification procured</p> <p>Output 1.4 Country specific emissions factors and activity data for energy, transport and industry sectors developed</p> <p>Output 1.5 Peer exchange activities for experience sharing are implemented</p>	CBIT	650,000	100,000
Component 2: NDC information clarification and NDC tracking,	TA	Outcome 2. Dominican Republic's is able to track their NDCs and clarify their NDC information through a participatory process	<p>Output 2.1 Legal instrument signed to coordinate information flows for clarifying NDC information and tracking NDC progress</p> <p>Output 2.2 Templates and guidelines to monitor the progress of the mitigation actions towards the achievement of the NDCs in the prioritized sectors developed and related training to line Ministries and Academia provided</p> <p>Output 2.3 Synthesis from public consultation is provided to clarify NDC information and to track NDC progress</p>	CBIT	350,000	200,000
Subtotal				CBIT	1,000,000	300,000

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴	CBIT	100,000	60,000
Total Project Cost	CBIT	1,100,000	360,000

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (US\$)
Government	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Directorates for Climate Change, Environmental Information and Environmental Quality)	In kind	240,000
Government	Ministries of Agriculture, and Energy and Mines; and Municipal Governments.	In kind	120,000
Total Co-financing			360,000 ⁵

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS ^{a)}

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNEP	CBIT	Dominican Republic	Climate Change		1,100,000	104,500	1,204,500
Total GEF Resources					1,100,000	104,500	1,204,500

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#).

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁶

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes No If no, skip item E.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: \$ 30,000				PPG Agency Fee: 2,850			
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee ⁷ (b)	Total c = a + b
UNEP	CBIT	Dominican Republic	Climate Change		30,000	2,850	32,850
Total PPG Amount					30,000	2,850	32,850

⁴ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

⁵ Excluding the resources related to the GCF NAP project.

⁶ PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to \$50k for PF up to \$2m (for MSP); up to \$100k for PF up to \$3m; \$150k for PF up to \$6m; \$200k for PF up to \$10m; and \$300k for PF above \$10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

⁷ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁸

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	<i>Hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>Hectares</i>
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>Number of freshwater basins</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>Percentage of fisheries, by volume</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	<i>Metric tons</i>
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>Metric tons</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>Metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>ODP tons</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries: 1</i>

⁸ Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF, SCCF or CBIT.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. *Project Description.* Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area⁹ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) [incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and [co-financing](#); 5) [global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

The temperature target set in the Paris Agreement implies public and private investments far above and beyond what has been committed in countries' Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). The 186 INDCs still added up to a two-third chance of 3-3.5 degrees of warming. The gap between the pledges and what would be needed to reach the goal is huge. And action is urgent. If implementation does not begin immediately and increases in future years the achievement of a 1.5 or even 2-degree target will be in danger.

For that reason, as a mechanism to increase ambition, Article 4 of the Paris Agreement requests countries to review its short and long term nationally determined contribution (NDC) before 2020 and review it then every five years, taking into account both global progress and national circumstances. In this context, to facilitate the delivery of national plans and the reviewing process, as well as to build mutual trust and confidence amongst countries, in Article 13 parties agreed to provide information on the actions conducted and the support provided and received. Specifically, all countries committed to provide i) a national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases, prepared using good practice methodologies accepted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties servicing as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement; ii) information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4; iii) information on climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Agreement; and iv) information on financial, technology transfer, and capacity-building support needed, provided and received under Articles 9, 10 and 11¹⁰. This requires adequate laws, fluid governance structures, sufficient staff, technical tools and knowledge, and appropriate technological infrastructure. As acknowledged in Article 13, many countries lack the capacities to meet these enhanced transparency requirements.

The Dominican Republic (DR) is one of these countries. The DR is a small island developing state (SIDS) in the Caribbean, with more than 10 million inhabitants. The GDP growth of the Dominican Republic is among the highest in the Latin American and Caribbean region. According to the World Bank, in the first quarter of 2017, the economy expanded by 5.2 percent, following yearly average growth of 7.1 percent between 2014-16. This contrasted sharply with that of the average 1.4 percent contraction for the LAC region in 2016.

This economic growth is associated with the increase in GHG emissions. In 2010, the country was responsible for 34 MtCO_{2e}, which represents less than 0.1 per cent of global emissions¹¹. The per capita emissions reached 3.6 tCO_{2e}, which is below the average in Latin America and the Caribbean (4.9 tCO_{2e}), but above the range that is considered sustainable (less than 2tCO_{2e}). However, most sectors, namely transport, energy, industry and construction, waste and agriculture, show an increasing trend. In a business as usual scenario, GHG emissions in the DR would increase 40 per cent by 2030, reaching 51 MtCO_{2e} that year, at a 2 per cent annual increase rate (by 2020 emissions would reach 42 MtCO_{2e}).

⁹ For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

¹⁰ Article 14 sets that the Conference of the Parties will assess periodically collective progress based on the information provided by countries in 2023 and then every five years. This information would inform country's NDCs' information clarification and NDC tracking.

¹¹ Emissions were concentrated in three sectors. Energy accounted for 31% of total GHG emissions, while transport accounted for 22% and agriculture for 20% of them.

Climate scenarios produced during the development of the Third National Communication (NC) to the UNFCCC suggest that climate change is likely to be considerable in the future. Minimum average near-surface temperatures are expected to increase between 2 and 3 degrees Celsius between 2050 and 2070, while maximum average temperatures would increase between 1 and 3°C in the same period. Precipitation is expected to diminish up to 17 per cent in the same period, with higher variability implying both longer and more intense dry spells and droughts and heavier rains. The national vulnerability study conducted in 2013 found that 13 of the 31 provinces of the country, including the most populated ones, such as Santo Domingo, are highly or very highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change¹². In the Dominican Republic, the most vulnerable sectors to climate change are water for human consumption, energy (particularly, electricity supply), Agriculture, Marine and coastal resources, and the National System of Protected Areas¹³, human settlements, and tourism. Moreover, the Global Climate Risk Index 2018 (which assesses what countries are suffering the most from the impacts of weather-related loss events) indicates that Dominican Republic is amongst the 10 countries most affected on average from 1997 to 2016.

Member of the UNFCCC since 1998 and of the Kyoto Protocol since 2002, the Dominican Republic is strongly committed to ensure the success of the Paris Agreement, which was ratified by the country in March 29th 2017. With a specific reference to climate change in its Constitution 2015 (Article no. 194), the country has demonstrated robust and consistent efforts towards a climate compatible development in recent years. Its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) includes a 25 per cent reduction in per capita GHG emissions by 2030 (taking its 2010 emissions as the baseline)¹⁴, that is, a reduction from 3.6 tCO₂e per capita in 2010 to 2.8 tCO₂e per capita in 2030, which in absolute terms would result in a reduction to 31.5 tCO₂e by 2030 (a reduction of 7 per cent compared to 2010), given projected population growth. In addition, DR's NDC expressed a significant commitment to increase the resilience of the most vulnerable social groups and economic sectors. While the country has made and is set to make significant progress on climate change planning, monitoring and reporting, the planning and implementation of these commitments and the generation of the information required to meet the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement in a timely manner is compromised by a number of barriers in the Dominican Republic that are developed under the baseline scenario.

2) *The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects.*

The Dominican Republic has strengthened considerably its capacity to respond to climate change in recent years. At institutional level, the country has created a relatively robust governance system. Since 2002 climate change is managed by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, and since 2010 through the Directorate of Climate Change¹⁵. Since 2008 the National Council for Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL by its initials in Spanish) supports policy development. In addition, the country has a National Climate Change Committee, a coordination platform that gathers all climate-related institutions since 2002. Most importantly, the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development has been partially involved in climate change planning. The system is also composed of other thematic institutions, such as the Technical Advisory Committee on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD).

In the legal front, the Dominican Republic approved its National Climate Change Policy (NCCP; Decree no. 269-15) in 2015. To ensure climate change is mainstreamed, the preparation of the NCCP was complemented with the development of proposals for the adjustment of the country's long-term planning document, the National Development

¹² USAID (2013): Critical issues regarding vulnerability to climate variability and change and adaptation to them in the Dominican Republic (Spanish)), p. 30.

¹³ The country has a very rich biodiversity with significant endemism in terms both of species and genders, due to the diversity of ecosystems and natural vegetation units.

¹⁴ This reduction is conditional upon favorable and predictable support, feasible climate finance mechanisms, and corrections to the failures of existing market mechanisms.

¹⁵ The Ministry of Environmental and Natural Resources was created in 2002 through the Law 64-00. Before 2000 climate change was managed by the National Planning Office of the Technical Secretariat of Presidency.

Strategy 2011-2030 (END 2030 by its initial in Spanish)¹⁶, and medium-term planning and budgeting document, the Multiannual Public Sector National Plan 2011-2014 (PNPSP by its initials in Spanish), which was extended until 2016.

Considering education efforts, the country implemented a national UN Climate Change: Learn Pilot Project in 2011-2013. Under this framework, Dominican Republic representative have attended many international and regional events addressing general aspects of Climate Change Education. This initiative has as a major outcome: the launch of a National Strategy to Strengthen Human Resources and Skills to Advance Green, Low Emissions and Climate Resilient Development which is only the first step to initiate a long-term process to systematically integrate climate change learning in key sectors and strengthen capacities of national education and training institutions.

Among the specific objectives of the abovementioned strategy, we can find the following ones, which CBIT will help to achieve, through technical capacity building activities with the academia under long-term cooperation agreements: “Strengthen human resources capacities for developing instruments to identify and incorporate the climatic risk analysis of policies, projects and national strategies; Increase the mobilization of resources for training and the development of skills from the national budget and external partners including organizations of the United Nations, bilateral donors, foundations and other relevant organizations.”

As part of this initiative, the National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL) of the Government of the Dominican Republic signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Teacher Training Institute (INAFOCAM) to develop a Training Programme on Climate Change for Teachers in 2013 focused on integrating Climate Change Education for Sustainable Development into secondary school education.

Regarding adaptation, the Dominican Republic developed a National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) in 2008 and updated it in 2016, covering the period 2015-2030. Vulnerability assessments have been conducted¹⁷ and some studies have provided information on the cost of adaptation¹⁸. In addition, some adaptation planning has taken place in some sectors: a climate change adaptation plan has been developed for the agricultural sector (for the period 2014-2020), a technology transfer action plan for climate change adaptation has been developed for the water, forestry and tourism sectors, and a management plan for protected areas has been prepared.

There has been progress also on mitigation planning. The country developed a National Plan of Action for the Development of Projects for the Clean Development Mechanism, in 2010, and a Climate Change-Compatible Economic Development Plan (Plan DECCC by its initials in Spanish), in 2011, as an integral part of the development of the END 2030. The DECCC analysed GHG emissions in 2010, projected a business as usual scenario, and estimated the abatement potential and net cost of different mitigation actions¹⁹. On that basis, the DR has registered six National Mitigation Appropriate Actions (NAMAs) in the UNFCCC and 14 projects in the CDM (with an annual abatement potential of 1,199 GgCO₂e), and, with support from the World Bank, is preparing its strategy on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and promoting the sustainable forest management, conservation of forests and enhancement of carbon sinks (REDD+), which has a total abatement potential of 15,400 GgCO₂e in the period 2018-2030.

¹⁶ The END 2030 (Law 1/2012) defines the country’s long-term vision, setting the axes, objectives and action lines that constitute the basis for national policies. While component 4 already included a reference to climate change, this was not fully integrated as a cross-cutting issue. The proposal developed as part of the preparation of the NCCP aimed to fill this gap.

¹⁷ Among other studies, a report by USAID in 2013 stands out (USAID (2013): Critical issues regarding vulnerability to climate variability and change and adaptation to them in the Dominican Republic (Spanish)).

¹⁸ The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) provided some numbers in 2011 and an estimation of financial needs for adaptation in water and tourism was conducted in 2011 with support from UNPD. In 2015 the World Bank made an economic estimation of disaster risk.

¹⁹ Around 75 per cent of abatement potential comes from energy, transport and forestry sectors, and half of it has a net financial benefit.

Furthermore, the country has prepared a roadmap for implementing the mitigation component of its NDC, prioritizing several actions on energy, transport, agriculture, forestry, cement and waste.

In addition, the Dominican Republic has advanced on monitoring climate change-related strategies. Overall, not only the NCCP included indicators, but the development process included also the adjustment of the END 2030²⁰. The country has a National System on Environmental and Climate Change Information. In the mitigation front, the country created in 2014 (Resolution 17/20014) the Department for Monitoring and Verification of GHG emissions within the Directorate of Climate Change. Its functions include coordinating and communicating with other relevant institutions, preparing GHG inventories, developing scenarios and providing other relevant data to support decision-making and international communications. The technical capacity has increased in recent years, with support from the International Partnership on Mitigation and Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) and the World Resources Institute. The country has made particular progress on monitoring agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) –related emissions. Support from the United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD) has increased technical and technological capacity, and it has resulted in the development of a data management protocol. Ongoing support from USAID and the American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD by its initials in Spanish) and GIZ, through “Information Matters”, are also contributing to increase mitigation monitoring. In addition to the public efforts, the Observatory for Climate Change and the Network of Environmental Universities of the Dominican Republic (RAUDO by its initials in Spanish) contribute to monitoring climate-change related data.

With support from development partners, the Dominican Republic is planning to further strengthen its capacity to plan and monitor climate change strategies in the coming years, addressing some of the current barriers. At the moment, the country is implementing a Green Climate Fund (GCF) readiness project. Between February 2017 and March 2018, the GCF is supporting the Dominican Republic in strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and defining their strategic engagement framework. Given the opportunities raised by the GCF, the country has also started to develop concept notes for this fund for both mitigation and adaptation.

In addition, a GCF readiness NAP project in the country has just been approved. The GCF NAP project aims to sustainably build country capacity in identifying, prioritising, planning and implementing measures that address medium- and long-term adaptation needs taking into account the decisions 1/CP.16 and 5/CP.17 and all elements of the NAP Technical Guidelines. This project will significantly contribute to improve monitoring and reporting of vulnerability and adaptation, by addressing the corresponding related legal, institutional and technical barriers. Indeed, it includes components on monitoring, review and reporting, as well as on the financial aspects of adaptation. In addition, the Dominican Republic plans to implement a project under the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) with support from the Children’s Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF), the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), the Italian Ministry of the Environment (IMELS) and the Climate Works Foundation. Still in the first stages of project design, this project will focus on conducting general legal adjustments required for enhanced transparency.

According to Annex A of the Terms of Reference of the ICAT Project of the Dominican Republic, nationally based capacities to develop and maintain a national MRV system and a sustained process for greenhouse gas emissions remain lacking. As a result, there is still a considerable gap between the reports presented and the data available in the different sectors for the calculations of emissions, as well as for the capacities needed for an institutionalized reporting to the UNFCCC.

²⁰ In particular, the proposal suggested the modification of 13 general objectives, 20 specific objectives, 23 lines of action and one indicator, and the addition of 35 new lines of action and 20 indicators in the END 2030.

When implemented, the ICAT Project will support a participatory process to develop a proposal for a legal framework that mandates the establishment of a national transparency system. Such legal framework, which will most likely be a Presidential Decree, will aim to cover aspects of data collection, data management, their related institutional arrangements, and address the regulation gaps that have been identified as barriers to investment in initiatives with mitigation components.

The overall objective of the ICAT Project is to support the development of a supreme decree that will facilitate the institutional arrangements to initiate the creation of a National MRV / Transparency System in line with national needs and international guidelines under the UNFCCC.

Regarding its international commitments, Dominican Republic has honoured those by submitting national communications to the UNFCCC in 2003 and 2009, and the Third National Communication was presented at the Conference of Parties (COP) 23 in Bonn in 2017.

In addition, the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) has committed to support the Dominican Republic in the preparation of its first Biennial Update Report (BUR) to fulfil its obligations under UNFCCC's decision 2/CP.17. With a USD 320,000 grant, and implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), this 2-year project will help the country generate robust information on climate change. In particular, the project will update the national inventory of anthropogenic emissions²¹ and the description of its mitigation actions and their effects, national circumstances, institutional arrangements, constraints, gaps and related needs and support needed and received. In addition to generate this information, the BUR project will help addressing institutional gaps in the mitigation front, by supporting the development of national institutional arrangements for GHG inventory and MRV systems. Moreover, the BUR project will design and develop a web-based national registry for mitigation actions. As a matter of fact, the country recently started the preparation of its first BUR with the aforementioned funding. Despite all these efforts, the DR is still far from having the capacity to generate information with the breadth, periodicity, relevance, and accuracy required to review its short term nationally determined contributions before 2020, to implement and monitor them, and to review them every five years as well as to develop robust communication reports to the UNFCCC through significantly inclusive participatory processes, in order to meet the international commitments as set in Articles 4 and 13 of the Paris Agreement.

There are still crucial barriers regarding mitigation for which support is not secured yet. These barriers refer to technical and technological aspects of data collection, monitoring, reporting and verification as well as to strategic mitigation planning.

1. Limited technical capacity:

Dominican Republic has proven its commitment to building capacity on climate change through some general efforts such as the UN CC Learn initiative. In a more technical and specific way, the project Information Matters from GIZ, focused on creating the capacities needed for GHG reporting and the establishment of the MRV system. GIZ brought in international consultants to create awareness of reporting to the UNFCCC and to guide the institutional team designated to work under the Third National Communication for the preparation of the inventory which helped to set a closer coordination amongst Dominican Republic's institutions. However, the international consultants just came for a short period of time and the programme lacked of a continuous training component. This lack of long-term vision in combination with the staff turnover in the involved institutions and the absence of technical guidelines on data collection, monitoring, reporting and evaluation, did not produce the expected establishment of technical capacities to replicate this effort over time.

²¹ By sources and removals by sinks of all GHG not controlled by the Montreal Protocol for the year 2015 and following 2006 IPCC guidelines.

For the development of the 3rd NC, the Dominican Republic established a framework and letters of commitment between the State and research institutions, as well as civil society organizations. Besides the fact of having this kind of agreements with some members of the Academia, there is no long-term sustainable strategy of capacity retention for being able to systematize climate change related data in a more precise, transparent and faster way. International academia and long-term specific agreements and trainings regarding climate action transparency are lacking despite being essential for complying with the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

In general, even though Dominican Republic has already received support for preparing National Communications and BURs, none of these efforts have focused on technical capacity on data collection, monitoring, reporting, and verification specifically. For instance, as stated in the 3rd National Communication, capacity building has been mainly focused on raising awareness about climate change in general and promoting foot-print reduction. As most of developing countries, especially SIDS, the country is still struggling to ensure accurate and precise GHG emissions inventories. In fact, the country still applied Tier 1 in the development of its Third National Communication which is an indicative that there is a need for further capacity building.

Current efforts such as those of the first BUR and the ICAT project will contribute to generate information and improve institutional arrangements regarding GHGs and mitigation. Nevertheless, very limited support will be provided through these projects to strengthen the capacity of the country to do this reporting on a regular basis.

Therefore, the Dominican Republic needs to build such capacity to meet the Paris Agreement requirements related to developing 2050 GHG strategies and update its NDCs every 5 years. Finally, building capacity is a continuous process and not time bound, in particular in areas related to data collection and management where new technologies are introduced frequently, thus a long-term training plan. According to the 3rd NC, Dominican Republic's action in this regard it is sometimes limited to certain climate talks and isolated events over specific subjects, instead of a permanent institutional policy.

Experiences from developed countries show that it takes 10-20 years to establish and institutionalize an efficient GHG National Inventory System. In the light of incremental climate warming and considering the obligations set in the Paris Agreement, this large lapse of time is not an option if the international community wishes to comply with its 1.5°-2° scenario. Countries like Dominican Republic, that are amongst the most vulnerable, are willing to leapfrog to a sustainable Enhanced Transparency Framework to precisely track its climate action.

In terms of technical capacity building, the most significant gaps to be addressed may be summarized as follows:

1. Monitoring and projecting GHG emissions: GHG inventories, and their projected scenarios, have been prepared by international consultants. Even though some technical capacity in monitoring has been built in recent years on AFOLU-related emissions according to the latest Evaluation Report for Transparency Initiatives in Forest Management; the monitoring technical gap is particularly acute regarding the energy and transport sectors, which together accounted for 53% of the country's GHG emissions in the latest national inventory.

In general terms, such technical capacity building in data collection, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation has been provided to a handful (2 to 4) of staff members per institution, in the best of the cases. In fact, the data collection gap also relates to the use of the technological equipment to measure GHG emissions to be presented in the limited technological capacity gap below. Nevertheless, the reality is that not all the relevant institutions have been included in such trainings. Even in the institutions in which training has been provided, the number of personnel trained does not represent a critical amount in order to retain capacities in cases of turnovers within the institutions. It should also be borne in mind that such training has not been as appropriate in terms of the comprehensiveness and details of the topics presented.

Moreover, as stated in the Road Map for the Climate Change Mitigation Strategy (2016), in order to comply with its NDC mitigation commitment, given the limited availability of domestic resources, the DR needs to increase its access to carbon markets. For this to be feasible, the country needs to avoid that emissions and absorptions are high quality ones, which constitutes a considerable challenge for the country's current human capital.

2. Financial knowledge related to climate change mitigation: None of the capacity building initiatives on place take into special consideration the issue of climate expenditures and financial needs. Key staff of the government's struggles to address issues such as defining budget estimates with the help of economic models and techniques to plan climate change mitigation strategies. They also have difficulties distinguishing between the needs that can be covered with domestic resources and those that require support from international funds. In addition, there is limited technical capacity to track the way the domestic and international support is allocated.

3. Activity Data and Emission Factors: In terms of monitoring tools, many categories do not have sectorial specific activity data today, which creates the need of estimating them with default parameters of IPCC tier 1) hence, producing over or under estimations of emissions in different sectors, principally in the energy and transport sectors. Therefore, the current inventory does not achieve the "precision principle" of GHG inventory compiling thus increasing inventory uncertainty. For instance, there were very few efforts done by some utilities in 2016, regarding precisising their activity data. Besides, there is a Department of Air Quality in the Ministry of Environment that has a measurement function, but still Dominican Republic does not have a measurement system base that is reliable, for emissions have to be estimated with IPCC's default parameters. Since as of today, the country does not count with concrete experiences in measuring activity data and calculating emission factors, so this will be enhanced through this CBIT project. The country will also need to create the capacity among its key personnel so they become familiar with the use of equipment.

In addition, current technologies used to obtain activity data and emission factors are not precise nor are they recurring enough to show changes in the emissions after mitigation actions are implemented. The country has been carrying out simple emission factors based on formulas and assumptions, but there is no way to prove that these emissions are real because they have not been measured. There are only approximate values because of the lack of a systematized flow of information in a more precise way.

Even in some categories, there is no information to estimate emissions. This is the case of the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), waste, biomass, marine and transport (aviation) sectors, which appear as Not Estimated (N/E) within the 3rd NC, as presented at the last COP.

Moreover, according to the 3rd NC, for the estimation of CO₂ emissions from combustion sources IPCC tier 1 method was used, which is limited to the use of national activity data information with default emission factors. The choice of this method for the data of the activity was conditioned by the limitation of fuel consumption data at a general level in the country and in some cases for specific facilities (refinery) for the period of analysis.

4. Cross-cutting: GIS and LUP (Land Use Planning) and design, maintenance and analysis of big data bases: In this regard, the DR has limited technical capacities on geographic information systems and land use planning, which are key to monitor, analyse and reduce GHG emissions related to energy and transport, given that these are largely related to urban areas and they have a clear connection with the spatial organisation of cities. The DR also has limited technical capacity in the design, maintenance and analysis of big data bases, which is a crucial element given the large amount of data that has to be collected and analysed for an adequate monitoring of GHG emissions.

2. Limited Technological Capacity:

- **Measuring hardware, such as fixed and mobile equipment to measure GHG emissions and collect geographical information:** The Dominican Republic has limited technological equipment to collect and analyse climate data. With only one device available to measure GHG emissions and black carbon, currently data on GHG emissions is estimated based on pure statistical-default data rather than country-owned emissions factors or direct measurements at source. This obsolete IPCC Tier 1 approach does not allow Dominican Republic to get a clear “picture” of the GHG emissions present in the local atmosphere. This fact will definitely prevent the country to assess if the current NDC mitigation targets are really effective to reduce its total net emissions. Specific mitigation actions or NAMA/s would reduce emissions, but reality entails that the only way to have a real and reasonable pre- 2020 NDC revision and clearer long-term scenarios is to count with a clearer picture of current GHG emissions data to assess the exact level of mitigation ambition needed. This situation also limits the country’s ability to access carbon markets and finance in general for NDC compliance.

Among other aspects, regarding transport, energy and industry sectors, these estimates do not factor in the age of the equipment using fossil fuels, which makes them not particularly accurate. For these purposes, while the BUR project overlooked this aspect, the Dominican Republic would need support to improve its hardware capacity, in terms of acquiring fixed and mobile equipment to measure GHG emissions and collect geographical information (e.g. GPS and cameras) as well as computers better suited to processing a large amount of data.

According to Chapter 2 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, it may be necessary to generate new data if representative emission factors, activity data or other estimation parameters do not exist, or cannot be estimated from existing sources, as it is the case of the Dominican Republic. More specifically, the generation of new data will entail measurement programmes for industrial process or energy related emissions, sampling of fuels for carbon content, and land-use change and forestry sampling activities. Such measurements will entail the acquisition of equipment for data collection, which will serve as a valuable input for mitigation planning, monitoring, reporting, and verification. In particular, this will include advanced measuring hardware, such as fixed and mobile equipment to measure GHG emissions and advanced analysis software on GHG analysis, geographic information systems (GIS) and, in general, statistics processing.

-**Analysis Software:** In parallel, in order to complement the measuring hardware, the DR would need support to acquire advanced software on GHG analysis, geographic information systems (GIS) and, in general, statistics processing.

3. Lack of specific emission factors

During the elaboration of the 3rd NC, the country still needed to use regional emission factors for many of the calculations, since it was impossible to obtain enough specific data to determine country-tailored emission factors. Current efforts have been launched to improve the precision of the emissions factors only for the AFOLU sector. In fact, many difficulties were faced in preparing the simple characterization for the livestock subsector as recommended by the IPCC guidelines, since the only data available was from year 2010. This data was provided by the General Directorate of Livestock (DIGEGA) and the National Council for Livestock Production (CONAPROPE). The emission factors were determined using the parameters of developing countries for dairy and non-dairy cattle. When possible, results were adapted from countries of the region with similar climate conditions and characteristics to those of the Dominican Republic.

As mentioned above, within the energy and transport sectors (emissions coming from the combustion of fuels), basic IPCC ‘s Tier 1 methodology was used. This methodology is limited because the use of data from national activities are paired with basic default emission factors. The choice of this methodology for activity data was conditioned by the limited fuel consumption data at a general level in the country and, in some cases, very limited data was available for specific facilities (e.g. refinery facilities) for the period of analysis.

Tier 1 IPCC methodology was also applied to estimate the emissions resulting from the production of cement, which is considered a significant source of emissions in the country. Given the lack of availability of the necessary information for its measurement, it was not possible to calculate the emissions of some sub-categories of cement production processes aligned with the characteristics of this sector in the country.

4. Limited resources to support a strategic mitigation planning process, in particular, to review the country's NDCs before and after 2020, via a participatory process:

Dominican Republic has already some existent participatory mechanisms and has improved on how to apply them for its Third National Communication which promoted the active participation of diverse public institutions. What is still missing is to have in place a formal long-term participatory process which would help the tracking of the NDC, creating long-term scenarios, and the permanent involvement of all relevant stakeholders for the compliance of the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement. In this sense, there is a need to re-plan the way the Dominican Republic uses this information to review the country's roadmap, adjusting, if necessary, the plans set out in the DECCC and the NDC.

The country has prepared a roadmap for implementing the mitigation component of its NDC, prioritizing several actions on energy, transport, agriculture, forestry, cement production, and waste. By the time of the preparation of this document, some progress has been made in some of the NDCs' prioritized sectors.

For instance, in the forestry sector, 2017 was declared as the "Year for the Development of the Agroforestry Sector" via Presidential Decree 395-16 of 29 December 2016. As a result of such initiative, 43,000 hectares were managed and reclaimed for their reforestation. This initiative was financed via joint funding coming from the government of the country and loans from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), which combined summed a total of US \$125,000,000. In terms of the transport sector, the Transport Institute was created to facilitate a more efficient policymaking process in the topic. In addition, the expansion of Santo Domingo's Metro and Cableway is in execution phase with a good momentum. As far as the energy sector is concerned, there is also a significant effort in the development of wind energy and photovoltaic plants via the creation of the Ecological Park of the North in the province of Pedro Plata.

In general terms, as of the Second National Communication, mitigation and adaptation to climate change have been inserted as key elements in the Dominican political framework, acquiring a significant role in the orientation of the country's policies at all levels. Nevertheless, these initiatives have been launched and developed without the establishment of a logically structured framework in a systematical way thus there is a need for strategically planning the country's NDCs before 2020.

In addition, according to the Road Map for the Climate Change Mitigation Strategy (2016), and consultation' minutes, participation of key stakeholders in mitigation planning still faces some challenges. Indeed, while, as noted above, the country has developed a relatively robust institutional structure and some networks of organisations (e.g. RAUDO) are active on climate change, and policies and strategies have been approved and reports prepared, there is still room to better apply the existent mechanisms to increase the participation especially of the civil society and the private sector on mitigation planning and monitoring. Moreover, the development of the NCCP highlights the need to further engage the civil society, the academia and the private sector, as well as the regional and municipal governments, which have a critical role to play in the process of climate change mitigation planning,

Through this CBIT proposal, the DR will considerably benefit from assistance to conduct inclusive and participatory processes among stakeholders in order to clarify NDC information and to track its NDC in a consensual way.

3) *the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project*

This project will considerably help the Dominican Republic overcome the barriers that prevent the country from meeting its international commitments as set out in Articles 4 and 13 of the Paris Agreement. In particular, this project will help the DR build the capacity needed to generate information with the breadth, periodicity, relevance and accuracy required to review its short term nationally determined contribution before 2020, implement and monitor it, and review it every five years facilitating the development of UNFCCC reports through significantly inclusive participatory processes. Globally, this project will contribute to increased mitigation ambition and effectiveness, as well as enhanced transparency, building mutual trust and confidence amongst countries, favouring the achievement of the Paris Agreement.

The project is structured in one component, “Mitigation transparency framework”, with two Outcomes. The first Outcome seeks to increase the technical and technological capacities of the Dominican Republic to generate and exchange climate change mitigation related information and knowledge. The second Outcome focuses on how the information and knowledge feeds a transparent planning of mitigation actions in the Dominican Republic.

Outcome 1.1: Institutional Arrangements, Technical and technological capacities of line Ministries for mitigation data collection, monitoring, reporting, and verification are strengthened

The first Outcome will be achieved through the following Outputs:

Output 1.1 Institutional arrangement with Academia signed (CBIT Programming Directions, 18 E).

This Output aims to complement the institutional capacities that will be developed under the on-going BUR project, by developing an institutional agreement with key national and international stakeholders from Academia. The strategy is to bring in the universities and research centres, which in the context of the Dominican Republic, have low staff turnover rates to address the high staff/personnel turn-over in the public sector of the country, as well as over reliance on international and national consultants in compilation of the GHG inventory (energy and transport sectors principally). The fact that the academic sector (professors and researchers) of the country is significantly more stable than that of the public sector, make this approach fundamental for DR’s circumstances. Moreover, in the absence of this support, the Dominican Republic will continue relying heavily on consultants in undertaking its national and international reporting obligations for transparency action and support.

Through this juridical instrument, the Academia will be legally committed to train key staff of the public sector to ensure that the training reaches a critical number of personnel at each relevant institution in order to significantly reduce the risk for such institutions to lose their technical capacities due to staff turnover or changes in the government. In order to ensure the sustainability of training initiatives, the agreement will contemplate the support and inclusion of international professors and researchers of universities of developed countries, whose academic staff turnover rates are lower than those of the Dominican Republic. In case the country foresees that further support for the training of professors and researchers (training for the trainer) is required, developing medium-term partnerships with international organizations such as United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) or IPCC will also be an activity in place to make use of the training programmes for professors and researchers.

- Identify and contact relevant stakeholders from Academia
- Draft and sign long-term agreements with national and international Academia
- Develop a medium-term plan for training in international transparency processes via partnerships with international organizations, such as UNITAR or IPCC to train the trainers (professors and researchers).

Output 1.2 Trainings on mitigation data collection, monitoring, reporting, and verification provided to line Ministries and Academia (CBIT Programming Directions, 18 E & J).

This Output will consist of providing training, conducting exchange visits, and attending international meetings and conferences on technical aspects of mitigation data collection, monitoring, reporting, verification, including climate finance aspects. Such training will occur periodically and it will include the academia to guarantee the sustainability of the process over time.

The first activity of this output will be to develop a detailed capacity needs assessment and training in climate change in the aforementioned topics. At this stage, the country foresees that the scope of trainings will include the issues identified on Gap 1.1 Limited Technical Capacity:

- Monitoring and Forecasting GHG emissions especially for the energy, transport, IPPU, and AFOLU sectors. This training will also include how to develop GHG scenarios/projections following IPCC's methodology, which encompasses avoiding double-counting of emissions and absorptions.
- Climate Change Mitigation Finance: This will mainly focus on the definition of budget estimates with the help of economic models and techniques and distinguishing between the needs that can be covered with domestic resources and those that require support from international funds.
- Activity Data and Emission Factors: This will mainly focus on personnel in charge of quality control of the enhanced activity data and how to make the calculations of the emission factors developed on output 1.4.
- Hands-on Use of Measurement Equipment. This will include specific training on how to use the equipment purchased under this project, such as fixed and mobile equipment to measure GHG emissions and equipment to collect geographical information (e.g. GPS and cameras) in order to make the best of them on improving the accuracy of estimations
- Cross-cutting GIS software and LUP (Land Use Planning) and design, maintenance and analysis of relevant big data bases, in order to for them to know how to input data in GIS, related LUP software, and big data bases and to be able to process the results of such software packages.

These trainings will be provided to key stakeholders within the government (please refer to the Stakeholders table in section 2) and academia personnel and practitioners (based on the arrangements of Output 1.1) with the appropriate periodicity, relevance, and accuracy identified during the detailed capacity needs assessment, in order to build capacities in staff members over time. In order to ensure such sustainability over time, trained stakeholders will, in turn, become trainers of other relevant staff members within their respective institutions in a periodic manner, following a virtuous circle approach.

At this stage it is planned that these trainings include an initial workshop for academia members and one specifically for government staff at both national and sub-national levels. Additional workshops for government staff will be organized to complement the first one, as well as workshops for the civil society and the private sector. The periodicity of the trainings will be given by the nature of MRV processes to be covered in it. The trainees of the public sector include but are not limited to: The Forest Monitoring Unit in the Vice-ministry of Forest Resources, the Vice-ministry of Protected Areas and Biodiversity, the Directorate of Environmental Information and Natural Resources, the Directorate of Environmental Quality of the Vice-ministry of Environmental Management, the provincial directorates of the Ministry of Environment, the Directorate of Climate Change in the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Statistics Office, and the National Meteorological Office.

Moreover, as an additional way to ensure that capacity is retained, training materials will be documented digitally and in hard copies. In terms of digital copies, training materials will be available on the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources' intranet and public website, as well as on *República Digital* platform, which is a public website of the national government of the Dominican Republic that seeks to guarantee the access of Dominicans to Information and Communication Technologies. As far as hard copy versions are concerned, training materials will be available in manuals for their distribution on different training activities. By providing training materials in multiple formats, they will be available to relevant public officials, private sector stakeholders, and the general public even in periods of time in which in-person training workshops are not taking place.

Output 1.3. Equipment for mitigation data collection, planning, monitoring, reporting and verification procured (CBIT Programming Directions, 18 J, H, K)

The GDP growth of the Dominican Republic is among the highest in the Latin American and Caribbean region. This economic growth is associated with the increase in GHG emissions. As a SIDS, direct measurements on GHG gases becomes an easy and effective way for data collection of the emissions as there are a few identifiable hotspots in the country, as opposed to trying to measure them directly in a larger country with wider and more diffuse sources of GHG emissions.

Based on the aforementioned, this output will involve the acquisition of 1 fixed reference GHG and black carbon emission measurement station and 10 GHG and black carbon emission measurement devices, (8 fixed stations and 2 mobile stations). The fixed reference equipment will be installed in the headquarters of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, which will provide the physical space. This equipment will be utilized to calibrate the other fixed measurement stations. These stations will be distributed throughout the country, according to the concentration of population and industrial activity, including areas with high concentration of vehicles with internal combustion engines. In the light of this, the fixed stations will be distributed as follows: three stations will be installed in the national district (the capital), one in East Santo Domingo, one in West Santo Domingo, one in North Santo Domingo, one in the city of *Santiago de los Caballeros*, and one in the municipality of Haina in the Province of San Cristobal. The mobile stations will allow measuring emissions in other areas of interest (to be determined based on the preliminary reports of the fixed stations) in order to have a more comprehensive and dynamic assessment.

Using continuous emission monitoring systems will become even more significant when the country is going to measure emissions that are a product of variable combustion processes²², as it is the case of some major energy generation and industrial processes in the Dominican Republic (like cement processing). For instance, some measurements made in chimneys of manufacturing or processing facilities might exclude losses due to evaporation or due to fuels that are subject to a deficient combustion process (which are then emitted as volatile organic compounds VOCs). Nevertheless, these losses should be included in the total of emissions declared and the proposed stations will support the accurate data collection of such parameters.

The integration of several methodologies such as real-time measurement to generate field data (through GPS), simulation modelling by using empirical and process-based models (a function of GIS software packages), in combination with the use of satellite imagery can provide a more precise estimate of GHGs emissions, in comparison to using a single-methodology approach.

In terms of the transport and energy sectors, GIS tools will help stakeholders evaluate various climate change impact scenarios and identify which assets are most vulnerable to the threats posed or would be most expensive to repair or replace.

²² http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/1_Volume1/V1_2_Ch2_DataCollection.pdf

In general, the use of GIS will also support the country in identifying the sources of GHG emissions by sector and specific source. It will also provide a strategic knowledge data base system that stakeholders will be able to access. In addition, it will integrate data, information, and assessments originating from a large number of sources. Finally, it will also ease the process of tracking such emissions by classifying the level of intensity of emissions by sources, thus enhancing the country's GHG inventory and transparency framework.

The stations as well as the data collected will be managed by the Department of Air Quality of the Directorate of the Environmental Quality and the GHG Emissions Monitoring Department in the Directorate of Climate Change, both within the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. Moreover, the entities that will also have access to the data include: The Forest Monitoring Unit in the Vice-ministry of Forest Resources, the Vice-ministry of Protected Areas and Biodiversity, the Directorate of Environmental Information and Natural Resources, the Directorate of Environmental Quality of the Vice-ministry of Environmental Management, the provincial directorates of the Ministry of Environment, the Directorate of Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment, the National Statistics Office, and the National Meteorological Office.

Per CBIT's Programme Directions, the acquisition of the equipment and associated analysis software will support the country in the integration of knowledge derived from transparency initiatives into national policymaking processes. The acquisition of the equipment is made in order to enhance data accuracy, via their use along with local emission factors, which will produce more precise measurement results as opposed to relying on IPCC default formulas.

Moreover, it will create a cultural habit of measurement in the country, currently non-existent, which will guarantee the sustainability of the process over time. Therefore, this output will also enhance capacity building strategies in the country in terms of the personnel that will be trained on their appropriate use (Output 1.1)

Collected data will allow having a robust understanding of emissions by region and by source, which will in turn allow designing strategies that are tailored for specific sectors and locations, improving the ground on which collaboration amongst sectors and levels of government would take place, both within and beyond the timeframe of this project²³.

The software and hardware to be received will be subject to the Management and Internal Control of Fixed Assets Policy of the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of the Dominican Republic (April 20th, 2018). Per such policy, each piece of equipment will have a designated responsible individual within the Ministry, whom will assign an identification number to each piece of equipment. This person will be in charge of making sure to purchase and install any updates, upgrades and / or track any repair required for the software or hardware to guarantee its appropriate use over time. This responsible person will also be in charge of making sure each piece of hardware has an insurance policy in place to guarantee that the equipment will be operable and covered throughout its whole lifecycle.

Moreover, the department within the Ministry that receives the equipment will be assigned a budget allocation for any repairs, updates and upgrades of the equipment. These operation and maintenance expenses are small in comparison to the initial value of the equipment. Per the Policy described above, the Ministry currently has the technical and economic resources to face these costs throughout the useful life of the equipment.

²³ Output 1.2 will not itself directly improve the degree of collaboration, but rather the effectiveness of collaboration since more robust data would be available. Note that the BUR project will contribute to improve the general institutional setting, mostly regarding data sharing. Outcome 2 aims to strengthen mitigation planning based on the information that will be generated. The benefits of outcome 1 will go beyond the timeframe of the project, as the strengthened technical and technological capacities will improve mitigation monitoring, evaluation and planning well beyond the first review of the NDC.

Output 1.4 Country specific emissions factors and activity data for energy, transport and industry sector developed

Dominican Republic will be able to efficiently enhance and precise its activity data and emission factors, through certain activities that will improve the understanding of the emission sources in order to gain inventory accuracy, including the development of local parameters and emission factors as well as bottom-up approaches.

Proposed activities

- Within Energy sector, carry out an emissions factor study for local fuels characteristics (Mineral Coal, Diesel, Fuel, Natural Gas, Biodiesel, Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), Biogas) according to different technologies used, and in particular for the Transport subsector including different vehicle categories.
- Within IPPU sector, carry out diverse surveys targeted to main stakeholders, principally cement industry, to promote activity data to replace current inexistent estimations.
- Create a document that presents conclusions and lessons learned that will help replicate the efforts in the energy, transport and IPPU sectors to other relevant sectors in the country.

The proposed scope of work aligns to the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions: 18 (f), Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13.

Output 1.5 Peer exchange activities for experience sharing are implemented

Through this output, the Dominican Republic will benefit from the lessons learnt by other countries in their path to implement the Enhanced Transparency Framework created by the article 13th of the Paris Agreement. The peer exchange proposed will enrich DR's experience especially via south-south cooperation that includes Latin America peer-to-peer interaction and the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. Within this output, the CBIT project will support the country to contribute and be an active partner of the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, by updating and exchanging information with other countries through the global platform as well as actively participating at the workshops. The output will therefore define how national CBIT information shall be shared and updated on the global coordination platform. Sharing lessons learnt and experiences under the platform will ensure alignment of this Dominican Republic's CBIT project with other national, regional, and global transparency initiatives.

Proposed activities:

- Attend or organize south-south peer exchange workshops
- Contribute to and benefit from knowledge sharing through the Global Coordination Platform

Outcome 2. Dominican Republic's is able to track and update their NDC through a participatory process

The second Outcome refers to the use of the generated information and knowledge to track Dominican republic's Nationally Determined Contributions and as well as provide more details and clarity, in the light of the commitment to review the NDC before and after 2020.

Based on the information generated through the preparation of the BUR, this Outcome refers to the assessment and prioritization of mitigation options from a strategic perspective, taking into account not only national circumstances as described in the GEF-BUR project, but also the evolution in the international climate change arena. In practice, this will contribute to the thoughtful clarification of NDC information, such as including sub-sectors information, and tracking of the NDCs and the DECC, coming up with short- and long-term strategic mitigation targets before and after 2020. In this sense, this will involve an analysis of the challenges and opportunities that the international arena represents for the DR in terms of mitigation, as well as setting a potential national long-term (2050) mitigation target,

developing pathways and defining milestones to this long-term target, and setting to assess the compliance against the milestones.

This Outcome will be achieved through the following outputs and activities:

Output 2.1 Legal instrument signed to coordinate information flows for clarifying NDC information and tracking NDC progress (CBIT Programming Directions 18 A, D, E & H)

The institutionalization of the consultative process could be a resolution of the Ministry of the Environment or a Presidential Decree. Nevertheless, the most appropriate political instrument will be defined depending on the nature and the stakeholders involved in the consultative process.

The expected arrangement for the execution of the consultations is the implementation of interconnected and multidisciplinary task groups in order to guarantee constant flows of information from the Directorates of Social Participation and Provincial Coordination to the Directorate of Climate Change. Every month, a major report will be emitted to present the key takeaways from the consultations with a step-by-step guidance to lead the process. Once every year, a major report will be presented to make an update on the concrete actions implemented as a result of the overall consultative process.

It is expected that the NDC sectors involved in this thoughtful clarification of NDC information will include, at least: forestry, energy, and transport. As stated in the baseline, significant effort has been made in these sectors, but they have been developed in an informal and uncoordinated way and via different implementing actors.

For this Output, the following holistic approach is proposed to allow for the interrelation of each individual strategy with its effects in the emissions of other sectors to guarantee net emission reductions and environmental integrity.

The Ministry of the Environment will be the ultimate responsible of the technical review process of the NDCs and setting short-term and long-term strategic mitigation targets as well as their pathways and milestones. The Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources will be supported by the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the National Commission of Energy, and the National Institute of Transport. Other stakeholders within the legal instrument framework will include the Ministry of the Economy, Planning, and Development as well as the National Council of Climate Change.

Activities:

- Identify stakeholders and flows of information;
- Assess and select the most appropriate legal instrument
- Draft legal instrument to institutionalize the creation of formal, interconnected, and multidisciplinary task groups to guarantee appropriate flows of information among stakeholders

Output 2.2 Templates and guidelines to monitor the progress of the mitigation actions towards the achievement of the NDCs in the prioritized sectors developed and related training to line Ministries and Academia provided (CBIT Programming Directions 18 D & H)

The Dominican Republic will create the corresponding templates and guidelines for tracking mitigation progress in its path to creating a comprehensive MRV system. This activity will help relevant stakeholders from the energy, transport, and IPPU sectors to follow developments to achieve their respective NDCs. The proposed guidelines will be based on the best standards and practices at the international and regional levels.

These guidelines will guarantee the increase in the level of ambition of the NDC in the future, under the PA implementation. In fact, the guidelines will support setting long-term mitigation objectives to help the country to better prepare itself in terms of the requirements for updating the NDCs and the clarification of NDC information. Having a long-term goal could guide decisions on ambition in earlier years. Therefore, the Dominican Republic will use this long-term approach to inform decisions on monitoring progress of mitigation actions towards the achievement of its NDC over the intervening years.

Proposed Activities:

- Develop standardised templates and guidelines, with relevant flexibility to cover the particularities of the prioritized sectors, in order to gather relevant data for monitoring the progress of mitigation actions. These templates and guidelines will use as their baseline the document that presents the lessons learned from obtaining activity data and calculating local emission factors from output 1.4 in order for them to be useful as they will align to the reality of the country.
- Provide training for all stakeholders regarding filling out the templates following the guidelines created.

Output 2.3 Synthesis from public consultation is provided to clarify NDC information and to track NDC progress (CBIT Programming Directions E & H)

This thoughtful NDC information clarification and NDC tracking will follow Dominican Republic's Law No.498-06 on Public Planning and Investment, which requires to follow participative procedures to guarantee the active presence of citizens under the current legal framework. In order to ensure that the climate change planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation are transparent at both national and international levels, the project will conduct a participatory process, via in-person workshops and webinars, in the Dominican Republic. This process will involve the civil society, the academia, and the private sector, as well as regional and municipal governments. In this regard, this project will coordinate with the GCF NAP project, which comprises the development and maintenance of a digital platform for public consultation.

The periodicity of the consultative process will depend on the nature of it and on the strategies that are to be developed. For instance, the forestry sector shall meet at least twice a year, whereas there should be a continuous contact with NGOs and Academia, which should be as often one biweekly meeting.

Activities:

- Conduct a participatory process to thoughtfully clarify the information on the NDCs and the DECC in the forestry, energy, and transport sectors;
- Develop short- and long-term strategic mitigation targets before 2020, including strategic pathways and milestones;
- Elaborate a document resuming lessons learned from the NDC information clarification and tracking

4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing;

The CBIT programme is designed to improve mandatory reporting of signatories of the UNFCCC. As such this project is financed on full agreed cost basis. In the case of this programme, eligible activities have been described in the GEF document Programming directions for the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (GEF/C.50/06). The activities of this project are consistent with the scope of the programming directions. Co-financing is not a necessary requirement for this project. However, since the Dominican Republic is building upon a relatively robust governance system and a strong commitment of DR as a SIDS to mainstream climate change, there is a foundation of activities that are considered co-financing and have been included in table C.

For the development of the academia long-term arrangements, the CBIT project will build on the 3rd NC achievements regarding the current framework and letters of commitment signed between the State and research institutions, as well as civil society organizations. While in different education levels and topics, the proposed arrangements will also use as an example the 2013 agreement between the Government and National Teacher Training Institute promoted by the UNCC Learn. The aim is to gather these different sectors involved in capacity building and climate change and leverage long-term cooperation for an integral and participatory MRV system in Dominican Republic.

Despite the efforts and advances achieved by the country, the elements contained in the Enhanced Transparency Framework to track the progress of the NDCs represent a strong challenge for all developing countries, especially SIDS. The NDC compliance is not only about the ambition of the mitigation actions, but also about the transparency and the clarity of the information provided about GHG emissions and the progressive effective implementation of these actions. Therefore, it is of paramount necessity to set all the technical and technological tools, capacity-building and the arrangements with a robust and permanent participatory process for the country to get a clear picture of the current GHG emissions situation and the outcomes of current and future mitigation actions put in place.

5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF);

As mentioned above, the project will help the DR build the technical and technological capacity needed to generate information with the breadth, periodicity, relevance and accuracy required to review its short term nationally determined contribution before 2020, implement and monitor it, and review it every five years. It will also strengthen participatory and strategic climate change mitigation planning. In all, through these two outcomes, this project will contribute to the achievement of the Paris Agreement.

This project is linked to the GEF-6 climate change mitigation focal area Indicator 3 on MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data. The indicator has 10 levels and the baseline and target will be set during project development.

The project will monitor an additional indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity built for transparency-related activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The baseline and target will be set during the project development phase following the scale of 1-4 as per the guidance on Annex IV: Indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency- related activities of the CBIT programming direction.

6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up

This project is based on a sound baseline analysis. It builds on the existing regulatory and policy framework, institutional arrangements, technical capacities, monitoring tools and social processes, addressing the barriers that prevent the country from complying with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, taking into account ongoing and planned complementary projects. This project is sustainable because it builds on and builds up, bringing into the national institutions the expertise that previously resided with consultants and allows retention of capacity even with turnover of staff.

The project has considerable potential for scaling up, given its national and cross-sectoral scope, covering all sectors and actions related to mitigation. The detailed monitoring approach of the project will be applied at different scales, including the five regional planning units of the country and the municipal level, and in different sectors, regarding sectoral planning. In addition, the project will try to learn from and share its experiences at the international level. To start with the project will ensure that the Dominican Republic actively exchanges lessons learned with regional peers. These include Costa Rica, Uruguay and Antigua and Barbuda, which are currently developing detailed CBIT projects, as well as Mexico and Chile, which have a particularly solid expertise on GHG inventories. The Dominican Republic will also share experiences within the sub-regional networks, such as the Centro American Integration System (SICA

by its initials in Spanish) and the Association of Caribbean States (CARICOM by its initials in Spanish). Furthermore, the country will participate in global platforms and networks providing and receiving inputs. Moreover, it will share information and knowledge with other SIDS.

2. Stakeholders. Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from civil society organizations (yes /no) and (yes /no)? If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project preparation.

The key stakeholders and brief description of their engagement in the project design and preparation is provided in the Table below.

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	<p>It is the institution responsible for the implementation of international environment treaties to which the Dominican Republic is a Part (including UNFCCC). It is the country's focal point for the GEF, the GCF, the Adaptation Fund, and REDD+ mechanism, among others.</p> <p>The Directorate for Climate Change in this Ministry is in charge of implementing all climate change-related initiatives and projects. In this light, it will lead this project, as the executing entity, chairing the Project Steering Committee, with a close involvement of the Department for Monitoring and Verification of GHG. In addition to coordinate the project, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources will consolidate the collected and exchanged information, receive training and benefit from technological support. The Ministry will also own the equipment to be obtained under Output 1.3. The equipment will be administered by the Department of GHG Inventory of the Climate Change Division.</p> <p>The Ministry will also be an active participant of the implementation of peer exchange activities for experience sharing through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform (Output 1.5).</p> <p>The Ministry will also create and manage the development of templates and guidelines to monitor the progress of the mitigation actions towards the achievement of the NDCs in the prioritized sectors, and it will also facilitate the provision of related training.</p>
National Council for Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism	It is responsible for providing inputs to National Communications; Biennial Update Reports; and National Inventory Reports. It will be closely involved in this project. It will also receive training.
Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development	It is responsible for national planning. It will provide information, receive training and benefit from technological support.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	It is responsible for the country's international relationships. In coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, it is in charge of following up multilateral environmental agreements, including the UNFCCC. It will provide information and receive training.

Sectoral and other cross-sectoral Ministries	The Ministries of Agriculture; Energy and Mines; Public Works and Communications; Industry and Commerce; Tourism; and Public Health and Social Assistance; as well as the Ministry of Finance, Customs and the National Office for Statistics will provide information. They will be part of the Technical Committee, and will provide collect and share data, receive training and benefit from technological support.
Local governments and its associations	Local governments and its associations such as the Dominican Federation of Municipalities, the National Association of District Municipalities and Dominican Municipality League, will provide information, receive training and benefit from technological support.
Observatory for Climate Change, RAUDO	They will receive training and will become trainers in turn via the institutionalization of the medium-term plan for training in international transparency processes. They will also play an active role in developing a participatory process as they coordinate academia.
Civil society and the private sector	<p>They will participate in Outcome 2 (Output 2.3 – Consultations), through participatory workshops and data collection and sharing, and in Outcome 1, as they will receive training. At this regard, the project will work with business associations that have significant responsibilities in GHG emissions, including, but not limited to the National Council of Private Enterprises; the National Network for Private Support to Environmental Protection (ECORED by its initials in Spanish); and the Dominican Association of Agro Businesses.</p> <p>Regarding the civil society, the Dominican Environmental Consortium, which gathers almost 50 governmental and non-governmental, national and international institutions working on environmental sustainability, will be closely engaged.</p> <p>Regarding gender, the Center of Research for Gender Action (CIPAF) and the Association of Women in Action for Development (AMAD) will be approached.</p> <p>In order to involve stakeholders from different geographical locations, workshops will be conducted in five cities and an online participation process will be facilitated.</p>
Ministry of Agriculture, Institute of Agriculture and Forestry, Research Institute of Innovation in Biotechnology and Industry, National Statistics Office, National Commission of Energy, National Institute of Potable Waters and Sewers, Coffee Counsel of the Dominican Republic.	All these institutions will receive training under Output 1.2
Catholic University <i>Madre y Maestra</i> Superior Institute of Agriculture	These are some proposed academic and research institutions with which the institutional long-term agreement with academia will be signed under output 1.1, and that will become trainers and trainees under output 1.2.

<p>Autonomous University of Santo Domingo, Dominican Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Research, National Office of Meteorology, Directorate of Research, National Geographic Institute, and National Statistics Office.</p>	
<p>Dominican Federation of Municipalities, the National Association of District Municipalities and the Dominican League of Municipalities, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development, Ministry of Energy and Mines, Ministry of Public Works and Communications, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Finance. Ministry of Agriculture, Dominican Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Research, Institute of Innovation in Biotechnology and Industry, National Energy Commission, National Institute of Drinking Water and Sewers, Dominican Forest Chamber, General Livestock Department, Dominican Institute of Hydraulic Resources, National Institute of Traffic and Land Transportation, Institute of Civil Aviation</p>	<p>Further institutions to receive training under Output 1.2</p>
<p>UNITAR, IPCC</p>	<p>In case it is considered necessary, these international organizations will be part of the scope of work of Output 1.1. The institutional arrangement with Academia signed and Output 1.2 Trainings on mitigation data collection, monitoring, reporting, and verification provided. They will serve as “trainers of trainers” via the development of a medium-term plan for training in international transparency processes via partnerships with these international organizations that are experts on the issue.</p>
<p>The Vice Ministry of Protected Areas and Biodiversity, the Directorate of Environmental Information and Natural Resources, the Environmental Quality Department of the Vice Ministry of Environmental Management, the provincial directorates of the Ministry of the Environment, the</p>	<p>Institutions in charge of mitigation data collection as part of the scope of Output 1.3</p>

Climate Change Directorate of the Ministry of the Environment, the Office National Statistics and the National Meteorological Office, the National Institute of Traffic and Land Transportation, Ministry of Energy and Mines, General Directorate of Customs, Central Bank of the Dominican Republic, Ministry of Agriculture, General Directorate of Livestock, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, National Bureau of Statistics.	
Ministry of Energy and Mines and Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Customs of the Dominican Republic	Institutions in charge of working on collecting activity data and defining emission factors for the energy sector (Output 1.4)
National Institute of Traffic and Land Transportation, Institute of Civil Aviation, Port Authority of the Dominican Republic	Institutions in charge of working on collecting activity data and defining emission factors for the transport sector (Output 1.4)
Ministry of Industry and Commerce	Institutions in charge of working on collecting activity data and defining emission factors for the IPPU sector (Output 1.4)
The Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the National Commission of Energy, and the National Institute of Transport, Ministry of the Economy, Planning, and Development as well as the National Council of Climate Change.	Stakeholders of the legal instrument Output 2.1 Legal instrument to coordinate and clarify information flows for its NDC information clarification and to track NDC progress
Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, National Council of Private Companies; the National Network of Private Support for the Protection of the Environment (ECORED by its initials in Spanish); and the Dominican Association of Agro Enterprises, Dominican Environmental Consortium, Research Center for Gender Action, Association of Women in Action for Development, Ministry of Women. Federation of Municipalities, Civil Aviation Institute, Dominican Port Authority, local governments.	Institutions that will participate in the consultations to clarify NDC information and to track NDC progress (Output 2.3).

Regarding, Outcome 2 specifically, and in terms of the public sector and academia, the participatory process will include the non-exhaustive list of authors presented above.

In terms of the civil society sector, the actors will include but will not be limited to: ECORED (National Network of Corporate Support to Environmental Protection), Dominican Environmental Consortium, Producers' Associations (Association of Ranchers, Association of Coffee Growers Association of Electric Energy Producers, Dominican Agribusiness Board), among other Environmental NGOs.

There are three main stakeholders within the Ministry of the Environment that will be in charge of the coordination of the activities of this output:

- The Directorate of Social Participation will be in charge of the coordination of calls among sectors the economy.
- The Directorate of Provincial Coordination will manage the calls to provincial stakeholders.
- The Directorate of Climate Change will be the ultimate responsible for gathering and analysing the information received via this process.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Are issues on gender equality and women's empowerment taken into account? (yes X /no). If yes, briefly describe how it will be mainstreamed into project preparation (e.g. gender analysis), taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

Two strategies ensure that this project is gender-sensitive. The reviewed NDC will include sex-disaggregated data. Based on the BUR, the disaggregation exercise will ensure that gender issues are analysed, planned and monitored adequately in the DR. This strategy will allow better understanding of what both men and women know, how they contribute to GHG emissions, how they are affected by climate change and the types of support they need to promote mitigation and adaptation.

In addition, the project will take care to include women in the implementation of the project, from the project board and project management team to consultants, and from training to active participation in consultation workshops. In this sense, project management and monitoring will be gender-sensitive, including gender-disaggregated indicators showing who is involved and whose views are represented.

In short, gender considerations will be cross-cutting in this project, in terms both of its products and its processes. Indeed, with its focus on transparency, shedding light on how women and men participate in climate change-related decision making, the project will contribute to women's equal engagement in and benefit from climate change action. Following CBIT Programming Directions and the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming and its Gender Equality Action Plan, based on this substantive initial mainstreaming effort, a gender responsive results- based framework will be developed during the PPG design phase.

In addition, this project will organize a gender workshop on a topic that will be agreed upon during the PPG stage. The topic of the workshop could be training on how women and men have been engaged to adopt climate-smart agriculture practices, etc. Institutions to be consulted on gender engagement will include, but not be limited to: Ministries in charge of gender, specially the Ministry of Women, the gender focal point for the convention on climate change, civil society organizations, like the Center of Research for Gender Action (CIPAF), the Association of Women in Action for Development (AMAD), among others as well as research institutions and development partners working in the fields of gender and climate change.

4 Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).

Project Risk	Rating	Mitigation
Lack of political support for the development of each output of this project.	Low	<p>This risk is low given the alignment of the project with Dominican Republic’s legal and regulatory framework, including the Constitution, the END 2030 and the NCCP, as well as with the international agreements to which the country has officially committed, including the Paris Agreement and the SDGs.</p> <p>Political support will be promoted through the creation of a strategic Project Steering Committee and a robust project management that demonstrates the progress made and its relevance.</p>
Poor project coordination compromises data collection, analysis and exchange needed for climate change planning	Low	<p>The generation, analysis and exchange of information will be ensured by the BUR project, which is implemented by UNDP, and funded and overseen by the GEF.</p> <p>In addition, the project will be overseen by a multi-sectoral Steering Committee, and led by the Directorate for Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, which is in charge of coordinating all climate change-related initiatives (including but not limited to the NAP and BUR projects). Moreover, a project coordinator will be appointed to conduct day-to-day management activities.</p>
Rotation – high turnover	Medium	<p>This risk be limited thanks to the fact that the Dominican Republic has a permanent domestic body for climate change (the Directorate for Climate Change in the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources), with a specific team for mitigation.</p> <p>Besides, the capacity building activities will be directed towards a wide group of relevant employees within each ministry, ensuring that a significant number of employees will receive the training and, thus that the capacity will be retained.</p>
Output of co-financing initiatives is delayed/falls short of expectation	Low	<p>Co-financing from the government of the Dominican Republic is secured. The new law will further ensure that commitment.</p> <p>The Directorate for Climate Change at the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources will establish a steering committee that will include the respective complementing initiative- coordinators to mitigate miss-coordination related risk.</p>

5. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives.

A number of relevant initiatives, such as those supported by the GEF, like the BUR, the GCF in terms of readiness and the NAP, GIZ, ICAT and UN-REDD, all presented in section 1 above, will be carried out during the implementation of this project.

- The BUR will update the national inventory of anthropogenic emissions and the description of its mitigation actions and their effects, national circumstances, institutional arrangements, constraints, gaps and related needs and support needed and received. The BUR project will also help addressing institutional gaps in the mitigation front, by supporting the development of national institutional arrangements for GHG inventory and MRV systems. Moreover, the BUR project will design and develop a web-based national registry for mitigation actions. The CBIT project only aim to institutionalize cooperation arrangements with the Academia, as it's currently not covered by the BUR, and it has a strong component of capacity building, emission factors, peer exchange of information, and technology us, so the duplication of efforts is avoided.
- GCF's Readiness and NAP projects aim to sustainably build country capacity in identifying, prioritising, planning and implementing measures that address medium- and long-term adaptation needs taking into account the decisions 1/CP.16 and 5/CP.17 and all elements of the NAP Technical Guidelines. The CBIT project will focus on the mitigation front, so there is no duplication of efforts.
- The Information Matters project of GIZ focused on creating the capacities needed for GHG reporting and the establishment of the MRV system. GIZ brought in international consultants to create awareness of reporting to the UNFCCC and to guide the institutional team designated to work under the Third National Communication for the preparation of the inventory which helped to set a closer coordination amongst Dominican Republic's institutions. However, the international consultants just came for a short period of time and the programme lacked of a continuous training component. This lack of long-term vision in combination with the staff turnover in the involved institutions and the absence of technical guidelines on data collection, monitoring, reporting and evaluation, did not produce the expected establishment of technical capacities to replicate this effort over time. The CBIT project will build capacities in the government with a long-term vision via the training of critical mass of personnel within each institution to make up for the turnovers in the government and the participation of the academia as trainers to ensure sustainability over time.
- The overall objective of the ICAT Project is to support the development of a supreme decree that will facilitate the institutional arrangements to initiate the creation of a National MRV / Transparency System in line with national needs and international guidelines under the UNFCCC. The CBIT project will expand the institutionalization of arrangement to include the academia which is currently not considered under the ICAT and it will use the decree as a legal framework to support its proposed trainings, consultations, acquisition of technology, etc. In other words, the ICAT project only aims to design a Supreme Decree as an "umbrella mandate" that will provide a general framework to govern the overall national transparency system. The Supreme Decree will mandate that further legal instruments will be designed as appropriate. Examples of these legal instruments include those that will facilitate the coordination of information flows for NDC information clarification and NDC progress tracking as well as the one that will facilitate a partnership with Academia, as described on the CBIT proposal on Outputs 2.1 and 1.1, respectively. The CBIT project will operationalize the signed Supreme Decree. By operationalizing, we mean: purchasing equipment, performing consultations, conducting training, and designing further legal agreements, such as the ones mentioned above.
- UN-REDD Support from the United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD) has increased technical and technological capacity, and it has resulted in the development of a data management protocol. The initiative has also supported the precision of the emission factors of the AFOLU sector. The CBIT project will reinforce the capacity building component in the MRV systems in the AFOLU sector and it will internalize lessons learned from this sector to incorporate them to the energy, transport, and IPPU sectors when applicable, as they are the main focus of the CBIT project.

As noted, the most relevant ones are the BUR project, the ICAT project, the UNREDD project and the GCF NAP. This CBIT project has been designed to avoid duplication with these initiatives and exploit any synergistic opportunities.

Several aspects will ensure this. First, the project will be overseen by a Steering Committee that includes all relevant institutions. Second, the project will be implemented under the leadership of the Directorate for Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, which is in charge of coordinating all climate change-related projects in the country. Third, the Project Management Unit will be attached to this Directorate. Fourth, the coordinators of each of the relevant projects mentioned above will participate in the Technical Committee of this project, while the coordinator of this CBIT project will also participate in the Technical Committee of the other projects. These aspects will ensure strong coordination between all initiatives at both the strategic management and technical levels, bringing full institutional, legal and policy coherence and facilitating that lessons learned from this project are used in others, and vice versa.

6. Consistency with National Priorities. Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes /no). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

This proposal is in line with national priorities. In particular, it is congruous with the Constitution (Article no. 194), the END 2030, the NCCP, the DECC, the NDC and the national communications, all of which have been presented in detail in section 1 above. As noted also above, this proposal is also harmonious with the Resolution 17/2014 that created the Department for Monitoring and Verification of GHG emissions within the Directorate of Climate Change. Moreover, the proposal is aligned with the road map for mitigation prepared in 2016, and which has been the main source to identify the barriers and, as a logical extension, the outcomes and outputs of this proposal, having in mind the BUR project. Furthermore, this proposal is in tune with the Paris Agreement and the SDGs to which the Dominican Republic has committed, therefore transforming them into national priorities.

7. Knowledge Management. Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

This project will make a significant effort to learn from other relevant experiences. Internally, the leadership of the Directorate for Climate Change will ensure that lessons learned from relevant projects, such as BUR, UNREDD and GCF NAP, inform the implementation of this project. At the same time, lessons from this project will be used in those and other projects, such as the ICAT project. In this sense, the institutional arrangements will ensure that lessons are considered across ministries and sectors, with all relevant stakeholders providing inputs to and learning from the project.

Globally, as noted in section 1.6 above, the project will promote active exchanges of lessons learned with regional peers. These include Costa Rica, Uruguay and Antigua and Barbuda, which are currently developing detailed CBIT projects, as well as Mexico and Chile, which have a particularly solid expertise on GHG inventories. The DR will also share experiences within the sub-regional networks, such as the Centro American Integration System (SICA by its initials in Spanish) and the Association of Caribbean States (CARICOM by its initials in Spanish). Furthermore, the DR will participate in the CBIT global coordination platform and other relevant platforms and networks, such as the one for SIDS, providing and receiving inputs. The project proposal will therefore define how national CBIT information shall be shared and updated on the global coordination platform. Sharing lessons learnt and experiences under the platform will ensure alignment of DR's CBIT project with other national, regional and global transparency initiatives.

To foster learning, training in component 2 will be complemented with exchange visits and the participation of relevant government staff in international conferences, workshops and meetings. Importantly, exchange on lessons learned will take place in two-directions. The emphasis of the project on monitoring and evaluation, and linking this to planning,

means that lessons learned will be drawn from the experience of the DR and that the country will be in position to share relevant lessons, besides learning from others.

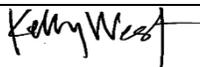
PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT²⁴ OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
 (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter](#)(s) with this template. For SGP, use this [SGP OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Ms. Patricia Abreu Fernandez	Deputy Minister of International Cooperation	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	06/29/2017

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies²⁵ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Kelly West, Senior Programme Manager & Global Environment Facility Coordinator Corporate Services Division UN Environment		May 21, 2018	Geordie Colville Task Manager	+254.207623 257	Geordie.colville@unep.org

C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO NEWLY ACCREDITED GEF PROJECT AGENCIES)

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required to be attached as an annex to the PIF.

²⁴ For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

²⁵ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT