



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL
PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized 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):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	01599
Other Executing Partner(s):	The Centre for Agriculture and Forestry Development on behalf of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Submission Date:	3 rd of June, 2019
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. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CBIT	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency	CBIT	1,100,000	360,000
Total project costs			1,100,000	360,000

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Develop technical and logistical capacities for creation and operation of and integrated monitoring system of Climate Change						
Project Components/ Programs	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
Component 1: Mitigation transparency framework.	TA	Outcome 1. Institutional arrangements and technical capacities of line Ministries for mitigation data collection,	Output 1.1 Institutional long-term agreement with Academia reached Output 1.2 Training on mitigation standardized data collection, monitoring,	CBIT	605,750	100,000

¹ Project ID number remains the same as the assigned PIF number.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#) and [CBIT programming directions](#).

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

		monitoring, reporting, and verification are strengthened	reporting, and verification provided to line Ministries and Academia Output 1.3 Country specific emissions factors and activity data for energy, transport and industry sectors developed and made available to Government institutions Output 1.4 Experience and knowledge transfer provided and disseminated to country government staff through peer exchange activities			
Component 2: NDC information clarification and NDC tracking,	TA	Outcome 2. Dominican Republic is able to track their NDCs and clarify their NDC information through a participatory process	Output 2.1 Legal instrument signed to coordinate information flows for clarifying NDC information and tracking NDC progress 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 Output 2.3 Synthesis from public consultation provided to clarify NDC information and to track NDC progress	CBIT	394,250	200,000
Subtotal					1,000,000	300,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴				CBIT	100,000	60,000
Total project costs					1,100,000	360,000

C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF [CO-FINANCING](#) FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include evidence for [co-financing](#) for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
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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.

Government	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Directorates for Climate Change, Environmental Information and Environmental Quality)	In-Kind	240,000
Government	Ministry of Agriculture	In-Kind	60,000
Government	Ministry of Energy and Mines.	In-Kind	60,000
Total Co-financing			360,000

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

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

(*) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁵

Update the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet (as used in GEF 7 Endorsement template – Annex E) and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at mid-term evaluation and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported any time during the replenishment period.

Project Core Indicators		Expected at CEO Endorsement
1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
3	Area of land restored (Hectares)	
4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
	Total area under improved management (Hectares)	
6	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO ₂ e)	
7	Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	
8	Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	

⁵ Update the applicable indicators provided at PIF stage. 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.

9	Reduction , disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	120 (60 women, 60 men)

F. PROJECT TAXONOMY

Please update the table below for the taxonomic information provided at PIF stage. Use the GEF Taxonomy Worksheet provided in Annex F to find the most relevant keywords/topics/themes that best describe the project.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models	Transform policy and regulatory environments Strengthen institutional capacity/decision-making Convene multi-stakeholder alliances	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)
Stakeholders	Private sector Civil society Type of Engagement	Large corporations Non-Governmental Organization Academia Information Dissemination Partnership Consultation Participation	(multiple selection)
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	Capacity Development Knowledge Generation and Exchange	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)
Gender Equality	Gender mainstreaming	Beneficiaries Sex-disaggregated indicators	(multiple selection)
Focal Area/Theme	(multiple selection)	United Nations Framework on Climate Change	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
Rio Markers	(multiple selection)	Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	Climate Change Mitigation 1 Climate Change Adaptation 0

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A.0. Describe any changes in alignment with the project design with the original PIF

The most relevant change with regards to the PIF is the deletion of the Output 1.3 from the project, allowing for a more streamlined and integrated transparency orientated project, taking into account the closer ties among the remaining outputs of the project organised under Components 1 and 2. This change caused a redistribution of the funds between the two components of the project. Component 1 reduced in a 7% its budget, whereas Component 2 had a 13% increase in its budget. The logical framework and scope of the project were changed accordingly, and the wording of outcome 1 and some outputs have been slightly changed from the wording in the PIF to focus on the beneficiaries of the outputs and in the case of the Outcome 1 to reflect the loss of Output 1.3, as per indicated in the table below.

Numbering at the PIF stage	Current numbering	Wording at the PIF stage	Proposed wording
Outcome 1	Outcome 1	Institutional arrangements, technical and technological capacities of line Ministries for mitigation data collection, monitoring, reporting, and verification are strengthened	Institutional arrangements and technical capacities of line Ministries for mitigation data collection, monitoring, reporting, and verification are strengthened
Output 1.1	Output 1.1	Institutional long-term agreement with Academia signed	Institutional long-term agreement with Academia reached
Output 1.3		Equipment for mitigation data collection, monitoring, reporting and verification procured	Output removed. The country has decided to remove the Output related to equipment purchase, allowing for a more streamlined and integrated transparency orientated project, taking into account the closer ties among the remaining outputs of the project organised under Components 1 ad 2. The budget was redistributed accordingly.
Output 1.4	Output 1.3	Country specific emissions factors and activity data for energy, transport and industry sectors developed	Country specific emissions factors and activity data for energy, transport and industry sectors developed and made available to Government institutions
Output 1.5	Output 1.4	Peer exchange activities for experience sharing are implemented	Experience and knowledge transfer provided and disseminated to country government staff through peer exchange activities

In the baseline section, the description of barriers and gaps was reorganized to better reflect the sequence of implementation of activities alongside the project and its relationship with the outcomes and outputs defined for the project.

In Output 1.3 (former 1.4) *Country specific emissions factors and activity data for energy, transport and industry sector developed and made available to Government institutions*, specific activities were integrated to the project to improve Activity Data to be used for calculations of GHG emissions in the country. This was identified in the country consultation phase as a more pressing matter compared with the preparation of country specific emissions factors (and with a much larger impact in terms of accuracy of the country GHG estimations). As a part of this same Output 1.3, an assessment of mitigation scenarios for the Transport Sector in the country, at different timescales, up to 2050, to propose targets and pathways of emissions for this sector will be developed.

In addition, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources has decided to delegate the Centre for Agricultural and Forestry Development (CEDAF, local NGO) as Executing Agency. The change has been reflected throughout the document. This is a change from the PIF, in which the CEDAF was not noted.

A.1. Project Description

1. Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

The 2018 report produced by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) "Global Warming of 1.5C" has sent to the world the most substantial warning in terms of the urgency needed for early and comprehensive climate action. 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 11⁶. This requires adequate laws, fluid governance structures, enough staff, technical tools and knowledge, and appropriate 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 Gross Domestic Product growth of the Dominican Republic has been ranked 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%, following yearly average growth of 7.1% between 2014 and 2016. This contrasted sharply with that of the average 1.4% contraction for the LAC region in 2016. This economic growth is associated with the increase in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. In 2010, the country was responsible for 34 MtCO₂e, which represents less than 0.1% of global emissions⁷. The per capita emissions reached 3.6 tCO₂e, which is below the average in Latin America and the Caribbean (4.9 tCO₂e), but above the range that is considered sustainable (less than 2tCO₂e). 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% by 2030, reaching 51 MtCO₂e that year, at a 2 % annual increase rate (by 2020 emissions would reach 42 MtCO₂e).

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (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 % 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 change⁸. 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 Areas⁹, 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.

Party 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 NDC declares a 25 % reduction in per capita GHG emissions by 2030 (taking its 2010 emissions as the baseline)¹⁰, that is, a reduction from 3.6 tCO₂e per capita in 2010 to 2.8 tCO₂e per capita in 2030. In absolute terms this reduction would entail a reduction up to 31.5 tCO₂e by 2030 (a reduction of 7 % compared to 2010), given projected population growth. In addition, the 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 that can be grouped under:

* National Institutions for transparency-related activities are weak and such activities are disconnected with national priorities;

* GHG Inventories do not meet the requirements to be transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate;

* The country is unable to properly track its NDC (Mitigation / Adaptation/ Support provided and received);

* The country lacks the capacity to integrate climate analysis in policy making as it does not improve over time; and overall, the country shows insufficient of technical specialized staff and still dependence on international experts.

These limitations hamper the opportunities of the country to count with a solid Transparency Framework led by a strong Government Sector team with the expertise and appropriate tools available to undertake the elements indicated under the Katowice Climate Package for the countries, such as the case of the BTR.

The vision to deal with these shortcomings at country level, addressing effectively the new BTR requirements,¹¹ comprises three main elements that in fact constitute the core of activities related with the two outcomes of this CBIT project:

1. Strengthening the formal arrangements among national institutions involved in climate transparency;
2. Creating and maintaining local capacities in technical and managerial transparency related matters not only at government level, but expanding the network of stakeholders to engage actively Academia and NGOs; and,

⁸ USAID (2013): Critical issues regarding vulnerability to climate variability and change and adaptation to them in the Dominican Republic (Spanish)), p. 30.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ This reduction is conditional upon favorable and predictable support, feasible climate finance mechanisms, and corrections to the failures of existing market mechanisms.

¹¹ ICAT (2019). Unfolding the reporting requirements for Developing Countries under the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework. Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), UNEP DTU Partnership, Copenhagen

3. Providing such actors with updated and more robust technical tools (such as improved GHG Inventories and NDC tracking tools) that can facilitate the tasks associated with the generation of transparency data and associated reporting, and make the Dominican Republic able then to track its NDCs and clarify NDC information properly.

2. 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 Change, based in the same Ministry¹². Since 2008, the National Council for Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL by its initials in Spanish) supports to the Ministry in policy development and coordination. 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 Strategy 2011-2030 (END 2030 by its initial in Spanish)¹³, 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 representatives 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 mentioned strategy, CBIT will help to achieve some of these, through technical capacity building activities with the academia under long-term cooperation agreements. In this regard, a particular objective states: "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."

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 conducted¹⁴ and some studies have provided information on the cost of adaptation¹⁵. 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.

¹² 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.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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).

¹⁵ 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.

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 actions¹⁶. 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 GgCO_{2e}), 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 GgCO_{2e} in the period 2018-2030.

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 2030¹⁷. 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 by implementing a Green Climate Fund (GCF) readiness project aimed at 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.

According to Annex A of the Terms of Reference of the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) Project of the Dominican Republic, whose cooperation agreement between UNEP-DTU Partnership and the CNCCMDL was made on November 2017, 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.

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 identified as barriers to investment in initiatives including mitigation components. The overall objective of the ICAT Project is to support the development of a supreme decree that will facilitate the institutional

¹⁶ Around 75 % of abatement potential comes from energy, transport and forestry sectors, and half of it has a net financial benefit.

¹⁷ 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.

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 communications commitments on reporting to the UNFCCC**, Dominican Republic has honoured those by submitting national 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 project approved by the GEF in February 2017 is helping the country generate robust information on climate change. In particular, the project will update the national inventory of anthropogenic emissions¹⁸ 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 GEF 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 GEF BUR project will design and develop a web-based national registry for mitigation actions. 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.

The 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 a continuous training component. Such an approach for international cooperation in combination with the staff turnover in the involved institutions and the absence of technical guidelines on data collection, monitoring, reporting and evaluation, has not produced the expected establishment of technical capacities to replicate this effort over time.

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. 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.

There are still crucial barriers in the country for which support is not secured yet. These barriers refer on one hand, to aspects of adequate capacities available for technical aspects, including data collection, monitoring, reporting and verification. On the other hand, they refer to the provision of support to the development of a more strategic mitigation planning, including in the case of Dominican Republic and as devised by the own country, a stronger engagement of civil society into the awareness and compliance of the NDC of the country.

Gap #1: Limited Technical Capacities

¹⁸ By sources and removals by sinks of all GHG not controlled by the Montreal Protocol for the year 2015 and following 2006 IPCC guidelines.

Current reporting and technical ongoing and previous 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 in the country. Nevertheless, very limited support will be provided through these projects to strengthen the capacity of the country to report more comprehensively and on a regular basis to international and national stakeholders. In this regard, the Dominican Republic needs to build such capacity to meet the Paris Agreement requirements, including developing 2050 GHG strategies, update its NDCs every 5 years and in more general terms, to comply with the mandates established in the Enhanced Framework for Transparency. 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 and more strategic training plan is required for the country. 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. The CBIT-Project is then a good opportunity to advance in this regard.

In terms of technical capacity in the country, the most significant gaps to be addressed with the CBIT project may be summarized as follows:

- a) Limited number of staffs trained in technical aspects related with GHG data management and technical tools and equipment

As a part of the implementation of a number of internationally funded projects, technical capacity building in data collection, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation has been limited, and provided only to a handful (2 to 4) of staff members per institution, in the best of the cases. In practical terms, not all the relevant institutions have been included in such trainings either. 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.

- b) Lack of an extensive compilation and management of GHG emissions data, including limited use of Quality Assurance/ Quality Control (QA/QC) tools

According to the results of the latest GHG Inventory of Dominican Republic, GHG emissions and absorptions concentrate in three sectors: Energy Generation, Transport (which together accounted for 53% of the country's GHG emissions in the latest national inventory) and Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU). However, for the sources of information associated with these three sectors, gathering information in general consumes an excessive amount of time if it is not performed following a systematic approach. Even more if the shared information needs an exhaustive revision processes, including QA/QC procedures, for it to become useful for calculations of GHG emissions.

Another related relevant issue corresponds to the specialists who prepared the latest GHG inventories of Dominican Republic -international consultants- leaving limited local capacity available in the country for further similar exercises. 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 GHG related data management still holds a technical gap, particularly regarding the energy and transport sectors in the Dominican Republic.

- c) Lack of comprehensive MRV systems and Platforms for operation

One of the elements more popular in terms of implementing MRV systems include the development of a web-based platform, with the purpose of sharing the results of specific mitigation actions with different types of audiences in an accessible and comprehensible format. These platforms were first used at international level to show in an interactive way GHG inventory results using graphs and simple explanations to facilitate its comprehension, meant as a first step towards the ultimate goal to outreach all types of audiences. However, the further development of NAMAs including systems for tracking their contents and performance, opened also the door to an extended use of web-based platforms in the mitigation arena. The phenomena observed in practical terms was a proliferation of different and unrelated MRV-mitigation platforms inside the same country and even within the same sectors. Lack of leadership at institutional level, or unwillingness to coordinate initiatives with similar focus were some of the explanations in other countries. It is a matter

of time that a number of similar platforms will be available in Dominican Republic, and a way of thinking how to implement them in a coordinated and proper way is needed.

d) Incomplete capacities for Projections of GHG emissions and related mitigation policies and actions

Similarly, to the situation presented under point a), the international consultants who prepared the latest projected scenarios available for the Dominican Republic left limited local capacity available for further similar exercises. This case of preparation of projections is compounded with the lack of a firm methodology available and agreed at international level to prepare Projections. This situation leaves the projections used to produce the NDC of Dominican Republic in a situation of very high vulnerability, since none or limited information and methodology behind was left available in the country to reproduce or modify the projections currently available.

e) Lack of Climate Finance expertise related to climate change mitigation

In the country, there is still no agreed way to report in a comprehensive way the information associated with mitigation actions and their effects, including economic effects. Even though there are several initiatives to mitigate GHG emissions available in the country, the amount of emissions being reduced or expected to be reduced as a result, and the financial related data is still not quantified. Therefore, it becomes a challenge establishing a standardized and sustainable system for monitoring the financial aspects of the mitigation in the country.

As a second aspect in climate financial terms, at the moment there is no common tracking system for allocation of support received. Most of the ministries can apply or receive international financial support related to climate change, and do not need to report it or they do not know how to do this, or what documents or methodology to implement for such a reporting. This difficult a proper tracking of any support received and challenges establishing a standardized and sustainable system for monitoring the financial support received. Additionally, donors and receivers have different interpretations between what is climate change related and what is not, therefore sometimes the donors report more support than what the country can actually transform into climate change actions and policies. Considering these aspects, the tracking of any support received may become extremely difficult and disorganized.

Finally, the absence of a mechanism to systematically report and articulate the expenses of the different public and private actors in actions of mitigation and adaptation and the respective sources of financing is also lacking in the country. Key staff of the government struggles to address issues such as defining climate related budget estimates with the help of economic tools.

f) Insufficient understanding of the potentialities of using the GHG Inventory as a tool for tracking the mitigation efforts performed by the country

The Dominican Republic as many other countries uses its GHG inventory as the main tool for evidencing how GHG emission reductions are achieved by the implementation of mitigation actions. Therefore, it is of a high relevance that a large number of staffs in the Government and at other levels in the country is aware of the potentialities associated with counting with a strong GHG Emissions Inventory. This includes a deep understanding of how a GHG Inventory is developed and updated on a regular basis, and what are the pitfalls and potential failures associated with the production of Inventories. Gap #3 develops these aspects in more detail.

The examples previously presented show addressing them it is also a matter of capacity building in the country as a whole, particularly when the staff of the government working with these data information lacks training tools or when it is not able to see the potentialities of the information they are managing.

g) Cross cutting: Limited Design, maintenance and analysis of big databases for climate purposes.

The DR also has found limited technical capacity in the design, maintenance and analysis of big databases that have proven useful to design and track GHG emissions mitigation actions through MRV systems relying on this type of base data.

Gap #2: Insufficient availability of Activity Data and Emission Factors for performing proper calculations of GHG emissions

As requested by the UNFCCC, the methodology to estimate GHG emissions within their inventories is the one proposed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which comprises the use of activity-data, depending upon national circumstances of the countries, and emission-factors provided either by the own IPCC methodology or also by national circumstances of the country, if data is available. However, for this methodology to work properly, appropriate good data is needed to improve the quality of the inventory and ensure its sustainability in time.

So far, several categories and subcategories of Dominican Republic's GHG Inventory still suffer the lack of sectorial specific Activity Data, hampering the estimation of GHG emissions and leaving these categories and subcategories as Not Estimated (N/E in notation of the IPCC methodology). This is the case of the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Waste, or Marine and Aviation (Bunker Fuels) sectors to name a few. This is not in line with the Completeness principle established by the IPCC for application of their Methodologies to estimate GHG emissions and prepare GHG emissions inventories.

A different situation identified by inspection of the GHG Inventory of Dominican Republic is the extended use of default Emissions Factors or Tier 1 IPCC Emissions Factors to estimate GHG emissions. Different international analyses have shown that this may lead to over-estimating GHG emissions in different sectors of the inventory. Therefore, potentially the current inventory could not fully achieve the Accuracy principle established by the IPCC for application of their Methodologies to estimate GHG emissions and prepare GHG emissions inventories.

Currently, efforts have been launched in the country, but only for the AFOLU sector. 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.

Tier 1 (default) IPCC methodology was also applied to estimate the emissions resulting from the production of Cement in the Dominican Republic, which is considered a significant source of emissions in the country. Given the lack of availability of the necessary information for its measurement, at the point of estimation of the last GHG emissions inventory, 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. However, there is potential for upgrading to Tier 2 in this sector, since in the last years the industrial counterparts have been compiling good information, useful to produce a more advanced picture of how the cement production occurs in the country.

Gap #3: 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:

The DR has already developed some existent participatory mechanisms and has improved on how to apply them for the preparation of its Third National Communication, which particularly promoted the active participation of diverse public institutions. However, a formal long-term participatory process, which would help tracking the NDC, is still missing in the country. This would allow for a more 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 systematic 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. Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area¹⁹ strategies, with a brief description of the objective, components, expected outcomes, outputs and activities 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 and the subsequent Katowice Climate Package \(2018\)](#). 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.

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 future nationally determined contributions, implement and monitor it, and review it every five years facilitating the development of UNFCCC reports through significantly inclusive participatory processes.

The project is structured in two components. The first component providing elements for developing and implementing a solid and permanent mitigation transparency framework and with a focus on multiplying the base of trained staff and expanding the availability in the country of the appropriate technical transparency tools. The second component focusing on 'NDC information clarification and NDC tracking'. Each component has one outcome each. The first Outcome seeks to increase the technical capacities of the Dominican Republic to generate and exchange climate change mitigation related information and knowledge. The second Outcome focuses on creating a system for tracking and following up on NDC implementation in the Dominican Republic.

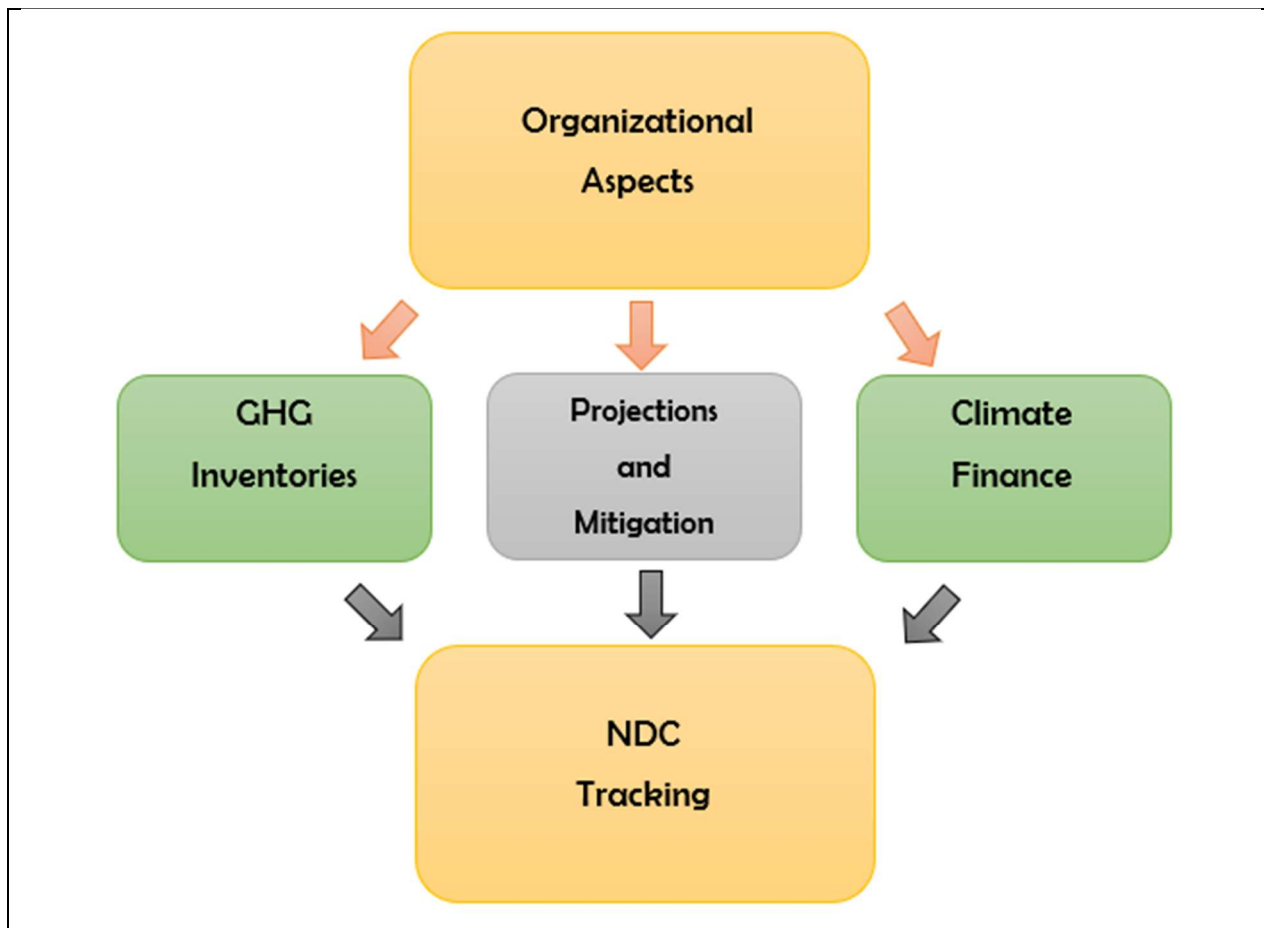
For the first Outcome, to ensure it is possible a long-lasting management and appropriate tracking of climate action in the country, the operation of a solid system for management of GHG data is needed. This system must include appropriate documentation and compilation data tools and staff trained to operate properly these tools, ensuring the TACCC

¹⁹ 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.

(Transparency, Accuracy, Comparability, Consistency and Completeness) principles used by IPCC can be applied and serve to improve the data of the country.

Through improvement of GHG data and management of this data in the country, a better use of the climate information can provide adequate and of good quality:

- a) GHG emissions Inventories
- b) GHG emissions Projections and mitigation
- c) Climate Finance, allowing for a better tracking of the overall climate action of the country, and including the tracking of its NDC as a central piece.



In turn, the different elements to ensure a proper operation of an arrangement, managing GHG data in the country in an organized manner should include:

- Consolidation of institutional arrangements for the maintenance and fluid operation of the GHG data (Output 2.1);
- Development and implementation of a computing tool for management and storage of GHG related data at internal level for an integrated compilation, storage and management of the GHG data of the country on a regular basis (Output 2.1);
- Training of staff in the different organizations of the country at Government level that can operate the different elements allowing a proper operation of the GHG data computing tool, providing valuable information for the platform and the system in overall terms (Output 1.2, and including the access of staff to updated information at international level (Output 1.4));
- Improvement and expansion of data management capacities, including QA/QC tools on a regular basis to work with the GHG data of the country (Output 1.3).

- Identification of gaps of information in the current data available and in the organization of the flows of data and activities to prepare the different data products (GHG Inventory, Projections, Mitigation actions) and tracking processes as analysed as a part of the ICAT project and that will serve as a basis of information for this CBIT project (Output 2.1);

For the second Outcome, given the relevance associated to complying with the Paris Agreement, a system for tracking and reporting on a regular basis how the NDC of Dominican Republic is progressing at different timeframes, and involving actively to the community in its tracking is proposed to be developed. This reporting tracking and reporting system will be relevant at international level, and helpful to identify and track internally how the current and planned mitigation policies and actions in the country are being defined and implemented, and how effective in terms of reduction of GHG emissions can become.

In this regard, similar to the previous outcome, different elements can be organized through this project to ensure the country is able to count with a good tracking and reporting system, built from the following elements operating in a synchronized manner:

- Identification of gaps and needs in the operation of the current tracking and reporting system of the country's NDC as analysed as a part of the ICAT project and that will serve as a basis of information for this CBIT project (Output 2.1);
- Consolidation and implementation of institutional arrangements for the maintenance and fluid operation of the tracking and reporting system of the country's NDC (Output 2.1);
- Inclusion of a computing tool for management and storage of GHG related data at internal level for an integrated compilation, storage and management of the GHG data of the country on a regular basis (Outcome 1) into an integrated tracking and reporting system of the country's NDC avoiding duplication of data information or incorrect storage of data useful for the NDC tracking of the country on a regular basis (Output 2.1);
- Development and implementation of additional tools, specific for gathering and management of data useful for the tracking and reporting of the NDC (Output 2.2);
- Training of staff in the different organizations of the country at Government level allowing for a proper operation of the system for the tracking and reporting of the NDC (Output 1.2, and Output 2.2) and including the access of staff to updated information at international level (Outcome 1.1-Output 1.4);
- Enhanced involvement of local stakeholders into the tracking and reporting of the NDC (Output 2.3).

Outcome 1: Institutional arrangements and technical 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 long-term agreement with Academia reached (CBIT Programming Directions, 18 E).

This output aims to complement the institutional capacities that will be established under the on-going BUR project, by developing an institutional agreement instrument between key national and international stakeholders from academia, and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of the Dominican Republic. The approach is to bring in local universities and research centres, which in the context of the Dominican Republic, have lower 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 the 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, and providing isolated trainings, lacking an organized structure and strategy.

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 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 from universities of developed countries, whose academic staff turnover rates in turn, 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 trainers) is required, developing medium-term partnerships with international organizations such as the UNEP-DTU Partnership and United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) will also be an activity in place to make use of the training programmes for professors and researchers.

In the national arena, through an initial identification of main potential partners for knowledge transfer on climate change from the Academia to the public sector, the following local research institutions have been contacted by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and shown initial interest in participating to this approach:

- a) INTEC (the Technological Institute of Santo Domingo);
- b) RAUDO (University Association).

In addition, the Catholic University in Santo Domingo Madre y Maestra, the Evangelic University, and the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo have been appointed as possible cooperation partners to be considered during the development of the current output. Once the main participants from the Academia side are identified, a medium-term strategical work plan for training the trainers (professors and researchers in Academia) in international transparency processes via partnerships with international organizations will be developed with them.

The main technical subjects that will be covered through the trainings are on the area of climate transparency, to comply on one hand with the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework for measures and support, and on the other, to strengthen the transparency of information related to activities from non-state actors (i.e. private sector) that are not currently part of the NDC of the country, but that can be incorporated into successive updating processes of the country NDC. This includes the areas of:

- Support to the country into the preparation of National Climate Reports to the UNFCCC and in their preparation of associated reporting tools (GHG Inventories)
- Developments of capacities at country level to undergo processes of technical expert review and multilateral facilitative consideration in line with the Katowice Climate Package
- Data management of climate information orientated to the preparation of technical reporting tools (GHG Inventories, NDC, data for MRV systems)

In practice, there will be a formal training programme to be delivered by the institution(s) signing the agreement. The extent of the training in terms of certifications available for trainees will be part of the considerations in the selection of the final institutions.

Finally, to ensure the economic sustainability in the long-term of further capacity building activities in the country, a mapping of national and international funding options will be generated.

Proposed Activities:

Activity 1.1.1: Develop a mapping of stakeholders from academia institutions.

This activity will focus on identifying and characterizing existing stakeholders from the academia in the DR (including local and international likely to work in the country). Key areas of knowledge, research activities, experience in climate change and mitigation and incorporation of gender related elements within their institutional policies will be analysed, in order to determine the possible training contribution of each academia actor together with a proposal of an arrangement to organize the work between the DR Government and Academia centres.

- Deliverable D1: Report with mapping of stakeholders and proposal of an arrangement to organize the work between the Government with Academia centres

Activity 1.1.2: Draft and validate an agreement document.

This document will establish how to cooperate with the national and international academia active in the DR for knowledge transfer to key staff in the public sector.

- Deliverable D2: Draft document of the agreement
- Deliverable D3: Report of the validation workshop with key stakeholders from the academia and relevant sectors and Validated/Adjusted Draft

Activity 1.1.3: Develop a medium-term work plan for training the trainers (professors and researchers in Academia) in international transparency processes via partnerships with international organizations.

This plan will be prepared to identify international academic organizations (Universities mainly) that can contribute in developing a comprehensive training of academia representatives and explore other teaching and knowledge transfer tools beyond only specific workshops such as development of a diploma or up to a university degree for academia staff.

- Deliverable D4: Workplan of the medium - term capacity building for training the trainers

Activity 1.1.4: Assess possible finance mechanisms to secure the economic sustainability of capacity building activities.

This activity will include a mapping of national and international funding options that can support maintaining the capacities created in the academia on a longer period than the duration of this CBIT project. This activity will consider support in terms of compiling and providing information about suitable international finance mechanisms that either the Ministry of Environment or the Academia can apply for gathering funding or to gain access to updated teaching tools allowing for updates in the matters and educational products designed under this project.

- Deliverable D5: Report with opportunities of financing capacity-building activities

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

This output corresponds to the core of the component and will comprise mostly the definition and initial implementation of an integrated Training Programme Scheme based on the arrangements of Output 1.1. This training Programme will be provided at national and subnational level by national academia mostly, with limited international support at specific technical issues, to Government level within the following institutions: 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, the National Meteorological Office, and to a novel institution within the Dominican Republic the National Institute of Transit and Terrestrial Transport (INTRANT) in charge of developing public policy and tools for the management of the Transport Sector in the country. The inclusion of subnational staff as a target for training will improve local capabilities to address the collection of sub-national information useful to track the current NDC of the country, as well as to improve the collection of local information that can be used for development and subsequent tracking of additional commitments under the forthcoming updates of the DR NDC. A relevant role also should be devoted to academia personnel to guarantee the sustainability of the process over time, and also to local practitioners to enhance the platform of local knowledge in the country. The training programme will encompass the organization of the matters to be included in the training, appropriate periodicity and relevance identified during the detailed capacity needs assessment, in order to build capacities in staff members over time in a strategic manner. In order to ensure such sustainability over time, trained stakeholders will, in turn, become trainers of other relevant staff members within their respective institutions, following a virtuous circle approach.

For selected Government officials and Academia personnel, this training will also include conducting exchange visits, and attending international meetings and conferences on the technical aspects previously identified.

At an initial stage, the country foresees that the scope of training subjects will include the issues identified on Gap #1 Limited Technical Capacities:

- a) GHG data compilation and management and technical tools, including use of QA/QC tools
- b) MRV systems and Platforms for operation
- c) Projections of GHG emissions and related mitigation policies and actions
- d) Climate Finance related to climate change mitigation
- e) Potentialities of using the GHG Inventory as a tool for tracking the mitigation efforts performed by the country.

For several of these matters, there is already a good basis of training materials developed by United Nations related institutions, including the UNFCCC (and its Consultative Group of Experts), FAO, UNEP, other International Organizations, Governments and Project funded Governments, which are available for adapting and using. An initial review of available materials will be performed in this regard as a part of the activity 1.2.1.

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.

Proposed Activities:

Activity 1.2.1: Formulate a detailed Capacity Needs Assessment in transparency related climate change topics.

The Capacity Needs Assessment will, other than assessing the needs, review available training materials and methods to address them. This will include an assessment of internationally developed material such as IPCC methodologies, ICAT guidance, and from other organizations. This assessment will be relevant for the objectives and activities covered in this project and orientated to provide an extensive capacity building at national and local level, and prepare an integrated Training Programme Scheme based on the capacity needs assessment and in the deliverables of Output 1.1, including the preparation of materials to use in the trainings, assessing whether a gender perspective can be incorporated within these materials. This assessment will differentiate the needs and training approaches according to the different groups of stakeholders considered for training. The Technical Expert for Training Activities (See Annex G, position #0104) is in charge of developing the Programme of training activities and will consult with the rest of the CBIT team on how to tailor the trainings technically to the different groups. A special focus will be devoted to Government officials and Academia.

Concerning the Training Programme Scheme, it will describe the means (methodological approach such topics or pedagogic methodologies) that would ensure a high quality, lasting and sustainable capacity building. Once this framework is designed, it will be subjected to a consultative/validation process with potentially involved stakeholders from the academia and public sectors. In this activity, a lead role will be devoted to institutions of the Academia who signed the agreement specified under the Output 1.1, in order to start implementing the proposal specified by them under the same output. At this stage it is planned that the implementation will include an initial workshop for academia members and one specifically suited for government staff at both national and sub-national levels. Additional initial workshops for the civil society and the private sector will be considered.

- Deliverable D6: Capacity needs assessment in terms of training activities useful for the country stakeholders and proposal of an integrated Training Programme Scheme for stakeholders

- Deliverable D7: Training Materials ready to be reproduced in hard and digital presentations, ready to be made available to users through web on-line platforms.

Activity 1.2.2: Implement the Training Programme Scheme

The Training Programme will comprise a variety of modules with the different subjects previously indicated. The implementation of the programme will have to take into account that several of the activities will take place in different cities of the country, to cover government staff at both national and sub-national levels, and also different groups of civil society and the private sector. This includes also the organization of technical international missions for Dominican representatives.

- Deliverable D8: Document with a programme of training activities for implementation
- Deliverable D9: Report of Training activities implemented including summary of results and global assessment of its implementation

Output 1.3 Country specific emissions factors and activity data for energy, transport and industry sector developed and made available to Government institutions

Although the Dominican Republic does not include in its last official GHG Inventory (3rd Nat.Com, 2017) an analysis of Key Categories to identify the categories/subcategories comprising the 95% of the absolute emissions from its GHG Inventory, an assessment of the distribution of emissions presented in its GHG Inventory allows for some conclusions. Firstly, the Category of Transport contributes with the highest CO₂ emissions in the whole inventory, whereas the Category of Industries of Energy is the second highest overall emitter. In turn, based on the annual fuel consumption in the country informed in the Energy Balance of DR, the Subcategory of Road Transport is the largest contributor in the Transport category. With regards to the Industrial Processes sector, the production of cement was the only sector conveyed as relevant in the sector by the country in its Third National Communication. With this output, Dominican Republic will be able to efficiently expand and make more accurate its activity data and set of emission factors, useful for improving its GHG Emissions Inventory and the data to present under the Enhanced Transparency Framework in terms of information aimed for clarity, transparency and understanding requirements under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement in following reports to the Convention. The activities defined under this output will allow the country to gain accuracy in the calculation of their GHG emissions following IPCC guidelines, through the improvement of activity data, development of local parameters and emission factors as well as bottom-up approaches. Considering the elements provided at the beginning of the paragraph, the sectors of the Inventory identified requiring an in-depth work in terms of Activity Data and Emissions Factors for this CBIT project are: The Energy Sector (IPCC Category 1A), Transport related Categories (IPCC Category 1A3), and the Cement Production Industry (IPCC Category 2A1).

Proposed activities:

Activity 1.3.1: Design and implement a Transport Model for calculation of GHG emissions from On-Road Vehicles and build Long-Term Scenarios for the Transport Sector, including training.

This model for calculation of emissions and based upon the emissions factors established in the 2006 IPCC Methodology to prepare GHG National Inventories will be implemented at national level (top-down) and for 3 cities of Dominican Republic of different size (Santo Domingo, the capital city, and a medium-size city and a small-size city) following a bottom-up approach to gather and estimate activity data. With the model in operation and installed in a computer of the Ministry of Environment and in one of the INTRANT, an analysis of projections of GHG emissions and mitigation scenarios at different timescales and with the aid of a macroeconomic model for projecting, up to 2050, will be used to propose targets and pathways of emissions for the Transport Sector in the country in the long run. A hands-on training for Government officials to learn how to use the model will be also included in the study for officials from INTRANT and the Ministries of Environment and Energy.

- Deliverable D10: A calculation tool for estimation of Transport GHG emissions at national and city level in operation and applied to 3 cities, including a database for on-road transport activity data (fuel consumptions and vehicle specifications).
- Deliverable D11: Report with results of an assessment of mitigation scenarios for the Transport Sector in the country, at different timescales, up to 2050, to propose targets and pathways of emissions for this sector.
- Deliverable D12: Report with results of a training for Government officials on the use of the Transport Modelling tool.

Activity 1.3.2: Develop and implement a proposal to upgrade to Tier2 Approach the GHG data associated with the Cement industry in the country (IPPU Sector of the 2006 IPCC Methodology to prepare GHG National Inventories).

In order to advance on a step by step process for developing a set of new (Tier2 approach) emissions factors for the IPPU sector in the country, the Cement industry has been identified in the DR as one of the activities likely to undergo a process of definition of Tier2 approach Emission Factors. This Category may serve to show concrete improvements in the transparency and accuracy of the calculation of GHG emissions in the country and to test how feasible would be to the country to move forward towards a GHG emissions Inventory of the country including Tier2 Approach Emission Factors. This activity will include the identification of needed information to prepare these emission factors, availability of this information at country level on a regular basis, and how to develop a QA/QC assessment of the data and the associated results. Work with the private sector (ADOCEM, the Association of Industries producing Cement in the DR) has been deemed as necessary in this regard. Comparisons with existing calculations performed by the private sector will be done, and methodological differences taken into account and a validation process of the emissions factors will then be necessary to conduct.

- Deliverable D13: Report with a technical proposal to upgrade to Tier 2 approach the calculations of GHG emissions of the local Cement Industry.
- Deliverable D14: Report with results of the implementation in the Dominican Republic of the proposal presented under the Deliverable D13, and results from the validation process.

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 1.4 Experience and knowledge transfer provided and disseminated to country government staff through peer exchange activities

Through this output, the Dominican Republic will benefit from the lessons learnt by other countries at global and regional level in their path to implement the Enhanced Transparency Framework created under article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The peer exchange proposed will enrich DR's experience especially via the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, but also through south-south cooperation that includes Latin America peer-to-peer interaction and other SIDS countries with the technical support from a South-South cooperation expert. 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 CBIT Chief Technical Advisor in Dominican Republic shall share and update information 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. This approach values practitioner knowledge and promotes reflective practice as a way to make knowledge explicit supporting interaction among peers. Such an approach can foster some of the most fruitful learning opportunities because peers often share a deep understanding of each other's common challenges, experiences, and practices. In addition, they have developed valuable expertise in their fields. The Dominican Republic will also share experiences within the sub-regional networks, such as the Central American Integration System (SICA by its initials in Spanish) and the Association of Caribbean States (CARICOM by its initials in Spanish) and a mission comprising an estimated number of five Government officials will attend a peer learning mission to a country in Latin America as a part of this exchange of experiences.

Proposed activities:

Activity 1.4.1: Attend international conferences and workshops linked to the Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement.

Of special interest will be considered to attend conferences and workshops that introduce the concepts of gender and transparency as a part of their contents.

Through this activity, DR will benefit from the lessons learnt by other countries at global and regional level in their path to implement the Enhanced Transparency Framework created under the article 13th of the Paris Agreement.

- Deliverable D15: Report of conferences and workshops attended yearly

Activity 1.4.2: Attend South-South peer exchange workshops, one per year, related to Latin American Networks.

Through this activity, DR will benefit from the lessons learnt in the implementation of transparency frameworks by other countries at regional level (in Latin America) in their path to implement joint activities under the Central American Integration System (SICA by its initials in Spanish) and the Association of Caribbean States (CARICOM by its initials in Spanish), including a peer learning mission in Latin America on matters related with transparency issues.

- Deliverable D16: Report of participation in South-South activities

Activity 1.4.3: Share knowledge and attend exchange activities through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.

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 CBIT Chief Technical Advisor in Dominican Republic shall share and update information on the global coordination platform and particularly inform whether gender related elements have been included in the contents of the workshops and propose how to implement them locally in the country.

- Deliverable D17: Report of results of sharing of early ideas and solving of questions among a group of peers through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and of Workshops attended and participation in exchange activities under the CBIT Global Coordination Platform

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

This second Outcome refers to the use of information and knowledge existing in the country to track DR's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and provide more details and clarity, in the light of the commitment to review the NDC of the DR after 2020. If existing information in the country is not enough to increase the transparency, then new information will be generated. This Outcome is in line with the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Climate Agreement and the Katowice Decisions, and seeks an early implementation of the elements contained in the Katowice Climate Package in the country.

The NDC of the DR comprises a variety of elements in the mitigation, adaptation, losses & damages and finance areas. A periodic evaluation of the advances of the country in terms of how it is currently performing in its targets and estimations or projections of future advances will allow the country to track properly its NDC. In the case of the mitigation section, it mentions reference levels, a quantifiable reduction of emissions target by 2030, three main GHG and several sectors emitters of GHG emissions for consideration. Similarly, for the other areas, the NDC establishes a permanent work must performed in a variety of subjects. This work must be conducted following a consultative process to track properly the advances of the NDC of the country. It is expected that the NDC sectors involved in this thoughtful clarification of NDC information will include, at least: forestry, agriculture, energy, and transport. As stated in the baseline, significant efforts have been made in these sectors, but they have been developed in an informal and uncoordinated way and via different

implementing actors. This CBIT Project opens the door to the opportunity to bring together stakeholders with a new expertise much deeper than the one they had when the INDC of the DR was prepared back in 2015. CBIT will provide them with technical tools and capacity building activities that they did not have the opportunity to gain access during the preparation of the INDC. The 3-year duration of the project will also serve to integrate and work jointly on a more regular basis a group of officials of the Government of DR and their counterparts in the country.

The work under this Outcome will be complementary to the work under the DR ICAT²⁰ Project currently under implementation in the country and in which the UNEP-DTU Partnership operates as a leading Implementing Partner. In the case of the DR, the main expected outcome of this ICAT project is "a proposal for a legal framework that mandates the establishment of a national transparency system". As stated in the ICAT project, "the transparency system supported by the legal framework will allow the country to track progress of national climate change policies, including compliance with its NDC". However, for this legal framework to function properly, an operative system allowing the implementation of the legal framework needs to be established. This implementation of the legal new framework will be undertaken by this CBIT project. On one hand the CBIT project will complement the regulatory side of the legal instruments proposed under the ICAT project, and on the other hand will contribute with the provision of practical elements to allow for a proper exchange of information useful for clarifying and tracking NDC progress.

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)

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, the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Institute of Transport (INTRANT). 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.

Proposed Activities:

Activity 2.1.1: Gather technical materials for preparing legal framework

Taking into consideration the results provided by the DR ICAT Project (mostly deliverables 1, 2 and 3 of that project), activity 2.1.1 will provide the technical basis for the operation of the legal instrument framed under the ICAT Project aimed at ensuring the existence of coordination information flows for clarifying NDC information and tracking NDC progress, including the MRV mechanism for a proper NDC tracking. This technical basis will include a diagnosis of existing information flows, status, and identification of barriers and gaps of the current system, as well as a mapping of stakeholders, including their current role and responsibilities regarding NDC tracking activities and information on their institutional and technical gaps regarding NDC tracking and data management. A pilot to test an initial proposal of organization of information and flows will be performed.

- Deliverable D18: Report with the technical elements to produce the legal instrument to coordinate information flows for clarifying NDC information and tracking NDC progress, and proposal for a pilot implementation

Activity 2.1.2: Conduct pilot testing at sectoral level, including the use of a simple GHG data management tool

²⁰ ICAT is the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency, a multi-country project aimed at integrating methodological work, capacity building and knowledge sharing to strengthen the transparency and effectiveness of climate policies and actions, financed by the Governments of Germany and Italy, Climate Works and the Children's Investment Fund Foundation.

Prospective sectors considered for pilot testing of the technical and organisational proposal of information flows for clarifying NDC information and tracking NDC progress will be forestry, energy, agriculture and transport. A simple GHG data management tool to help to develop the testing at sectoral level will be built.

- Deliverable D19: A simple computing tool for management and storage of GHG related data at internal level for an integrated compilation, storage and management of the GHG data of the country on a regular basis to help to develop the testing at sectoral level
- Deliverable D20: Report with results of the pilot testing
- Deliverable D21: Final proposal of contents of technical elements to produce a legal instrument to coordinate information flows for clarifying NDC information and tracking NDC progress

Activity 2.1.3: Develop proposal of legal instrument signed to coordinate information flows for clarifying NDC information and tracking NDC progress

With the technical and organisational elements defined and tested at pilot level, this activity includes developing a legal analysis **complementary to the analysis developed under the ICAT project, which only covered the flows of data and information associated with the preparation of the Biennial Update Report rather than with the NDC of the country**, based on the current situation and existing gaps with the suggested framework. The legal framework should entail the internal organization for an optimal flow of information for clarifying NDC information and tracking NDC progress. It should also establish a proposal of the legal conditions/instruments that should be necessary to ensure a harmonized exchange of climate data among the identified institutions managing climate change data in the Dominican Republic.

- Deliverable D22: Draft of legal instrument with the proposal instrument signed to operationalize the coordination of information flows for clarifying NDC information and tracking NDC progress

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)

With the help of this output, The Dominican Republic will create the instruments that will allow the monitoring of the progress of its NDC, putting into operation the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Climate Agreement and the Katowice Decisions, and seeking an early implementation of the elements contained in the Paris Rulebook. The execution of this output will provide a concrete implementation of the ICAT's proposal of defining a country legal framework that mandates the establishment of a national transparency system, by providing 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, forestry, agriculture and IPPU sectors to follow developments to achieve their respective sectoral contributions to the overall NDC. The proposed guidelines will be based on the national framework for NDC tracking, developed as part of the previous output and in line with the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Climate Agreement and the Katowice Decisions, seeking an early implementation of the elements contained in the Paris Rulebook in the country.

These guidelines will contribute to increase the level of ambition of the NDC in the future, under the PA implementation to better prepare the country 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 and 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.

Based on some of the deliverables of Output 2.1, this project will implement the following proposed activities as a part of Output 2.2.

Activity 2.2.1: Develop standardized MRV guidelines and reporting templates for NDC tracking in key sectors.

The proposed guidelines and reporting templates will be based on the best standards and practices at the national and regional levels but with enough flexibility to cover the particularities of the prioritized sectors (energy, transport, forestry, agriculture and IPPU). The guidelines will use as their baseline the document presenting the lessons learned from obtaining activity data and calculating local emission factors (from Output 1.3), in order for them to be useful as they will align to the reality of the country.

The proposed guidelines and reporting templates will go through a validation process with key stakeholders, and a sectoral pilot of the guidelines and templates in the following key sectors/institutions: Ministry of Energy and Mining, National Institute of Transit and Inland Transport (INTRANT), Ministry of Agriculture and General Directorate of Livestock, and the Ministry of Environment (Forestry sector).

- Deliverable D23: Draft of Guidelines and associated templates for MRV for NDC tracking in key sectors
- Deliverable D24: Report of workshop for validation of guidelines with relevant final sectorial users
- Deliverable D25: Report with results of the sectoral pilots developed and Final version of Guidelines and associated templates for MRV for NDC tracking in key sectors

Activity 2.2.2: Provide training on the application of the guidelines and templates, for technical personnel of each sector, in charge of data collection and management, QA/QC, reporting and verification.

This activity will consider international support in the preparation and implementation of training activities on the application of the guidelines and templates with an MRV expert to participate in 2 workshops, during the Year 2 and Year 3 of the Project.

- Deliverable D26: Training materials including 3 Workshops and 6 Webinars implemented during the project and corresponding reports

Output 2.3 Synthesis from public consultation 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 following 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 not only Ministries and national authorities but also the civil society, the academia, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), 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 public consultation dialogue is crucial for receiving opinions and proposals from relevant stakeholders to be considered in the DR NDC and to explore additional feasible mitigation actions. Consultation should take place when enough information can be provided to the stakeholders and these will help participants to give an informed opinion on the issues being consulted. Processes that have worked in the past provide good basis for future consultation, and it is important to stick to the same guide/framework when preparing the consultation in order to guarantee consistency across different exercises. The engagement with any stakeholder requires a careful analysis of context in which it takes place, then it should be identified the primary purpose of the consultation and if the consultation process is appropriate.

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 as one meeting according to the periodicity agreed among stakeholders.

When designing the consultation strategy, human and financial resource planning for preparing, conducting and processing the consultation should be considered and the mentioned strategy should be published or described on the website of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

Proposed Activities:

Activity 2.3.1: Conduct a participatory process to thoughtfully clarify the information on the NDCs and the DECC in the forestry, agriculture, energy, and transport sectors.

The consultation strategy should cover the following key elements:

- define a team that will be responsible for the consultation process with clearly identified functions for each one;
- identify all the different stakeholders who will be impacted or that by other reasons may have interest in participating in the consultation exercise, take special consideration in gender related elements;
- list the resources needed for each different consultation process and how can be allocated. In addition, set the budget needed to accomplish the consultation;
- identify methods to use to perform an effective consultation
- conduct the field activities related with the public consultation process in 4 different zones of the country from the following ones: Santo Domingo, Baní, San Cristóbal, San Pedro de Macorís, Jarabacoa, and Constanza. Consider as one of the elements to choose, areas of the country where gender balance and exposure of the most vulnerable can be an issue.

- Deliverable D27: Proposal of public consultation process
- Deliverable D28: Reports of workshops/consultation sessions
- Deliverable D29: 3-Month partial reports of advances
- Deliverable D30: Final report with summary of results

Activity 2.3.2: Organize a gender responsive related workshop on a topic relevant in terms of transparency.

The topic of the workshop will be selected in a way to be aligned with the National Plan about Gender and Climate Change, whose preparation is in charge of the National Council, in the sectors of Agriculture or Forestry and the technical contents will be provided by an ad-hoc commission nominated by the Project Steering Committee convoking representatives from a range of sectors and with the technical support from the South-South cooperation expert.

- Deliverable D31: Report of workshop on Gender responsive and transparency Final report with summary of results

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 the DR as a SIDS to mainstream climate change, there is a foundation of activities that are considered co-financing and have been included in the table of section C, please refer to the co-finance letters included in Annex N.

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 capacity needed to generate information with the breadth, periodicity, relevance and accuracy required to review its short term nationally determined contribution, 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 has been set during project development as indicated in the CBIT Tracking Tool (Annex L).

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 were 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.

Finally, the project will also monitor the number of people trained through the project, as part as GEF Core Indicator 11 “direct beneficiaries”, disaggregating women from men. The project target is to train 120 people, from which 60 will be women.

6. Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovativeness

The inclusion of activities and deliverables allowing for a systematic and regulated work between the Academia sector and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of the DR (Output 1.1) is one of the innovations of this Project. This approach will open the door to a win-win situation allowing the Ministry to reduce the impact of the turnover of its staff, while helping to maintain resources associated with climate knowledge and data available through academia centres. In turn, the Academia will have the opportunity to interact on a regular basis with the institution working on the preparation of the national climate policies and have the opportunity to learn from first-hand the new developments occurring, and data and research needs from the public policy side that can be provided by research performed in the country.

Sustainability

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 CBIT project will also help building institutional and technical capacities of the INTRANT, a new institution in the country, by facilitating them access to technical tools to assess sectorial GHG emissions and impacts associated with mitigation actions in the transport sector that will be used by this institution in the long-term after the end of the CBIT project.

Potential for scaling up

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 Central 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.

A.2. Child Project? If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

Not applicable

A.3. Stakeholders. Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

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 UNFCCC, the IPCC, the GEF, the GCF, the Adaptation Fund, REDD+ mechanism and CTCN, 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 the country. In this light, it will coordinate this project execution, and chair the Project Steering Committee, with a close involvement of the Department for Monitoring and Verification of GHG. In addition to coordinate the project, the has delegated CEDAF the responsibility of executing agency.</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources will be also a committed contributor through its in-kind co-finance support to the project and it will appoint a National Project Focal Point (NFPF), whom will act as the Project’s Steering Committee Chairperson.</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 1.4).</p>
National Council for Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism	<p>It is responsible for providing inputs to National Communications; Biennial Update Reports; and National Inventory Reports.</p> <p>It will be closely involved in this project throughout all the Outputs. It will also receive training.</p>

Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development	<p>It is responsible for national planning.</p> <p>It will provide information, receive training and benefit from technological support.</p>
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<p>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.</p> <p>It will provide information and receive training.</p>
Sectoral and other cross-sectoral Ministries	<p>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.</p> <p>They will provide collect and share data, receive training and benefit from technological support. In the case of the Ministries of Agriculture and Energy and Mines, they will also provide in-kind co-financing to this CBIT project.</p>
Local governments and its associations	<p>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.</p>
Observatory for Climate Change, RAUDO	<p>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.</p>
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 Centre 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>
<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.</p>	<p>All these institutions will receive training under Output 1.2</p>
<p>Catholic University <i>Madre y Maestra</i> Superior Institute of Agriculture Autonomous University of Santo Domingo, Evangelic University, Dominican Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Research, National Office of Meteorology, Directorate of Research, National Geographic Institute, and National Statistics Office.</p>	<p>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>
<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>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 Climate Change Directorate of</p>	<p>Institutions in charge of mitigation data collection as part of the scope of Output 1.3</p>

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 the energy sector related activities (Output 1.4, Output 1.3)
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 transport sector related activities (Output 1.4, Output 1.3)
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, Output 1.3)
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 Centre 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 oversee 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.

It is important also to indicate the relevant role stakeholders are considered to play as a part of the implementation of this project. Its involvement includes: direct participation in several activities of the project (Activities 1.2.2, 2.1.2, 2.2.2 and 2.3.2), direct consultation in other of the defined activities (Activities 1.2.1, 2.3.1) and invitation to workshops, including the inception workshop. A dissemination of the results of the project it is expected as well considering the active use of 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. Other means and frequency of participation in the activities detailed in this proposal will be determined by the institutional arrangements that make up a key part of interaction with actors. Key actors will be consulted through their participation on committees, the terms set up in the institutional arrangements, training workshops, and communication networks. The platform interface and an engagement mechanism will disseminate information about this project to the public. To ensure the participation of key actors in the process, it is essential to have guidelines and arrangements to formalize commitments with institutions, align generated data with data of interest to the institutions, and find personnel in the institution with time to dedicate to this theme.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

- Consulted only;
- Member of Advisory Body; contractor;
- Co-financier;
- Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;
- Executor or co-executor;
- Other (Please explain)

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assessment.

Over the recent decades, the conditions that define the lives of women have been changing, from an increasing participation in the labour market, to a bigger presence in the different educational levels: in the Dominican Republic, women are now the majority in universities. However, despite these advancements in the last decades, there are still relevant gaps between men and women since with few exceptions, women still face obstacles to access decision making positions in the government structure, and in private and political parties. And even if women have entered the labour market with the same working hours as men, housework and taking care of the family remain their responsibility almost exclusively, which increases their workload and affects their physical and mental health. Sizable gaps between men and women, for example, in access to low-end jobs, with minimum salaries and conditions of instability were found and in spite of demonstrating their ability in the workplace and professional areas, they continue to receive less pay than men for equal work²¹. According to International Labour Organization (2017) the gender wage gap in the Dominican Republic is -8.8 %, taking into account that it is calculated as the difference between average earnings of men and average earnings of women expressed as a percentage of average earnings of men.

In 2017, the overall Human Development Index (HDI) was 0.736 and the female HDI value for Dominican Republic was 0.728 in contrast with 0.736 for males, resulting in a Gender-related Development Index (GDI) value of 0.989. The Dominican Republic has a Gender Inequality Index (GII) value of 0.451, ranking it 103 out of 160 countries in the 2017 index. In DR, 24.3 percent of parliamentary seats are held by women, and 58.6 percent of adult women have reached at

²¹ https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/thematic_issues/gender/background/pdf/e10dom.pdf

least a secondary level of education compared to 54.4 percent of their male counterparts. Female participation in the labour market is 54.4 percent compared to 79.5 for men (UNDP, 2018).

Poverty and economic empowerment –According to the Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean Databases and Statistical Publications (CEPALSTAT), in 2017 the female index of poor households²² in the Dominican Republic reached 124.4 at the national level, in the same range of the index in the region (113). These figures prove that the efforts made to reduce poverty in the region have not equally benefited men and women, or even had the same pace. The lack of economic autonomy of women, who in the absence of other household income are more likely to be in poverty, is more exacerbated in households with a greater number of children.

Low Representation in Decision-making Structures –The conditions under which women participate in political parties is another concern, since they are practically half the membership (ranging between 47 and 50%), and as one ascends the pyramid of power their number decreases critically. The percentage of women on the cusp of political parties is 14%. The presence in the Congress is still relatively low compared with males. In the Senate, from 32 seats only three are occupied by women and in the Chamber of Deputies out from 178, only 37 are women. At the municipal level, which is considered more open to the participation of women, of a total of 154 mayors, only 12 are women²³.

However, a growing agenda for supporting gender equality in the country allows also to identify some encouraging elements. For instance, in January 2010, the Dominican Republic amended its Constitution, incorporating important elements for the advancement of gender equality declaring that the state should promote equal rights for women and men (Art. 39), responsible motherhood and fatherhood and the value of domestic work (Art. 55), and it condemns domestic and gender-based violence (Art. 42). The Dominican Republic ratified CEDAW in 1982 and the Optional Protocol in 2001, as well as the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women (“Convention of Belem Do Para”). The country’s willingness to work towards gender equality is reflected in the National Development Strategy 2030 by constituting one of its four pillars. The National Plan for Gender Equality (PLANEG) 2007-2017, launched by the Ministry of Women, as well as the inclusion of gender equality in sector plans (health, employment and competitiveness, education, science and technology, communication, and justice) are other promising aspects in the current context.

It is also important to highlight that a Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP) for the Dominican Republic is under development by Government institutions. This ccGAP helps to identify cross-cutting and priority gender considerations across adaptation and mitigation sectors, as well as position women and women’s organizations as agents of change and vital partners toward sustainability and resilience at all levels.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women’s empowerment? (yes /no) If yes, please upload gender action plan or equivalent here.

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

improving women’s participation and decision making; and or

generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? (yes /no)

Share of women direct beneficiaries (50%)

As a part of the implementation of this CBIT project, an initial workshop with national experts and stakeholders will be performed at the 6th month of the start of this project. This activity will comprise the skilful support from the South-South Cooperation Expert, who will provide the technical substrate to the preparation of the sessions of this workshop. The results of this initial activity will be made available and will be incorporated into the project communications and documentation. Throughout the project, the team will endeavour to ensure an equal gender balance and will, where possible, communicate the importance of maintaining gender equality.

²² The femininity index in poor households compares the percentage of poor women and men from the age of 20 to 59 years. <https://oig.cepal.org/en/indicators/femininity-index-poor-households>

²³ https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/thematic_issues/gender/background/pdf/e10dom.pdf

In this project, efforts will also be made to maintain an acceptable gender representation in project management structures (committees, institutional frameworks) and capacity-building activities (trainings, workshops). Where appropriate, international guidance and tools will be used to support these activities. Institutions to be consulted on gender engagement will include, but not be limited to: the Ministry of Women, the gender focal point for the convention on climate change, civil society organizations, like the Centre 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. Following CBIT Programming Directions and the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming and its Gender Equality Action Plan and the UNEP Gender Policy, a gender responsive results-based framework for GHG data collection across sectors will be developed through the engagement of gender specialists from government, private sector and civil society, under the deliverable D40. The goals of the framework are as follows:

- Increased sustainability
- Better representation of interest across social groups
- More specific sex-disaggregated evidence, more accurate indicators
- Improved planning
- More efficient implementation
- Increased ownership and commitment by men and women

Indicators are required to quantitatively and qualitatively assess whether the capacity of women and men has been increased. Sex disaggregated data for the following outputs should be recorded and assessed as to whether, where possible, an equal gender balance has been achieved:

- The gender split of the focal points in key NDC sectors
- The gender split of the proposed climate transparency unit
- Availability of training to NDC implementation partners
- Access to the online MRV platform
- Access and operational knowledge of tools, templates and guidelines for MRV of climate change data
- Country specific metrics such as community land use
- Representation at workshops and webinars

However, sex-disaggregated data is not always sufficient to determine whether the project outputs have responded appropriately to the differentiated needs of women and men. Therefore, further qualitative information needs to be gathered on whether equality of opportunity has been provided. This includes conducting surveys that assess the effectiveness of training provided and analyses of gender barriers to appointed positions. This information should be gathered throughout the project and the lessons learnt fed back into the development process.

A.5 Risk

Project Risk	Rating	Mitigation
Lack of political support for the development of each output of this project.	Medium	<p>This risk is Medium since notwithstanding the alignment of the project with DR’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, still in the practice it has still not clearly defined in the country how to balance the powers and political support among the different climate related institutions making difficult the implementation of pieces of this project.</p> <p>Political support for this project 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>

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>
The project is not completed within the planned timeframe	Low	<p>The 3-year length of this project makes possible a periodic review of its intermediate advances on a regular basis (half-yearly basis according to the M&E Plan) so actions can be taken on time to eliminate delays that could put on risk the timing end of the project. According to the budget of the project, Year3 has the lowest expenditure out of the 3 years of the project, reducing the disbursement load at that critical year.</p>
Poor project coordination compromises data collection, analysis and exchange needed for climate change planing	Low	<p>The initial 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 including 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).</p>

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

At CEO Endorsement request development stage, the Centre for Agriculture and Forestry Development (CEDAF, local NGO in the country) has been designated by the Government (Ministry of Environment and Natural Resource of the Dominican Republic) as the Project’s Executing Agency.

The Implementing GEF Agency will be UNEP, through its GEF Climate Mitigation Unit, with whom the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and CEDAF will coordinate permanently. The project will establish a Steering Committee that will meet yearly, ensuring a coordination across different initiatives occurring in parallel. The initiative will follow the institutional structure described in Annex J. Project Implementation Arrangements.

The extensive inclusion of Dominican institutions alongside the different activities related with this project, for instance from the Academia and the NGO sectors will ensure a dynamic and active work among different stakeholders, facilitating the coordination and inclusive execution of this Project. Overall, it is expected that a solid national climate transparency framework led by a strong Government Sector team with the expertise and appropriate tools available to undertake the elements indicated under the Katowice Climate Package can support to accomplish the tasks associated with the generation of transparency data and associated reporting, and make the Dominican Republic able then to track its NDCs and clarify NDC information properly.

With regards to coordination with other initiatives, as previously mentioned under the section 2. *Baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects*, the most obvious project in this situation is the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) Project commanded by the National Council for Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism, currently in operation in the DR. As indicated under Output 2.1, a close work between these two projects is expected, as results provided by the ICAT project will feed the activities of the Output 2.1 CBIT Project.

In addition, this project will feed into the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and co-organized by United Nations Development Program (UNDP), UNEP, and UNEP DTU Partnership. As indicated in activity 1.5 of this CBIT project, there will be a process of knowledge sharing involving the Global Coordination Platform and fellow CBIT projects. This is expected to include the exchange of lessons learned, experiences, highlights, climate data and information.

Finally, this project also aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals. The Dominican Republic is strongly committed to the 2030 Agenda and the CBIT project is an opportunity to continue working to seek SDG. In that sense, CBIT project in the country will permit progress in particular related to climate change (SDG 13), quality education (SDG 4) which is particularly important due to its impact in developing capacities and involving academia, gender equity (SDG 5), and sustainable cities and communities by assessing air quality conditions in urban areas (SDG 11) specifically through the capacity building in atmospheric pollution monitoring. The information generated through the CBIT-supported work will be included in the relevant reports of progress in SDGs.

A.7 Benefits

The project will contribute to enhanced reporting and assessments in the areas of GHG emissions estimation, and mitigation, and involve a wider group of stakeholders in the country with regards to clarifying NDC information and to track NDC progress.

National MRV systems that support climate mitigation can provide primary and secondary socioeconomic benefits. Primarily with the creation of sustainable employment opportunities at a local level through the commitment to strengthen institutional memory and standardize processes. Secondary benefits of increased transparency for climate change reporting can be far reaching. Improved mitigation and adaptation monitoring and reporting can ensure that co-benefits are focused and prioritized. Enhanced coordination between government ministries, private sector, civil society, academia and communities ensures that socioeconomic benefits are brought into focus. This can include responsive energy planning, reducing reliance on energy imports and freeing government resources, mitigating conflicts over scarce resources, improving the national and local economies, improving the health and wellbeing of the population and empowering communities and citizens.

The project will support the DR in meeting enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement under the Katowice Climate Package, implementation of which is crucial for achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The MRV system that will be put in place in the country will enable and promote the reporting of holistic climate actions with cross cutting sectoral linkages. This process will improve the dialogue between sectors and relevant stakeholders, encouraging wider environmental, social and economic benefits with measurable indicators.

The proposed project will demonstrate that the development of the MRV system includes measures to promote and monitor socioeconomic benefits at a national and local level, where appropriate. This will include an analysis of co-benefits from climate actions documented by the MRV system, from the perspective of local air quality pollution and its impact in communities.

A.8 Knowledge Management

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 on-going CBIT projects such as Costa Rica, Chile, Uruguay, and Peru, as well as projects currently being developed such as Antigua and Barbuda, Cuba among others. The DR will also share experiences within the sub-regional networks, such as the Central 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 components 1 and 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.

B. Description of the Consistency of the Project with National Priorities.

This project 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 to which the Dominican Republic has committed, therefore transforming them into national priorities. 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 detail 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 aims to institutionalize cooperation arrangements with the Academia, as it is currently not covered by the BUR, and it has a strong component of capacity building, emission factors, peer exchange of information, and technology, 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 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, this means 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 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.
- This project is also contributing to the SDG No. 13 to combat climate change and its impacts and it will contribute to the specific target 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning and indicator 13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions.
- Finally, this project is also aligned with the Dominican Republic United-Nations-Development-Assistance-Framework 2018-2022²⁴, especially with *Area 2. Sustainability and resilience* (Sustainable Development Goals 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17) by contributing to strengthening environmental governance and create knowledge for the implementation of a sustainable and resilient development model. In addition, with regards to the UNDAF Outcome #1.2, *By 2022, the Dominican Republic will have increased its social and environmental sustainability and its resilience to climate change impacts and other natural hazards by promoting sustainable production and consumption patterns, encouraging adequate land use, and effectively managing its natural resources, watersheds and disaster risks*, the CBIT project contributes with compliance of the National Priority: NDS Pillar 4, Objectives 4.1, 4.2, 4.3; with the UNDAF outcome indicator 1.2.2. Carbon dioxide emissions (Baseline:3.6 m tn/capita, Target: 3.4 m tn/capita by 2020), tracking of indicator 1.2.3 Multilateral Environmental/Climate related Agreements up to date²⁵ (SDG 13, Target 13.2, Indicator 13.2.1) and with the indicative country programme Output 2.3 Climate-resilient and carbon neutral development improved with its indicator I.2.3.2 Number of instruments contributing to UNFCCC compliance (Baseline: 4, Target: 7).

²⁴ UN Country programme document for the Dominican Republic (2018-2022): DP/DCP/DOM/3 (2017)

²⁵ Marco de Asistencia de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (MANUD) 2018-2022 entre el Gobierno de la República Dominicana y el Sistema de las Naciones Unidas, Tabla 7 (2017)

C. Description of the budgeted M&E Plan:

The project will be reviewed yearly through the Project Implementation Review (PIR). Its purpose is to assess project performance, to analyse whether the project is on track, what problems and challenges the project is encountering, and which corrective actions are required so that the project can achieve its intended outcomes by project completion in the most efficient and sustainable way. It is the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented.

In-line with UNEP Evaluation Policy and the GEF's Monitoring and Evaluation Policy the project will be subject to a Terminal Evaluation commissioned by the Evaluation Office.

The Evaluation Office (EO) of UNEP will be responsible for the TE and liaise with the UNEP Task Manager throughout the process. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes:

- i. to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and
- ii. to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP and executing partners.

The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The Terminal Evaluation will be initiated no earlier than six months prior to the operational completion of project activities and, if a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, should be completed prior to completion of the project and the submission of the follow-on proposal. Terminal Evaluations must be initiated no later than six months after operational completion.

The draft Terminal Evaluation report will be sent by the Evaluation Office to project stakeholders for comments. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six-point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalised and further reviewed by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office upon submission. The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and may be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

A summary of M&E activities envisaged is provided in Annex I. The GEF contribution for M&E activities, including the Inception Workshop is USD **37,500**.

PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)

GEF Agency(ies) certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies²⁶ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Kelly West, Senior Program Manager & Global Environment Facility Coordinator Corporate Services Division			Geordie Colville Climate Change Mitigation Portfolio Manager	+254- 207623257	Geordie.Colville@un.org

²⁶ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK.

	Indicators	Baseline	End of project targets	Source of verification	Assumptions	UNEP Medium-Term Strategy (2018-2021)
Project objective: Develop technical and logistical capacities for creation and operation of an integrated monitoring system of Climate Change	A. Number of institutions that are working in reporting together or at the same time to comply with integrated reporting	1 ²⁷	5 ²⁸	National Communications, Biennial Transparency Report, National Inventory Report (NIR) Institutional arrangements being used.	The relevant ministries are interested in developing capacities within the framework of the ETF and involve staff. Organizations with institutional arrangements will fulfil their commitments	Subprogramme Climate Change, Mitigation Expected Accomplishment: Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies;
Outcome 1: Institutional arrangements and technical capacities of line Ministries for mitigation data collection, monitoring, reporting, and verification are strengthened <i>Output 1.1 Institutional long-term agreement with Academia reached</i> <i>Output 1.2 Training on mitigation</i>	B. Improvement in the quality of institutional capacity for transparency based on GEF score 1 to 4 as per Annex IV of CBIT programming directions C. Interinstitutional arrangement created and in operation	2 0 N/A	+1 1 70%	Biennial Transparency Reports, National Inventory Reports, National Communications Institutional arrangements being used. CBIT Global Coordination Platform self-assessment tool. Institutional arrangements being used. A series of surveys to staff attending the trainings Attendees lists for all trainings	ICAT Project (Initiative for Climate Action Transparency that focuses on conducting general legal adjustments required for enhanced transparency support a participatory process to develop a proposal for a legal framework for the establishment of a national transparency system, including the institutional arrangements to initiate the creation of a National MRV / Transparency System in line with national needs and	

²⁷ Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

²⁸ Sectoral institutions responsible for reporting or contributing to national reporting: Ministries of Environment and Natural Resources, Agriculture, Energy and Mines, Finance and the INTRANT (Transport)

	Indicators	Baseline	End of project targets	Source of verification	Assumptions	UNEP Medium-Term Strategy (2018-2021)
<p><i>standardized data collection, monitoring, reporting, and verification provided to line Ministries and Academia</i></p> <p><i>Output 1.3 Country specific emissions factors and activity data for energy, transport and industry sectors developed and made available to Government institutions</i></p> <p><i>Output 1.4 Experience and knowledge transfer provided and disseminated to country government staff through peer exchange activities</i></p>	D. % of specialized trained staff who declares to be in a better position to implement MRV systems (gender disaggregated)			Training certificates, materials and guidelines	<p>international guidelines under the UNFCCC.</p> <p>Women will be interested or invited to participate in this project at an equal rate as men</p>	
Component 2: NDC information clarification and NDC tracking						
Outcome 2: Dominican Republic is able to track their NDCs and clarify their NDC information through a participatory process	E. % of specialized trained staff who declares to be in a better position to track advances on the current NDC including support provided/received	N/A	70%	A series of surveys to staff attending the trainings	<p>Women will be interested or invited to participate in this project at an equal rate as men</p> <p>ICAT proposes a strong basis of legal instrument for gathering data suitable for a</p>	

	Indicators	Baseline	End of project targets	Source of verification	Assumptions	UNEP Medium-Term Strategy (2018-2021)
<i>Output 2.1 Legal instrument signed to coordinate information flows for clarifying NDC information and tracking NDC progress</i>	(gender disaggregated) F. Number of institutions using templates or guidelines to monitor mitigation actions included in the Dominican Republic NDC	0	3	NDC tracking national reports, by sector	national MRV system. This will support further development of the NDC information and tracking system. ICAT will provide support identifying relevant stakeholders.	
<i>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</i>	G. Number of institutions that provided inputs to clarify NDC information	0	3	Synthesis from public consultation	Comp. 2 will facilitate the inclusion of the NDC tracking system into current institutional arrangements.	
<i>Output 2.3 Synthesis from public consultation provided to clarify NDC information and to track NDC progress</i>	H. Improvement in the quality MRV system based on GEF score 1 to 10 as per Annex III of CBIT programming directions	2	+3	CBIT Global Coordination Platform self-assessment tool Online National Platform for Climate Transparency Survey of platform use by the targeted organizations with institutional arrangement and by the public	Organizations with institutional arrangements will fulfil their commitments	

Indicator B scores qualitative rating levels of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities (1 to 4):

1. No designated transparency institution to support and coordinate the planning and implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement exists.
2. Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.

3. Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.
4. Designated transparency institution(s) has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities. Institution(s) has clear mandate or authority to coordinate activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and activities are integrated into national planning and budgeting activities

Indicator H scores qualitative rating levels for MRV systems (1 to 10):

1. Very little measurement is done, reporting is partial and irregular, and verification is not there
2. Measurement systems are in place, but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there
3. Measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/non-standardized
4. Measurement systems are strong in a limited set of activities however, analyses still need improvement; periodic monitoring and reporting although not yet cost/time efficient; verification is only upon specific request and limited
5. Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report on key GHG related indicators i.e. mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through few pathways but limited audience and formats; verification limited
6. Measurement systems are strong and cover a greater percentage of activities – feedback loops exist even if they are not fully functioning; reporting is available through multiple pathways and formats but may not be complete/transparent; verification is done through standard methodologies but only partially (i.e. not all data is verifiable)
7. Measurement regarding GHG is broadly done (with widely acceptable methodologies), need for more sophisticated analyses to improve policy; Reporting is periodic with improvements in transparency; verification is done through more sophisticated methods even if partially
8. Strong standardized measurements processes established for key indicators and mainstreamed into institutional policy implementation; reporting is widely available in multiple formats; verification is done for a larger set of information
9. Strong Monitoring and Reporting systems – robust methodologies, cost effective and efficient, periodic; verification done to a significant degree
10. Strong MRV systems that provide quality GHG related information in a transparent, accurate and accessible to a wide audience, with feedback of information from MRV flowing into policy design and implementation

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

(from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

1. If there are any changes from that presented in the PIF, have justifications been provided?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

Yes, only the wording of some outputs has been adjusted.

Response to Secretariat comments

One of the outputs of the project (considering the purchase of air quality monitoring equipment) was dropped off in this version of CEO Endorsement document. This change allows for a more streamlined and integrated transparency project, taking into account the closer ties among the remaining outputs of the project organised under Components 1 and 2. A variation of 7% and 13% in the allocation of the budgets of each Component was done respectively. Two new profiles of consultants participating in the project were added, strengthening the local team to work within the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, while other studies and training activities were expanded and given a wider outreach.

2. Is the project structure/ design appropriate to achieve the expected outcomes and outputs?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

Overall there is a lack of clarity of the vision of the transparency system in the country and how this project will support that vision. In particular, we are interested in understanding the readiness (and how this project will support specific gaps) of the DR to meet the requirements of BTRs. There are a lot of details but not enough clarity on how the different pieces will fit together within the project and in coordination with ongoing initiatives.

Output 1.1 - Please clarify the scope of proposed activities under this output. In particular what specific areas of knowledge and training will be part of the proposed long-term agreement with academia. Please also clarify how the agreement will be implemented in practice - will these specific trainings be sponsored by the government for its officials? Will these include certifications? Please clarify as well the purpose of activity 1.1.4. What is the finance mechanism needed for exactly? Would this output fail without it? Will it focus on finding domestic sources of finance instead of international funding options?

Output 1.2 - Please clarify how this Integrated Training Programme Scheme will be tailored to different stakeholders. Please also clarify if these trainings will be carried out by national academia. Please justify including training on big data and air quality monitoring with regards to the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement. Please clarify if the project will use any existing training materials for the other subjects from for example the CGE, the IPCC, and FAO, and other sources. Please also clarify why there is reference of training at sub-national level and what their role in the DR's transparency system under the Paris Agreement will be.

Output 1.3 - Please clarify the purpose for the purchase of monitoring stations for CO2 and black carbon and how it ties to the rest of the CBIT project. How will information collected by these be used by the government in support of its transparency system?

Output 1.4 - Please clarify how the scope for the activities under this output were chosen, and what is the expected impact on the DR's inventories, informed by the most recent work on its first BUR. Please also clarify whether these improvements are expected to be applied in the next BUR.

Output 2.1 - It is not clear if Activity 2.1.1 is a result of the ICAT work or if it is serving the ICAT work, and whether Activity 2.1.3 is part of ICAT's work. Please clarify these overlaps. Also, please clarify the plans for a "more developed online platform to be developed outside of the CBIT project". Please also clarify why this output will require sub-national testing.

Response to Secretariat comments

Response to Overall comment:

To clarify the country's vision, we have included further information in the final paragraphs of section A.1.1, on the vision to deal with shortcomings identified at country level to address appropriately the new BTR requirements. In this section, and also section 3, information was included stating the approach for building capacity in transparency through this CBIT project and its emphasis on multiplying the trained staff in the country. These elements were extracted from the Theory of Change defined to build this CBIT project, which is submitted in the portal.

Response to comment on Output 1.1:

- New information was added under Output 1.1, including a list of institutions where already there are initial contacts to expand the basis of interaction with the Government in technical (transparency related) matters.
- A more thorough description of specific areas of knowledge and training are now described. At this point of conversation with the institutions, the level of detail is not fully developed on the inclusion of certification schemes of the topics to be lectured or the degree of sponsorship from the Government for its officials. Official certification obtained by successful Government trainees has been initially discussed and it is encouraged, depending upon the administrative qualifications to provide such certification by the institutions finally providing the training activities to the staff officials. The final decision of whether these programmes will include certification schemes will be made between the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the selected institutions prior to signing the long-term agreement.
- On Activity 1.1.4, the aim is to identify ways to ensure the sustainability of capacity-building activities beyond the project's duration. The activity is expected to provide support in maintaining the capacities created on a longer period than the duration of this CBIT project and also facilitate the updating of teaching tools and educational products designed under this project. We believe that this activity is important for the output's long-term success. Both domestic and international funding options will be explored; a focus on economic sustainability means that domestic funding sources may be more relevant.

Response to comment on Output 1.2:

New information was added under Output 1.2 to respond to the review comments:

- Training to be different stakeholders (see deliverables D6 and D8)
- Training to be provided primarily by national academia.
- Will draw on existing training materials
- Items on big data and air quality monitoring with regards to the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement have been removed from the project proposal.
- Information on sub-national level and relevance to transparency system.

Response to comment on Output 1.3:

The output related to equipment purchase of monitoring stations for CO2 and black carbon has been removed.

Response to comment on Output 1.4:

Additional information was included under the new output 1.3 (former 1.4) on the selection of activities in the Transport Sector and in the Industrial Sector given their national relevance, and the requests made during the scoping mission to focus work on these sectors.

The expected impact on GHG inventories is significant in terms of enhanced accuracy of emission factors and upgrade of Tier as the prioritized categories/subcategories comprise the 95% of the absolute emissions from its current GHG Inventory. Namely, the Category of Transport contributes with the highest CO2 emissions in the whole inventory, whereas the Category of Industries of Energy is the second highest overall emitter.

The Dominican Republic has already closed the technical work associated with its first BUR and it is undertaking its political approval, so it will not benefit from these activities. Nevertheless, the country has recently requested support to UNDP for the creation of its fourth national communication and its second BUR, which will start in 2020. The country is expecting to work on its First BTR in 2022. The improvements in the GHG Inventory aimed with this output, will be available for these upcoming rounds of reporting of the country to the Convention and for a more accurate NDC tracking.

Response to comment on Output 2.1:

- The link between the ICAT and this CBIT project is stated more directly now, clarifying how the deliverables of the ICAT project will be implemented and made operational through the CBIT project (see description of activity 2.1.1). The difference between the activity 2.1.3 and the work under ICAT was expressed more clearly: ICAT is taking care of data flows and information associated with the preparation of the BUR, whereas the CBIT project is taking into consideration the NDC (its clarification and tracking).
- After consultation with the country, subnational activities under this output were discarded.
- Information about the external use of a compilation, storage and management data tool was also left out of this project.

3. Is the financing adequate and does the project demonstrate a cost-effective approach to meet the project objective?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

Please justify the need for a South-South Cooperation expert, considering the well-resourced and highly experienced Chief Technical Advisor is expected to carry out the knowledge exchange activities.

Please clarify the budget section on transfers & grants to implementing partners. Who are the implementing partners? Have these been chosen already? Will these be locally based?

Response to Secretariat comments

South-South Cooperation Expert

The Chief Technical Advisor and the South-South Cooperation Expert have distinct roles and duties.

The South-South Cooperation Expert's responsibility is to share regional best practices on technical and organizational aspects (e.g. estimation of GHG emissions from transport, creation of tools and templates, agreements with academia, assessment of capacity and material needs, etc.). The expert will:

- Provide regional MRV and climate transparency insights to all experts involved.
- Share regional best practices in several technical aspects including academia agreements (D1) and capacity needs assessments and materials (D6 and D7).
- Provide inputs to support the definition and implementation of the Training Programme considered in activity 1.2.2. via the provision of on-site and online training activities.

- Provide insights on regional best practices on the calculation tool for estimation of GHG emissions from transport (D10), and its reports (D11).
- Provide inputs based on best regional practices as they relate to creation of guidelines and templates for NDC tracking (D23) and their associated validation workshops (D24).
- On output 1.4, facilitate the sharing of lessons learnt from other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean by maintaining close interaction with the regional South-South Cooperation network (including networks such as the Central American Integration System and the Association of Caribbean States).
- Review materials posted on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform in order to find content that could be useful for the enhancement of the climate transparency framework of the Dominican Republic.
- Search for climate transparency information developed in the Dominican Republic, as a result of the CBIT project and other related initiatives, that could be added to the Platform.
- Work with the regional South-South Cooperation network to organize regional technical workshops, Webinars, and Communities of Practice which are relevant for the Dominican Republic.

The Chief Technical Advisor has responsibilities of a different scope, encompassing daily execution and overview of the project, planning, management, coordination and reporting. The advisor will focus on the project's main activities, rather than on searching for relevant regional and international best practices. Thus, most of the knowledge exchange activities (i.e. those at the regional level) will be channeled through the South-South Cooperation Expert. Furthermore, the Chief Technical Advisor will provide national insights for all local experts involved in order to support the co-drafting of all products assigned to local experts. In addition, he or she will provide local insights to international experts.

A full list of the responsibilities associated to each of these positions (including an expanded description of the activities to be performed by the South-South Cooperation Expert) is available in Annex G.

Implementing partners

In terms of implementing partners, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources has started conversations with the *Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra* and with the Evangelical University for overall cooperation in the projects with the Ministry. Both universities have campuses in the Dominican Republic in the large cities of Santo Domingo and Santiago, covering a large amount of the country. Up to this point of initial conversations, both have responded favorably to the request by the Government and they are waiting for the project to be approved to advance further. In case the project needs to look for additional implementing partners, preference will be given to those that are locally based.

4. Does the project take into account potential major risks, including the consequences of climate change, and describes sufficient risk response measures? (e.g., measures to enhance climate resilience)

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

Ok.

Response to Secretariat comments

-

5. Is co-financing confirmed and evidence provided?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

Yes, three co-financing letters have been submitted confirming the listed amounts.

Response to Secretariat comments

-

6. Are relevant tracking tools completed?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

Core Indicator 11 has been submitted, and CBIT indicators are being tracked. Please consider re-assessing target for the indicator on MRV systems, which seems low at a 5 or provide a justification.

Response to Secretariat comments

Targets reassessed under Annex L.

7. Only for Non-Grant Instrument: Has a reflow calendar been presented?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

N/A

Response to Secretariat comments

-

8. Is the project coordinated with other related initiatives and national/regional plans in the country or in the region?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

Please note that the Executing Partner Type says GEF Agency when it should say Government considering the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources is the executing partner.

The GEF has reviewed the letter from the OFP regarding the request to UN Environment for execution support and we found that it is lacking an estimate of resources to be channelled to ROLAC for this support as well as the reasoning behind it. Please provide a more detailed explanation.

Response to Secretariat comments

The country has decided for a local NGO - the Centre for Agricultural and Forestry Development (CEDAF) - to execute the project locally, instead of ROLAC. UNEP has undertaken a capacity assessment of CEDAF and has deemed that the NGO has the required capacity, expertise and experience to be the executing agency of the project. The CEO Endorsement document and its annexes has been updated accordingly. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources will remain a committed contributor through its in-kind co-finance support to the project and it will appoint a national project focal point whom will act as the project's Steering Committee Chairperson.

This change was reflected in the selection of Other Executing Partner(s) and Executing Partner Type

9. Does the project include a budgeted M&E Plan that monitors and measures results with indicators and targets?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

Yes.

Response to Secretariat comments

-

10. Does the project have descriptions of a knowledge management plan?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

Yes.

Response to Secretariat comments

-

Agency Responses

**11. Has the Agency adequately responded to comments at the PIF stage from:
GEFSEC**

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

N/A

Response to Secretariat comments

-

STAP

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

N/A

Response to Secretariat comments

-

GEF Council

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

N/A

Response to Secretariat comments

-

Convention Secretariat

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

N/A

Response to Secretariat comments

-

Recommendation

12. Is CEO endorsement recommended?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

Not yet, please address comments above.

If allowed please change the CBIT label from NO to YES in Part I: Project Information.

Response to Secretariat comments

This option is not allowed in GEF 6 portal features

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS²⁹

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: USD 30,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEFTF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent to date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
International Consultants	17,500	17,500	0
Local Consultant Dominican Republic	5,000	5,000	0
Workshop (20 November)	3,500	1,980	1,520
Mission to Dominican Republic (17-23 November 2018)	3,500	3,500	0
Design and Printing Brochure	500	500	
Total	30,000	28,480	1,520

²⁹ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS

(if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

Not Applicable

ANNEX E: GEF 7 CORE INDICATOR WORKSHEET

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table E to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment				<i>(Number)</i>	
			Target		Number Achieved	
				CEO Endorsement	MTR	TE
			Female	60		
			Male	60		
			<i>Total</i>	<i>120</i>		

ANNEX F: GEF PROJECT TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Influencing models			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Deploy innovative financial instruments		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capital providers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Large corporations	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SMEs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Grant Pilot	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Project Reflow	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Communities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Community Based Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type of Engagement		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Dissemination	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Communications		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Awareness Raising	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Education	

		<input type="checkbox"/> Public Campaigns	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Behavior Change	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Learning		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Theory of Change	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Indicators to Measure Change	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge and Learning		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Learning	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Equality			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Mainstreaming		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Women groups	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Gender-sensitive indicators	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender results areas		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Participation and leadership	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access to benefits and services	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity development	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge generation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focal Areas/Theme			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance
			<input type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries

		<input type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States
		<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sea-level rise
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Resilience
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate information
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem-based Adaptation
		<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
		<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Programme of Action
		<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Plan
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming Adaptation
		<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector
		<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation
		<input type="checkbox"/> Complementarity
		<input type="checkbox"/> Community-based Adaptation
		<input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods
	<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
		<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
		<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer
		<input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financing
		<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
	<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	<input type="checkbox"/> Paris Agreement <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Development Goals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 2

ANNEX G: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR KEY PERSONNEL

KEY PERSONNEL # 0101

Project: Strengthening the capacity of the Dominican Republic to generate climate information and knowledge in the framework of the Paris Agreement

Post title: Chief Technical Advisor

Duration: 36 months (full-time)

Date Required: M1

Duty station: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Santo Domingo

Background:

The recently agreed Katowice Climate Package or Paris Rulebook is a concrete step forward for Parties to the UNFCCC to include transparency elements in their climate action at national level, following a common viewpoint for implementation. This is a major challenge, especially for developing countries, which implies having or developing within a short space of time the technical and institutional capacities to meet additional reporting requirements, and the strategic planning of de-carbonization with resilience.

In this regard, the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Fund (CBIT), administered by the GEF, will help the Dominican Republic to overcome some of the barriers that prevent the country from meeting its international commitments under the Paris Agreement, following the transparency guidance agreed in COP24. In particular, this project will help the DR build a strong capacity to generate good quality climate information with the breadth, periodicity, relevance and accuracy required. This improved climate data will serve in turn to improve the periodic review of the DR's NDC and implement and monitor it in the following years. Globally, this project will contribute to enhance not only climate transparency but also to increase mitigation ambition and effectiveness in line with the achievement of the Paris Agreement.

Detailed activities:

- Take responsibility for day to day oversight of project execution;
- Ensure that the project meets its objectives and achieves expected outcomes;
- Prepare annual work plans in consultation with project partners
- Manage and coordinate the day-to-day activities
- Provide technical input to the implementation of the activities
- Review and approve technical deliverables from national and international experts
- Participate in the preparation of TORs for consultants and participate in the process of interviewing the candidates
- Prepare progress reports (including Half-yearly progress reports; Project Implementation Reviews (PIR) and Final Report)
- Ensure coordination with relevant national institutions and government ministries to ensure that project activities are distinct and fully complementary to other national initiatives
- Be responsible for the quality of the activities and the coordination of experts
-
- Prepare all annual/year-end project revisions;
- Attend inception workshops and national steering committee meetings;
- Monitor risk management plan;
- Periodic reporting to UNEP and the Project Steering Committee (PSC) for allocation of the GEF grant according to the defined work plans and budgets in coordination with UNEP and the National Project Director (NDP);
- Notify UNEP and the PSC in writing if there is need for modification to the agreed implementation plan and budget, and to seek approval;

- Address and rectify any issues or inconsistencies raised by the Executing Agency;
- Support compilation and submission of progress and financial reporting to the Executing Agency;
- Provide accurate and up-to-date technical advice and guidance on issues related to the implementation of the project activities;
- Day-to-day project operations
- Liaise with national stakeholders
- Provide national insights for all experts involved
- Co-draft all products assigned to local experts
- Provide local insights provision to national/international experts
- Engage with local climate change involved entities
- Participate actively in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform by attending meetings, but also preparing materials to be shared through the platform

In terms of his/her participation in the technical Activities and Deliverables of Component 1, the Chief Technical Advisor will be in charge of:

- Develop and implement the activity 1.1.1, and produce the Deliverable D1
- Technical counterpart for activities and deliverables under Output 1.1 (D2, D3, D4)
- Technical counterpart for activities and deliverables under Output 1.4 (D15, D16, D17)

In terms of his/her participation in the technical Activities and Deliverables of Component 2, the Chief Technical Advisor will be in charge of:

- Develop the activity 2.1.3 and producing in conjunction with Local Consultant (Lawyer) the Deliverable D31
- Participate as part of the team of trainers in activity 2.2.2
- Organize the Activity 2.3.1 in conjunction with Technical Expert Training Activities, and produce Deliverable D39
- Organize the Activity 2.3.2 with the technical input of Consultant #0181, and produce Deliverable D40

Reporting structure:

The Chief Technical Advisor will work under the overall guidance of the Climate Change Director of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and report to the same Director.

Qualifications:

- Master (or higher degree) in areas relevant to climate change, environment and national development
- A minimum of 7 years of professional experience in managing projects in the areas of climate change or related
- Excellent understanding of global climate change issues in particular those related to transparency and MRV
- Proven experience and knowledge regarding development or enforcement of legal instruments towards the achievement of national environmental policy
- Extensive network with national stakeholders in climate change and the environmental field in DR
- Language(s): Spanish and English (proficient level)

KEY PERSONNEL # 0103

Project: Strengthening the capacity of the Dominican Republic to generate climate information and knowledge in the framework of the Paris Agreement

Post title: Technical Expert Energy Sector (Energy & Transport)

Duration: 12 months (full-time)

Date Required: M7

Duty station: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Santo Domingo

Background:

The recently agreed Katowice Climate Package or Paris Rulebook is a concrete step forward for Parties to the UNFCCC to include transparency elements in their climate action at national level, following a common viewpoint for implementation. This is a major challenge, especially for developing countries, which implies having or developing within a short space of time the technical and institutional capacities to meet additional reporting requirements, and the strategic planning of de-carbonization with resilience.

In this regard, the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Fund (CBIT), administered by the GEF, will help the Dominican Republic to overcome some of the barriers that prevent the country from meeting its international commitments under the Paris Agreement, following the transparency guidance agreed in COP24. In particular, this project will help the DR build a strong capacity to generate good quality climate information with the breadth, periodicity, relevance and accuracy required. This improved climate data will serve in turn to improve the periodic review of the DR's NDC and implement and monitor it in the following years. Globally, this project will contribute to enhance not only climate transparency but also to increase mitigation ambition and effectiveness in line with the achievement of the Paris Agreement.

Detailed consultancy activities:

- Prepare ToR and Technical counterpart for the studies: "Design and implementation of a Transport Model for calculation of GHG emissions from On-Road Vehicles and build Long-Term Scenarios for the Transport Sector in the Dominican Republic, including training" (D10, D11, D12); and "Technical proposal to upgrade to IPCC Tier 2 approach the calculations of GHG emissions of the local Cement Industry in the Dominican Republic, including validation" (D13, D14).
- Implement a Transport Model for On-Road Vehicles for cities of Dominican Republic of different size and an estimation approach for emissions (based on 2006 IPCC methodologies) from On-Road Transport (bottom up calculations) integrating local and global pollutant estimations of emissions in operation and applied to 3 cities (D10)
- Report with results of an assessment of mitigation scenarios for the Transport Sector in the country, at different timescales, up to 2050, to propose targets and pathways of emissions for this sector (D11)
- Report with results of a training for Government officials on the use of the Transport Modelling tool (D12).
- Prepare Technical Report with a technical proposal to upgrade to Tier 2 approach the calculations of GHG emissions of the local Cement Industry (D13).
- Prepare Technical: Report with results of the implementation in the Dominican Republic of the proposal presented under the Deliverable D13, and results from the validation process (D14).
- Provide technical support from the Energy and Transport side to the definition of the report with the technical elements to produce the legal instrument to coordinate information flows for clarifying NDC information and tracking NDC progress (D18), and participate in the pilot implementation (D20) from the Energy and Transport side
- Participate as a trainer to line Ministries and Academia, about standardized MRV guidelines and reporting templates for NDC tracking in Energy and Transport sectors (3 workshops) to be provided at national and subnational public bodies and stakeholders from the academia (D26);
- Develop training materials in Energy and Transport sectors (D26);
- Support the preparation of reports of the implementation of training activities.

Reporting structure:

The Technical Expert Energy Sector (Energy & Transport) will report to the Chief Technical Advisor.

Qualifications:

- Master degree (or higher) in areas relevant to Energy and Climate Change mitigation.
- Excellent understanding of global and national climate change issues in particular related to GHG accounting, GHG Inventories and MRV in the energy and transport sectors
- A minimum of 7 years of professional experience working in climate change mitigation related to the sectors Energy and Transport, as well as GHG accounting using IPCC 2006 Guidelines.
- Good understanding of GHG accounting in industrial processes (cement industry)
- Language(s): Spanish and English (proficient level)

KEY PERSONNEL # 0104

Project: Strengthening the capacity of the Dominican Republic to generate climate information and knowledge in the framework of the Paris Agreement

Post title: Technical Expert Training Activities

Duration: 33 Months (full-time)

Date Required: M4

Duty station: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Santo Domingo

Background:

The recently agreed Katowice Climate Package or Paris Rulebook is a concrete step forward for Parties to the UNFCCC to include transparency elements in their climate action at national level, following a common viewpoint for implementation. This is a major challenge, especially for developing countries, which implies having or developing within a short space of time the technical and institutional capacities to meet additional reporting requirements, and the strategic planning of de-carbonization with resilience.

In this regard, the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Fund (CBIT), administered by the GEF, will help the Dominican Republic to overcome some of the barriers that prevent the country from meeting its international commitments under the Paris Agreement, following the transparency guidance agreed in COP24. In particular, this project will help the DR build a strong capacity to generate good quality climate information with the breadth, periodicity, relevance and accuracy required. This improved climate data will serve in turn to improve the periodic review of the DR's NDC and implement and monitor it in the following years. Globally, this project will contribute to enhance not only climate transparency but also to increase mitigation ambition and effectiveness in line with the achievement of the Paris Agreement.

Detailed consultancy activities:

- In charge of outputs related to the organization, implementation and reporting of training activities within the project (Output 1.2, D6, D7, D8, D9; Output 2.2, D26)
- In charge of activities related to the organization, implementation and reporting³⁰ of workshops associated with the outputs 1.4, 2.2, 2.3
- Technical counterpart for activities and deliverables under Output 1.1 (D1, D2, D3, D4)
- Technical counterpart for activities and deliverables under Output 1.4 (D15, D16, D17)
- In charge of activities related with Output 2.3 (D27, D28, D29, D30, D31)

Reporting structure:

The Technical Expert Training activities will report to the Chief Technical Advisor.

Qualifications:

- Master degree related to environmental or social sciences

³⁰ under the items of organization, implementation and reporting of workshops and trainings, the expert must include elements of outreach and campaign in order to enhance the public visibility of the project

- Experience in areas relevant to communication and facilitation
- Good understanding of global and national climate change issues
- A minimum of 5 years professional experience in areas related to capacity building, technical training and communication
- Experiences in preparation of capacity building/training materials and organization of capacity building initiatives
- Language(s): Spanish and English (proficiency level)

KEY PERSONNEL # 0105

Project: Strengthening the capacity of the Dominican Republic to generate climate information and knowledge in the framework of the Paris Agreement

Post title: Technical Expert AFOLU Sector

Duration: 11 months (full-time)

Date Required: M7

Duty station: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Santo Domingo

Background:

The recently agreed Katowice Climate Package or Paris Rulebook is a concrete step forward for Parties to the UNFCCC to include transparency elements in their climate action at national level, following a common viewpoint for implementation. This is a major challenge, especially for developing countries, which implies having or developing within a short space of time the technical and institutional capacities to meet additional reporting requirements, and the strategic planning of de-carbonization with resilience.

In this regard, the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Fund (CBIT), administered by the GEF, will help the Dominican Republic to overcome some of the barriers that prevent the country from meeting its international commitments under the Paris Agreement, following the transparency guidance agreed in COP24. In particular, this project will help the DR build a strong capacity to generate good quality climate information with the breadth, periodicity, relevance and accuracy required. This improved climate data will serve in turn to improve the periodic review of the DR's NDC, and implement and monitor it in the following years. Globally, this project will contribute to enhance not only climate transparency but also to increase mitigation ambition and effectiveness in line with the achievement of the Paris Agreement.

Detailed consultancy activities:

- Provide technical support from the AFOLU side to the definition of the report with the technical elements to produce the legal instrument to coordinate information flows for clarifying NDC information and tracking NDC progress, and proposal for a pilot implementation
- Prepare Templates and guidelines to monitor the progress of the mitigation actions towards the achievement of the NDCs in the AFOLU sector and
- Participate as a trainer to line Ministries and Academia, about standardized MRV guidelines and reporting templates for NDC tracking in AFOLU sector (3 workshops) to be provided at national and subnational public bodies and stakeholders from the academia (D35);
- Development of training materials in AFOLU sector (D35)
- Support the preparation of reports of the implementation of training activities

Reporting structure:

The Technical Expert AFOLU Sector will report to the Chief Technical Advisor.

Qualifications:

- Master degree or higher in areas relevant to AFOLU and Climate Change mitigation for the Forest Sector.
- Excellent understanding of global and national climate change issues related to GHG accounting, GHG Inventories, MRV and Mitigation on the AFOLU Sector.

- A minimum of 5 years of professional experience working in climate change mitigation or emissions related to Agriculture, Forest and Other Land Uses Sector and GHG accounting using IPCC 2006 Guidelines.
- Language(s): Spanish and English (proficient level)

KEY PERSONNEL # 0106

Project: Strengthening the capacity of the Dominican Republic to generate climate information and knowledge in the framework of the Paris Agreement

Post title: Local Consultant (Lawyer)

Duration: 2 months (Output 1.1) and 1 month (Output 2.1) (part-time)

Date Required: M3 (Output 1.1) and M14 (Output 2.1)

Duty station: Santo Domingo

Background:

The recently agreed Katowice Climate Package or Paris Rulebook is a concrete step forward for Parties to the UNFCCC to include transparency elements in their climate action at national level, following a common viewpoint for implementation. This is a major challenge, especially for developing countries, which implies having or developing within a short space of time the technical and institutional capacities to meet additional reporting requirements, and the strategic planning of de-carbonization with resilience.

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Detailed consultancy activities:

- Legal support to the preparation of the following two documents:
 - Agreement document to cooperate with the national and international academia active in the DR for knowledge transfer to key staff in the public sector (Output 1.1, Deliverable D2)
 - Legal proposal instrument signed to operationalize the coordination of information flows for clarifying NDC information and tracking NDC progress (Output 2.1, Deliverable D22)

Reporting structure:

The Local Consultant (Lawyer) will report to the Chief Technical Advisor.

Qualifications:

- Title of Lawyer
- A minimum of 5 years professional experience in preparation of official legal documents at Government level
- Experiences in environmental matters from a legal perspective
- Language(s): Spanish

KEY PERSONNEL # 0107

Project: Strengthening the capacity of the Dominican Republic to generate climate information and knowledge in the framework of the Paris Agreement

Post title: Local Administrative Assistant and support to Training Activities

Duration: 34 months

Date Required: M2
Duty station: Santo Domingo

Background:

The recently agreed Katowice Climate Package or Paris Rulebook is a concrete step forward for Parties to the UNFCCC to include transparency elements in their climate action at national level, following a common viewpoint for implementation. This is a major challenge, especially for developing countries, which implies having or developing within a short space of time the technical and institutional capacities to meet additional reporting requirements, and the strategic planning of de-carbonization with resilience.

In this regard, the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Fund (CBIT), administered by the GEF, will help the Dominican Republic to overcome some of the barriers that prevent the country from meeting its international commitments under the Paris Agreement, following the transparency guidance agreed in COP24. In particular, this project will help the DR build a strong capacity to generate good quality climate information with the breadth, periodicity, relevance and accuracy required. This improved climate data will serve in turn to improve the periodic review of the DR's NDC, and implement and monitor it in the following years. Globally, this project will contribute to enhance not only climate transparency but also to increase mitigation ambition and effectiveness in line with the achievement of the Paris Agreement.

Detailed consultancy activities:

- Day-to-day project operations;
- Financial administration of the project and preparing the related reports;
- Take responsibility for day to day project financial operations;
- Procurement duties for all project activities;
- Support the Chief Technical Advisor regarding general managerial duties;
- Financial administration of the project and preparing the related reports;
- Prepare Project Steering Committee meetings;

Detailed consultancy activities related with the implementation of training activities and workshops of the project:

- Support to outputs related to the organization, implementation and reporting of training activities within the project (Output 1.2, D6, D7, D8, D9; Output 2.2, D26)
- In charge of administrative organization, and implementation and support to reporting of workshops associated with the outputs 1.4, 2.2, 2.3
- Support to reporting activities and deliverables under Output 1.4 (D15, D16, D17)

Reporting structure:

The Administrative Assistant will report to the Chief Technical Advisor and his/her working place will be located within the same premises of the Chief Technical Advisor.

Qualifications:

- Degree in financial administration or equivalent.
- A minimum of 5 years professional experience with financial project administration.
- Language(s): Spanish and English.

KEY PERSONNEL # 0108

Project: Strengthening the capacity of the Dominican Republic to generate climate information and knowledge in the framework of the Paris Agreement

Post title: Technical Expert Mitigation and Transparency (Component 1)

Duration: 30 months (full-time)

Date Required: M3 – M 32

Duty station: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Santo Domingo

Background:

The recently agreed Katowice Climate Package or Paris Rulebook is a concrete step forward for Parties to the UNFCCC to include transparency elements in their climate action at national level, following a common viewpoint for implementation. This is a major challenge, especially for developing countries, which implies having or developing within a short space of time the technical and institutional capacities to meet additional reporting requirements, and the strategic planning of de-carbonization with resilience.

In this regard, the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Fund (CBIT), administered by the GEF, will help the Dominican Republic to overcome some of the barriers that prevent the country from meeting its international commitments under the Paris Agreement, following the transparency guidance agreed in COP24. In particular, this project will help the DR build a strong capacity to generate good quality climate information with the breadth, periodicity, relevance and accuracy required. This improved climate data will serve in turn to improve the periodic review of the DR's NDC and implement and monitor it in the following years. Globally, this project will contribute to enhance not only climate transparency but also to increase mitigation ambition and effectiveness in line with the achievement of the Paris Agreement.

Detailed activities:

- Support the revision of quality of the activities and the coordination of experts under Component 1 – Mitigation Transparency Framework, providing technical input to the implementation of the activities under this Component
- Support the review and approval of technical deliverables from national and international experts under Component 1
- Support the preparation of TORs for consultants and participate in the process of interviewing the candidates
- Support the preparation of Project Steering Committee meetings
- Facilitate coordination with relevant national institutions and government ministries to ensure that project activities under Component 1 are distinct and fully complementary to other national initiatives
- Support the provision of accurate and up-to-date technical advice and guidance on issues related to the implementation of the project activities under Component 1 – Mitigation Transparency Framework;
- Support the review of all products assigned to local experts under Component 1 – Mitigation Transparency Framework
- Support local insights to national/international experts under Component 1 – Mitigation Transparency Framework

In terms of his/her participation in the technical Activities and Deliverables of Component 1, the Technical Expert will be in charge of:

- developing the activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2, and 1.1.3 under the Output 1.1, and produce the deliverables D1, D2, D3 and D4;
- providing technical counterpart from the local side for the generation jointly with the International Finance Expert of Deliverable D5; and
- supporting the Technical Coordinator of Training Activities in the implementation of activities 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 under the Output 1.2, and organize the implementation and reporting of activities 1.4.1, 1.4.2 and 1.4.3 associated with the Output 1.4.

Reporting structure:

The Technical Expert in Mitigation and Transparency will report to the Chief Technical Advisor and will be based at the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

Qualifications:

- Master (or higher degree) in areas relevant to climate change, environment and national development
- A minimum of 3 years of professional experience in managing projects in the areas of climate change or related

- Good understanding of global climate change issues, in particular those related to transparency, mitigation, climate or environmental policy and MRV
- Proven experience and knowledge regarding development or enforcement of legal instruments towards the achievement of national environmental policy
- Language(s): Spanish and English (proficient level)

KEY PERSONNEL # 0109

Project: Strengthening the capacity of the Dominican Republic to generate climate information and knowledge in the framework of the Paris Agreement

Post title: Technical Expert NDC information clarification and tracking (Component 2)

Duration: 30 months (full-time)

Date Required: M7– M36

Duty station: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Santo Domingo

Background:

The recently agreed Katowice Climate Package or Paris Rulebook is a concrete step forward for Parties to the UNFCCC to include transparency elements in their climate action at national level, following a common viewpoint for implementation. This is a major challenge, especially for developing countries, which implies having or developing within a short space of time the technical and institutional capacities to meet additional reporting requirements, and the strategic planning of de-carbonization with resilience.

In this regard, the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Fund (CBIT), administered by the GEF, will help the Dominican Republic to overcome some of the barriers that prevent the country from meeting its international commitments under the Paris Agreement, following the transparency guidance agreed in COP24. In particular, this project will help the DR build a strong capacity to generate good quality climate information with the breadth, periodicity, relevance and accuracy required. This improved climate data will serve in turn to improve the periodic review of the DR's NDC and implement and monitor it in the following years. Globally, this project will contribute to enhance not only climate transparency but also to increase mitigation ambition and effectiveness in line with the achievement of the Paris Agreement.

Detailed activities:

Support the revision of quality of the activities and the coordination of experts under Component 2 – NDC information clarification and NDC tracking, providing technical input to the implementation of the activities under this Component

- Support the review and approval of technical deliverables from national and international experts under Component 2
- Support the preparation of TORs for consultants and participate in the process of interviewing the candidates
- Support the preparation of Project Steering Committee meetings
- Facilitate coordination with relevant national institutions and government ministries to ensure that project activities are distinct and fully complementary to other national initiatives
- Support the provision of accurate and up-to-date technical advice and guidance on issues related to the implementation of the project activities under Component 2 – NDC information clarification and tracking
- Support the review of all products assigned to local experts under Component 2 – NDC information clarification and tracking
- Support local insights to national/international experts under Component 2 – NDC information clarification and tracking

In terms of his/her participation in the technical Activities and Deliverables of Component 2, the Technical Expert NDC information clarification and tracking will be in charge of:

- *Developing the activity 2.1.3 and producing in conjunction with Local Consultant (Lawyer) and the Chief Technical Adviser the Deliverable D22*
- *Participate as part of the team of trainers in activity 2.2.2*
- *Organizing the Activity 2.3.1 in conjunction with Technical Expert Training Activities, and produce Deliverable D29*
- *Organizing the Activity 2.3.2 with the technical input of Consultant #0181, and produce Deliverable D31*

Reporting structure:

The Technical Expert NDC information clarification and tracking will report to the Chief Technical Advisor and will be based at the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

Qualifications:

- *Master (or higher degree) in areas relevant to climate change, environment and national development*
- *A minimum of 3 years of professional experience in managing projects in the areas of climate change or related*
- *Good understanding of global climate change issues, in particular those related to climate transparency and climate or environmental policy.*
- *Language(s): Spanish and English (proficient level)*

KEY PERSONNEL # 1401 (0181)

Project: Strengthening the capacity of the Dominican Republic to generate climate information and knowledge in the framework of the Paris Agreement

Post title: South-south cooperation expert

Duration: 36 months (part-time)

Date Required: M3

Duty station: Santo Domingo/Home based

Background:

One of the most relevant challenges the implementation of the Paris Agreement poses to countries is to count with strong Transparency Frameworks. Article 13 of the Paris Agreement establishes the need of Parties to implement national robust transparent reporting and accounting systems to give clarity on action and support while providing clear information to stakeholders. As a part of building and enhancing their Transparency Frameworks, Parties of the UNFCCC Convention will progressively implement better tools and institutional practices, many of them not sufficiently developed in the countries. This is especially true for developing countries.

In this regard, the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Fund (CBIT), administered by the GEF, supports the Dominican government mainly in strengthening its Enhanced Transparency Framework by means of improving the accuracy, completeness and consistency of its GHG inventories, and increasing its capacities to domestically track and evaluate mitigation measures and related finance support received, as well as generating the technical inputs needed for a medium and long-term planning contributing to improve climate related decision-making in the country.

Detailed consultancy activities:

In terms of his/her participation in the technical Activities and Deliverables of Component 1, the expert will be in charge of:

- Support the activity 1.1.2 providing recommendations based on regional best practices regarding Academia agreements. Deliverable D1
- Support the activity 1.2.1 providing recommendations based on regional best practices regarding capacity needs assessments and materials. Deliverables D6 and D7
- Participate in the definition and implementation of the Training Programme considered in the activity 1.2.2 by providing lectures and other on-site and on-line activities. Deliverables D8 and D9
- Participate in the definition of the ToR and support technically the Technical Counterpart to implement the consultancy indicated in the Activity 1.3.1 and the associated Deliverables D10 and D11

In terms of his/her participation in the technical Activities and Deliverables of Component 2, the expert will be in charge of:

- Support the activity 2.2.1 providing technical input and participating in the preparation of the guidelines (D23) and in the workshop for validation (D24)
- Support the Activity 2.3.2 providing the technical input for the workshop, and contribute to produce Deliverable D31

Notwithstanding these activities, in addition, the expert should provide information and results in:

- Ensuring that all the partners and partnership agreements are in line with the above objectives
- Identifying opportunities with partners in the region to foster peer to peer exchange provision of support to the Chief Technical Advisor with the initial workshop with national experts and stakeholders to be performed at the 6th month of the start of this project by provisioning the technical substrate to the preparation of the sessions of this workshop and making sure to improve women's participation and decision making on this workshop and throughout the project.
- Continuous reviewing the materials posted on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform in order to find content that could be useful for the enhancement of the climate transparency framework of the Dominican Republic. He or she will also look for pieces of climate transparency information developed in the Dominican Republic, as a result of the CBIT project and other related initiatives, that could be added to the Platform, assuring ad-hoc fast and effective access for peer-to-peer exchange, through the Global Coordination Platform of CBIT, the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) and other relevant initiatives.
- Support the organization of South-South Cooperation, regional technical workshops, webinars, and Communities of Practice in the Dominican Republic.
- Provide support and guidance to the Chief Technical Advisor as it relates to its role before the CBIT Global Coordination Platform to nurture the content of the country's interventions on the Platform, be they meetings or webinars. These interventions will aim to identify common barriers that, when addressed, could leverage economies of scale for the region.
- Support the liaison of the CBIT project with sub-regional networks, such as the Central American Integration System (SICA by its initials in Spanish) and the Association of Caribbean States (CARICOM by its initials in Spanish) and a mission comprising an estimated number of five Government officials will attend a peer learning mission to a country in Latin America as a part of this exchange of experience
- Collaborate with international partners
- Provide regional MRV and climate transparency insights for all experts involved;
- Provide climate transparency strategic guidance based on his or her experience in the region

Reporting structure:

The Expert will be under the overall guidance and report to the Chief Technical Advisor and to the head of the Directorate of Climate Change under the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of DR.

Qualifications:

- At least Master degree in areas relevant to Environment/Climate Change
- Excellent understanding of global and national climate change policy making
- Excellent understanding of MRV approaches in different sectors
- A minimum of 7 years work experience in areas related to climate change in the LAC region
- Language(s): Spanish and English

KEY PERSONNEL # 1404 (0182)

Project: Strengthening the capacity of the Dominican Republic to generate climate information and knowledge in the framework of the Paris Agreement

Post title: National/International MRV expert

Duration: 51 days in total (29 days Component 1, 22 days Component 2)

Date Required: M9

Duty station: home based, with 4 missions in DR for training activities coupled with other technical activities

Background:

The recently agreed Katowice Climate Package or Paris Rulebook is a concrete step forward for Parties to the UNFCCC to include transparency elements in their climate action at national level, following a common viewpoint for implementation. This is a major challenge, especially for developing countries, which implies having or developing within a short space of time the technical and institutional capacities to meet additional reporting requirements, and the strategic planning of de-carbonization with resilience.

In this regard, the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Fund (CBIT), administered by the GEF, will help the Dominican Republic to overcome some of the barriers that prevent the country from meeting its international commitments under the Paris Agreement, following the transparency guidance agreed in COP24. In particular, this project will help the DR build a strong capacity to generate good quality climate information with the breadth, periodicity, relevance and accuracy required. This improved climate data will serve in turn to improve the periodic review of the DR's NDC and implement and monitor it in the following years. Globally, this project will contribute to enhance not only climate transparency but also to increase mitigation ambition and effectiveness in line with the achievement of the Paris Agreement.

Detailed consultancy activities:

- Support the development of a detailed Capacity Needs Assessment in transparency related climate change topics and a proposal of an integrated Training Programme Scheme for stakeholders of the Dominican Republic (D6)
- Support the implementation of a Training Programme Scheme, providing updated international technical information to include in the training materials and participation as part of the team of trainers in activity 1.2.2 (D7)
- Support the development of standardized MRV guidelines and reporting templates for NDC tracking in key sectors, providing updated international technical information to include in the materials; in activity 2.2.1 (D23).
- Participate as part of the team of trainers in activity 1.2.2 (D8, D9) and in activity 2.2.2 (D26).

Reporting structure:

The international MRV expert will be will report to the Chief Technical Advisor. The expert will be home based.

Qualifications:

- PhD degree in areas relevant to Environment/Climate Change
- Excellent understanding of GHG emissions data and MRV approaches in different sectors
- Extensive experience in the application of GHG emissions data, inventories and reporting methodologies and implementation of MRV approaches
- A minimum of 10 years professional experience in relevant areas related to development and implementation of MRV.
- Language(s): English and Spanish (proficient level)

KEY PERSONNEL # 1404 (0183)

Project: Strengthening the capacity of the Dominican Republic to generate climate information and knowledge in the framework of the Paris Agreement

Post title: National/International Energy and Transport Expert

Duration: 30 days Component 1

Date Required: M8

Duty station: home based

Background:

The recently agreed Katowice Climate Package or Paris Rulebook is a concrete step forward for Parties to the UNFCCC to include transparency elements in their climate action at national level, following a common viewpoint for implementation. This is a major challenge, especially for developing countries, which implies having or developing within a short space of time the technical and institutional capacities to meet additional reporting requirements, and the strategic planning of de-carbonization with resilience.

In this regard, the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Fund (CBIT), administered by the GEF, will help the Dominican Republic to overcome some of the barriers that prevent the country from meeting its international commitments under the Paris Agreement, following the transparency guidance agreed in COP24. In particular, this project will help the DR build a strong capacity to generate good quality climate information with the breadth, periodicity, relevance and accuracy required. This improved climate data will serve in turn to improve the periodic review of the DR's NDC and implement and monitor it in the following years. Globally, this project will contribute to enhance not only climate transparency but also to increase mitigation ambition and effectiveness in line with the achievement of the Paris Agreement.

Detailed consultancy activities:

- Collaboration to prepare ToR and become Technical counterpart for the studies: "Design and implementation of a Transport Model for calculation of GHG emissions from On-Road Vehicles and build Long-Term Scenarios for the Transport Sector in the Dominican Republic, including training" (D10, D11, D12); and "Technical proposal to upgrade to IPCC Tier 2 approach the calculations of GHG emissions of the local Cement Industry in the Dominican Republic, including validation" (D13, D14).
- Collaboration in the implementation of a System for estimation of Transport GHG emissions at national and city level in operation and applied to 3 cities (D20)
- Collaboration in an assessment of mitigation scenarios for the Transport Sector in the country, at different timescales, up to 2050, to propose targets and pathways of emissions for this sector (D21).
- Participate in the training for Government officials on the use of the Transport Modelling tool (D12).
- Review and provide comments to a Technical Report with a proposal to upgrade to Tier 2 approach the calculations of GHG emissions of the local Cement Industry in the Dominican Republic (D13) including results from the validation process (D14).

Reporting structure:

The International Energy and Transport Expert will report to the Chief Technical Advisor. The expert will be home based.

Qualifications:

- PhD degree in areas relevant to Energy, Transport, Urban Development or Climate Change Policy or Climate Change Policy or Mitigation
- Excellent understanding of global and national climate change issues in particular related to GHG Inventories and Data in the Transport sector
- A minimum of 10 years of professional experience working in climate change mitigation related to the Energy and or Transport sector
- Language(s): English and Spanish (proficient level)

KEY PERSONNEL # 1404 (0184)

Project: Strengthening the capacity of the Dominican Republic to generate climate information and knowledge in the framework of the Paris Agreement

Post title: National/International Finance Expert

Duration: 5 days Component 1

Date Required: M6

Duty station: home based

Background:

The recently agreed Katowice Climate Package or Paris Rulebook is a concrete step forward for Parties to the UNFCCC to include transparency elements in their climate action at national level, following a common viewpoint for implementation. This is a major challenge, especially for developing countries, which implies having or developing within a short space of time the technical and institutional capacities to meet additional reporting requirements, and the strategic planning of de-carbonization with resilience.

In this regard, the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Fund (CBIT), administered by the GEF, will help the Dominican Republic to overcome some of the barriers that prevent the country from meeting its international commitments under the Paris Agreement, following the transparency guidance agreed in COP24. In particular, this project will help the DR build a strong capacity to generate good quality climate information with the breadth, periodicity, relevance and accuracy required. This improved climate data will serve in turn to improve the periodic review of the DR's NDC, and implement and monitor it in the following years. Globally, this project will contribute to enhance not only climate transparency but also to increase mitigation ambition and effectiveness in line with the achievement of the Paris Agreement.

Detailed consultancy activities:

In charge of Activity 1.1.4: assessing possible finance mechanisms to secure the economic sustainability of capacity building activities. This includes mapping of national and international funding options. The deliverable of this activity is a report with opportunities of financing capacity-building activities (D5).

Reporting structure:

The International Finance Expert will report to the Chief Technical Advisor. The expert will be home based.

Qualifications:

- PhD degree in areas relevant to Economy/Climate Policy
- A minimum of 10 years professional experience in areas related to climate change finance.
- Language(s): English and Spanish (proficient level)

ANNEX H1: DETAILED GEF BUDGET (GEF FUNDS ONLY, US\$)

Class	Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
COMPONENT 1					
010	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)				
0101	Chief Technical Advisor	15,666	14,667	14,667	45,000
0103	Technical Expert Energy Sector (Energy&Transport)	8,250	16,500		24,750
0104	Technical Expert Training Activities	24,750		16,500	41,250
0106	Local Consultant (Lawyer)	5,500			5,500
0107	Local Administrative Assistant and support to Training activities	10,000	10,000	12,500	32,500
0108	Technical Expert Mitigation and Transparency	22,500	27,000	18,000	67,500
	Subtotal	86,666	68,167	61,667	216,500
130	Supplies, Commodities and Materials				
1301	Stationary Supplies for Workshops/Trainings	2,000	3,000	5,000	10,000
1302	Supplies Miscellaneous	2,500	2,500		5,000
	Subtotal	4,500	5,500	5,000	15,000
140					
1401	Agreement with Implementing Partner (IP) for the provision of South South Partnership support (Component 1): South South Partnership Expert, includes travel to DR and organization of South-South Cooperation, Regional Technical Workshops in DR, Webinars, Communities of Practice (Component 1)	7,500	18,500	16,500	42,500
1403	Agreement with Implementing Partner (IP) for Training Activities including Consultancy to develop Medium Term Workplan for training the trainers, Proposal integrated Training Programme Scheme in Climate Transparency with Materials including capacity needs assessment, and Validation Workshop for Output 1.1 and and Inception & project Final Workshops	53,500	30,000	20,000	103,500
1404	Agreement with Implementing Partner (IP) for the provision of consultancies: a) Consultancy: Application of Methodologies to estimate Transport (On-Road) Emissions at National and Pilots at City Level (3 cities in DR) and Long-Term Baseline and Mitigation Scenarios for the Transport Sector (On-Road) of DR; b) Consultancy: Technical study Preparing Tier2-approach EF in the Cement Industry, including validation, and for the provision of National/International Experts (Component 1): MRV Expert, Energy Expert, Finance Expert, Transport Expert, includes travel to DR if corresponds	18,500	75,300	70,800	164,600
	Subtotal	79,500	123,800	107,300	310,600
160	Travel				
1601	Travel for Workshops and International Meetings linked to the Transparency Framework, Global Coordination Platform, LatinAmerica GHG Inventory Network	25,000	7,000	6,150	38,150
1602	Travel for Sub-national activities	4,500	10,500	10,500	25,500
	Subtotal	29,500	17,500	16,650	63,650
Component 1 Total	Mitigation transparency framework	200,166	214,967	190,617	605,750

	COMPONENT 2				
010	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)				
0101	Chief Technical Advisor	22,334	23,333	23,333	69,000
0105	Technical Expert AFOLU Sector	16,500	13,750		30,250
0106	Local Consultant (Lawyer)	2,750			2,750
0103	Technical Expert Energy Sector (Energy&Transport)		8,250		8,250
0104	Technical Expert Training Activities		33,000	16,500	49,500
0109	Technical Expert NDC Information, clarification and tracking	13,500	27,000	27,000	67,500
	Subtotal	55,084	105,333	66,833	227,250
1211	Terminal Evaluation			30,000	30,000
	Subtotal			30,000	30,000
130	Operating & Other Costs				-
1301	Stationary supplies for Workshops/Trainings	3,000	4,000	5,000	12,000
	Subtotal	3,000	4,000	5,000	12,000
135	Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture				-
1352	Laptops (4) and software	12,800	1,400		14,200
1353	Furniture (3 workstations: including computer desks and chairs and drawer units)	1,800			1,800
1354	Printer, projector and screen (1set)	1,200			1,200
	Subtotal	15,800	1,400		17,200
140					
1401	Agreement with Implementing Partner (IP) for the provision of South South Partnership support (Component 2): South South Partnership Expert, includes travel to DR	6,500	6,500	7,500	20,500
1404	Agreement with Implementing Partner (IP) for the provision of National/International Experts (Component 2): MRV Expert, includes travel to DR if necessary		11,300	4,500	15,800
1405	Agreement with Implementing Partner (IP) for a) Proposal integrated Training Programme Scheme in Application of Guidelines; b) Implementation of Training Programme Scheme; c) Public Consultation Process for clarification of NDC at specific sectors including Workshop/Consultation sessions; d) Workshop on Gender Responsive and Transparency;	4,000	17,000	9,000	30,000
1406	Agreement with Implementing Partner (IP) for the provision of consultancies: a) Consultancy to prepare Document of flows of information for clarifying NDC information and tracking NDC progress (Technical & Legal); b) 4 pilots to test flows of information for clarifying NDC information and tracking NDC progress; c) Consultancy to prepare Guidelines and templates for MRV for NDC tracking in key sectors; d) 1 Workshop for validation of guidelines and templates for MRV for NDC tracking in key sectors	11,000	15,000		26,000
	Subtotal	21,500	49,800	21,000	92,300
160	Travel				-
1602	Travel for Sub-national activities	2,250	6,000	7,250	15,500
	Subtotal	2,250	6,000	7,250	15,500
Component 2 Total	NDC Information, clarification and NDC Tracking	97,634	166,533	130,083	394,250

	PROJECT MANAGEMENT COSTS (PMC)				
010	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)				
0101	Chief Technical Advisor	7,000	7,000	7,000	21,000
0102	National Administrative, finance and legal support for implementing partners (5%)	14,890	19,075	16,035	50,000
0107	Local Administrative Assistant and support to Training activities	5,400	6,800	4,300	16,500
0108	Audit	4,000	4,000	4,500	12,500
	Subtotal	31,290	36,875	31,835	100,000
	PMC Total	31,290	36,875	31,835	100,000
	GRAND TOTAL	329,090	418,375	352,535	1,100,000

ANNEX H2: DETAILED COFINANCE BUDGET (US\$)

Class	Description	Total GEF	Co-finance from Ministry		Co-finance from Ministry		Co-finance from Ministry		Total	
			Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-Kind	Cash	In-kind
	COMPONENT 1									
010	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)									
0101	Chief Technical Advisor	45,000						45,000		45,000
0103	Technical Expert Energy Sector (Energy&Transport)	24,750						24,750		24,750
0104	Technical Expert Training Activities	41,250						41,250		41,250
0106	Local Consultant (Lawyer)	5,500						5,500		5,500
0107	Local Administrative Assistant and support to Training activities	32,500						32,500		32,500
0108	Technical Expert Mitigation and Transparency	67,500						67,500		67,500
0110	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources staff			65,000					65,000	65,000
0111	Ministry of Energy and Mines staff						20,000		20,000	20,000
0112	Ministry of Agriculture staff				15,000				15,000	15,000
	Subtotal	216,500		65,000		15,000		20,000	216,500	100,000
130	Supplies, Commodities and Materials									
1301	Stationary Supplies for Workshops/Trainings	10,000						10,000		10,000
1302	Supplies Miscellaneous	5,000						5,000		5,000
	Subtotal	15,000						15,000		15,000
140	Transfers & Grants to Implementing Partners									
1401	Agreement with Implementing Partner (IP) for the provision of South South Partnership support (Component 1): South South Partnership Expert, includes travel to DR and organization of South-South Cooperation, Regional Technical Workshops in DR, Webinars, Communities of Practice (Component 1)	42,500						42,500		42,500
1403	Agreement with Implementing Partner (IP) for Training Activities including Consultancy to develop Medium Term Workplan for training the trainers, Proposal integrated Training Programme Scheme in Climate Transparency with Materials including capacity needs assessment, and Validation Workshop for Output 1.1 and Inception & project Final Workshops	103,500						103,500		103,500
1404	Agreement with Implementing Partner (IP) for the provision of consultancies: a) Consultancy: Application of Methodologies to estimate Transport (On-Road) Emissions at National and Pilots at City Level (3 cities in DR) and Long-Term Baseline and Mitigation Scenarios for the Transport Sector (On-Road) of DR; b) Consultancy: Technical study Preparing Tier2-approach EF in the Cement Industry, including validation, and for the provision of National/International Experts (Component 1): MRV Expert, Energy Expert, Finance Expert, Transport Expert, includes travel to DR if corresponds	164,600						164,600		164,600
	Subtotal	310,600						310,600		310,600
160	Travel									
1601	Travel for Workshops and International Meetings linked to the Transparency Framework, Global Coordination Platform, LatinAmerica GHG Inventory Network	38,150						38,150		38,150
1602	Travel for Sub-national activities	25,500						25,500		25,500
	Subtotal	63,650						63,650		63,650
Comp 1 Total	Mitigation transparency framework	605,750		65,000		15,000		20,000	605,750	100,000

	COMPONENT 2									
010	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)									
0101	Chief Technical Advisor	69,000					69,000			69,000
0105	Technical Expert AFOLU Sector	30,250					30,250			30,250
0106	Local Consultant (Lawyer)	2,750					2,750			2,750
0103	Technical Expert Energy Sector (Energy&Transport)	8,250					8,250			8,250
0104	Technical Expert Training Activities	49,500					49,500			49,500
0109	Technical Expert NDC Information, clarification and	67,500					67,500			67,500
0110	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources staff			50,000					50,000	50,000
0111	Ministry of Energy and Mines staff						15,000		15,000	15,000
0112	Ministry of Agriculture staff					25,000			25,000	25,000
	Subtotal	227,250		50,000		25,000	15,000	227,250	90,000	317,250
1211	Terminal Evaluation	30,000								30,000
	Subtotal	30,000						30,000		30,000
130	Operating & Other Costs									
1301	Stationary supplies for Workshops/Trainings	12,000						12,000		12,000
	Subtotal	12,000						12,000		12,000
135	Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture									
1352	Laptops (4) and software	14,200						14,200		14,200
1353	Furniture (3 workstations: including computer desks and chairs and drawer units	1,800						1,800		1,800
1354	Printer, projector and screen (1set)	1,200						1,200		1,200
	Subtotal	17,200						17,200		17,200
140	Transfers & Grants to Implementing Partners									
1401	Agreement with Implementing Partner (IP) for the provision of South South Partnership support (Component 2): South South Partnership Expert, includes	20,500						20,500		20,500
1404	Agreement with Implementing Partner (IP) for the provision of National/International Experts (Component 2): MRV Expert, includes travel to DR if necessary	15,800						15,800		15,800
1405	Agreement with Implementing Partner (IP) for a) Proposal integrated Training Programme Scheme in Application of Guidelines; b) Implementation of Training Programme Scheme; c) Public Consultation Process for clarification of NDC at specific sectors including Workshop/Consultation sessions; d) Workshop on Gender Responsive and Transparency;	30,000		65,000		20,000		25,000	30,000	110,000
1406	Agreement with Implementing Partner (IP) for the provision of consultancies: a) Consultancy to prepare Document of flows of information for clarifying NDC information and tracking NDC progress (Technical & Legal); b) 4 pilots to test flows of information for clarifying NDC information and tracking NDC progress; c) Consultancy to prepare Guidelines and templates for MRV for NDC tracking in key sectors; d) 1 Workshop for validation of guidelines and templates for MRV for NDC	26,000							26,000	26,000
	Subtotal	92,300		65,000		20,000		25,000	92,300	110,000
160	Travel									
1602	Travel for Sub-national activities	15,500						15,500		15,500
	Subtotal	15,500						15,500		15,500
Comp 2 Total	NDC Information, clarification and NDC Tracking	394,250		115,000		45,000		40,000	394,250	200,000
										594,250

	PROJECT MANAGEMENT COSTS (PMC)									
010	Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)									
0101	Chief Technical Advisor	21,000						21,000		21,000
0102	National Administrative, finance and legal support for implementing partners (5%)	50,000						50,000		50,000
0107	Local Administrative Assistant and support to Training activities	16,500						16,500		16,500
0108	Audit	12,500						12,500		12,500
	Subtotal	100,000						100,000		100,000
125	Operating and other costs									
1251	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources PMC Cofinance			60,000					60,000	60,000
	Subtotal			60,000					60,000	60,000
	PMC Total	100,000		60,000				100,000	60,000	160,000
	GRAND TOTAL	1,100,000		240,000		60,000		60,000	1,100,000	360,000

ANNEX I: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

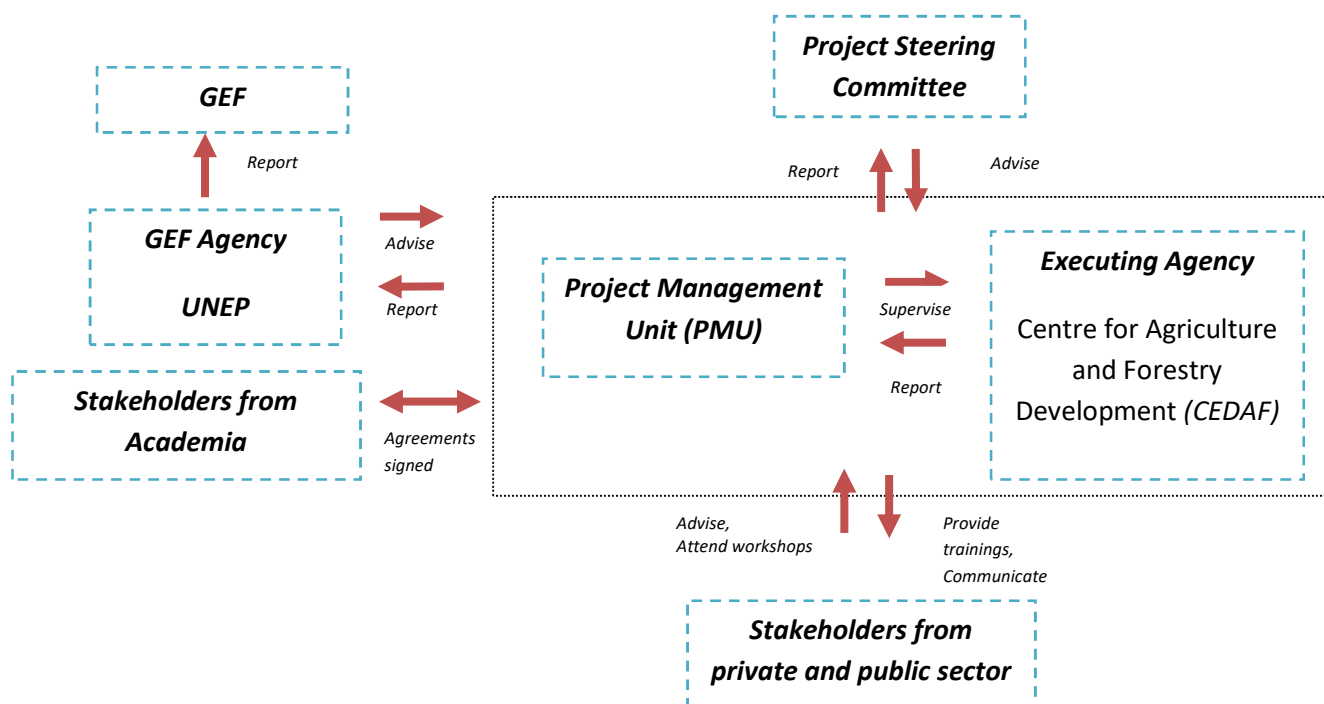
M&E Activity	Description	Responsible Parties	Timeframe	Indicative budget (USD)
Inception Workshop (IW) and Report	Report prepared immediately following the IW; it includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detailed Work Plan and budget for the first year, as well as an overview of the Workplan for subsequent years, divided per component, output and activities. - A more detailed narrative of roles of UNEP, PMU and PSC: institutional responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms - Updated Procurement Plan and a M&E Plan 	Execution: Chief Technical Advisor	Immediately following, within 2 months of project start-up	GEF: 7,500
Half-yearly progress report	Part of UNEP procedures for project monitoring. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyses project performance over the reporting period of UNEP; - Describes constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons. - Describes Work Plan for the next period in an Annex divided per output and activities. 	Execution: Chief Technical Advisor	Two (2) half-yearly progress reports for any given year (July 31 and January 31)	GEF: Part of Chief Technical Advisor Tasks
Half-yearly expenditure reports	Detailed expenditure reports (in Excel), with explanations and justification of any change	Execution: CEDAF Support: Chief Technical Advisor	Four (4) quarterly expenditure reports for any given year (January 31, April 30, July 31 and October 31) Final financial Report within 60 days of project completion	GEF: Part of CEDAF tasks with support of the Chief Technical Advisor
Technical and thematic Reports; Communication of lessons learnt	Technical and thematic periodic reports could also be prepared to focus on specific issues or areas of activity covered by the project,	Execution: Chief Technical Advisor	As necessary for the thematic reports	GEF: Part of Chief Technical Advisor Tasks

Project Implementation Review (PIR)	Analyses project performance over the reporting period of UNEP. Describes constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons. Draws lessons and makes clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing the key problems in the lack of progress. The PIR is discussed at PSC meetings.	Execution: Chief Technical Advisor	Yearly, by 31 July latest	GEF: Part of Chief Technical Advisor Tasks
Co-financing Report	Report on co-financing (cash and/or in-kind) fulfilled contributions from all project partners that provided co-finance letters.	Execution: Chief Technical Advisor Support: Co-finance partners	Yearly, by 31 July latest	GEF: Part of Chief Technical Advisor Tasks
Final Report	The project team will draft and submit a Project Final Report, with other docs (such as last PIR), at least two weeks before the final PSC meeting for their review and comments; this meeting decides whether any action is needed to achieve the sustainability of project results; and draws lessons to be captured into other projects; Comprehensive report summarizing all activities, achievements, lessons learned, objectives met or not achieved structures and systems implemented, etc. Lays out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure the sustainability and replication of project activities.	Execution: Chief Technical Advisor	Final report no later than three (3) months after the technical completion date	GEF: Part of Chief Technical Advisor Tasks
Terminal Evaluation	Looks at the impacts and sustainability of the results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals.	Execution: Independent Consultants Support: UNEP and Government Counterparts Commission the TE: Evaluation Office	Can be initiated within six (6) months prior to the project's technical completion date	GEF: 30,000
TOTAL M&E COST			GEF: 37,500	

ANNEX J: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Project is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) with UNEP acting as the GEF Implementing Agency, as is described in the GEF Operational Focal Point letter (see Annex M). **The Executing Agency is CEDAF – The Centre for Agriculture and Forestry Development, local NGO in the Dominican Republic on behalf of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Dominican Republic.**

The structure is illustrated in the diagram below and roles and responsibilities of each bodies are detailed in the following table:



Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
Project Steering Committee (PSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources - CNCCMDL - Chief Technical Advisor - UNEP GEF Climate Change Mitigation unit (IA) - CEDAF (EA) - Ministry of Agriculture - Ministry of Energy and Mines - Institute for Agriculture and Forest Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversight of the project progress and implementation of Outputs; • Approve annual work plans and budget; • Approve management decisions to ensure timely delivery of quality outputs; • Provide overall guidance and strategic direction; • Involve national stakeholders to support project implementation, as well as provide synergies with other complementing initiatives and ongoing projects; • Provide insight on national policy barriers and proposed stages of national policy development. • Ensure the coherence and quality of all activities. 	Once a year

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
	<p>- Other designated stakeholders (including private sector and civil society representatives)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information and guidance as necessary, as well as clarifications on regulatory and administrative matters. 	
<p>Implementing GEF Agency (IA)</p>	<p>UNEP GEF Climate Change Mitigation Unit, Economy Division</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure timely disbursement/sub-allotment to executing agency CEDAF, based on agreed legal document and in accordance with UNEP and GEF fiduciary standards; • Follow-up with Executing agency for progress, equipment, financial and audit reports; • Provide consistent and regular oversight on project execution and conduct project supervisory missions as per Supervision Plans and in doing so ensures that all UNEP and GEF criteria, rules and regulations are adhered to by project partners; • Technically assess and oversee quality of project outputs, products and deliverables – including formal publications; • Provide no-objection to main TORs and subcontracts issued by the project, including selection of Chief Technical Advisor; • Attend and facilitate inception workshops, field visits where relevant, and selected steering committee meetings; • Assess project risks, and monitor and enforce a risk management plan; • Regularly monitor project progress and performance and rate progress towards meeting project objectives, project execution progress, quality of project monitoring and evaluation, and risk; • Monitor reporting by project executing partners and provide prompt feedback on the contents of the report; • Promptly inform the management of any significant risks or project problems and take action and follow up on decisions made; • Apply adaptive management principles to the supervision of the project; 	<p>Periodic meetings with Project Management Unit (PMU) and EA</p>

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of reporting, checking for consistency between execution activities and expenditures, ensuring that it respects GEF rules; • Clear cash requests, and authorization of disbursements once reporting found to be complete; • Approve budget revision, certify fund availability and transfer funds; • Ensure that GEF and UNEP quality standards are applied consistently to all projects, including branding and safeguards; • Certify project operational completion; • Link the project partners to any events organized by GEF and UNEP to disseminate information on project results and lessons; • Manage relations with GEF. 	
<p>Executing Agency (EA)</p>	<p>The Centre for Agriculture and Forestry Development (CEDAF), on behalf of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Climate Change Directorate), Department of Mitigation and GHG</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the project meets its objectives and achieves expected outcomes; • Ensure technical execution according to the execution plan laid out in the project document; • Ensure technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables; • Ensure compilation and submission of progress, financial and audit reporting to IA; • Submit budget revisions to IA for approval; • Address and propose solutions to any problem or inconsistency raised by the IA; • Bring issues raised by or associated with clients to the IA for resolution; • Facilitate meetings of Steering Committees and other oversight bodies of the project; • Day to day oversight of project execution; • Submit all technical reports and completion reports to IA (realized outputs, inventories, verification of co-finance, terminal reporting, etc.); • Monitoring and evaluation of the project outputs and outcomes; • Effective use of both international and national resources • Timely availability of financing to support project execution; 	<p>Internal quarterly meetings with CTA and national focal point</p>

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper coordination among all project stakeholders; in particular national parties; • Timely submission of all project reports, including work plans and financial reports, • Follow-up with, or progress, procurement, financial and audit reports. • Coordinate project execution with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of the Dominican Republic, based on Memorandum Of Understanding (MoUs) to be signed. 	
Project Management Unit (PMU)	National Project Focal Point (NPFC), Climate Change Director of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be represented by an officer from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources; Act as chair of the PSC; • Report to and receive advice from the PSC; • Identify and secure partner support for the implementation of project activities; • Advise on hiring process. 	Regular meetings with CTA (two times a month)
	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	<p>The CTA will be paid with GEF funds, will be hosted by the Ministry, and will be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take responsibility for day-to-day project operations; • Take responsibility for the execution of the project in accordance with the project objectives, activities and budget; • Deliver the outputs and demonstrate its best efforts in achieving the project outcomes; • Coordinate project execution and liaison with national counterparts (relevant ministries, electric utilities, private sector, NGOs etc.); • Undertake field visits; • Manage financial resources and processing all financial transaction relating to sub-allotments; • Prepare all annual/year-end project revisions; • Attend and facilitate inception workshops and national steering committee meetings; • Assess project risks in the field, monitor risk management plan; • Ensure technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables; 	Regular meetings with NPFC, (at least twice per month)

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the project work team; • Coordinate with strategic taskforces; • Plan and acts as secretary the PSC annual meetings; • Periodic reporting to UNEP and the PSC for allocation of the GEF grant according to the quarterly and annual work plans and budgets in coordination with UNEP and NPFC; • Notify UNEP and the PSC in writing if there is need for modification to the agreed implementation plan and budget, and to seek approval; • Address and rectify any issues or inconsistencies raised by the Executing Agency; • Support compilation and submission of progress, financial and audit reporting to the Executing Agency; • Prepare, at the end of the project, the project Final Report. 	

ANNEX L: TRACKING TOOL FOR GEF 6 CAPACITY-BUILDING INITIATIVE FOR TRANSPARENCY PROJECTS

Special Notes: Projects need to report on all indicators that are included in their results framework

Reporting on lifetime emissions avoided
Lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided: Lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided are the emissions reductions attributable to the investments made during the project's supervised implementation period, totaled over the respective lifetime of the investments.
Lifetime direct post-project emissions avoided: Lifetime direct post-project emissions avoided are the emissions reductions attributable to the investments made outside the project's supervised implementation period, but supported by financial facilities put in place by the GEF project, totaled over the respective lifetime of the investments. These financial facilities will still be operational after the project ends, such as partial credit guarantee facilities, risk mitigation facilities, or revolving funds.
Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided (top-down and bottom-up): indirect emissions reductions are those attributable to the long-term outcomes of the GEF activities that remove barriers, such as capacity building, innovation, catalytic action for replication.
Please refer to the following references for Calculating GHG Benefits of GEF Projects:
[Manual for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects](#)
[Revised Methodology for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Benefits of GEF Energy Efficiency Projects \(Version 1.0\)](#)
[Manual for Transportation Projects](#)
For LULUCF projects, the definitions of "lifetime direct and indirect" apply. Lifetime length is defined to be 20 years, unless a different number of years is deemed appropriate. For emission or removal factors (tonnes of CO2eq per hectare per year), use IPCC defaults or country specific factors.

Section A. General Data		
At CEO Endorsement		
Project Title	Strengthening the capacity of the Dominican Republic	
GEF ID	9869	
GEF Agency	UNEP	
Agency Project ID	1599	
Country	Dominican Republic	
Region	LCR	
Date of Council/CEO Approval	PIF approval 6 June 2018	
GEF Grant (US\$)	1,100,000	
Date of submission of the tracking tool	Month DD, YYYY (e.g., May 13, 2014)	
National Communications, Technology Needs Assessment, or other Enabling Activities (such as Technology Action Plans, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) under the UNFCCC?	1 Yes = 1, No = 0	

Section B. Quantitative Outcome Indicators		
Target At CEO Endorsement		
Indicator 1: Total Lifetime Direct and Indirect GHG Emissions Avoided (Tons CO2eq)	Identify Sectors, Sources and Technologies. Provide disaggregated information if possible. see Special Notes above	
Lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided		
Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided		
Indicator 2: Volume of investment mobilized and leveraged by GEF for low GHG development (co-financing and additional financing) of which	Expected additional resources implies resources beyond co-financing committed at CEO endorsement.	
Public	360,000 USD	
Private		
Domestic	360,000 USD	
External		

Section C. Qualitative Outcome Indicators			
Indicator 3: Quality of MRV Systems	Provide details of coverage of MRV systems - area, type of activity for which MRV is done, and of Reporting and Verification processes. Baseline indicates current status (pre-project), Target is the rating level that is expected to be achieved due to project support. For guidance for qualitative ratings (in comment) move cursor over box or right click to		
	Baseline Rating (1-10)	Target Rating (1-10)	
National GHG inventory reporting	3	6	The institution responsible for preparing the GHG inventory has a formal mandate to engage with stakeholders and years of experience coordinating GHG inventories but the actual inventory activities are not integrated into the national budget. There is awareness about the GHG inventory among ministries but lack of awareness and engagement among sub-national governments, CSOs and private sector. Data collection is done ad hoc and by request and stakeholders are reluctant to share data. There is no QA/QC system or verification mechanisms in place to ensure robust data. No systems are in place for reporting on NDC implementation.
NDC implementation reporting	2	5	

Convention reporting requirements and including mitigation contributions	report (for a multiple country project, please specify reports by country)		
1st National Communication		6/4/2003	
2nd National Communication		12/17/2009	
3rd National Communication		11/14/2017	
Biennial Update Reports		n/a	
NDC		9/21/2017	
Other			
Indicator 5: Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities	Baseline Rating (1-4)	Target Rating (1-4)	CBIT projects will monitor an additional indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity built for transparency-related activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Baseline indicates current status (pre-project), Target is the rating level that is expected to be achieved due to project support. For guidance for qualitative ratings (in comment) move cursor over box or right click to show comment.
	2	3	The Climate Change Directorate under the Ministry of Environment is responsible for data collection and has the mandate to collect climate change data. The number of staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement is estimated to be limited. Moreover, there is little understanding of article 13 and no link established between

ANNEX M: GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT ENDORSEMENT



“Año del desarrollo agroforestal”



VCI-0073-17

Santo Domingo, 29th June 2017

To: Kelly West
Global Environment Facility Coordinator
Corporate Services Division
UN Environment
P.O. Box 30552-00100
Nairobi, Kenya

Subject: Endorsement for Strengthening the Capacity of the Dominican Republic to Generate Climate Information and Knowledge in the Framework of the Paris Agreement

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Dominican Republic, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with my government's national priorities and our commitment to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); and (b) was discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points.

I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of the UN Environment. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. I request the UN Environment to provide a copy of the project document before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

The total financing (from GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, or CBIT) being requested for this project is US\$ 1,237,350, inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG), if any, and Agency fees for project cycle management services associated with the total GEF grant. The financing requested for Dominican Republic is detailed in the table below.

Avenida Cayetano Germosén esq. Avenida Gregorio Luperón, Ensanche El Pedregal, Santo Domingo, 11107,
República Dominicana. T. 809.567.4300 | ambiente.gob.do | @AmbienteRD

Source of Funds	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Amount (in US\$)			
			Project Preparation	Project	Fee	Total
CBIT	UNEP	Climate	30,000	1,100,000	107,350	1,237,350
Total GEF Resources			30,000	1,100,000	107,350	1,237,350

Sincerely,


 Ing. Patricia Abreu Fernandez
 Ministry of Environment and
 Natural Resources
 Deputy Minister of International
 Cooperation

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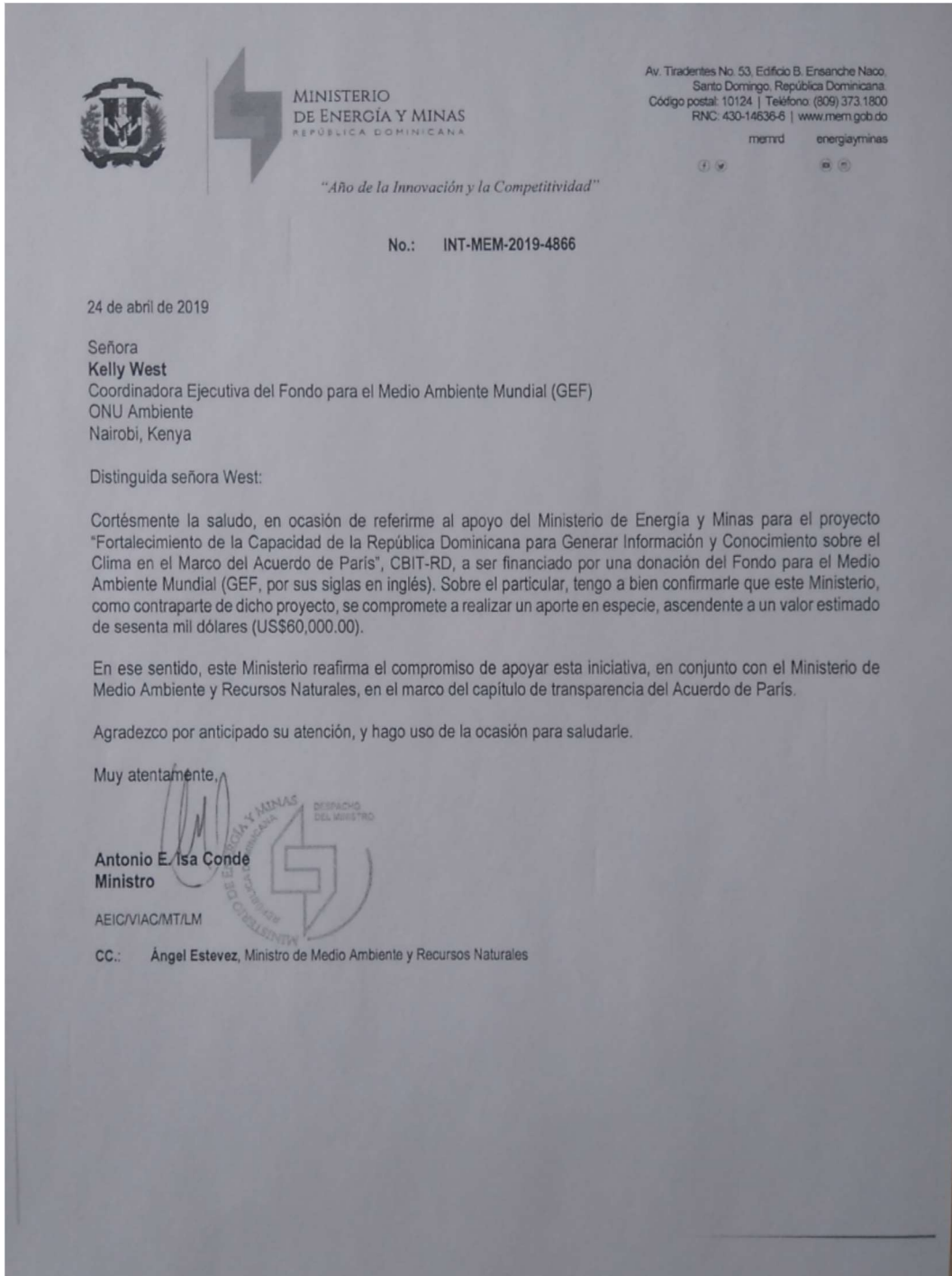
H.E. Mr. Francisco Javier T Dominguez Brito,
 Minister,
 Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

Sr. Ernesto Reyna Alcántara,
 Executive Vice-president,
 National Council for Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL)

Sr. Pedro García Brito,
 Director of Climate Change,
 Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

Ave. Cayetano Germosén, Esq. Ave. Gregorio Luperón, El Pedregal, Santo Domingo, República Dominicana
 Código postal: 02487 • Tels.: 809-567-4300 / 809-807-1116 • www.ambiente.gob.do

ANNEX N: CO-FINANCE LETTERS FROM PROJECT PARTNERS



Unofficial translation of above letter

No.: INT-MEM-2019-4866

24 April 2019

Ms
Kelly West
Executive Coordinator of the Global Environment Facility (GEF)
UN Environment
Nairobi, Kenya

Dear Ms West,

I cordially address you in reference to the support of the Ministry of Energy and Mines in terms of the project “Strengthening the capacity of the Dominican Republic to generate climate information and knowledge in the framework of the Paris Agreement” CBIT-DR, to be financed via a donation coming from the Global Environment Facility (the GEF). In terms of the aforementioned, I am pleased to confirm that this Ministry, as a counterpart of this project, commits to make an in-kind contribution of an estimated value of sixty thousand dollars (US \$ 60,000.00).

In this sense, this Ministry reaffirms its commitment to support this initiative along with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources under the transparency chapter of the Paris Agreement.

I thank you in advance for your attention and I use the occasion to greet you.

Sincerely,

Antonio E. Isa Conde

Ministry

AEIC/VIAC/MT/LM

Cc Ángel Estévez, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources



REPUBLICA DOMINICANA

Ministerio de Agricultura
"Año de la Innovación y la Competitividad"

Santo Domingo, D. N.
Miércoles, 1 de mayo de 2019.

MA-2019-16659

Ms.
Kelly West,
GEF Executive Coordinator
Deputy Director, Office for Operations
UN Environment
P.O. Box 30552, Nairobi 00100 Kenya

Asunto: Co-financiamiento para el proyecto "Fortalecimiento de la Capacidad de la República Dominicana, para Generar Información y Conocimiento Sobre el Clima en el Marco del Acuerdo de París", CBIT-RD.

Distinguida señora West:

Reciba mis más cordiales y afectuosos saludos, en relación al proyecto "Fortalecimiento de la Capacidad de la República Dominicana para Generar Información y Conocimiento Sobre el Clima en el Marco del Acuerdo de París", CBIT-RD, financiado por el Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial (GEF por sus siglas en inglés) a través de una donación no reembolsable de un millón cien mil dólares (US\$1,100,000.00).

El mismo será ejecutado por el Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, como entidad implementadora, en el marco de sus competencias como autoridad a nivel nacional en materia de cambio climático.

Saludamos esta iniciativa que tiene como objetivo fortalecer las capacidades técnicas y logísticas para la creación y operación de un sistema integrado de monitoreo del cambio climático, en el marco de transparencia, del Acuerdo de París, conforme a las prioridades nacionales.



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MA-2019-16659

Pág.-2-

El Ministerio de Agricultura se compromete a realizar un aporte de contraparte en especie, por un valor total de US\$60,000.00 (sesenta mil dólares), para el proyecto, el cual se verá potenciado de manera sinérgica a través de otras iniciativas que se ejecutan en este Ministerio y en el país, así como del cumplimiento de los compromisos de reporte asumidos ante la Convención Marco de Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático (CMNUCC).

Sin otro particular, le saluda,

Atentamente,


Osmar C. Benítez
Ministro de Agricultura

Co: Ministro de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales

Unofficial translation of above letter

Santo Domingo, N.D.

Wednesday, 1st May 2019

MA-2019-16659

Ms
Kelly West
GEF Executive Coordinator
Deputy Director, Office for Operations
UN Environment
P.O. Box 30552, Nairobi 00100 Kenya

Subject: Co-finance for project “Strengthening the capacity of the Dominican Republic to generate climate information and knowledge in the framework of the Paris Agreement” CBIT-DR

Dear Ms West,

Please receive my most cordial and affectionate greetings in addressing you in relation to the project “Strengthening the capacity of the Dominican Republic to generate climate information and knowledge in the framework of the Paris Agreement” CBIT-DR, financed by the Global Environment Facility (the GEF) through a non-refundable donation of one million one hundred thousand dollars (US\$ 1,100,000).

This project will be executed by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, as an implementing agency, under its competences as the national authority in climate change matters.

We salute this initiative, which has the objective of strengthening the technical and logistical capacities for the creation and operation of an integrated system for monitoring climate change, under the transparency framework of the Paris Agreement, according to national priorities.

The Ministry of Agriculture commits to make an in-kind contribution as a counterpart of a total value of US\$ 60,000.00 (sixty thousand dollars) for the project, which will be enhanced synergistically through other initiatives executed in this Ministry and in the country, along with the fulfilment of the reporting commitments undertaken before the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Sincerely,

Osmar C. Benítez

Ministry of Agriculture

Cc: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

VCI-0127-19

Santo Domingo, D. N.
23 de mayo de 2019

Ms.
Kelly West
GEF Executive Coordinator
Deputy Director, Office for Operations
UN Environment
P.O. Box 30552, Nairobi 00100 Kenya

Asunto: Co-financiamiento para el proyecto "Fortalecimiento de la Capacidad de la República Dominicana para Generar Información y Conocimiento Sobre el Clima en el Marco del Acuerdo de París", CBIT-RD.

Distinguida señora West:

Reciba mis más cordiales y afectuosos saludos, me dirijo a usted en relación al proyecto "Fortalecimiento de la Capacidad de la República Dominicana para Generar Información y Conocimiento Sobre el Clima en el Marco del Acuerdo de París", CBIT-RD, financiado por el Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial (GEF por sus siglas en inglés) a través de una donación no reembolsable de un millón cien mil dólares (US\$ 1,100,000.00). El mismo será ejecutado por el Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales como entidad implementadora, en el marco de sus competencias como autoridad a nivel nacional en materia de cambio climático.

El proyecto tiene como objetivo fortalecer las capacidades técnicas y logísticas para la creación y operación de un sistema integrado de monitoreo del cambio climático, en el marco de transparencia del Acuerdo de París, de acuerdo a las prioridades nacionales.

El Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales se ha comprometido a realizar un aporte de contraparte en especie por un valor total de doscientos cuarenta mil dólares (US\$240,000.00) para el proyecto.

El proyecto se verá potenciado de manera sinérgica a través de otras iniciativas que se ejecutan en este Ministerio y el país, así como del cumplimiento de los compromisos de reporte asumidos ante la Convención Marco de Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático (CMNUCC).

Sin otro particular, le saluda,

Atentamente,



Ing. Patricia Abreu Fernández
Viceministerio de Cooperación Internacional
Punto Focal Operacional GEF en República Dominicana
Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales de República Dominicana

PAF/PCB/egm

Santo Domingo, N.D.

23 May 2019

Ms.

Kelly West

GEF Executive Coordinator

Deputy Director, Office for Operations

UN Environment

P.O. Box30552 00100 Kenya

Subject: Co-finance of Project “Strengthening the capacity of the Dominican Republic to generate climate information and knowledge in the framework of the Paris Agreement”, CBIT-DR.

Dear Ms. West:

Kindly receive my most cordial and affectionate greetings, I address you in relation to the project “Strengthening the capacity of the Dominican Republic to generate climate information and knowledge in the framework of the Paris Agreement”, CBIT-DR, financed by the Global Environment Facility (the GEF), through a non-refundable donation of one million one hundred thousand dollars (US \$1,100,000). The aforementioned will be executed by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources as implementing agency, under its competences as the national authority on climate change matters.

The project has the objective of strengthening the technical and logistical capacities for the creation and operation of an integrated system for monitoring climate change, under the transparency framework of the Paris Agreement, according to national priorities.

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources commits to make an in-kind contribution as a counterpart of a total value of two hundred and forty thousand dollars US\$ 240,000.00 for the project.

The project will be enhanced synergistically through other initiatives executed in this Ministry and in the country, along with the fulfilment of the reporting commitments undertaken before the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Sincerely,

Patricia Abreu Fernández

Vice Ministry of International Cooperation

GEF Operational Focal Point in the Dominican Republic

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of the Dominican Republic

ANNEX O: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS CHECKLIST

UNEP Environmental, Social and Economic Review Note (ESERN)

I. Project Overview

Identification	<i>01599</i>
Project Title	<i>Strengthening the capacity of the Dominican Republic to generate information and knowledge in the framework of the Paris Agreement</i>
Managing Division	<i>Economy Division</i>
Type/Location	<i>National</i>
Region	<i>Latin America Caribbean</i>
List Countries	<i>Dominican Republic</i>
Project Description	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The project is structured in one component, “Mitigation transparency framework”, with two Outcomes. The first Outcome seeks to increase the technical 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.</i></p>
Estimated duration of project:	<i>36 months.</i>
Estimated cost of the project :	<i>USD 1,100,000</i>

II. Environmental Social and Economic Screening Determination

A. Summary of the Safeguard Risks Triggered

Safeguard Standard Triggered by the Project	Impact of Risk ³¹ (1-5)	Probability of Risk (1-5)	Significance of Risk (L, M, H)
SS 1: Biodiversity, natural habitat and Sustainable Management of Living Resources	1	1	L
SS 2: Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management of Chemicals and Wastes	1	1	L
SS 3: Safety of Dams	1	1	L
SS 4: Involuntary resettlement	1	1	L
SS 5: Indigenous peoples	1	1	L
SS 6: and working conditions	1	1	L
SS 7: Cultural Heritage	1	1	L
SS 8: Gender equity	1	1	L
SS 9: Economic Sustainability	1	1	L
Additional Safeguard questions for projects seeking GCF-funding (Section IV)			

B. ESE Screening Decision³² (Refer to the UNEP ESES Framework (Chapter 2) and the UNEP's ESES Guidelines.)

³¹ Refer to UNEP Environment, Social and Economic Sustainability (ESES): Implementation Guidance Note to assign values to the Impact of Risk and the Probability of Risk to determine the overall significance of Risk (Low, Moderate or High).

³² **Low risk:** Negative impacts negligible: no further study or impact management required.

Moderate risk: Potential negative impacts, but less significant; few if any impacts irreversible; impact amenable to management using standard mitigation measures; limited environmental or social analysis may be required to develop a ESEMP. Straightforward application of good practice may be sufficient without additional study.

High risk: Potential for significant negative impacts, possibly irreversible, ESEA including a full impact assessment may be required, followed by an effective safeguard management plan.

Low risk Moderate risk High risk Additional information required

C. Development of ESE Review Note and Screening Decision:

Prepared by: Name: Tania Daccarett Date: 17 April 2019

Safeguard Advisor: Name: Yunae Yi Date: 13 May 2019

Task Manager: Name: Asher Lessels Date: 27 May 2019

D. Recommended further action from the Safeguard Advisor:

I agree that it is a low safeguard risk project.

ANNEX P: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADOCEM	Association of Industries producing Cement in the DR
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use
AMAD	Association of Women in Action for Development
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CARICOM	Association of Caribbean States
CBIT	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
CC	Climate Change
CCAD	American Commission on Environment and Development
CEDAF	Centre for Agriculture and Forestry Development
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CIFF	Children's Investment Fund Foundation
CIPAF	Centre of Research for Gender Action
CNCCMDL	National Council for Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism
CONAPROPE	National Council for Livestock Production
COP	Conference of the Parties
DECCC	Climate Change-Compatible Economic Development Plan
DIGEGA	General Directorate of Livestock
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICAT	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IMELS	Italian Ministry of the Environment
INAFOCAM	National Teacher Training Institute
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
INTEC	Technological Institute of Santo Domingo
INTRANT	National Institute of Transit and Terrestrial Transport
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	Industrial Processes and Product Use
KCA	Key Category Analysis
MRV	Measuring, Reporting, and Verification
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PMC	Project Management Cost
PNPSP	Multiannual Public Sector National Plan

PPG	Preparation Phase Grant
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
RAUDO	Network of Environmental Universities of the Dominican Republic
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SICA	Central American Integration System
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
TACCC	Transparency, Accuracy, Comparability, Consistency and Completeness
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNREDD	United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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