



**Nationally Determined Contribution 2020 NDC-
RD 2020**

December 2020

Content

Dominican Republic: Nationally Determined Contribution 2020.....	5
Component 1. Mitigation Information	7
1. Quantified information on the benchmark (including, as appropriate, a base year, trend year, ambition and transparency in targets, other) 7	
2. Timelines and/or timeframes for implementation.....	10
3. Scope and coverage.....	10
4. Planning process.....	13
5. Methodological assumptions and approaches, including those for estimating and accounting anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals, as appropriate.....	17
6. As the Party considers its NDC to be fair and ambitious under national circumstances.....	25
7. How the NDC contributes to achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2.....	26
Component 2. Adaptation Information.....	34
1. Adaptation to climate change, strategic vision and objective; support to institutional arrangements and policy framework	34
2. Climate Change Scenarios, Impacts, Risks and Vulnerabilities	36
3. National and sectoral climate change adaptation priorities	41
4. Adaptation to climate change: investment priorities.....	46
5. Implementation of adaptation measures and plans	48
6. Adaptation measures and/or economic diversification schemes, particularly those with mitigation co-benefits	56

7. The way in which adaptation measures contribute to other international frameworks and/or conventions.	56
Component 3. Means of Implementation	56
1. Climate finance	56
a. Losses and damages	58
2. Technological needs	60
3. Capacity building	62
Component 4. Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE)	64
a. Education	64
b. Training	66
c. Public awareness	69
d. Public access to information	70
e. Public participation	72
f. International cooperation	73
Component 5. Cross-cutting elements	75
a. Gender	75
b. Youth	78
c. Role of cities	79
d. Human Rights	82
e. Just Transition	83
Component 6. Climate governance	84
1. Regulatory framework	85

2. Climate Information Production and Transparency Framework.....	87
3. Clarity of mandate and coordination.....	88
4. Independent expert advice mechanism	89
5. Research, education and capacity building	89
6. Institutional architecture for financing for implementation	90
Component 7. Linking SDGs	90
ANNEXES	95
Table of Contents	95
ANNEX I. Main plans, programmes and strategies in the field of public policy on climate change and/or including climate change actions	96
ANNEX II. Legal and regulatory framework mentioning and/or relating to climate change (Published/Not repealed).	99
ANNEX III. Synthesis of the main legal frameworks related to Climate Action under consideration and/or approval (2019-2020).	102
ANNEX IV. Nationally published Climate Action learning materials supported by national/international technical assistance (2010- 2020) and ACE-related studies to consider (2010-2020).	104
ANNEX V. Published and unpublished NDC-related studies and documents involving mitigation actions supported by national/international technical assistance (2015-2020) to be taken into account in NDC-DR	202
0106	
ANNEX VI. Published and unpublished NDC-related studies and documents involving adaptation measures supported by national/international technical assistance (2003-2020) to be taken into account in the NDC-DR 2020	111
ANNEX VII. Other Adaptation initiatives at national and regional level with base year 2010	118
ANNEX VIII. Narrative and tabular format for sectoral mitigation options obtained from various studies (Technical Assistance) for the process of improving and updating the NDC-DR 2020 for the Energy and IPPU sectors.	140

Dominican Republic: Nationally Determined Contribution 2020 NDC-RD 2020

The Dominican Republic (DR) reaffirms its commitment to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The process of improving and updating the DR 2020 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC-RD 2020) sets out the country's climate commitments to 2030, the elements that will guide the national climate action plan and, at the same time, the governance structures and arrangements that will enable progress towards an economy low in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and resilient to the effects and impacts of climate change.

The NDC-RD 2020 was developed in the framework of a **participatory, inclusive, dynamic, cross-cutting and multi-sectoral process**, addressing the different views and visions of all actors in the Dominican territory. It establishes an **increase in ambition in all its components**, incorporating new elements and providing greater clarity and transparency, all within the framework of the country's strategic planning. It represents the instrument that guides the national climate action, contributing to stop the increase of the global average temperature, to increase the resilience of the country and the planet, as well as to mobilise public and private investments in the path of sustainable development, which considers the environmental, social and economic variables in a balanced way.

The Dominican Republic, in its NDC 2020, increases its climate ambition by committing to a **27% reduction in GHG emissions with respect to BAU or business as usual** by 2030. This is with a target of **20 % conditional on external finance and 7 % unconditional on domestic finance, with the private sector accounting for 5 % and the public sector for 2 %**. **Forty-six mitigation options** are presented: 27 options identified and assessed for the **Energy sector** (focusing on electricity generation, energy efficiency and road transport), 4 options identified and assessed for the **Industrial Product and Process Use (IPPU) sector**, 10 options identified for the **Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)** sectors and 5 for the **Waste** sector. The country proposes to achieve, based on evaluated and proposed **mitigation options**, a reduction of **13,853.71 Gg_{CO2eq}** which represents **27.16 % with respect to the BAU 2030 scenario estimated at 51 thousand Gg_{CO2eq}**, with an estimated required investment of **USD \$ 8,916,950,000.00 expressed conditionally and unconditionally**.

In terms of **adaptation to climate change**, important adjustments are incorporated including measures in areas of particular urgency to build a more resilient country, incorporating measurable targets for the new prioritised sectors. The priorities are presented in **37 measures** distributed in the

sectors of water security, food security, health, resilient cities (infrastructure, human settlements), coastal and marine resources, tourism and ecosystems, biodiversity and forests. The country estimates an **increasing investment required for adaptation to climate change of USD 8,715,787,193** expressed in investments, mainly in the sectors of water security, food security and resilient cities. While in the other sectors a lower investment is reflected and is based more on strengthening the enabling frameworks for the implementation of adaptation measures in the period 2021-2030.

The aspects of **gender** inclusion and equity, **the role of youth, the role of cities and municipalities, human rights and just transition** are highlighted as cross-cutting elements of climate action, essential for the successful implementation of the country's NDC. It also establishes the design and implementation of a **National Action Strategy for Climate Empowerment (ACE)**, which identifies 24 priority targets for the six elements.

The NDC-DR 2020 places great emphasis on strengthening its domestic **governance** system, as well as the capacities of its key institutions to enable the effective implementation of its decarbonisation and adaptation objectives, to ensure close integration between climate change and development priorities. It also reaffirms the present and future efforts of the **design, development and implementation of the Enhanced National Climate Transparency Framework**, with the basis of Decree 541-20 (Establishment of the National GHG Measurement, Reporting and Verification [MRV] System), through which it encompasses and enables all mitigation and adaptation measures implemented in the country, making their results and effectiveness transparent.

With regard to the means of implementation, coherence with the country's long-term climate objectives is highlighted, ensuring that **capacity building and strengthening, technology development and transfer, together with climate finance**, respond to the priorities established on the basis of the long-term climate objectives. The NDC-DR 2020 clearly points to the need for **alignment of national planning processes**, so that policies, measures and actions to implement the NDC and the fulfilment of the national 2030 Sustainable Development agenda embodied in the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** can be linked. The country is developing and it will take time to achieve more ambitious targets, based on equity and in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication efforts.

Component 1. Mitigation Information	
1. Quantified information on the benchmark (including, as appropriate, a base year, trend year, ambition, and transparency in targets, other)	Understand the whole process on the comparability of NDC-2015 and NDC-DR 2020, in terms of baseline, improvement, update, target, ambition, transparency with respect to base year levels.
a. Reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other item(s) start-up.	<p>The year 2010 is taken as a reference to establish the commitments in the NDC-RD 2020 as established in the Law 01-12 of the National Development Strategy (END).</p> <p>A BAU (<i>business as usual</i>) scenario of 51,000 GgCO₂eq projected to 2030 is considered, as reflected in the Climate Change Compatible Economic Development Plan (DECCC-2011).</p> <p>The Dominican Republic has carried out a process of improvement and updating of the NDC-DR 2020 and has expressed its willingness to clarify GHG targets in relative levels, as well as non-GHG targets framed in terms of technological objectives or types of mitigation options, with identified numerical targets and mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions or plans. Incorporation of enabling frameworks in policies and economic diversification measures for sectors with mitigation potential, increasing their ambition to achieve a 27% reduction in emissions compared to the <i>business as usual</i> (BAU) 2030 scenario with conditional and unconditional targets.</p>
b. Quantifiable information on the benchmark indicators, their values in the reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s) and, as appropriate, in the target year.	<p>The country has a clear target year where its emissions should not grow any further and initiates a process of reducing emissions intensity with planned actions.</p> <p>According to the calculations made in the country's fourth National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGIIG) with the base year 2010 and an inventory update for the period 2010-2015 in the first Biennial Update Report (fBUR) taking as the latest published inventory year 2015 (UNFCCC-2020), emissions in the</p>

	<p>emissions have continued to increase in line with economic growth, but the intensity of total emissions remains moderate.</p> <p>The difference observed between NDC-2015 and NDC-RD 2020, in the latest version, is due to the complete transition from the revised 1996 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (methodological change), as well as to recalculations made as a result of the use of higher tier methodologies, revised values of default and country-specific emission factors, updated time series from activity data and due to consideration in the INGEI published in the fBUR, identification of new emission categories and removals.</p> <p>While in the NDC-2015 the commitment was on a per capita basis of emissions from the 2010 base year of 36,000 GgCO_{2eq}, the NDC-RD 2020 expresses a willingness to commit on a relative basis according to the emissions projected in the DECCC-2011 Plan at 51,000 GgCO_{2eq} by 2030, taking into account the economic growth and development of the country in the region.</p>
c. For strategies, plans and actions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement, or policies and measures as components of NDCs.	<p>The country will prepare, communicate and maintain successive updates of the Nationally Determined Contribution according to the targets expected to be achieved. The country will adopt national mitigation options, with the aim of achieving emission reductions in line with Article 4.2 of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>A set of sectoral mitigation options identified, assessed and validated in an inclusive and participatory process at the national level to contribute to the stated objective, as well as policy-related measures with enabling frameworks to contribute to the implementation of the options, will then be outlined in subsequent sections and annexes.</p>
d. Benchmark target, expressed numerically, related to the percentage or amount of reduction.	<p>The NDC 2015 published at the UNFCCC has as its current approach: The scenario uses 2010 as the base year where the estimated per capita emissions are 3.6 tCO_{2eq}, with a 25% reduction of base year emissions by 2030.</p>

	<p>The NDC-DR 2020 sets out reductions relative to a BAU scenario. The country can reduce GHG emissions by 27% by implementing a range of mitigation options by 2030 with emission reductions of emissions of 13,853.71 GgCO₂eq.</p>
<p>e. Information on the data sources used to quantify the data sources used to measure the reference points.</p> <p>The circumstances under which the country may update the values of the benchmark indicators.</p>	<p>The following national instruments have been taken into account for the process, in order of publication date: the Plan for Economic Development Compatible with Climate Change (Plan DECCC-2011), the Strategy National Development Strategy (END) Act-1-12, Third National Communication on Climate Change (TCNCC-2017), National Climate Change Policy Decree 269-15 (PNCC-2015), Initial Document iNDC-2015, the NDC Action Plan for the period 2019-2021, the first Biennial Update Report fBUR-2020, among others.</p> <p>This was followed by a review of national policy instruments on climate change; government regulations, legal and governmental tools that make explicit mention of climate change; documents climate change-related legal documents under consideration and approval; public and private studies and technical documents</p> <p>The first climate change-related projects supported by international technical assistance, including¹.</p> <p>The update of the INGEI is made pursuant to a decision of the Conference of the Parties (COP) and the Biennial Update Reports (BUR) will be presented every two years, which will include an update of the INGEI. A From the update of the NDC action plan it is proposed to update the inventories at least every two years. for the main categories occurring in the country, in correspondence with the Biennial Transparency Reports. (BTR) from 2024.</p> <p>The country should include the need to systematically improve (continuous process) the quality of the INGEI, including considering updated activity data, higher level methodological approaches available in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, the update of country-specific emission factors used and actions</p>

¹ More information in ANNEX NDC-RD 2020

	corrective actions after the implementation of the associated quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) processes.
2. Timelines and/or timeframes for implementation	Understanding the time parameters of the NDC-RD 2020
a. Timeframe and/or period for implementation, including start and end date, in accordance with any other relevant decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA).	<p>The medium-term vision (January 2021-December 2030) is defined as part of the stage of the NDC implementation process which establishes an additional deadline of no more than one year (12 months) for updating the NDC Action Plan in 2021. It should consider enabling frameworks and legal frameworks to indicate the start of actions, under the coordination of a National Steering Committee composed of the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism and with the collaboration of relevant actors in other public sector institutions, the private sector, academia, civil society and the international community.</p> <p>The NDC Action Plan will be updated following this improvement and update in 2021, with a review period of three years. It will also lead to an update of the NDC-DR in 2025, in line with national priorities and circumstances, taking into account the country's Multiannual Public Investment Plan for the articulation of financing strategies.</p>
b. Whether it is a one-year or multi-year target, as appropriate.	<p>Mitigation targets are set in correspondence with the NDC Action Plan (update every three years) and there will be an update of the NDC-DR 2020 in 2025 in correspondence with the implementation of the established national MRV system and with adjustments to the sectors/sub-sectors for a period of several years.</p> <p>Each of the mitigation options that were identified, assessed and validated by the Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use sectors, as well as the options that were proposed pending assessment and validation in the AFOLU and Waste sectors will be taken into account to start the implementation process at national level.</p>
3. Scope and coverage.	Understand what is covered by the mitigation target in the NDC-DR 2020.

<p>a. General description of the objective.</p>	<p>The target corresponds to a 27% reduction in emissions compared to BAU by 2030, according to item 1-d. The geographical coverage is the same as that shown by the country's geopolitical boundaries. The Dominican Republic intends to account for 100% of its national GHG emissions and removals, introducing processes to improve its INGEI.</p> <p>The country proposes a <u>New Ambition</u> in the NDC-DR 2020: 27 % reduction of GHG emissions compared to BAU 2030 with the following targets, 20 % conditional on external finance and 7 % unconditional on domestic finance (5 % private sector and 2 % public sector).</p>
<p>b. Sectors, gases, categories and groupings covered by the NDC, included, as appropriate, in accordance with the IPCC Guidelines.</p>	<p>The Dominican Republic has classified its mitigation sectors according to the IPCC-2006 Guidelines: Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste, where it identifies the seven gases (carbon dioxide [CO₂], methane [CH₄], nitrous oxide [N₂O], hydrofluorocarbons [HFCs], perfluorocarbons [PFCs], sulphur hexafluoride [SF₆s] and nitrogen trifluoride [NF₃].</p> <p>As a developing country according to its capabilities, the Dominican Republic is ready to report three gases (CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O) in the first implementation period of the NDC 2021-2025, and will prepare its capabilities with the support of the National Programme for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (PRONAOZ), according to national circumstances, to progressively report at least two additional gases (HFCs and PFCs) from the INGEI in 2025.</p> <p>) that are included in the Party's NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, and that are covered by any activities in the country under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, which have not previously been reported in the INGEIs.</p> <p>The most relevant categories occurring in the country meet both level and trend criteria, such as Fuel combustion activities - Energy industries, Fuel combustion activities - Manufacturing and construction industry, Fuel combustion activities - Land transport, Manufacturing and construction industry and Fuel combustion activities - Transport industry.</p> <p>of minerals - cement production, enteric fermentation and solid waste disposal. For sources</p>

	emissions and sinks within AFOLU, the most relevant key category by method was found to be Forest Land Remaining Forest Land.
c. How the Party has taken into account paragraphs 31 (c) and (d) of decision 1 / CP.21.	<p>The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, through its Greenhouse Gas Department, with the participation of the sectors with potential for the reduction and absorption of GHG emissions, will carry out a survey of all the categories that occur in the country and that correspond to the mitigation options to be implemented, and make provision for the identification of new categories in each update of the INGEI.</p> <p>The country should identify all major categories of GHGI occurring in the country according to the Tier and Trend (N, TD) criteria, applying Approach 1, which considers emissions and removals on an absolute basis.</p> <p>If there are categories or subcategories that occur in the country and their activity data cannot be quantified, the causes and barriers to their occurrence should be addressed in order to propose a removal plan for them and to quantify the resulting emissions at the national level.</p>
d. Mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including description of projects, measures and initiatives specific to Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans.	<p>According to the National Development Strategy (Law 1-12) and the sectoral dialogue meetings that took place in the process of improving and updating the NDC, it includes mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans of the country, which will be aligned with adaptation measures in the following sectors and sub-sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture: sustainable soil management (conservation, precision, organic farming, etc.); promoting efficient irrigation systems; promoting diversity and resilience of agricultural crops; increased food security; promoting integrated food, water and energy systems in smart and climate resilient agriculture.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water resources: assessment of resource assessment, supply enhancement and efficient water demand management, taking into account social and gender issues; management of extreme events (floods, droughts); efficient water treatment and reuse. - Forestry: afforestation/reforestation, promoting the ecosystem approach in forest adaptation to climate change; promoting agroforestry and silvopastoral practices; sustainable management of forests and ecosystem services; restoration of organic matter in degraded pastures. - Human Health and Emergency Systems: improving health services for vulnerable groups of the population; improving hospital infrastructure to bring it up to ecological standards; systems for prevention, early warning, management and overcoming the impact of extreme weather events (cold and heat waves, floods). - Transport: resilient urban infrastructure to reduce exposure to climate risks; increase climate resilience of transport infrastructure (roads, bridges, viaducts, railways, tracks); adoption of climate resilience codes and standards; access of rural population to a climate resilient road system that is socially, age and gender sensitive. - Energy: promote water-energy-land interaction with renewable energy sources; climate protection of energy system infrastructure; ensure operation of energy infrastructure in all weather conditions, introduce improved energy efficiency standards in equipment and buildings. - Cross-cutting priorities: improve the resilience of communities in the Dominican Republic to the adverse effects of climate change, taking into account social and gender issues.
4. Planning process	Understanding the relevant planning processes, institutional arrangements, national circumstances or other contextual issues <i>behind</i> the NDC-DR 2020

<p>a. Information on the planning processes the Party undertook to prepare its NDC and, if available, on the Party's implementation plans.</p>	<p>The process of preparing the NDC-DR 2020 is based on the NDC-2015 document submitted and ratified in 2017. Additionally, taking as a reference the NDC DR Action Plan of the NDC Partnership elaborated in 2018 and the different windows of international assistance for the implementation of the NDC, in June 2020 the process of improvement and updating of the NDC-RD 2020 was formally initiated, under the leadership of the National Steering Committee led by the National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL) and composed of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPYD) and the Ministry of Finance (MH) with the support of the NDC Partnership and several of its implementing partners, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the World Bank, among others, contemplated the process explained below:</p> <p>The NDC-DR 2020 was developed on the analytical basis reviewed in the documents outlined above, as well as other sectoral documents and studies reflecting the results of validated mitigation options and proposals, as well as a review of national climate change policy instruments as enabling frameworks for analysis and approval.</p> <p>Based on the information reviewed and the support received by the technical assistance for the sectors, the whole process started with a timeline at the national level, starting with a kick-off workshop, followed by a series of sectoral technical dialogues with mitigation options identified and proposed in the sectors.</p> <p>The options identified, based on the World Bank's technical assistance for the Energy sector, were evaluated through an innovative weighting methodology established by the coordinating team in six technical sessions with the country's sectors, followed by bilateral analyses with the sectors, culminating in a process of discussion of the results in the process of improving and updating the NDC-DR 2020 with the members of the Steering Committee.</p>
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The mitigation options proposed from the DECCC-2011 Plan, for AFOLU and Waste sectors were reviewed, the first sector had a technical dialogue with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment and the second sector had a more general analysis with the advisor to the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources for such purposes.

The draft NDC-DR 2020 was published for public feedback at <www.ndcrd.com> and validated by national authorities at the final national consultation workshop held on 8 December 2020, with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including representatives of authorities, academia, civil society organisations, private entities, business associations, addressing means of implementation, cross-cutting elements and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals to the mitigation component.

Elements to consider in the first period of implementation:

- The NDC-DR 2020 targets are envisaged to be achieved through the National Development Strategy until 2030, the DECCC Plan and the NDC Action Plan as a guide for implementation which will be updated in the first quarter of 2021 and a consequent update every three years, to incorporate the validated and proposed mitigation options in relation to the clearer and more precise reduction commitments in the updated NDC);

On issues of unconditional and conditional commitments:

- **The unconditional NDC target** is envisaged to be achieved through the implementation of incentives, reorienting public investments towards less carbon-intensive activities, enabling policy frameworks necessary for the options, public expenditures on climate professionals and technicians, among other financial mechanisms from public-private partnerships;

	<p>- With regard to the NDC-DR 2020 conditional target, financial support is foreseen from relevant mechanisms, mainly the Green Climate Fund (GCF), among other multilateral fund actors, national and international private banking; a comprehensive assessment of the country's capacity, financial and technological needs to implement a range of mitigation options will be carried out with the assistance of the partners of the Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP);</p> <p>- Taking into account the existing gaps and barriers to engaging the private sector in climate investment, a set of measures will be developed to provide capacity building and technical assistance to the country's private sector on climate finance issues, including investment in low-emission and resilience-enhancing projects that are less vulnerable.</p>
<p>b. Specific information applicable to Parties, including regional economic integration organisations and their member States, that have reached an agreement to act jointly in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, including the Parties that agreed to act jointly and the terms of the agreement, in accordance with Article 4, paragraphs 16-18, of the Paris Agreement.</p>	<p>The country is in the process of reviewing the inclusion of mitigation options in order to achieve the contribution targets, identifying regional economic integration organisations and their member states. It is important to note that there are currently no commitments made by these regional integration bodies in accordance with Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>The country will act jointly within the framework of a regional economic integration organisation and together with that organisation, which is a Party to the Paris Agreement, each member state of that regional integration organisation will</p> <p>The economic operator, individually and jointly with that organisation, shall be responsible for its level of emissions that it</p> <p>The agreement will be included in the agreement and will avoid double counting assumed in the national commitments.</p>
<p>c. How the Party's preparation of its NDC has been informed by the results of the overall stocktaking, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement;.</p>	<p>The country shall communicate the nationally determined contribution every five years in accordance with the provisions of decision 1/CP.21.</p> <p>The country may establish every three years in correspondence with the NDC Action Plan a stocktaking of the implementation of the NDC.</p> <p>of mitigation investments and enabling frameworks to determine progress towards meeting their</p>

and its long-term objectives (global engagement), and will do so jointly between the partnerships

	<p>public-private and facilitative, examining mitigation options, means of implementation and support, and the best available scientific information.</p> <p>The country proposes, starting with the implementation of the NDC Action Plan, to conduct a first national stocktake in 2023 and every three years thereafter until the end of 2030, with an update of the NDC in 2025, resulting in a global stocktake that will provide information to update and improve the country's ambition, so as to nationally determine its actions and support in accordance with national needs, progressively increasing international cooperation on climate action.</p>
d. Each Party with an NDC that includes adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans that result in mitigation co-benefits consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7.	N/A. To be reflected in Component 2. Adaptation, section 3c.
5. Assumptions y approaches methodological, including those to estimate and account for anthropogenic GHG emissions and the absorptions, according to corresponds.	<p>Understand NDC accounting. As of NDC-RD 2020, all parties are required to use the NDC-RD 2020 accounting guidance.</p> <p>NDC (4 / CMA.1, Annex II).</p>

<p>a. Assumptions and methodological approaches used to account for anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals for the country's NDC, in accordance with decision 1 / COP.21, paragraph 31, and the accounting guidance adopted by the CMA</p>	<p>The update of national GHG emissions and removals projections to reflect the latest available data and forecasts provides a quantitative basis for setting GHG reduction targets with greater transparency, based on the INGEI calculations in the Third National Communication on Climate Change published in UNFCCC 2018, with the latest inventory year being 2010, and revised data from the INGEI update published in fBUR-2020, with the latest inventory year being 2015.</p> <p>Taking into account both INGEI and the increase of GHG emissions in the country, an upgrade and update scenario "with specific options" is considered, considering the most recent GDP growth forecasts, the</p>
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	<p>associated technological and cost assumptions have been assessed for each option, and other determinants of emission trends, as well as the expected impacts of the policies and measures approved (Enabling Frameworks) and applied to implement the options in the country.</p> <p>This new scenario allows the country to see a clearer path to fulfil the global commitments to reduce emissions in order to avoid an increase in the global average temperature in the next five years. 1.5 ° or 2 °C in the medium to long term.</p> <p>In accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, the Dominican Republic will continue with a process of continuous improvement for GHG reporting in the sectors with the highest uncertainty including AFOLU (specifically Agriculture and Land Use) and Waste, which will involve continuous training for the actors involved and a proposal to update through its own methodologies for the collection of activity data in the categories that occur in the country and to identify the necessary investments for these sectors.</p> <p>To avoid double counting of GHG emissions, in 2020 the Dominican Republic issued Presidential Decree 541-20 that creates the National System of Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of GHGs in the Dominican Republic, with the objective of accounting for GHG emissions and recording all mitigation actions, as well as the support given and received from funding aimed at promoting climate actions.</p> <p>Accounting starts from sectoral GHG inventory processes for each of the categories occurring in the country, with a QA/QC system in place before starting the process.</p>
<p>b. Assumptions and methodological approaches used to account for the implementation of policies and measures or strategies in the NDC.</p>	<p>The NDC-DR 2020 provides an enabling framework related to relevant plans, policies and measures implemented or reviewed in the country or that should be reviewed based on best available practices.</p>

	<p>Lists of existing national plans, policies and measures for the implementation of mitigation options in the country were studied, as well as best practices described in other sources, such as sector-specific guidance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the NDC 2015 there are no specific options identified on Energy Efficiency; Waste, among others to contribute to the goals, there was no legal framework established to accompany the goals, in the NDC- DR 2020 there is already the "General Law 225-20 on Integrated Management and Co-processing of Solid Waste", which will strengthen as a policy the implementation of actions in the sector. - In the NDC-RD 2020, priority should be given to the approval of several draft bills such as the "Law on Climate Change", the draft bill "Energy Efficiency and Rational Use of Energy", among others, which will strengthen the implementation of options in the sector as a policy. <p>The country will take into account the legal framework, including policies and regulatory procedures that provide concreteness and clarity on the initiatives to be implemented under the NDC-DR 2020 as they do not, by themselves, provide information on the overall impact on GHG emissions. However, they are Enabling Frameworks for implementing climate investments that lead to quantitative emission reductions.</p>
c. If relevant, information on how the country will take into account existing methods and guidance under the Convention for accounting for emissions and removals, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 14 of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate.	<p>In the context of the NDC-DR 2020, in reporting and applying mitigation options for anthropogenic emissions and removals, methods and guidance shall be aligned within the framework of the Convention by promoting environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency and avoiding double counting.</p> <p>This context was improved in the GHG Inventory by taking 2015 as the latest inventory year, published in the UNFCCC-2020, which will be applied in all future INGEIs.</p>
d. IPCC methodologies and metrics used for estimating emissions and anthropogenic GHG removals.	<p>Methodologies for emission estimation: use of the IPCC-2006 Guidelines, taking into account future updates of guidelines and best practices, such as the refinement of the IPCC-2019 Guidelines for the</p>

	<p>sectors, where possible. Approach to accounting in all sectors: The Dominican Republic intends to include all categories of GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks occurring in the national territory, and all sinks and gases, as reported in the National Inventory of GHG Emissions and Removals; accounting in each sector categories and subcategories, consistent with the IPCC- 2006 Guidelines.</p> <p>There are methodological and activity data collection challenges to estimate emissions and removals in some of the sectors such as AFOLU, Waste, Energy and IPPU specifically the categories related to land transport, to name a few that need capacity building support.</p> <p>Metrics applied: The Dominican Republic intends to use the 100-year Global Warming Potential (GWP) values from the adoption promoted by the Convention to non-Annex 1 countries, with respect to the most appropriate instruments being updated such as: Fourth Assessment Report (AR4); the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) or the most recent, depending on national circumstances, capabilities to calculate and report its total CO_2 equivalents in a data set for the country. The Dominican Republic will take into account future updates of GWP values by the IPCC for further ambition in the inventory development process.</p>
<p>e. Sector-, category- or activity-specific assumptions, methodologies and approaches, consistent with IPCC guidance, and integration of national agencies with a country database.</p>	<p>In its NDC, the Dominican Republic will use a sector/activity specific approach, prioritising the activity data provided in the national statistics in correspondence with each sector and the categories assessed in the NGEIs occurring in the country. As an example, progress has been made in the energy sector, where it has been specifically established for the category "Energy Industry" to work with the activity data reported by the sectors within the National Net Energy Balance (BNEN), published annually by the National Energy Commission.</p>

National and sectoral bodies have been identified to support the whole INGEI process and to correspond with national statistics according to necessary methodologies and approaches:

- Central Bank of the Dominican Republic (CB);
- National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL);
- Dominican Republic Export and Investment Centre (ProDominicana);
- National Energy Commission (CNE);
- Corporación Dominicana de Empresas Eléctricas Estatales (CDEEE);
- Directorate General of Customs (DGA);
- Directorate General of Internal Taxes (DGII);
- Dominican Civil Aviation Institute (IDAC);
- National Institute of Land Transport (INTRANT);
- Dominican Institute for Quality (INDOCAL);
- Ministry of Agriculture (MA);
- Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM);
- Ministry of Finance (MH);
- Ministry of Industry and Commerce and MSMEs (MICM);
- Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales);
- Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPyD);
- Office for the Reorganisation of Transport (OPRET);
- National Statistical Office (ONE);
- Coordinating Body of the National Interconnected Electricity System (OC-SENI);
- Dominican Petroleum Refinery (REFIDOMSA-PDV);
- Superintendencia de Electricidad (SIE);

	<p>-The Academy through the Dominican Universities Environmental Network (RAUDO) with the universities, as well as the Polytechnic School of the Armed Forces and National Police, associated with energy efficiency and refrigeration issues.</p> <p>With the help of the above-mentioned agencies, assumptions/approaches/accounting methodologies are taken in the absence of some activity data, where their collection becomes unlikely, and the roadmap for more appropriate sectoral data is established.</p> <p>The conversion factors will be taken into account, as well as those published by international organisations that have an affinity with the parameters of the industries in the Dominican Republic. Also, for trend emission scenarios, Clean Development Mechanism methodologies will be used, among others, as long as they are approved for each category.</p> <p>In the case of modelling, the specific methodology and, if possible, the basis of calculation used shall be clearly and transparently stated, detailing all assumptions used and all parameters and data sources provided.</p> <p>If there is a change of parameters as indicated in the methodology, the Ministry of Environment and its National INGEI Group will proceed to recalculate for previous years in order to have an effective consistency in the evaluated periods.</p>
<p>f. Other assumptions and methodological approaches used to understand the NDC and, if appropriate, estimate related emissions and removals, including:</p>	<p>With the inputs provided throughout the work stream for the improvement and updating of the NDC-DR 2020, the following is a brief description of the process of sectoral technical dialogue roundtables, using assumptions and methodological approaches in the NDC-DR 2020 process in order to make a weighting and have key elements for the final description of the options evaluated.</p>

<p>I. How reference indicators, baselines and/or reference levels are constructed, including, where appropriate, sector, category or activity specific reference levels, including, for example: key parameters, assumptions, definitions, methodologies, data sources and models used.</p> <p>II. For Parties with NDCs containing non-GHG components, information on assumptions and methodological approaches used for these components, as appropriate.</p> <p>III. For climate forcings included in the NDCs not covered by the IPCC guidelines, information on how climate forcings are estimated.</p> <p>IV. Additional technical information, as required.</p>	<p>The baseline indicators, baselines and/or reference levels to BAU, where the latter corresponds to what is expressed in the DECCC-2011 Plan, it should be noted that key parameters, assumptions, definitions, methodologies, data sources and models used for the baseline study were not visualised, where the NDC action plan should be updated according to the assumptions collected to track the commitment to the proposed BAU scenario.</p> <p>Technical-sectoral working groups were implemented with participation and transparency of the process with various actors, making contributions to an improved, updated and clarified document, which corresponds to the new approaches of clearer goals and more realistic objectives for the strengthening of the country's climate action strategies.</p> <p>These dialogue workshops involved sectoral ministries, private sector actors, sub-national officials, civil society, academia, international cooperation partners, independent consultants and specialists in related issues, and were divided into nine sectoral roundtables.</p> <p>Each roundtable was attended by up to 25 participants in person, including the coordinating team, and all the roundtables were attended by experts, specialists and technicians from the virtual world.</p> <p>Once the workshops were organised, a Weighting Matrix was presented with 17 criteria with a weighting of 0-5 points, notation keys: Not estimated (N/E) and Not applicable (N/A), elaborated by the NDC-DR 2020 coordination team, according to international methodologies provided by the World Resource Institute (WRI) for the sectors in the aforementioned tables, to classify the mitigation options and adaptation measures in a cross-cutting manner related to the themes, to know the impact of each one on the other and their co-benefits.</p>
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	<p>The Climate and Clean Air Coalition's (CCAC) Supporting National Planning Actions (SNAP) initiative, using the LEAP-IBC 2020.1.0.7 (32-Bit) calculation tool, presents a characterisation consisting of both greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide [CO₂] and methane [CH₄]) and short-lived climate pollutants CCVC (black carbon [CN] and methane [CH₄]) and other air pollutants (particulate matter [PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀]), as well as other air pollutants (particulate matter [PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀]).</p> <p>emissions; nitrogen oxides (NO_x); sulphur dioxide (SO₂); ammonia (NH₃); organic carbon (OC); volatile organic compounds other than methane (NMVOC) and carbon monoxide (CO).</p> <p>From this study, an assessment of mitigation actions for short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) was conducted, quantifying the potential to reduce SLCPs and air pollutant emissions from 5 mitigation measures included in existing plans and strategies in the Dominican Republic, which should be worked out with better transparency from the NDC action plan. Overall, the implementation of these measures could reduce black carbon emissions by 6% in 2030 compared to a baseline scenario, and methane emissions by 1%. These same actions were also shown to substantially reduce emissions of CO₂ and a variety of other air pollutants. They are therefore relevant for consideration in the update of the Dominican Republic's Nationally Determined Contribution and can be reported from 2025 onwards.</p>
g. The intention to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, if applicable.	<p>The country voluntarily engages in cooperative approaches on mitigation outcomes through international transfer in mainly energy and industrial sectors, without commitments to the NDC-DR, and will ensure the absence of double counting.</p> <p>The use of mitigation results in projects registered under the Clean Development Mechanism with international transfer will not be counted towards compliance with the NDC-DR at the national level, if another commitment is set, it must be authorised by the countries participating in the project.</p>

	<p>Emission reductions generated by a market mechanism will not be used by the country to demonstrate compliance with the NDC-DR, unless the country transferring technology with market mechanisms does not use them to demonstrate compliance with its own NDC.</p> <p>The country is in the process of preparing for the creation of a Domestic Emissions Trading System and would eventually consider integration with other existing trading systems,</p>
6. As the Party considers its NDC to be fair and ambitious under national circumstances.	Understand how the NDC is fair, ambitious and transparent.
a. How the Party considers its NDC to be fair and ambitious under national circumstances.	<p>The country reflects the selected improvement options in its NDC, <u>through additional or strengthened GHG targets</u>, additional or strengthened non-GHG targets, and/or additional or strengthened policies and measures as enabling frameworks.</p> <p>The country increases its more ambitious commitment on 27% enhanced emission reductions and makes an integration with enhanced policies and measures to meet the quantitative targets as well as conditional targets and highlights its contribution to the unconditional targets through domestic finance contributions.</p>
b. Equity considerations, including a reflection on fairness.	N/A. The recommendations referenced in the cross-cutting elements component will be taken into account.
c. How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement.	The progress of the NDC-DR 2020, with respect to the NDC-1 2015, increases its ambition and improves its quantitative clarity in several aspects related to the validated and other identified mitigation options, leading to an improvement and update with clarity and transparency to meet the commitments in terms of a 27% reduction of emissions compared to the BAU scenario.
d. How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement.	The country improves accounting and new options have been introduced with better clarity to further show mitigation efforts at the national level, with the respective application of the National MRV System, with sectoral disaggregation at the country level.

e. How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 6 of the Paris Agreement.	The Dominican Republic is guided by the National Development Strategy (Law 1-2012) and the Climate Change Compatible Development Plan (Plan DECCC-2011) to prepare and communicate sectoral strategies, plans and measures for low greenhouse gas emission development that reflect its special circumstances to 2030 and its aspiration for carbon neutrality by 2050.
7. How the NDC contributes to achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2.	How the NDC contributes to global climate change goals (Convention, Paris Agreement and decarbonisation). Specific mitigation actions and mobilisation of financial resources for implementation.
a. How the NDC contributes to achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in Article 2.	<p>In line with Article 2, the country reinforces transparency in the NDC-DR 2020 with the global response to the threat of climate change through low greenhouse gas emission development.</p> <p>The Dominican Republic, in its improved and updated NDC-DR, puts into context a new ambition, commits to reduce its GHG emissions by incorporating an unconditional scenario with climate finance at the national level, show with better clarity the quantitative data for GHG reduction and the financial estimate for each option raised, thus contributing to the stabilisation of GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would avoid dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, in a way that does not compromise food production; not halt the country's sustainable economic growth and development and bring financial flows to a level compatible with a trajectory leading to low GHG development towards a low-emission scenario by 2050.</p> <p>The Dominican Republic has identified 27 mitigation options in the energy sector and 4 in the IPPU sector and continues to work with the other options identified in the sectors, with a tabular format that includes: option title, objective, body monitoring the option, quantitative GHG and non-GHG target, enabling framework, planning and implementation period, sectors and categories assessed, direct and indirect GHG gases, estimated financing for investments, description of the option, proposed methodologies and/or methods for monitoring, actions required for compliance under the Paris Agreement.</p>

The 46 mitigation options in the potential sectors are shown below, with a methodology based on the weighting criteria described above, with results on the information for each of them, of which 22 were evaluated quantitatively for Energy and 5 qualitatively, these were taken to tabular format, 4 were evaluated for the IPPU sector, taken to tabular format. There are still 10 identified in AFOLU in the process of evaluation and 5 options were treated in the Waste sector without corresponding information for them, both sectors were not taken to tabular format due to lack of information corresponding to the closing of the update of the NDC-DR 2020 process.

ENERGY SECTOR. 27 of mitigation options:

Electricity generation:

1. Conversion of fuel oil generation units No. 6 of the power system to natural gas with lower GWP.
2. New wind farms in the Dominican Republic.
3. New solar photovoltaic installations in the Dominican Republic.
4. Small-scale energy generation plants based on biomass (agricultural and forestry) and solid waste.
5. Increase in small hydropower plants.
6. Combined cycle expansion.
7. New natural gas-fired power plant.
8. Hybrid generation plants, natural gas + non-conventional renewables (**Qualitative**)

Energy efficiency:

9. Air conditioner replacement programme for all consumer and service sectors based on new, more efficient standards.
10. Domestic refrigerator retrofitting programmes for all consumer and service sectors from new, more efficient standards.

11. New standards to introduce efficient lighting for public and residential areas.
12. New standards for the procurement of industrial electric motors.
13. Investment in the reconversion of efficient transformers for the electricity system.
14. Introduction of energy efficiency standards in new buildings.
15. Destruction programme for high-GWP gases (HFCs) in low efficiency refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment according to the Kigali Amendment protocol **(Qualitative)**.
16. Identification of possible banks for the storage of electrical energy **(Qualitative)**

Road transport:

17. New and additional lines of the Santo Domingo Metro.
18. New cable car line.
19. Creation and adaptation of the BRT system in large cities (Santo Domingo and Santiago de los Caballeros).
20. Renewal of the diesel bus fleet by 100 % electric units.
21. Definition and implementation of a policy for the renewal of taxis and conchos. Modernisation of the public vehicle fleet with electric and hybrid units.
22. Design and implementation of the feeder bus network, complementing mass transit and the main bus network. New natural gas buses.
23. Adequacy of a safe and efficient school transport service with electric buses.
24. Introduction of enabling frameworks for the modernisation of the private car fleet (replacement by hybrid and 100% electric vehicles).
25. Adequacy of cycleway network with the implementation of bicycles in large cities.
26. Creation of express bus lines for large cities (express lanes). **(Qualitative)**
27. Implementation of the technical inspection programme for all vehicles in circulation (measurement of parameters). **(Qualitative)**

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCT USE and PROCESSES SECTOR (IPPU). 4 mitigation options:

	<p><u>Cement production:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 28. Use of alternative fuels (including biomass) as a substitute for conventional fossil fuels (coal/pet coke etc.). 29. Cement plant operation optimised with renewable energy. 30. Further reduction of clinker content in Dominican cement. 31. Increased reforestation of quarries and planting of endemic trees in buffer areas in Dominican cement plants. <p>AFOLU SECTOR. 10 mitigation options identified by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, which were not tabulated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32. National Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) Pig: reduction of GHG emissions in pig farms in the DR. The purpose is to reduce GHG emissions through anaerobic digestion on Dominican pig farms. 33. Blue carbon, conservation and restoration of mangroves in the Dominican Republic (NS-189). (Qualitative) 34. NAMA coffee: low carbon coffee in Dominican Republic (NS-256), 75,102 ha by 2035 of coffee area under sustainable management, low carbon and climate resilient coffee production. With emissions reduction potential of 5 MM tCO₂eq. 35. NAMA Cacao (climate-smart agriculture): low carbon and resilient development of smallholder cocoa producers, intervention of 146,648 ha, with a reduction potential of 2.2 MM tCO₂eq, over a period of 10 years. 36. Increasing the reforestation rate to 15,000 ha/year, through the government plan (approved 43,750 ha until 2023 as initial target), as well as the public-private sector in productive and protective areas in the country, using endemic species (forest and fruit) more resistant to pests and diseases (included in the REDD+ [reducing emissions from deforestation] targets, leaves outside as an option).
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	<p>37. Gana-Clima: promoting climate-smart livestock management in the Dominican Republic. (Qualitative)</p> <p>38. Integrated Productive Landscape Project through Land Use Planning, Restoration and Sustainable Rice Intensification in the Yaque del Norte and Yuna watersheds.</p> <p>39. Establishment of model livestock farms with silvopastoral systems for demonstrations of environmentally friendly farms (Qualitative).</p> <p>40. Avoiding deforestation and forest degradation, restoration and enhancement of forest cover, through the implementation of the REDD+ project.</p> <p>41. Reduction of emissions in rice cultivation at the national level by changing production technology by 30,000 ha over a period of 30 years.</p> <p>WASTE SECTOR. 5 mitigation options discussed by sector actors with null information, which was not recommended to be tabulated:</p> <p>42. Develop a National Organic Waste Strategy to increase the recovery of organic waste generated in municipalities to reduce CH_4 emissions.</p> <p>43. Capture and direct use of landfill methane for energy purposes.</p> <p>44. Recycling of new waste with added value such as by-products for energy purposes, composting (organic fertilisers), others.</p> <p>45. Introduction of Circular Economy (CE) processes in the Waste sector. Establish a short, medium and long term CE roadmap that generates metrics and indicators for a MRV system at sub-sector level.</p> <p>46. Use of municipal, industrial and biowaste for clinker kilns in cement plants.</p>
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Below is an example in tabular format of the options assessed² with the above-mentioned weighting exercise with the sectors:

Title of the option: New wind farms in the Dominican Republic.					
Target	GHG reductions in the electricity sector and the implementation of an investment programme for the installation of wind farms in the country.				
Responsible Entity (Institution that monitors, reports and verifies the option)	Type of instrument (GHG Target, Non-GHG Target and Enabling Framework)	Status (In planning, approved, under implementation) Start/Target	Sector and categories according to IPCC-2006 (Identify sector and specific categories)	Gases (GHGs) (Direct and indirect gases reported)	Estimated funding (Expressed in USD)
Ministry of Energy and Mines	Emission reductions 8057.12 GgCO ₂ eq- Installed 477 MWp.	Planning 2021-2022 Implementation 2022-2030	Energy, category: (1.A.1.a.) Energy industries. (1.A.1.a.) Main activity Production electricity and heat	CO ₂ , CH ₄ and N ₂ O	715,500,000.00
Brief description of the option	Installation of 477 MW of wind power capacity taking a capacity factor of 34 % based on the studies published in the Renewable Energy Roadmap (IRENA 2016) and the plans provisional and definitive concession submitted to the National Energy Commission (CNE).				

² More information in ANNEX NDC-DR 2020: VIII-Narrative and Tabular Format for Sectoral Mitigation Options

		Proposed methodologies and/or methods for carrying out tracking	The methodological approach is consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Collection of National Net Energy Balance (NENB) data and information from of electricity production data from renewable sources (wind) from the Coordinating Body (CB) in the calculation system for the INGEI in the Energy Industry.
		Actions required to bring it in line with the provisions of the Agreement of Paris	Support is required for long-term financial mechanisms for the public-private sector for the import of wind technology and studies for the establishment of a system to measure and report financial expenditures and GHG emissions from installed wind farms, based on the approved National MRV Decree.
b. How the NDC contributes to Articles 2.1(a) and 4.1 of the Paris Agreement.	<p>The Dominican Republic, through the referenced articles, improves and updates its NDC with respect to the Paris Agreement, including the achievement of its most ambitious goal of reducing 27% of emissions with respect to the BAU 2030 scenario, expressing with better clarity its ambition in terms of climate investments to comply with the global agreement and its indicators.</p> <p>In the Energy Sector, according to the options identified and evaluated, based on technical assistance from the World Bank, UN Environment, the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the subsectors of electricity generation, energy efficiency and road transport, where it is necessary to mobilise USD\$ 4,316,950,000.00, to reduce 5,778.85 GgCO₂eq, which corresponds to 11.33% of emissions reduction by 2030.</p> <p>Additionally for the Energy Sector, according to the "REMAP, IRENA-2016", with the participation of the National Energy Commission, scenarios are forecast in REMAP with an estimated potential in wind farms of 2,304 MWp and for the installation of solar panels in residential spaces, services and solar farms a potential of 2,304 MWp.</p>		

1761 MWp across the whole country. And finally, 900 MWp could be displaced by natural gas, the fossil fuel with the lowest global warming power according to IPCC reports.

Taking into account the above explanation, the country could increase the identification and evaluation of the additional options proposed in wind 954 MWp installed, solar photovoltaic 958 MWp installed with capacity factors of 34 % and 18 % respectively and the reconversion or displacement of 900MWp to natural gas in the plants based on fuel oil No. 6 and the most obsolete plants based on mineral coal in the country's electricity generation and a capacity factor of 70 % for both the National Interconnected Electricity System (SENI) and the plants generating in the National Interconnected Electricity System (SENI). 6 and the most obsolete coal-based plants in the country's electricity generation and a capacity factor of 70%, both for the National Interconnected Electricity System (SENI), as well as the plants that generate in isolated systems such as the Punta Cana-Macao Energy Consortium (CEPCM).

For these options, according to the REMAP study and the decrease in prices for wind and solar technologies, an investment of USD \$ 2,500,000,000,000.00 and a reduction of 3,207.86 GgCO₂eq is estimated, which corresponds to a 6.29 % emission reduction by 2030.

In summary, in the Energy sector it could be more ambitious according to the related studies, where additional options for energy efficiency and transport in general can be evaluated. The country needs, from the evaluated options and the renewable and natural gas proposals, to mobilise approximately USD \$ 6,816,950,000.00 and reduce 8,986.71 GgCO₂eq, which represents 17.62 % of emissions reduction to the BAU 2030 scenario in total in the NDC-RD 2020.

The IPPU Sector, with the options assessed, is expected to mobilise approximately USD \$ 248,000,000.00 and could reduce 732 GgCO₂eq by 2030, which is a 1.43 % reduction to the proposed target.

Using the DECCC-2011 Plan as a reference and bilateral exchanges with the sectors specifically, other options were

	qualitatively identified in the AFOLU sector (estimated reduction of 2,013 GgCO_2eq) and
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	<p>Waste (estimated reduction of 2,112 $GgCO_2eq$) that could reach 4,135 $GgCO_2eq$ by 2030, which could mean an 8.11 % reduction with respect to BAU, and would require mobilising an estimated investment of USD \$ 1,852,000,000,000.00, according to the technologies evaluated in the above-mentioned studies.</p> <p>The country proposes to achieve, based on evaluated and proposed mitigation options, a reduction of 13,853.71 $Gg CO_2eq$, which represents 27.16 % with respect to the BAU 2030 scenario estimated at 51 thousand $Gg CO_2eq$, with an estimated investment of 8,916,950,000.00 US dollars expressed conditionally and unconditionally, bearing in mind that the country is developing and it will take a reasonable time to achieve more ambitious goals, based on equity and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.</p>
<p>Component 2. Adaptation Information</p>	
<p>1. Adaptation to climate change, strategic vision and objective; support to institutional arrangements and policy framework</p>	
<p>a. Institutional arrangements, governance and legal framework</p>	<p>The national legal basis³ that the Dominican Republic has to work on institutional issues are the following national instruments and institutional arrangements, in addition to enabling conditions in process. The existing legal instruments in the DR to work on adaptation issues are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constitution of the Dominican Republic - Article 194 - Law No. 1-12 National Development Strategy 2030 of the Dominican Republic (Axis 4^{to} is focused on adaptation to Climate Change). - General Law No. 64-00 on the Environment and Natural Resources - Law No. 147-02. on Risk Management. - Sectoral Law No. 202-04 on Protected Areas - Sectoral Law No. 333-15 on Biodiversity - Law No. 158-01 on the Promotion of Tourist Development

³ More information in ANNEX NDC-RD 2020: VI. *NDC-related studies and documents involving adaptation measures.*

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law 8-90 on the Promotion of Free Zones - Law No. 08 Agriculture Law - Sectoral Law No. 57-18 Forestry of the Dominican Republic - Law No. 44-18 that establishes payments for environmental services. - Decree 601-08 creating the National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL). - Decree 269-15 establishing the National Climate Change Policy (PNCC) - Decree 23-16 creating the High-Level Inter-Institutional Commission for Sustainable Development - Decree 541-20 that creates the National Greenhouse Gas Measurement System (Article I - Paragraph III) <p>Strategic documents for implementation and reporting of adaptation actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic Plan for Climate Change (PECC) 2011-2030 in the Dominican Republic - National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Dominican Republic (PNACC-DR) 2015-2030 - Third National Communication on Climate Change of the Dominican Republic (TCNCC) 2017 - National Plan for Food and Nutrition Sovereignty and Security 2019-2022 - National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Agricultural and Livestock Sector of the Dominican Republic 2014-2020 <p>Other enabling conditions necessary and in process for the achievement and implementation of adaptation measures are the draft water law, the draft land-use planning law and the implementation of the recently approved Law 225-20 - General Law on integral management and co-processing of waste of the Dominican Republic.</p>
<p>b. Climate change adaptation, vision and goal</p>	<p>Adaptation to climate change is a constitutional priority established in Article 194 of the Constitution. The National Development Strategy (Law 1-12) establishes in its axis 4 to promote adequate adaptation to climate change. Furthermore, the PNACC has a 2030 time horizon as its vision, as it is consistent with the studies,</p>

	<p>plans made in the DR, in addition to Law 01-12 of the National Development Strategy; as well as taking into account that a plan of this nature is an ongoing process and that it will readjust to the new and changing complex realities that make it up.</p> <p>In terms of national adaptation targets, the PNACC states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts by building adaptive capacity and resilience. - Facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into new and existing policies, programmes and activities, including development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate. <p>Six strategic axes were established, each with more specific focus areas, objectives and lines of action. The axes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water Security Sector (drinking water) and Food Security Sector (agriculture) - Climate Resilient Cities Sector (infrastructures, human settlements) - Health sector - Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Forests Sector. - Tourism Sector - Coastal-Marine Resources Sector
2. Climate change scenarios, impacts, risks and vulnerabilities	
<p>a. Projections of future changes in temperature, precipitation and extreme indices</p>	<p>The country has climate projections made by the Water Centre for the Humid Tropics of Latin America and the Caribbean (CATHALAC) presented at the TCNCC. Projections made by the Global Water Partnership (GWP) within the Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP) initiative are also available. These scenarios also show projections for temperature, landslides, and drought.</p>

Within the framework of the TCNCC, CATHALAC carried out the simulation of national climate scenarios based on models of the selected regions of the country, and analysis of the impact of these scenarios on the country's water, food and energy security. These scenarios are projections towards 2050 and 2070.

With regard to the TCNCC scenarios, we can generally indicate that:

- Minimum temperatures will increase by between 1 °C and up to 3 °C by 2050 and reach change values of between 2 °C and up to 6 °C by 2070, where only the province of Independencia (Jimaní) may show negative changes (colder temperatures) of between -1 °C and -2 °C during the rainy period. By 2070, changes will increase further by between 2 °C and up to 6 °C, with changes being most evident in the provinces of Barahona, Monte Plata, La Romana, Hato Mayor and San Juan, the latter being the most extreme.
- Maximum temperatures will have a more marked, widespread increase and may rise by 2°C to 3°C by 2050 and by 3°C to 5°C by 2070. There is the exception of the provinces of Samaná and Independencia, which may show changes, but with values close to their natural variability, which today shows changes of between 1 °C and 3 °C. The provinces of Barahona, Monte Plata, Distrito Nacional, Hato Mayor and San Juan will be the ones where these changes could be most noticeable.
- The dry season (December-April) may intensify further towards 2050 and 2070. At the point level and under any type of radiative forcing, models mostly agree on a decrease in total rainfall of up to 50 % with respect to historical values in the provinces of Independencia, Puerto Plata, San Juan and Santiago, as well as decreases of between 10 and 30 % in provinces such as Samaná, Distrito Nacional, La Altagracia, Barahona and Hato Mayor.
- The onset of rainfall could present a sudden increase in total accumulated rainfall both towards 2050 and 2070. There is coincidence in the results of the models in both time horizons to present increases of more than 100 % (mainly in Herrera, Barahona and San Juan). This result is consistent with the occurrence of a more intensified diurnal cycle and a greater capacity to present extreme events of rainfall.

- Total annual precipitation by 2050 will decrease by 15 % when averaged over the whole country, worsening to values of 17 % by 2070, compared to historical values from 1961-1990. The consistency of results between models under a radiative forcing of 8.5 W/m² is 87 %.
- The southern and western provinces of the country will be most affected by the decrease in precipitation by 2050 and 2070, while the eastern and northern provinces could even show small positive changes. The condition of decreasing total annual precipitation could be even more accentuated by 2050/2070 in the regions: Ozama (18 %/20 %), Valdesia (17.5 %/20 %), Enriquillo (17 %/20 %), Higuamo (16 %/18 %) and Cibao Sur (15 %/17 %). The other regions could experience changes of less than 15 %. Only one model shows positive values towards 2050 in Cibao Noroeste (1.3 %), Cibao Norte (0.9 %) and Yuma (0.1 %) where it even increases only in Yuma (4.5 %) towards 2070.

Related to the climate scenarios developed under the CAEP initiative by GWP are the following key results:

Related to landslide susceptibility maps:

- Generally high susceptibility to the north-east of the islands in most scenarios, which may be the result of the combination of two main factors, i.e. downslope rainfall and relief falls from moisture-laden winds from the Atlantic.
- The northwest of the country maintained low susceptibility values in all but one of the five.

In relation to landslide risk, we have that:

- High correlation with areas of high population and building density and susceptibility.
- The highest values are observed in the vicinity of the capital, Santo Domingo and Puerto Plata.

Related to precipitation projections:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extreme precipitation rates: Model predictions for 2030 and 2070 reflect a dominant level of susceptibility in Santo Domingo. - In 2030, very high flood susceptibility is visible in the south-eastern DR in both models. - The HadGEM45 R99 model reflects a very high susceptibility in both epochs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o When natural vegetation is replaced by impervious surface in these regions, it alters the hydrological cycle, increasing stormwater runoff and reducing groundwater recharge. o More rainfall is forecast in these regions, increasing surface runoff, infiltration capacity and water flows into nearby rivers. o The location of vegetation and wooded areas in the west of the island is more likely to result in lower susceptibility than built-up areas. - The common areas to experience more flooding events are Santo Domingo and La Romana. - Although very highly susceptible areas are found in the eastern region for models, the spatial distribution varies. - The PWHadGEM85 2030 model projects higher rainfall amounts thus increasing the susceptibility of urban areas to flooding. - The influence of built-up areas may explain the two distinct types of very high susceptibility regions in the southeast region. The high susceptibility area to the northwest of the island is in conjunction with more rainfall leading to more susceptible to flooding. <p>These scenarios developed by GWP are projections for 2030, 2050 and 2070.</p>
<p>b.Climate Change. Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities</p>	<p>The country has vulnerability analyses of priority sectors such as food security (agriculture) and coastal marine sectors. The French Development Agency (AFD) and the National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism, under the Adapt'Action initiative, have worked on climate vulnerability studies in the food security and agriculture sectors.</p>

The project "Support to the agricultural sector of the Dominican Republic in a context of climate change", funded by AFD through the Adapt'Action facility, conducted a vulnerability study of the agricultural sector in the Dominican Republic, with a particular focus on six strategic Agricultural Production Systems (APS). The six PPS analysed were the following: (1) Banana in the northwest region, provinces of Valverde, Montecristi, Dajabón and Santiago Rodríguez; (2) Rice in the northwest region, provinces of Valverde, Montecristi, Dajabón and Santiago Rodríguez; (3) Beans in the southwest region, province of San Juan; (4) Cocoa in the northwest region, provinces of Duarte, Sanchez Ramirez, Samana and Hermanas Mirabal; (4) Coffee in the Northern Cordillera between Soliman and Hermanas Mirabal in the northern region; and (5) Plantain in the southern region, provinces of Barahona, Batoruco, Independencia and Pedernales.

With regard to the resilient cities sector (human settlements), the DR has the Climate Shock Vulnerability Index (IVACC), previously known as the Household Environmental Vulnerability Index (IVAM), designed by the Vice-Presidency of the Republic, through the Single System of Beneficiaries (SIUBEN), with the technical and financial support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The IVACC is an index that calculates the probability that a household is vulnerable to the occurrence of a climatic phenomenon such as hurricanes, storms and floods, given certain socio-economic and geographic characteristics of the household. To do so, it uses data from a household survey with information provided by the Unified System of Beneficiaries (SIUBEN). This system has a coverage of 8,579,852 people, equivalent to 85.5 % of the population projected by the National Statistics Office (ONE) for the country in 2015.

The IVACC figures for the Dominican Republic give a clear idea of the type of aggregated information it allows to reflect. The following information can be obtained at the detailed scale of municipality or community. The average IVACC for the Dominican Republic is 0.524. 48.5 % of the households are above the national level and 48.5 % of the households are above the national level.

30.4 % of households have an IVACC greater than 0.70. In the country, the households with the highest environmental vulnerability are those headed by people between 16 and 17 years old, with an average of 0.591. These are followed by households headed by older people (66 years old or more), which have an average

	vulnerability of 0.549.
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3. National and sectoral priorities for climate change adaptation	
<p>a. Cross-cutting climate change adaptive priorities</p>	<p>The Dominican Republic has its National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change 2015-2030 (PNACC-RD), which promotes synergy between mitigation and adaptation. In this document, seven cross-cutting strategic lines (LT) were established:</p> <p>Political-administrative management of the climate change issue to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation into sectoral and national policies and development and land-use plans. Implementation or improvement of legislation to integrate climate change issues, integration of adaptation, taking into account all stakeholders. Develop Sectoral Adaptation Plans. Strengthening of risk management bodies, review and improvement of institutional and legal frameworks for risk management.</p> <p>Climate risk reduction: the implementation of initiatives that reduce vulnerability to climate variability and change through sectoral risk management and resilience-building measures focused on loss and damage.</p> <p>T-Line 3. Inter-sectoral and inter-institutional coordination: advocacy at national, regional and international levels to effectively address climate change. Building linkages between institutions, engaging stakeholders in dialogue and decision-making, strengthening the community of practice on climate change and the use of research for dissemination and policy formulation (research networks and observatories). Ensure that adaptation measures in one sector do not threaten the resilience of another.</p> <p>Research on vulnerability, adaptation and climate impacts and scenarios: generating information and metrics to promote knowledge of the conditioning factors, manifestations, impacts and responses to climate change. Development and updating of risk and vulnerability maps.</p> <p>Strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems, including local capacity. Strengthen the statistical system, improve the system of new and existing indicators, including leading indicators.</p>

	<p>of vulnerability as a tool to inform decision-making. Generate Early Warning Systems (EWS), including climate change projections.</p> <p>Communication, information and education to address climate change and variability. Strengthen capacities to address climate risk including disaster risk reduction, develop training programmes in public and private institutions at national and local levels.</p> <p>Line T 7. Gender mainstreaming: Aware that the effects of climate change have a differentiated impact on vulnerable human groups, the gender perspective is a cross-cutting aspect of the national development model. Therefore, the role of women as agents of change is recognised and their participation in the transformation of society towards low-carbon and resilient development is encouraged.</p>
b. Medium-term adaptation priorities of the National Adaptation Planning Process	<p>The PNACC also establishes six strategic axes, each with more specific focus areas, objectives and lines of action. The established axes are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic line 1: Improving water security and food security. - Strategic Line 2: Fostering climate-proof built environment and infrastructure (climate resilient cities). - Strategic Line of Action 3: Promoting Healthy and Resilient Communities (Health) - Strategic Line of Action 4: Increasing the resilience of ecosystems, biodiversity and forests. - Strategic Axis 5: Enabling business competitiveness (productive sectors such as tourism) through environmental sustainability and climate resilience. - Strategic Line of Action 6: Conserving and sustainably using coastal and marine resources, increasing the resilience to climate change and variability.
c. Sector-specific climate change adaptation priorities	<p>The country has the national priorities in each sector of the PNACC described above. These were compiled from sectoral consultations as well as sectoral planning documents.</p> <p>The adaptation priorities per sector amount to 37 measures, distributed as follows:</p>

	<p>Water Security</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contribute to securing the supply and availability of drinking water sources, implementing replenishment projects and reducing leakage. 2. Improve the quality of water-producing ecosystems that serve as sources of supply to water supply systems; including improving the conditions of sanitation services. 3. Manage the risk of flooding and flood control by controlling riverbanks, thus protecting the coastal-marine zone. 4. Strengthen (at least two) public-private partnerships and/or mechanisms for water sector management. 5. Facilitate access to an insurance system for weather-related damages. <p>Food Security</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Efficient use of water for food production, including measures to change crops and sowing schedules (Irrigation Sector). 7. Integrated Productive Landscape Project through Land Use Planning, Restoration and Sustainable Rice Intensification in the Yaque del Norte and Yuna watersheds. 8. Manage water supply through the improvement and construction of hydraulic infrastructure and equipment (Irrigation Sector). 9. Promote climate-smart livestock management in the Dominican Republic. 10. Promote the adoption of Silvopastoral Systems on livestock farms and other improved practices for Environmentally Friendly Farming Demonstrations. <p>Health sector</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Conduct a mapping of national health vulnerabilities. 12. Conduct research to identify climate-sensitive diseases, not only vector-borne but also skin, respiratory and water-borne diseases.
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	<p>13. Prepare health systems vulnerability and adaptation assessments, the health chapter to be attached to the Climate Change Adaptation Plan or equivalent documents.</p> <p>Resilient Cities Sector (infrastructure, human settlements)</p> <p>14. Improve urban and land-use planning to ensure that new and existing developments, infrastructure, buildings and land management promote long-term climate resilience, including ecosystem resilience.</p> <p>15. Improve current building standards for climate risk integration.</p> <p>16. Promote strategic environmental assessment integrating climate risk.</p> <p>17. Strengthen the capacity of planning-related professionals and institutions to prevent and mitigate exposure to climate change risk.</p> <p>18. Facilitate access to an insurance system for weather-related damage to different structures and components of human settlements.</p> <p>19. Improve the early warning system for hydro-meteorological events by improving the forecasting capabilities for weather events, so as to reduce the need for emergency response.</p> <p>Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Forests Sector.</p> <p>20. Mainstream Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EBA) into sectoral climate change adaptation plans, biodiversity and sustainable development policies.</p> <p>21. Adopt the landscape approach. Mapping, assessing and modelling ecosystem services, for the conservation and restoration priorities and for the evaluation of different scenarios and projections to recommend adaptation and management measures taking into account the landscape approach.</p>
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	<p>22. Avoid land use change, deforestation and degradation. Implement reforestation and afforestation programmes, promoting the REDD+ approach.</p> <p>23. Promote the connectivity of habitats, species, communities and ecological processes (landscape linkage) and the continuity of altitudinal gradients, as well as the expansion and/or establishment of new areas aimed at reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>24. Seek the incorporation of climate variability and change into regulatory instruments, protected/non-protected area management and forest management.</p> <p>25. Stimulate appropriate practices and technologies favourable to biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Coastal-Marine Resources Sector</p> <p>26. Zoning and planning of coastal-marine systems taking into account adaptation and resilience to climate change.</p> <p>27. Promote resilient coastal infrastructure, favouring green infrastructure as appropriate, taking into account an ecosystem approach.</p> <p>28. Sustainable and safe coastal management with a climate change approach.</p> <p>29. Establishment of institutional structures to strengthen research, management and monitoring (tide gauge, climate and marine observation stations) of coastal-marine species and ecosystems and their vulnerability to climate change and variability.</p> <p>30. Prevention, mitigation and remediation of coastal and beach pollution with a focus on compliance and enforcement to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience of coastal/marine systems.</p> <p>31. Manage a fund for the recovery of mangroves, estuaries and coral reefs and other ecosystems; and coastal-marine species, which contributes to increasing resilience to the effects of climate change and variability.</p>
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	<p>32. Promote the production of marine data, products and metadata to make them more available to public and private users who rely on marine data, standardised and harmonised with quality assurance.</p> <p>Tourism Sector</p> <p>33. Determine and establish the carrying capacity of coastal-marine ecosystems or their limit of acceptable change to recreational uses according to their adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>34. Maintenance and restoration of coastal marine ecosystems (mangroves, reefs, dunes).</p> <p>35. Planning the tourist territory with a focus on climate change adaptation: well-connected streets, pedestrian walkways, well-maintained footpaths and cycle paths, tree planting with native species, among other measures.</p> <p>36. Define the country's tourism activity within the framework of environmental, socio-cultural and economic sustainability, with a focus on adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>37. Promote resilient tourism destinations: diversify the sun and beach tourism offer towards other segments such as adventure, nature, ecotourism and health tourism.</p>
4. Adaptation to climate change: investment priorities	
<p>a. Implementing climate change adaptation: needs, provision and readiness of support</p>	<p>Several published documents and studies have been reviewed concerning the assessment of investment and financial flows for sectors with adaptation priorities. Based on these documents, a survey has been carried out to estimate the financial needs for investments to improve climate resilience. The Dominican Republic needs to mobilise financial resources for the implementation⁴ of the measures identified in the NDC-DR 2020 in the following sectors:</p>

⁴ More information in ANNEX NDC-DR 2020: VII. *Adaptation initiatives at national and regional level*

	<p>In the water security sector (measures one and two), a mobilisation of USD 670,822,568.00 is projected for the year 2030, mainly directed to investment projects to contribute to the improvement of access to drinking water and sanitation.</p> <p>In the food security sector, from the sixth to the tenth measure, a mobilisation of USD 4,736,170,000.00 is projected for the year 2030, mainly aimed at the development of irrigation projects related to agricultural areas and food security systems in controlled environments.</p> <p>In the health sector, the three measures identified are projected to mobilise USD 1,935,000.00 by 2030, mainly for baseline studies, such as vulnerability studies in the health sector.</p> <p>In the resilient cities sector, measure one projects a mobilisation of USD 3,113,827,790.59 by 2030, mainly directed to infrastructure works of bridges and roads to improve communication routes between cities and communities.</p> <p>The sectors listed below the planned investments indicate a strengthening of enabling frameworks and sectoral policies for the implementation of actions leading to a positive outcome of the identified measures.</p> <p>In the sector of ecosystems, biodiversity and forests in the measures a mobilisation of USD 106,686,662.14 is projected for the year 2030, essentially for the timely management of protected areas, taking into account ecosystem-based adaptation, appropriate land use, avoiding degradation and deforestation, with a landscape approach that promotes ecological connectivity by implementing programmes with a REDD+ approach.</p> <p>In the coastal-marine resources sector, for the implementation of the measures, a mobilisation of USD \$ 7,200,630.94 is projected for the year 2030, mainly for the promotion of sustainable management of coastal-marine systems, taking into account their zoning and planning, promoting the establishment of resilient infrastructure and institutional structures that strengthen research, management and monitoring,</p>
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	<p>to increase access to climate resilience data and promote early coastal ecosystem recovery.</p> <p>In the tourism sector, the quality of tourism infrastructure depends to a large extent on the availability of financing for public and private investment. In many developing countries, access to credit is extremely costly, and public spending on infrastructure construction and upgrading is often very limited. Policies must therefore facilitate access to credit, especially for SMEs, which are the backbone of the tourism industry. This forces banks to reconsider how they evaluate environmentally sound investments. Although such investments come at a cost, their payback periods can be relatively short and generate savings that make them economically viable and attractive.</p> <p>The country estimates an investment amounting to USD 8,715,787,192.7 expressed in investments, mainly in the sectors of water security, food security and resilient cities. While in the other sectors a lower investment is reflected and is based more on strengthening the enabling frameworks for the implementation of adaptation measures in the period 2021-2030. All of this is based on gender equity, in a context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, which leads to increased climate resilience.</p> <p>Private investment, specifically by non-governmental organisations (NGOs), has prioritised investment in the sectors of water security, food security, resilient cities (infrastructure - human settlements).</p>
5. Implementation of adaptation measures and plans	
<p>a. Progress and results in adaptation.</p>	<p>Related to adaptation efforts, the DR has its National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change in the Dominican Republic 2015-2030 (PNACC-RD).</p>

The Plan is an update of the previous NAPA (Ministry of Environment, 2008) and defines two main objectives: 1) to reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts, through adaptation and resilience; and 2) to integrate climate change adaptation in a cross-cutting manner into all policies and sectors.

Consistent with the other instruments developed on the subject, the following are established as priority systems: water resources; tourism; agriculture and food security; health; biodiversity; forests; coastal-marine resources; infrastructure and human settlements; energy.

The National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change in the agricultural sector of the Dominican Republic establishes the necessary elements to identify, articulate and guide the policy instruments, as well as the actions and measures necessary to strengthen the adaptive capacities of the agricultural sector.

It also has the National Plan for Food and Nutrition Sovereignty and Security (2019-2022), which aims to guide the implementation of strategic actions conceived and defined by the sector's institutions, following the political guidelines for food and nutrition security for a period of four years, initially 2019-2022.

Related to projects in the Resilient Cities Sector (infrastructure) are the following:

- Boca de Cachón, in Jimaní, relocation project due to flooding of the area where they relocated. 546 families with an investment amount of USD \$24.4 million (more than one billion pesos).
- La Nueva Barquita, in Santo Domingo: consisted of the construction of a housing development located on the north bank of the Ozama River, and included the recovery of the riverside habitat in the La Barquita sector, east, both areas are at high risk of flooding and landslides. Relocating 1,787 families, at a cost of PDO \$ 4,834.8 million (USD \$ 100.2 million).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the Domingo Savio neighbourhood (La Ciénaga and Los Guandules) on the west bank of the Ozama River, 1,300 houses will be relocated and other works, works in which DOP \$ 2,400.0 (USD \$ 46.0 million) approximately will be invested. - The Monte Grande Dam is a flood control project in the lower basin of the Yaque del Sur River at a cost of PDO \$ 3,335.9 million (USD \$ 69.2 million). - The Government is investing DOP \$ 748 million in agroforestry projects in the Central Cordillera and the Neiba and Bahoruco mountain ranges.
b.Adaptation effort for recognition.	<p>The Dominican Republic has been recognised for its efforts to implement measures that contribute to adaptation. Among them we can mention the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 44-18 Payment for Environmental Services to promote governance, investment in green infrastructure, order territorial planning, strengthen property rights under an ecosystem approach and contribute to improving the quality of life. - Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EBA) projects⁵. These projects use biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of a broader strategy to help people adapt to the effects of climate change. They aim to reduce vulnerability and increase the resilience of ecosystems and people by taking advantage of opportunities for sustainable management, conservation and restoration of ecosystems. Within this type of project, a tool called <i>Biodiveristy Check</i> was designed for the tourism sector, where this practical tool functions as a means to improve biodiversity management in the company. Similarly, the country has been recognised for the environmental management of its beaches through the Blue Flag programme, as follows as well as numerous initiatives to restore coral and mangrove ecosystems.

⁵ More information in ANNEX NDC-DR 2020: VII. *Adaptation initiatives at national and regional level.*

<p>c. Cooperation to enhance adaptation at national, regional and international levels, as appropriate.</p>	<p>The Dominican Republic is part of several adaptation initiatives at the regional level through national institutions of various types such as ministries, non-governmental organisations (foundations, academies, among others) as well as the private sector. Among these we can mention the following:</p> <p>"Increasing Climate Resilience in CARIFORUM Countries" is a programme that seeks to support the climate compatible development of CARIFORUM countries to combat the negative impacts of climate change, while exploring the opportunities presented. The specific objectives are to improve climate observation and monitoring networks in CARIFORUM to enhance sectoral and development planning; improve the Caribbean's climate resilient water infrastructure; develop a capacity building, education and outreach programme; develop a climate risk management framework in CARIFORUM Member States. The CNCCMDL is the national coordinating body for this project.</p> <p>Ecosystem-based adaptation and transformational measures to increase resilience to climate change in the Central American Dry Corridor and Arid Zones of the Dominican Republic is a project to be initiated with the Green Climate Fund. This proposal will address these impacts at the landscape and household level in priority watersheds by promoting: i) Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EbA) through forests and agroforestry systems in prioritised watersheds; and ii) water efficient technologies in rural communities. These solutions will be supported through: i) capacity building for local governments, financial institutions and communities; ii) loans and microfinance for EBA activities and natural resource-based small businesses; and iii) mainstreaming EBA into policies and creating incentives. The project countries are Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and the Dominican Republic, with a stipulated duration of seven years.</p> <p>The Caribbean Biological Corridor (CBC) was an EU-funded project implemented by UN Environment since 2012/2015 through the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. As a result, the CBC was consolidated by defining its initial demarcation and defining and formalising its operating and management system. governance. In addition, numerous research and pilot projects were carried out in the field. The foundations of this</p>
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tripartite cooperation constitute the necessary technological support for capacity building, the recovery of natural areas, the fight against poverty and for the improvement of the quality of life. The CBC, a platform created in 2007 between the Dominican Republic, Cuba and Haiti, which Puerto Rico joined in 2016, seeks to coordinate actions for the conservation of the biodiversity of the insular Caribbean and facilitates the human-nature relationship in a given geographical space. Its main objective is to reduce poverty and make the population more resilient to climate change.

In addition, there is the project supported by the Spanish Cooperation (ARAUCLIMA), "**Risk management linked to climate change on the coasts of Latin America and the Caribbean**", which is implemented in 17 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean that are members of the Ibero-American Network of Climate Change Offices (RIOCC). It aims to contribute to the fulfilment of the goals set by the 17 coastal countries of the Latin American region in the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement to combat climate change, the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to it, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The Haiti-Dominican Republic **Binational Cooperation Programme**, supported by the European Union, has worked on the following: Local Cross-Border Development Programme, Trade, Environment, Binational Dialogue (composed of two sub-components: Support to the Joint Bilateral Commission and the Binational Observatory for Environment, Migration, Education and Trade [OBMEC] and Visibility and Communications of the Binational Programme). This project is implemented by GIZ through the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

The country is also part of the regional project "**Biodiversity and Business in Central America and the Dominican Republic**", supported by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and implemented by the German Development Cooperation (GIZ) through the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. The project will run from 2014 to 2024, with the objective that the private sector in Central America and the Dominican Republic will assume a greater commitment to the sustainable use of biodiversity, thus increasing its resilience to climate change.

<p>d. Barriers, challenges and gaps related to adaptation planning and implementation</p>	<p>Among the general gaps/barriers found in the adaptation area for the implementation of adaptation measures are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional barriers. There are problems in the definition of functions, either due to a lack of legal framework or institutional framework. For example, the lack of a land-use planning law prevents proper planning of land use and its resources with a special focus on solid waste management; promotion of recycling, reuse and reduction; transport; agriculture; drainage and transport infrastructures; among others. In addition to the promotion of institutional reorganisation due to the cross-cutting nature of the climate change issue. As well as the lack of capacity of local governments for the implementation of adaptation measures and the gap between central government planning and local governments. In the area of risk management there is duplication of functions within its governance. - Technological barriers. A technology transition is essential to achieve many of the adaptation measures. An example of this is the efficiency of irrigation systems through the redesign and change of current technology. Similarly, the technology to be used in supply systems. Another example is the change of technology to be made in the tourism sector for rational water consumption. Also, the lack of data that clearly shows the climate risk in all productive sectors of the country, as well as their vulnerabilities. - Financial barrier. There is no financial sustainability of institutions and projects to implement adaptation measures, which limits the continuity of these actions. In addition, financial leverage is needed for technology change. The payment for water service applies extremely low tariffs that do not allow for a return on investment to replace the existing water supply and sanitation systems. infrastructure.
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<p>e. Good practices and lessons learned</p>	<p>The Dominican Republic has undertaken adaptation initiatives with civil society, private sector and government sectors. Many of the initiatives related to adaptation are mostly at the community level and carried out by non-governmental organisations linked to the public/private sector and international cooperation⁶.</p> <p>Public-private partnerships (PPPs) in protected areas are successful cases that have resulted in benefits for climate change adaptation. Some co-management agreements in protected areas can be highlighted, such as the cases of: Ébano Verde Scientific Reserve, Southeast Sanctuary, Damajagua, Quita Espuela, as well as the management of the whale season, a marine mammal sanctuary.</p> <p>In all these cases, PPPs have yielded positive results for the conservation of biodiversity and vital ecological and ecosystem processes, which provide environmental services of different types, regulatory, goods, water and others. Similarly, the country is carrying out ecosystem-based adaptation projects in protected areas through civil society in conjunction with national authorities.</p> <p>Since the Dominican Republic is a country located in the path of hurricanes, it has a history of efforts to adapt to such events from a risk management approach. We can mention the following:</p> <p>Community Prevention, Mitigation and Response Networks (CPRNs). Community risk management team, made up of people from the community who have been trained in specific topics, equipped with basic tools and organised to develop prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery actions in their community. It is responsible for making contingency and emergency plans at the community level.</p> <p>Guide for the development of school risk management plans. Disaster Prevention and Risk Management Programme. The aim of this guide is to establish safe behaviours in the student population active in the system.</p>
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⁶ More information in ANNEX NDC-RD: VII. *Adaptation initiatives at national and regional level.*

	<p>The aim is to provide actors with immediate and positive response skills and actions that can save their lives and those of their fellow human beings in the event of any type of disaster event.</p> <p>Strategic Environmental and Risk Management Plan per year. Formulated in 2009, updated in 2011 and 2020. Support the process of social construction of a Dominican culture that incorporates Environmental and Risk Management (ERM) in its system of values, attitudes and practices from school life and promote the development of a safer, more inclusive, resilient and sustainable school infrastructure.</p> <p>Integrated National Information System (SINI). It is a modern monitoring centre that aims to systematise knowledge of threats, vulnerabilities and risks, with a view to diagnosing the response capacity of the institutions that act in the event of disasters. This tool has state-of-the-art servers with the capacity to store and centrally process geographic data produced by the institutions that are part of the SINI, through feeder nodes.</p> <p>System for the Collection and Evaluation of Damage for the Dominican Republic (SIRED-RD). It consists of a platform with different tools to collect, standardise, evaluate and analyse the economic losses caused by disasters. It is a system that allows the collection and control of information for the evaluation of damages caused by natural disasters. Damage is captured through an application that is installed on mobile devices.</p>
<p>f. Climate Change Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation System (M&E)</p>	<p>In terms of monitoring and evaluation (M&E), the Dominican Republic has decree 541-20 that creates the National System for the Measurement, Reporting and Verification of Greenhouse Gases. Article I, paragraph III states: "All national, regional or sectoral information systems that contain information relevant to climate change, vulnerability and risk management studies can operate together and enrich the National MRV System".</p> <p>In this regard, efforts to develop the Climate Change Adaptation M&E System in the country are mostly concentrated in the efforts of the Climate Action Transparency Initiative projects.</p>

	<p>Adaptation Component (ICAT-A) and the project Developing Capacities to Advance the National Adaptation Plan Process in the Dominican Republic. These initiatives will develop guidelines and tools for monitoring and reviewing priority sectors for adaptation to climate change in the country. It also seeks to strengthen human and institutional capacities, as well as the system in general, supporting the creation of an Integrated National Climate Change Planning and Control System and the strengthening of the National Environmental Information System.</p> <p>To date, the most advanced sectors have been the agricultural sector with a focus on bananas and, soon, the tourism sector.</p> <p>These efforts will make it possible to evaluate adaptation measures, determining their effectiveness and efficiency, as well as good practices in a transparent manner.</p>
6. Adaptation measures and/or economic diversification plans, particularly those with mitigation co-benefits.	
N/A. See Mitigation Component 1, section 3.d.	
7. How adaptation measures contribute to other international frameworks and/or conventions.	
<p>The adaptation measures outlined above contribute to other international frameworks to which the Dominican Republic is a signatory. Such as the 2030 Agenda (SDGs) and the Sendai Framework, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, RAMSAR, Biodiversity.</p> <p>Currently the NDC Action Plan 2019-2021 has high impact outcomes with SDGs 13, 6, 15, 11 and 7. As well as all risk management actions respond to the Sendai Framework, and food security measures to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.</p>	
Component 3. Means of Implementation	
Climate finance	<p>The implementation of the national climate commitment requires financial mechanisms and tools that allow the mobilisation of resources for the identified investment. In this context, from 2021 onwards, the country will be invested in reviewing its national planning, budget management and public investment processes.</p>

on climate change to meet its commitments under the NDC-DR 2020 and sustainable development, to improve the efficiency of spending in its economy.

This will strengthen decision-making on budget allocation and optimisation of resources to mitigate the challenges imposed by climate change on national socio-economic growth. In addition, it will allow for the follow-up and monitoring of proposed climate actions.

The country is orienting these efforts towards the design of its National Climate Finance Strategy, which will have as its main elements to help domestic and international finance compliance:

- Generate information, data and analysis to mobilise capital flows under an institutional framework of policies and measures coherent with the country's climate objectives, growth priorities economic growth, fiscal responsibility and sustainable development with a long-term vision.
- Developing and implementing macroeconomic and fiscal risk assessments; medium- and long-term budgetary and fiscal frameworks; identifying, evaluating and selecting programmes and projects of investment; annual budget documents; public procurement; budget execution reports and financial statements
- Promote the design and implementation of green finance instruments that boost the domestic market for climate-resilient and low-carbon economic sectors.
- Promote long-term public-private cooperation in understanding and managing the risks and opportunities associated with climate change, for decision making by climate change stakeholders. local financial sector.
- Strengthen the country architecture under the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to enable:

	<p>Update the methodology for the evaluation and prioritisation of projects to be submitted to the GCF, in the light of the country's current and future priorities. This will ensure that prioritised projects are aligned with the National Development Strategy and the objectives and commitments of the NDC.</p> <p>Standardisation of calls for public and private projects. This, with a view to identifying a portfolio of projects that is compatible with the emission neutrality target.</p> <p>GHG emissions by 2050.</p> <p>The country proposes to achieve from assessed and proposed mitigation options to mobilise an estimated investment of USD 8,916,950,000.00 expressed conditionally and unconditionally. Likewise, an investment for adaptation amounting to USD \$ 8,634,707,651.67 is estimated for the sectors of water security, food security and resilient cities. While in the other sectors a lower investment is reflected and is based more on strengthening the enabling frameworks for the implementation of adaptation measures in the period 2021-2030.</p> <p>These proposals consider that the country is developing and it will take a reasonable time to achieve more ambitious targets, based on equity and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty and increase climate resilience.</p>
<p>a. Loss and damage</p>	<p>The Dominican Republic, as a small island developing state, and being located in an area of intense cyclonic activity, is constantly threatened by hydro-meteorological events such as tropical waves, droughts, storms and hurricanes. This poses serious challenges and threats to key socio-economic sectors such as water, tourism, agriculture and food security, human health, biodiversity, forests, coastal marine resources, infrastructure and energy.</p> <p>The country has worked on scenarios for hydrometeorological events that show a trend towards an increase in extreme events. The projections of the Water Centre for the Humid Tropics of Latin America and the Caribbean (Centro del Agua del Trópico Húmedo para América Latina y el Caribe (CATHALAC) predict further intensified dry seasons (December-April) by 2050 and 2070, with a decrease in total rainfall of up to 50% compared to historical values in the provinces of Independencia,</p>

Puerto Plata, San Juan and Santiago, as well as decreases of between 10 and 30% in provinces such as Samaná, Distrito Nacional, Altagracia, Barahona and Hato Mayor. For its part, the Global Water Partnership's projections show scenarios with high susceptibility to extreme rainfall, floods and landslides, particularly in the northeast of the country and in Greater Santo Domingo.

In order to understand the impact and extent of losses and damages generated by these events, the country has sought to strengthen its capacities to collect and assess losses. Together with the World Bank, the country has made estimates that show that damages associated with climate shocks over the years have left a trail of effects that have required significant efforts to overcome. Between 1961 and 2014, the economic impact of disasters caused by natural phenomena is equivalent to 0.69% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Hurricane George in 1998 caused losses of USD 2,624 million (14 % of GDP), the highest damage in absolute terms. Hurricane Jeanne in 2004 caused damages of USD 417 million (1.3 % of GDP). Storms Noel and Olga, which occurred in 2007, caused damages of USD 437 million, forcing a re-planning of the economy and the government's priorities, whose combined damages and losses amounted to USD 4.3 % of GDP.
1.2% of GDP.

Due to weather shocks alone, the rains of November 2016 and April 2017 resulted in estimated direct losses of PDO \$41,135.1 million (**USD \$862 million**). This represented 6.6 % of 2017 budgeted public expenditure and 1.1 % of 2017 GDP. Similarly, for September 2017, the country was impacted by hurricanes Irma and Maria, which caused estimated damages amounting to some DOP \$ 8,702.4 million (**USD \$ 182.4 million**). This represents 1.6% of 2017 public spending, and 0.3% of 2017 GDP.

Due to this reality, in 2019 the country established the **System for the Compilation and Evaluation of Damage for the Dominican Republic (SIREN-RD)**, hosted by the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPYD), which consists of a platform with different tools to compile, standardise, evaluate and analyse losses.
economic impacts caused by natural disasters. It will also contribute to the reduction of the negative impact of natural disasters.

	<p>cyclones and storms in the most vulnerable areas, mainly the coastal regions (south, southwest, northeast and the urban coast of Greater Santo Domingo) and build physical and fiscal resilience to disaster risk and improve sectoral planning for the transformation of a resilient country.</p> <p>Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generation of information and data through the strengthening of the System for the Compilation and Evaluation of Damage for the Dominican Republic (SIREN-RD). Similarly, the strengthening of disaster vulnerability analyses in conjunction with the National Integrated Information System of the National Emergency Commission is foreseen. • Strengthen capacities for the management of slow onset events, particularly in the case of drought. The Inter-institutional Technical Group on Desertification and Drought is currently working on the establishment of a Drought Early Warning System to identify triggers in order to speed up communication and the activation of prevention and preparedness measures. • In order to strengthen the risk management governance system, the country is currently working on comprehensive climate change and risk management legislation that includes far-reaching institutional reforms and seeks to eliminate redundancies in responsibilities of the National Prevention, Mitigation and Response System. • Strengthen loss and damage financing systems through the establishment of emergency lending and relocation systems, such as deferred disaster disbursement agreements with the World Bank or the institutionalisation of the National Prevention, Mitigation and Response Fund.
Technological needs	<p>The NDC 2015 states that the country has developed a Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) year of publication 2013, where a number of measures and technologies have been identified whose implementation is compatible with the NDT, DECCC and the NAPA-DR.</p>

From 2013 to date, no new TNAs have been carried out, so the country proposes in the NDC-DR 2020 that, from 2021, it will begin a process of developing a TNA for the implementation of the NDC. Priority sectors have been identified in the process of improving and updating the NDC, and with it the identification of relevant technologies to be evaluated:

- Power generation and energy efficiency (TNA studies for renewable technologies in the whole chain for investment; energy efficiency based on minimum efficiency standards and labelling of more efficient equipment, evaluation of storage banks for electricity; others).
- Transport (evaluation of charging stations for electric vehicles from renewable sources; evaluation of a vehicle fleet based on a matrix of hybrid and 100% electric vehicles; others).
- Industrial processes (ENT studies for technologies in the minerals industry. E.g. ferronickel, lime, others).
- Agriculture (climate-resilient crop varieties and livestock breeds, water efficiency and integrated farming systems; others).
- Water management (water modelling, water resources mapping and water storage and harvesting, for irrigation it is necessary to evaluate drinking water system designs for more efficient distribution, others).
- Infrastructure and housing (infrastructure: assessment of new roads and bridges that are more resilient to external events; specific land use planning for green spaces; housing: design of buildings with new energy efficiency codes; others).
- Waste (evaluation of a strategy to incorporate circular economy elements from the new General Law on Integrated Waste Management and Co-processing of the Dominican Republic; technology assessment for municipal landfill projects with energy potential and environmental co-benefits; others).
- Tourism (studies related to TNA in the hotel sector in order to implement energy efficiency actions and circular economy processes in the sector's facilities, others).

	<p>The country intends to design a Climate Technology Inventory System to be transferred that considers local generation as well as the adoption of existing technologies at the global level.</p>
3. Capacity building	<p>The Dominican Republic, in order to successfully implement its NDC, has identified needs and gaps aimed at building and strengthening its national capacities, both human and institutional. The Third National Communication reflected that, in order to support the adoption of public policies that focus on NDC implementation, as well as to raise climate awareness, it is imperative to: a) strengthen coordination with local governments; b) promote technology development and transfer; c) use renewable energy sources; and d) build capacity for international negotiations. In addition, the need to strengthen capacities to develop reliable climate scenarios was identified when conducting INGEIs in the country.</p> <p>In parallel, the GIZ-supported <i>Information Matters</i> project focused on strengthening institutional capacities related to GHG measurement, reporting and verification (MRV). This project accompanied the INGEI implementation process for the Third National Communication, training the participating institutions on the methodology for the calculations, type of information required, serial data and use of the IPCC calculation software to generate the calculations. The biggest impact of this project in terms of capacity building was to sensitise the institutions on the relevance of an MRV System, its scope and its instruments, such as the national communications and the biennial update reports (BUR).</p> <p>The Climate Action Transparency Initiative (ICAT) in the DR, specifically for the MRV system, generates national capacity building and strengthening to contribute to statistical units and their processes under the UNFCCC and data generation within key institutions. In terms of M&E, the country initiated efforts to standardise a monitoring system to quantify adaptation measures in conjunction with mitigation measures and to strengthen inter-institutional commitment to transparency. In particular, the National Statistical Office (NSO) needs to strengthen its human and institutional resources to control data quality, in line with IPCC guidelines and methodologies for calculating GHG emissions.</p>

	<p>These identified needs will ensure the quality of GHG emissions data by sector, with institutional strengthening through institutional arrangements for the establishment of processes and for the correct identification of adaptation and mitigation actions to be reflected in the biennial transparency reports and national communications.</p> <p>Through the Capacity Building for Transparency Initiative (CBIT) Fund, the Dominican Republic will work on the gaps and barriers that limit compliance with the Paris Agreement. In particular, the CBIT project will help the country develop a strong capacity to generate good quality climate information with the necessary comprehensiveness, periodicity, relevance and accuracy. This improved climate data will in turn serve to improve the periodic review of the Dominican Republic's NDC and to implement and monitor it in the following years.</p> <p>With the elaboration of the Action Plan for the NDC DR 2015, an instrument to improve inter-sectoral coordination and with international cooperation partners around four central objectives for the implementation of the country's NDC in the period 2019-2021, in its objective IV) Build capacity and strengthen cross-cutting elements of the Dominican Republic's NDC: the need for feasibility studies (social, technical, economic), human capacity building, tools and guidelines, knowledge sharing and training needs in any of the other areas/sections was identified.</p> <p>With the various sectoral technical consultations carried out in connection with the NDC RD 2020 Improvement and Updating Process, other national capacity needs have been identified, such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The country needs to strengthen national capacities to establish the implementation of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines in a homogeneous way for all sectors, based on the information from the updated GWP RAs and to perform the calculations with the most up-to-date system in the <i>IPCC Inventory Software</i>, according to the most recent version available. • The implementation of the DR NDC requires incorporating climate considerations into its planning and national budget. Technical and institutional capacity gaps and needs have been identified in the following areas
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	<p>areas such as greenhouse gas emissions accounting, research and systematic observation, data collection, risk modelling and vulnerability assessments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human and institutional capacities for the development of project proposals for the different sources of climate funds. • Lack of human resources in key institutions, in addition to stringent guidelines and requirements, delay the implementation of concrete mitigation and adaptation actions. • It is important to highlight that these gaps and needs are not only identified at the macro level, but have also been identified for local governments and communities, particularly for linking municipal actions to climate action, increasing municipal resilience and mitigation capacity. • As well as the need for capacity building for the private sector and civil society for their role in the implementation of the improved and updated NDC. <p>The development of the Enhanced National Climate Transparency Framework, which encompasses and enables all mitigation and adaptation measures implemented in the country, making their results and effectiveness transparent. In this regard, the National GHG MRV System was recently established through Decree 541-20, structuring the process for reporting emissions, mitigation actions and support and financing available for climate action. This National Transparency Framework is complemented by the development of monitoring and evaluation indicators worked on by ICAT-A, in its prioritised sectors.</p> <p>Another capacity building project in the planning stage is the Capacity Building for Advancing the National Adaptation Plan Process in the Dominican Republic project, which will train technical staff of relevant government institutions in the use of these guidelines at national and local levels.</p>
Component 4. Climate Empowerment Action (ACE)	
a. Education	<p>The Dominican Republic, through various efforts, has promoted, facilitated, developed, and implemented lines of action aimed at achieving formal climate education, which are highlighted below in this document.</p>

outline. With the development and implementation of the national strategy to strengthen human resources and skills for moving towards green, low-emission and climate-resilient development (2012), these were identified and are being implemented to varying degrees:

- Short-term priority actions to strengthen individual capacities and skills
- Priority actions for strengthening climate change learning in priority sectors
- Actions to strengthen the capacity of the education and training system to deliver learning

Through the "Training Programme for Capacity Building on Climate Change", developed within the framework of the UN Climate Change Learning Alliance (UN CC: Learn) project, more than 3,500 teachers have been trained at the basic and middle school level for Dominican children, an effort that has continued with national public funding.

Within the TCNCC, a key component has been capacity building and education, as cross-cutting axes for the development of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions.

With the recently enacted Law on Environmental Education and Communication, the Dominican Republic has proposed to promote formal climate education programmes in all its modalities at different levels and through different institutions on climate action. This contemplates a change in the different levels, cycles, grades, modalities and stages of the Dominican school and higher education system, in public and private educational centres; as well as, in a transversal and articulated manner, in all modalities of formal, non-formal and informal education, in order to raise awareness and environmental awareness throughout Dominican society.

Goals:

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By 2030, include climate education in the different levels, cycles, grades, modalities and stages of the school system, in public and private educational centres, as well as in a cross-cutting and articulated manner. 2. By 2030, ensure that all university students have the opportunity to take a module related to environmental science and climate change before graduation. 3. By 2030, include climate education in the national professionalisation system, as well as in the training of technical, administrative and teaching staff at all levels of the national education system. 4. By 2030, to have created and implemented the specialisation in climate education in the country's teacher training courses, through the curricular training regulated by the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology. 5. By 2024, train 200 teachers to address climate change in a timely manner in the classroom.
b. Training	<p>In terms of training, the Dominican Republic has a Learning Needs and Supply Capacity Assessment on Climate Change, which was the basis for the development and implementation of the national strategy to strengthen human resources and skills to move towards green development, with low emissions and climate resilience (2012); this contemplated within its basic values equity and inclusion considering aspects of gender, vulnerable populations, inter and intra-generational inequality, and a methodological approach without distinction of ethnic, religious or any other type of aspects.</p> <p>Through various governmental institutions, from the public sector and in partnership with other sectors of society, training materials have been developed in accordance with national circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School Guide for the study of Freshwater Ecosystems: rivers and lakes (CNCCMDL, CNDU, 2017). • Fascículos didácticos - Plan LEA (Listín Diario, CNCCMDL, among others, 2016 to 2019) • Climate Change in the Classroom: Course for secondary school teachers in climate change education for sustainable development (UNESCO, CNCCMDL, 2013).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guide for the development of school risk management plans: Disaster prevention and risk management programme (DGODT, MINERD, IDB, 2013). ● Institutional Guide to Good Climate Compatible Practices (CNCCMDL, DIGECOOM, EU, GIZ, 2019) ● Inputs for the Climate Change Training Module for MSMEs in Agriculture, Livestock, Commerce and Services (Fundación Reservas del País, British Embassy in Santo Domingo, 2019).⁷ ● Selected Readings for Media Coverage of Climate Change (CNCCMDL, DIGECOOM, EU, GIZ, UNESCO, 2019) <p>As well as a set of interactive virtual infographics on: water resources and climate change, agriculture and climate change, planning and climate change (CNCCMDL, DIGECOOM, EU, GIZ)⁸.</p> <p>With the implementation of lines of action of the national strategy to strengthen human resources and skills to move towards green, low-emission and climate-resilient development (2012) through various partnerships with civil society (NGOs and academia) and the private sector, efforts have been made to generate training programmes focused on climate change. With the "Training Programme for Capacity Building on Climate Change", developed within the scope of the UN CC: Learn project, 300 trainers of trainers have been trained, while, in coordination with RAUDO, 150 university professors have been trained.</p> <p>Through various joint efforts of academia, the public sector and non-governmental organisations, proposals for diploma courses on climate action have been developed and delivered, for example, those of the Chair of Social and Corporate Responsibility of the Pontificia Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Diploma in Solutions for Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Building at the Community Level (2019).
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⁷ <https://fundacionreservas.com/manuales-cambio-climatico/>

⁸ <https://cambioclimatico.gob.do/index.php/documentos-descargas/infografias-interactivas>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Diploma in Public Policy and Climate Change (2018). <p>In 2019, the communications department of the National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism, with support from various organisations, made efforts to train 229 communication/journalism specialists and students to provide timely coverage of climate change news.</p> <p>The Directorate of Environmental Education of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources organises events and training on environmental and climate issues. In 2020, through this body, the first Environmental Congress for Educators was held, lasting 3 days under the virtual modality, aimed at teachers, coordinators and directors of initial, primary, secondary and higher education with the aim of strengthening knowledge on the environment in general and climate change; within the congress, the conference on climate change had the participation of 649 teachers, coordinators and academic directors.</p> <p>Goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Capacity building of national negotiators for international climate change negotiations. 7. Strengthening the capacities of social communicators to disseminate information on climate change. 8. Capacity building of planners and professionals in economic and related sciences for the adoption of sustainable economic practices and the creation of green jobs. 9. Strengthening the capacities of civil society actors to adapt to climate change in the most vulnerable areas. 10. Capacity building of the business sector to implement clean production and energy efficiency measures for GHG reduction. 11. Review of the implementation of the priority actions for strengthening learning about climate change in priority sectors identified in the national strategy for strengthening resources
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	and skills to move towards green, low-emission, climate-resilient development (2012).
c. Public awareness	<p>The Dominican Republic, through the Final Report of the Survey on the Level of Knowledge and Perception of the Dominican Population on the Issue of Climate Change (CNCCMDL, GALLUP, TNC, UNDP, USAID, 2012), established a baseline on the level of knowledge and perception of the Dominican population on the issue of climate change, in particular on elements related to risks, vulnerability, adaptation needs to the adverse effects of climate change and mitigation options.</p> <p>With this survey and in a reinforced and targeted manner, through various public institutions, in collaboration with municipalities, civil society (religious groups, academia and NGOs) and the private sector, continuous public awareness programmes are conducted through various mechanisms. The messages developed focus on simplifying and empowering people to take climate action and developing and implementing action campaigns to encourage people to do small and easy things that can lead to lasting change. These messages are delivered through traditional media (newspapers, television, radio, etc.) and new media (social media and digital platforms), as well as through citizen action campaigns and the awareness-raising components of various national climate action projects, practices and measures.</p> <p>Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12. By 2022, develop and implement a strategic public awareness campaign through traditional and digital media explaining the NDC and its components. 13. By 2030, to have exhausted a programme of publicity, through social media and public events for promote adequate adaptation to climate change and encourage mitigation.

	<p>14. By 2022, have developed and implemented a public awareness and empowerment campaign with different sectoral climate action stakeholders to empower them to play their role in complying with the provisions of this NDC.</p> <p>15. Sensitisation of decision-makers at all levels in key government institutions, the private sector and the media to prioritise climate change on the national agenda.</p> <p>16. Public awareness raising and training of community multipliers to increase capacities for climate risk management and climate change adaptation.</p>
d. Public access to information	<p>Through the legal framework instituted with the enactment of the General Law on Free Access to Public Information Law 200-04 and Decree No. 130-05 that creates the regulation of the law, the Office of Access to Information installed in the National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism, guarantees public access to information and data related to its structure, members, operating regulations, projects, management reports, database; as well as information requested on ongoing and completed projects, good practices, climate change initiatives, policies and results of actions.</p> <p>Through Decree 541-20, the National System of Measurement, Reporting and Verification of Greenhouse Gases of the Dominican Republic (MRV) is created, in order to account for greenhouse gas emissions and implement mitigation actions to ensure funding to promote climate actions. The purpose of the National MRV System is to establish a scheme for measuring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions, which must be composed of accurate statistical records that reflect their fluctuations, promoting the implementation of timely climate actions. It allows all national, regional or sectoral information systems that contain information relevant to climate change, vulnerability and risk management studies to operate together and enrich the National MRV System.</p> <p>As of 2020, the Dominican Republic has published three National Communications, being these the main national reporting mechanism as a member country of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to make transparent the progress in the implementation of the Convention (mitigation actions),</p>

adaptation, among others). National Communications are the main source of information and technical knowledge to support decision-making by institutions, sectors, regions and other stakeholders on the potential effects of climate change.

With the publication of the first Biennial Update Report (fBUR-DR), the Dominican Republic was assisted in preparing for compliance with its commitments to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Through this report, an update of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory of the Dominican Republic, as well as the existing gaps, limitations and national circumstances, was carried out, serving as an important source of national climate data.

The country has the Environmental Information System (SIA) of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of the Dominican Republic, which provides the user with information on biological diversity, location and distribution of natural resources and on the state of the environment. The information comes from research and technical studies carried out by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, represented in documents, statistics and a database of more than 200 maps.

There is also the Climate Change and Resilience Observatory, an entity set up as a public good to provide a space for information, research and technology transfer on climate change. This is vital for more aware citizens, more resilient communities, achieving national development goals and moving towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. It has databases of climate variables, newsletters, connection to national and international networks, transmission of the Regional Climate Forum, research and analysis tools, digital library, volunteering and training options, among other functions.

Goals:

	<p>17. Continue to provide comprehensive, accurate and accessible information related to climate change through national-level channels.</p> <p>18. Translate into Spanish key documents on climate change, including international agreements, assessment reports and other reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.</p>
e. Public participation	<p>The Dominican Republic has a National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL), created by Decree No. 601-08, which aims to articulate and join efforts from the different institutions that make up the country's development sectors to combat the global problem of climate change. This is chaired by the President of the Dominican Republic and is made up of the heads of the Ministries of Environment and Natural Resources; Economy, Planning and Development; Agriculture; Foreign Affairs; Finance; Industry and Commerce; and Public Health and Social Assistance. Also from the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic, the National Energy Commission, the Office for the Reorganisation of Transport, the Superintendence of Electricity, the Dominican Corporation of State Electrical Companies, the Association of Banks of the Dominican Republic, the Association of Industries of the Dominican Republic, the private generators of the national energy sector, the National Council of Private Enterprise and representatives of civil society organisations. Through this institution, alliances are made with the different sectors of society to promote citizen participation in order to seek solutions that lead to measurable results adapted to the national reality.</p> <p>The processes and dialogues led by this Council and its member institutions call for citizen participation, such as the NDC DR 2020 Update and Improvement Process, which is participatory and open to the public, promotes shared responsibility for climate action and invites Dominican society actors to play their role in national climate objectives.</p> <p>There is also the Dominican Forum on Climate Change, as part of a strategic alliance of 28 non-governmental institutions and the private sector that seeks to promote a space for active dialogue between all sectors.</p>

	<p>The aim of this initiative is to promote the participation of civil society to enable the identification, informed discussion and consensus on policies, strategies and priority actions to respond to the effects generated by climate change. The aim of this initiative is to learn about the actions carried out in mitigation and adaptation to climate change, promote public-private partnerships to support the implementation of response programmes at all levels, and promote the improvement of capacities to directly address the impact of climate change on society, among other guidelines.</p> <p>Goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 19. Develop a National CEA Strategy that includes consultations with public, private and civil society stakeholders. 20. Establish a gender-balanced citizen consultation council on climate change to ensure a forum for citizen participation in the development of climate policy instruments.
<p>f. International cooperation</p>	<p>At the international level in terms of collaboration and negotiations in EPAs, the Dominican Republic is part of the G-77 (or Group of 77) and the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS). These are groups of countries unified under the premise of national similarities to help, sustain and support each other in the deliberations before the United Nations. Within these negotiating groups, activities are also developed within the scope of ACE to enhance the collective capacity of countries.</p> <p>The Dominican Republic is part of the Central American Integration System (SICA), whose fundamental objective is to achieve the integration of Central America in order to make it a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development. In this context, through the Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD) and the Central American Educational and Cultural Coordination (CECC) of SICA, various efforts and activities are carried out to promote ACE at the regional level.</p>

Through the CNCCMDL, the Dominican Republic is part of the LEDS LAC Platform⁹, a network of organisations and individuals working on the promotion, design and implementation of LEDS in Latin America and the Caribbean. This regional meeting space for representatives of governments, cooperation agencies, non-governmental organisations, academia and the private sector that are facilitating the advancement of LEDS in the region, seeks to:

- Open up opportunities for cooperation, collaboration and synergies between networks.
- Develop and strengthen capacities by promoting joint learning, exchange of information and best practices.
- Systematise and disseminate information, tools and resources for LEDS design and implementation.

The Dominican Republic is part of the Climate Resilience Improvement Programme in CARIFORUM countries, which seeks to support countries in the Caribbean region to significantly reduce their carbon footprint, while channelling resilience building efforts. Its specific objectives are:

- SO1: Improve climate observation and monitoring networks in CARIFORUM to enhance sectoral development and planning.
- SO2: Improve resilient water infrastructure.
- SO3: Develop a training, education and outreach programme.
- SO4: Develop a climate risk management framework in CARIFORUM Member States.

The Dominican Republic recently joined the EUROCLIMA+ programme, which accompanies Latin American countries in the strengthening of their climate governance and the design, updating and implementation of climate policies that allow them to have legislation and plans or NDCs adapted to their realities and access to climate change.

funding. In addition, it strengthens the capacities of public administration staff as well as other stakeholders.

⁹ Latin American and Caribbean Low Emission and Resilient Development Strategies (LEDS).

	<p>stakeholders, including civil society. EUROCLIMA+ supports the implementation and/or updating of NDCs at national, regional and multi-country level in Latin America, with a common approach.</p> <p>EUROCLIMA+ acts through six action lines, aligned with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change: Plans and policies; Cross-sectoral, multi-level and multi-stakeholder coordination; Climate finance; Action for climate empowerment; Transparency; Gender and vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Through the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development, specifically through its Vice-Ministry of International Cooperation, the country has a mechanism for the Systematisation of National Experiences¹⁰ to share with the different countries documents on lessons learned and good practices where experiences in ACE are compiled.</p> <p>Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21. Maintain the ACE national focal point designation up to date, to strengthen direct exchange and collaboration on ACE with other ACE national focal points around the world, as well as with UNFCCC, UNESCO, UNITAR and other UN agencies, and to participate in annual ACE dialogues and training opportunities for ACE focal points. 22. Continue to engage and identify new platforms and collaborative mechanisms to share good practices on all elements of ACE 23. 23. By 2021, to host the Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Climate Week, a space in which to individuals and organisations become part of the momentum created by the Paris Agreement.
Component 5. Cross-cutting elements	
a. Gender	<p>The Political Constitution of the Dominican Republic (2010) incorporates important elements for the advancement of the gender equality, by stating that the State must promote equal rights between women and men</p>

¹⁰ National System for the Systematisation of Experiences <https://mepyd.gob.do/viceministerios/cooperacion-internacional/sistematizacion-de-experiencias-2>

(Article 39), responsible parenthood and valuing domestic work (Article 55), as well as sanctioning domestic and gender-based violence (Article 42).

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

In addition, the "National strategy to strengthen human resources and skills to move towards green, low-emission and climate-resilient development" (2012) includes among its core values equity and inclusion considering gender aspects, vulnerable populations, inter- and intra-generational inequality, and a methodological approach without distinction of ethnic, religious or any other kind.

The guiding principles of the National Climate Change Policy recognise comprehensiveness: *cultural, ethnic and gender relevance must be taken into consideration in the design of climate change projects.*

The Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) includes aspects related to the promotion of gender equality (pages 149-172).

The National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change in the Dominican Republic 2015-2030 (PANCC-DR) is an update of the previous PANA (Ministry of Environment, 2008) and defines two main objectives: 1) to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change through adaptation and resilience; and 2) to integrate climate change adaptation in a cross-cutting manner in all policies and sectors. It has seven cross-cutting strategic lines: political-administrative management of climate change, climate risk reduction, inter-sectoral and inter-institutional coordination, research on vulnerability, adaptation and climate impacts and scenarios, strengthening of monitoring and evaluation systems, communication, information and education, and **gender mainstreaming**. This last cross-cutting strategic line dictates *T 7: Gender Mainstreaming: Aware that the effects of climate change have a differentiated impact on women and men, and that the effects of climate change have a differentiated impact on men and women. vulnerable human groups, the gender perspective is a cross-cutting aspect of the national development model.*

Therefore, the role of women as agents of change is recognised, and their participation in the transformation of society towards low-carbon and resilient development is encouraged.

The Gender and Climate Change Action Plan of the Dominican Republic (PAGCC-DR) arises in response to the guidelines raised in the aforementioned instruments and in response to the agreements reached at the Twentieth Conference of the Parties (COP20) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), where the Lima Work Programme on Gender was approved. This Programme promotes gender equality through its inclusion in the decisions of the climate change summits and in national climate change policies, in order to be able to better face extreme climate phenomena. The PAGCC includes objectives, actions and indicators for nine prioritised sectors: energy + transport + infrastructure, agriculture and food security, waste, forestry, water, health, coastal marine, tourism and risk management.

Through the National Plan for Gender Equality and Equity 2020-2030 (PLANEG III) of the Ministry of Women of the Dominican Republic, gender mainstreaming is established, based on the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic, with the aim of overcoming inequalities in rights between men and women and achieving gender equity. PLANEG III develops seven national themes: education for equality, comprehensive women's health, economic autonomy, citizenship, democracy and political and social participation, gender equality and the environment (with a focus on climate change), gender-based violence against women and digital technologies for women's autonomy. It is important to highlight the role of the Gender Equality Units (Decree 974-01) to ensure and monitor gender mainstreaming in each institution.

Goals:

1. Promote the implementation of the actions identified in the Gender Action Plan for the nine countries of the region.
prioritised sectors: energy + transport + infrastructure, agriculture and food security, waste, forestry, water, health, coastal marine, tourism and risk management.

	<p>2. Develop methodological tools to incorporate the gender equality approach into the instruments of the National Planning and Public Investment System, and into local planning, particularly in the field of environment, climate change adaptation and risk management.</p>
b. Youth	<p>Since 2010, the Constitution of the Republic establishes, in Article 55, paragraph 13, that "the value of young people as strategic actors in the development of the Nation is recognised. The State guarantees and promotes the effective exercise of their rights, through policies and programmes that permanently ensure their participation in all spheres of national life and, in particular, their training and access to their first job". Similarly, Article 56, paragraph 3, provides that "adolescents are active subjects in the development process. The State, with the supportive participation of families and society, shall create opportunities to stimulate their productive transition to adult life".</p> <p>With the National Development Strategy (END) 2010-2030, a social participation of youth is established at the highest level, taking into account the National Youth Council, highlighting the youth population as part of the national development process.</p> <p>In 2000, the General Law on Youth (Law 49-00) was enacted, which defines the legal, political and institutional framework guiding the actions of the State and society in general, towards the construction of public policies focused on satisfying the needs and expectations of the nation's youth population, as well as the effective participation of young people in decision-making processes. This law created the Secretariat of State for Youth, now the Ministry of Youth, and laid the foundations for greater inclusion and development of Dominican youth.</p> <p>Inter- and intra-generational consideration is equally addressed in the "National strategy to strengthen human resources and skills for moving towards green, low-emission and climate-resilient development" (2012).</p> <p>National Youth Plan 2020-2030. A public policy instrument for strategic planning that seeks to be a technical resource that responds to the needs of young people from a participatory perspective, built on a participatory approach.</p>

	<p>with and from young people. It aims to deepen public youth policies with a long-term vision and give continuity to the efforts that have been achieved to date. This plan is structured in six axes: education, employment and entrepreneurship, integral health, healthy environment (with a focus on mitigation and adaptation to climate change), justice and citizen security, and social and political participation and inclusion.</p> <p>The Dominican government and various civil society organisations are increasingly making continuous efforts in which young people are key actors for their development. These efforts include various initiatives for Climate Empowerment Action, participation in national and international events, and providing different kinds of support.</p> <p>Goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure youth participation at national and international level in decision-making spaces on climate change. 2. Develop, create and implement a National Youth and Climate Change Network to integrate the youth perspective into national climate policy instruments. 3. Ensure education, awareness and capacity of young people to sustain lifestyles in harmony with nature, and for climate change mitigation, adaptation, mitigation and early warning. 4. Ensure sustainable, safe and healthy mobility for young people that meets their needs in harmony with a healthy environment. 5. Strengthen institutional capacities for the inclusion of the youth approach in the design and implementation of plans, policies and programmes related to the preservation of natural resources and the mitigation and adaptation to the effects of climate change.
c. Role of cities	<p>Through the National Development Strategy 2030 (END 2030), Law No. 1-12 seeks to establish a developed country and a cohesive society by 2030. In addition to the objectives pursued and its lines of action, the NDT proposes seven cross-cutting policies that should be incorporated into all plans, programmes and</p>

projects. The fourth proposed policy is to *incorporate the dimension of territorial cohesion and ensure the necessary coordination and articulation between public policies, in order to promote a more balanced territorial development through the provision of infrastructure, services and capacities necessary to boost the development of less prosperous regions and municipalities and the promotion of regional development and competitiveness strategies that take advantage of regional diversity, under the National Development Strategy Act 2030.*

It highlights the Third Strategic Axis of the END, which postulates: *A territorially and sectorally integrated, innovative, diversified, plural, quality-oriented and environmentally sustainable economy, which creates and deconcentrates wealth, generates high and sustained growth with equity and decent employment, and which takes advantage of and enhances local market opportunities and is competitively inserted in the global economy.*

The National Climate Change Policy recognises the need for articulation between the risk management system and the climate change system. In this sense, in the framework of the National Multiannual Public Sector Plan, it was recommended that the actions required to improve the articulation between risk management and climate change adaptation policies should be developed; likewise, the actions corresponding to strengthening the role of municipalities within the climate change governance schemes.

The publication of the "Guía Metodológica para la Formulación del Plan Municipal de Ordenamiento Territorial" (Methodological Guide for the Formulation of the Municipal Land Use Plan) provides a point of support for capacity building to improve the planning and quality of development management in the territory. This guide is the result of a national consultation process with various institutional and civil society actors, including representatives of local governments, central government and international cooperation, under the coordination of the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development. It is based on an integral vision of the territory. The Guide includes mechanisms for mainstreaming climate change adaptation, gender equity, risk management and poverty reduction in territorial planning processes.

Through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the International City Management Association (ICMA), the Spanish Agency for International Development (AECID), the Spanish Agency for International Development (AECID) and the International City Management Association (ICMA), the

International Cooperation for Development (AECID), with the support of the Dominican Federation of Municipalities (FEDOMU), the Programme Planning for Climate Adaptation was developed, through which basic adaptation strategies were systematised that integrate, at the municipal-regional scale, the approaches present in Dominican adaptation, emphasising the non-occupation of vulnerable areas, the application of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation. The municipalities worked on were the National District, Santiago de los Caballeros, San Pedro de Macorís and Las Terrenas, Neiba and Polo. These strategies become guidelines around which the municipalities can elaborate their adaptation plans focused on essential problems, both climatic and environmental, addressing the situations of vulnerability of their territories based on their components that are linked to the planning instruments.

Other examples of climate action developed by the municipalities are the declaration of Jarabacoa, La Vega, to become a resilient and carbon neutral municipality; the project is based on the attributes that this demarcation possesses, through its planning and the will of the authorities, academic entities and civil society. Other noteworthy projects are the zero waste projects in the municipal district of Las Placetas, San José de las Matas and the Mao Zero Waste project; waste was separated at home, taken to the composting plant through a pilot project and an awareness campaign was carried out.

Efforts under the Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP) support include many examples of climate action measures and options and their cross-cutting elements that have been enhanced and implemented by municipal governments, for example:

The Dominican Association of Municipal Councillors (ASODORE) and the ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability initiative, which seeks to create mechanisms to make municipalities more sustainable and climate resilient. Among the participating pilot municipalities are: Santo Domingo East, Nigua, Sabana Grande de Boyá, Jimaní, Monte Plata, Puerto Plata, Salcedo, Consuelo and Higüey.

	<p>During the technical dialogue workshops and subsequent discussions of the NDC RD 2020 Improvement and Updating Process, general goals and enabling frameworks for climate action for municipalities were identified, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Creation and implementation of municipal plans for territorial planning and adaptation to climate change. ● Promoting regulations and initiatives for sustainable mobility in municipalities. ● Encouraging the establishment of green areas. ● Develop and implement training and awareness-raising campaigns on climate action in municipal governments. ● Increase efforts to manage waste in an integrated manner following the principles of the circular economy and sustainable consumption models.
<p>d. Human Rights</p>	<p>The Constitution of the Republic defines the nation as a social and democratic state of rights, guaranteeing its population a set of civil, political, economic, social, cultural, sporting, collective and environmental rights. The State must adopt policies to promote and protect the exercise of these rights and to this end must develop or strengthen its technical, administrative and financial capacities.</p> <p>Climate change is one of the most important and urgent challenges facing humanity in the 21st century, the impacts of which endanger the institutional, economic, social and environmental development of developing countries, in particular Small Island States such as the Dominican Republic, whose vulnerabilities to extreme weather events have increased in recent decades. Taking up this challenge, the Constitution also declares in Article 194 that: <i>It is a priority of the State to formulate and execute, by law, a land-use plan that ensures the efficient and sustainable use of the Nation's natural resources, in accordance with the need to adapt to climate change.</i></p> <p>Through the Constitution, and as enshrined in the National Climate Change Policy, it is recognised that the economic regime must be oriented towards the pursuit of human development and be based on growth</p>

	<p>economic development, redistribution of wealth, social justice, equity, social and territorial cohesion and environmental sustainability, within a framework of free competition, equal opportunities, social responsibility, participation and solidarity.</p> <p>The National Development Strategy 2030 (END 2030), Law No. 1-12, seeks to establish a developed country and a cohesive society by 2030. In addition to the objectives pursued and its lines of action, the END proposes seven cross-cutting policies to be incorporated into all plans, programmes and projects. The first proposed policy is the <i>Human Rights Approach, in order to identify situations of discrimination against vulnerable population groups and adopt actions that contribute to equity and social cohesion</i>. In the area of human rights, the following axes stand out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The First Strategic Axis proposes the creation of: <i>A social and democratic state governed by the rule of law, with institutions that act ethically, transparently and effectively at the service of a responsible and participatory society, that guarantees security and promotes equity, governance, peaceful coexistence and national and local development.</i> • The Second Strategic Axis postulates the construction of: <i>A society with equal rights and opportunities, in which the entire population is guaranteed education, health, decent housing and quality basic services, and which promotes the progressive reduction of poverty and social and territorial inequality.</i> • The Fourth Strategic Axis proposes: <i>A society with a culture of sustainable production and consumption, which manages risks and the protection of the environment and natural resources fairly and effectively and promotes adequate adaptation to climate change.</i> <p>The Dominican Republic is committed to the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, for which it has been carrying out a process of linking the goals and objectives of the SDGs and the NDS through different mechanisms.</p>
<p>e. Just transition</p>	<p>With the publication of the Dominican Republic's Plan for Economic Development Compatible with Change (DECCC-2011), it was identified that in the case of implementing the action plans of this instrument of</p>

In the identified sectors (energy, transport and forestry), development benefits will be provided, such as the creation of more than 100,000 new permanent jobs and the generation of an economic impact of USD 2 billion per year in the form of savings from reduced electricity and fuel consumption, and in international revenues from mechanisms such as REDD+ and CDM, particularly in the forestry sector.

The approach to this issue in the sectoral technical dialogue roundtables and other workshops for the NDC RD 2020 Improvement and Updating Process revealed the following needs:

- It is proposed to update and implement the DECCC Plan by identifying mechanisms to monitor this increase in employment.
- It is proposed to assess social economic diversification in the context of decarbonisation in the context of climate action by extending this plan to the sectors prioritised in the NDC-DR 2020 Upgrade and Update Process, both for adaptation and mitigation.
- It is important to recognise green and fair jobs through the governmental bodies that regulate the labour sphere.

Component 6. Climate governance

Climate change demands action across all sectors of the economy and society, requiring coordinated action among multiple governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. The extended timeframe over which climate impacts will unfold requires the ability to plan, implement and sustain credible commitment to increasingly ambitious policies over multiple policy cycles. To address these challenges, all countries need strong cross-cutting institutions that support effective action in specific sectors (e.g. energy, transport, agriculture, among others). Strong national institutions also support a country's commitment to international action on climate change.

In this context, the Dominican Republic places great emphasis on strengthening its domestic governance system, as well as the capacities of its key institutions to enable the effective implementation of its decarbonisation and adaptation objectives, as set out in the following paragraphs.

in the NDC and to ensure close integration between climate change and development priorities. The improved and updated NDC was developed taking into account the close synergies with the SDGs, which will also apply to the implementation of the NDC.

Since the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015, the Dominican Republic has made progress in developing its regulatory and institutional framework. In this regard, the country is planning to adopt a framework law on climate change. This Climate Change Law envisages that the NDC will lead to comprehensive State planning so that, from the different sectors and spheres, there is holistic coordination that allows goals to be drawn up and achieved in terms of climate action, including the private sector, municipal governments, civil society and academia.

In addition, other non-state actors, such as the private sector, have demonstrated a strong interest in compliance with the Paris Agreement, the NDC and other transparency agreements at national and international level. This interest has been manifested in the "Business articulation for Climate Action" process, under which this sector commits to increase transparency in emissions accounting and reduction, adaptation efforts and consequently the updating of national reports established by the UNFCCC.

<p>Regulatory framework</p>	<p>The Constitution of the Republic guarantees its population a set of fundamental rights, including the right to a healthy environment, and recognises the need to adapt to climate change as a priority. The beginnings of climate governance in the Dominican Republic started with the creation of the National Council on Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism, under Decree 601-08 (September 2008), as the body for inter-institutional coordination and formulation of public policy on climate change in a cross-cutting manner at the national level between multisectoral and stakeholders. This council is composed of representatives from government, the private sector, civil society and academia, headed by the President of the Dominican Republic.</p> <p>In 2012, the State established, through Law No. 1-12, the National Development Strategy 2030 (END 2030), specific goals that seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Axis 3: A sustainable economy oriented towards environmental quality, specifically through renewable energies and the efficient use of natural resources. ● Axis 4: An environmentally sustainable production and consumption society that adapts to climate change". <p>Following the submission of its first NDC to the Paris Agreement in 2015, the Dominican Republic adopted in 2015 the "Policy</p>
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	<p>National Climate Change Strategy", which provides the framework for national climate change programming and planning and sets out provisions for the integration of climate change into sectoral policies.</p> <p>The 2015 National Adaptation Plan states that by 2030 the country will have improved its adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change. The National Climate Change Policy is complemented by the Plan for Economic Development Compatible with Climate Change (DECCC-2011) and the National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change (PANCC- DR 2015); and the Action Plan of the Dominican Republic to achieve its international commitments as part of the Paris Agreement associated with the <i>NDC Partnership</i> (2018); action plans for gender and climate change (2018) and for capacity building on green, resilient and low-carbon development (2012).</p> <p>In 2016, through Decree 23-16, the High Level Commission for the Sustainable Development Goals was created, under the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development, to draw the roadmap for the implementation of the SDGs within national planning with cross-cutting scope and align with the country's climate change goals.</p> <p>The most recent achievement has been the establishment of the National Greenhouse Gas Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System, created under Decree 541-20 of October 2020.</p> <p>Goals:</p> <p>The Dominican Republic is currently working on comprehensive climate change legislation that will put into law key features of the national climate governance system, including far-reaching institutional reforms that strengthen existing agencies. The main elements to be worked on in the draft law are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation and adaptation targets in accordance with the NDC; • Processes to ensure risk management; • Independent expert advice and assessment mechanism; • Clarification of roles and inter-institutional coordination;
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Participation of sub-national actors; ● Funding for implementation; ● Public participation; ● Transparency and accountability, through the implementation of the National MRV System and other instruments. <p>Likewise, sectoral regulations are developed to improve the involvement of the private sector, based on the creation of investment mechanisms and legal certainty.</p>
<p>2. Framework for Information Production and Climate Transparency</p>	<p>In October 2020 the Dominican Republic established the National Greenhouse Gas Measurement, Reporting and Verification System (MRV). The MRV System aims to account for greenhouse gas emissions and implement mitigation actions to secure financing to drive climate action, a key policy achievement that provides a solid foundation to guide the development of the National Climate Transparency Framework.</p> <p>Goals:</p> <p>Looking ahead, the Dominican Republic will continue to develop the National Climate Transparency Framework and invest efforts in improving the production and quality of information to ensure the implementation of the MRV System and other components of the Enhanced National Climate Transparency Framework, in compliance with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>The information quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) process is of relevant importance as a mechanism to certify the information and procedure addressed as good and valid, ensuring the effectiveness of the system.</p> <p>A monitoring and evaluation system for climate change adaptation measures implemented under the National Climate Transparency Framework continues to be implemented, complementing the existing MRV System.</p>

	<p>In addition, efforts towards the implementation of the transparency framework aim at integrating the Transparency System into the Public Administration Institutional Rating System in order to audit institutions that fulfil their role within the MRV System.</p>
<p>3. Clarity of mandate and coordination</p>	<p>Effective coordination horizontally, between agencies at each level of government, and vertically, across national, regional and local levels of government, is critical to ensure the implementation of the NDC and to ensure a comprehensive government response to climate change throughout the policy design, implementation and assessment process. The National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism acts as a high-level horizontal coordinating body on climate change in the Dominican Republic. The Council is chaired by the President of the Republic and is composed of key line ministries, as well as the Central Bank and state electricity companies.</p> <p>Goals:</p> <p>The President of the Dominican Republic, during the first meeting of the plenary of the National Council for Climate Change emphasised the inter-institutional planning mandate to mainstream climate change policy and implement climate action, which complies with the NDC. Coordination will be aligned with this mandate.</p> <p>In order to bring this coordination from central government down to the sectoral level, it is proposed to develop institutional strategic plans that consider how they contribute to climate action. These plans should achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Clarify and close gaps in the roles of institutions and strengthen inter-institutional coordination, including through the Climate Change Law; ● Develop mechanisms to ensure that sectoral strategies are implemented by institutions within each sector (e.g., practical guidelines and other incentives); ● Create a follow-up mechanism in which the NDC is referred to in the review of presidential targets; ● Consider the measures of the presidential targets to determine their contribution to the NDC.

<p>4. Independent expert advice mechanism</p>	<p>A key element for the development and implementation of decarbonisation and adaptation policies is the availability of country-specific scientific and expert knowledge and data, and the use of this information for decision-making. The Dominican Republic has made significant progress in developing a national expert base in relevant areas.</p> <p>Goals:</p> <p>In this regard, it is necessary to create an independent advisory and evaluation mechanism with a formal role and inputs determined in the Climate Change Law in the process of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Target setting; ● Implementation strategies and policies; ● Periodic evaluation of progress.
<p>5. Research, education and capacity building</p>	<p>The Climate Change and Resilience Observatory of the Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo (INTEC) acts as a source of academic input and research on climate change in the Dominican Republic. The Observatory has made efforts in developing research and producing relevant information for climate change projections and evaluating the effectiveness of existing and established policies.</p> <p>The National Research Career of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology (MESCyT) offers research funding to its members. The MEPyD also sponsors research competitions, which can be encouraged along the lines of capacity-building and promoting research and education related to climate change.</p> <p>Goals:</p> <p>The country will coordinate institutional strengthening, the identification of priority topics for research and enable the participation of researchers through competitions.</p> <p>It is important to develop Masters and PhD programmes with research components on measuring climate variables and building critical mass for transparency.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthen the evidence base on climate change, e.g. a third party entity for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Institutional strengthening; ○ Identification of priority topics for research; ○ Participation of researchers through competitions. ● Development of Masters and PhD programmes with a research component related to the measurement of climate variables and the formation of critical mass for transparency.
6. Institutional architecture for funding for implementation	<p>The MRV System establishes through the Support and Funding Registry the institutional architecture for tracking the funding and support required to implement climate actions, including public investment, private sector investment and international reimbursable and non-reimbursable cooperation.</p> <p>Goals:</p> <p>The Dominican Republic will strengthen the institutional architecture to put in place financial mechanisms and tools to enable the mobilisation of resources for investment compatible with climate objectives. From 2021, the country will be immersed in the review of financial governance, its national planning processes, budget management, investment and public procurement on climate change to meet its commitments under the NDC-DR 2020 and sustainable development to improve the efficiency of spending in its economy, addressing the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tracking public spending on climate change, in order to improve transparency and decision-making on budget allocation and optimise public action to address the challenges posed by climate change. <p>climate change and environmental protection.</p>
Component 7. Linking SDGs	
<p>Climate action and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can be seen as two parallel processes. However, both need the alignment of national planning processes so that policies, measures and actions to implement the SDGs can be linked.</p> <p>the NDC and the fulfilment of the 2030 National Agenda for Sustainable Development embodied in the Sustainable Development Goals. In this way,</p>	

We will be able to maximise resource efforts, as well as clearly identify the comprehensiveness and potential for impact in the prioritised sectors. Achieving the NDC targets, as well as the SDGs, requires transformation at all levels of the country and these must be reflected and monitored in its national development strategy in the short, medium and long term.

The NDC Action Plan for the Dominican Republic for the period 2019-2021 based on the NDC-2015, through the unpublished methodology designed by the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) (whose original purpose is the evaluation of the contribution of development projects financed by the entity to the NDCs and SDG Strategies of member countries), identified that through its 27 results and deliverables it contributes to advancing the achievement of 15 of the 17 SDGs. Furthermore, the 27 strategic outcomes of the Plan contribute to at least 1 SDG. Some outcomes are more cross-cutting, in the sense of involving 4 and 5 SDGs through their implementation. From a ratings perspective, the SDGs to which the Action Plan contributes most are, in descending order: SDG 13 (Climate Action); SDG 17 (Partnerships to Achieve the Goals); SDG 8 (Economic and Decent Work); SDG 7 (Sustainable and Clean Energy) and SDG 12 (Responsible Production and Consumption).

In the process of improving and updating the NDC-DR 2020, the linkage between the SDGs and the stated goals continues to have a strong correlation. In updating the Action Plan from the NDC-DR 2020, the connection between the two agendas will be reflected for greater transparency. Initially, the following links were found by analysing the SDG indicators with the NDC-DR 2020 targets in their relevant areas:

ODS	Direct area of NDC-RD 2020 linkage	Justification
SDG.4 (Quality education)	ACE, Means of Implementation	Alignment with ensuring that all learners acquire the necessary knowledge and skills to promote sustainable development, including through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles. sustainable livelihoods and the contribution of culture to sustainable development.
SDG.5 (Gender equality)	Cross-cutting elements	Alignment with ensuring women's full and effective participation and equal leadership opportunities at all decision-making levels in political, economic and public life around National Climate Action. Further promoting policies for the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels of political, economic and public life around National Climate Action. climate action.

SDG No. 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)	Adaptation	Alignment with the water security sector measures of this document referring to the improvement of water quality in ecosystems for supply within the adaptation measures presented.
SDG No. 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy)	Mitigation	Alignment with energy efficiency options for implementation of more efficient equipment and processes and renewable energy can achieve more favourable results in the electricity sector with an increasing penetration in the electricity mix. national and in isolated systems.
SDG No. 8 (Decent work and economic growth)	Comprehensive (Mitigation/Adaptation)	Alignment with inclusive and sustained economic growth can drive country progress (increasing GDP and therefore moderating GHG emissions intensity) , accompanied by co-benefits where decent jobs are created for all. and improve people's living standards.
SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure)	Comprehensive (Mitigation/Adaptation)	Increasing dynamic and competitive economic forces that generate employment and income in industrial processes that can lead to further GHG emission reductions and climate investments. These play a key role in introducing and promoting new technologies, facilitating international trade and can enable the efficient use of resources. Innovation and technological progress are key to discovering lasting solutions to economic and environmental challenges. Investment in research and development is key in less developed countries.
SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)	Comprehensive (Mitigation/Adaptation)	Rapid urbanisation is resulting in increasing numbers of slum dwellers, inadequate and overburdened infrastructure and services (such as waste collection and water and sanitation systems, roads and transport), which is worsening air pollution and urban sprawl. uncontrolled.
SDG No. 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production)	Comprehensive (Mitigation/Adaptation)	Sustainable consumption and production is about doing more and better with less. It is also about decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation, increasing resource efficiency and promoting sustainable lifestyles. Sustainable consumption and production can also make a substantial contribution to poverty alleviation and the transition to green, low-carbon economies.

SDG 13 (Climate Action)	Comprehensive (Mitigation/Adaptation) Governance	Implement synergies with all articles of the Paris Agreement (Articles 2; 3; 4; 6 and 13) leading to increased ambition on NDCs. Taking into account the capacity of countries to deal with the effects of climate change through appropriate financial flows, a new technology framework and an enhanced capacity development framework. Climate change measures are incorporated into national policies, strategies and plans. At the same time, mechanisms are promoted to increase capacity for effective climate change planning and management.
SDG No. 14 (Marine Life)	Adaptation	There is a linkage between the Coastal Marine Resources sector in the proposed actions of this document and the indicators of this SDG in terms of sustainable management and conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems to achieve a increase in their climate resilience.
SDG No. 15 (Life of terrestrial ecosystems)	Adaptation	There is a link between the Ecosystem Biodiversity and Forest Resources sector and the specific targets of SDG 15 regarding the rehabilitation of degraded land and soils where this document focuses on land use change.
SDG 16. (Peace, justice and strong institutions)	Integral (Mitigation/Adaptation), Governance, ACE	Create effective and transparent accountable institutions at all levels so that the country can participate in global governance institutions, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. In this regard, ensuring public access to information, in accordance with national laws and international agreements, as well as making the National Climate Transparency Framework and the National Greenhouse Gas Measurement, Reporting and Verification System feasible. Therefore, promote and implement non-discriminatory laws and policies in favour of sustainable development. Climate Empowerment Action efforts are aligned to ensure inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels, as well as to guarantee public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national laws and international agreements.
SDG 17. (Partnerships to Achieve the Goals)	Integral (Mitigation/Adaptation), Governance	Strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, including through the provision of international support, in order to improve domestic capacity to raise tax and other revenues, so that policy coherence can be improved for the sustainable development, as well as the implementation of climate action. Work is also being carried out on

			<p>in partnerships to respect the country's policy space and leadership in establishing and implementing policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development. Effective partnerships in the public, public-private and civil society spheres are also encouraged and promoted, drawing on the experience and strategies of obtaining resources from partnerships.</p>	
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ANNEXES

Table of Contents

ANNEX I. Main plans, programmes and strategies in the field of public policy on climate change and/or including climate change actions	96
ANNEX II. Legal and regulatory framework mentioning and/or relating to climate change (Published/Not repealed).....	99
ANNEX III. Synthesis of the main legal frameworks related to Climate Action under consideration and/or approval (2019-2020).	102
ANNEX IV. Nationally published Climate Action learning materials supported by national/international technical assistance (2010-2020) and ACE-related studies to consider (2010-2020).	104
ANNEX V. Published and unpublished NDC-related studies and documents involving mitigation actions supported by national/international technical assistance (2015- 2020) to be taken into account in the NDC-DR 2020.....	106
ANNEX VI. Published and unpublished NDC-related studies and documents involving adaptation measures supported by national/international technical assistance (2003- 2020) to be taken into account in the NDC-DR 2020.....	111
ANNEX VII. Other Adaptation initiatives at national and regional level with base year 2010.	118
ANNEX VIII. Narrative and tabular format for sectoral mitigation options obtained from various studies (Technical Assistance) for the process of improving and updating the NDCs - DR 2020 for the Energy and IPPU sectors.	140

ANNEX I. Main plans, programmes and strategies in the field of public policy on climate change and/or including climate change actions

Direct area linkage	Instrument	Year	Description
ACE	National Youth Plan 2020-2030	2020	A public policy instrument for strategic planning that seeks to be a technical resource that responds to the needs of young people from a participatory perspective, built with and from young people. It aims to deepen public youth policies with a long-term vision and to give continuity to the efforts that have been achieved to date. This plan is structured in six areas: education; employment and entrepreneurship; comprehensive health; healthy environment (with a focus on mitigation and adaptation to climate change); justice and citizen security; and social and political participation and inclusion. https://www.juventud.gob.do/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/pnj2020-2030_v2_optimize.pdf
ACE / Cross-cutting elements	National Plan for Gender Equality and Equity 2020-2030 (PLANEG III)	2019	It establishes gender mainstreaming, based on the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic, with the aim of overcoming inequalities in rights between men and women and achieving gender equity. The plan is developed through seven national themes: education for equality, comprehensive women's health, economic autonomy, citizenship, democracy and political and social participation, gender equality and environment (with a climate focus), gender-based violence against women and digital technologies for women's autonomy. https://oig.cepal.org/sites/default/files/2019_planeg_iii_dom.pdf
Cross-cutting elements	Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (GCCAP)	2018	It guides and promotes State action so that the different entities, with competence in climate change mitigation and adaptation tasks, design and implement actions that contribute to women and men having the same opportunities to face this phenomenon and move towards sustainable development. https://www.climatelinks.org/file/5783/download?token=MDWC3PeR
Adaptation	National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change in the Dominican Republic 2015-2030 (PANCC-DR)	2016	The Plan is an update of the previous NAPA (Ministry of Environment, 2008) and defines two main objectives: 1) to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, through adaptation and resilience; and 2) to integrate climate change adaptation in a cross-cutting manner in all policies and sectors. Consistent with the other instruments developed on the subject, the following are established as priority systems: water resources; tourism; agriculture and food security; health; biodiversity; forests; coastal-marine resources; infrastructure and human settlements; energy. It has six cross-cutting strategic lines: political-administrative management of climate change, climate risk reduction, intersectoral and inter-institutional coordination, research on vulnerability, adaptation and climate impacts and scenarios, strengthening of monitoring and evaluation systems, communication, information and education, and integration of the gender perspective. https://ambiente.gob.do/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Plan-Nacional-de-Adaptaci%C3%B3n-para-el-Cambio-Clim%C3%A1tico-en-la-Rep%C3%BAblica-Dominicana-2015-2030-PNACC.pdf

Integral	National Sanitation Strategy	2016	National Sanitation Strategy Proposal. This includes the following strategic axes: Universal Access to Water and Sanitation with Quality; Economic-Financial Sustainability; Institutional Development with Social Participation; Environmental Sustainability; Citizen Practices, Sanitation and Hygiene Education. http://www.inapa.gob.do/index.php/proyectos/category/56-estrategia-nacional-de-sanitation?download=81:national-sanitation-strategy
Integral	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC RD)	2015	Based on the DECCC Plan and the END, the INDC DR reaffirms the 2030 target of mitigating GHG emissions by 25% compared to the 2010 baseline. At the same time, in terms of adaptation, it identifies the following sectors as priorities: Water for Human Consumption, Energy, National System of Protected Areas, Human Settlements, and Tourism. It also considers adaptation to climate change and takes into account cross-cutting elements of climate action such as: loss and damage, financing, technological needs, capacity building, and youth and gender. https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Dominican%20Republic%20First/INDC-RD%20Agosto%202015%20(espa%C3%B1ol).pdf
Integral	National Development Strategy (END) (Law 1-12)	2012	It establishes adaptation as one of the main areas of intervention of the country's climate change policy. It defines the 2030 mitigation target of a 25% reduction, with respect to the 2010 baseline, of national per capita GHG emissions, setting guidelines to achieve it. The document also contains guidelines for adaptation to climate change, to be articulated with other axes, such as environmental sustainability, risk management, territorial cohesion and gender equity. As well as an axis of social equality that includes cross-cutting issues of climate action and the SDGs such as: quality education, equal rights and opportunities, among others https://mepyd.gob.do/mepyd/wp-content/uploads/archivos/end/marco-legal/ley-estrategia-nacional-de-development.pdf
Integral	Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) for climate change mitigation and adaptation	2012	Based on the PANA-RD, the DECCC Plan and the END, the document prioritises the Energy sector for mitigation and the Water, Tourism and Forestry sectors for adaptation. Multiple education, training and awareness-raising measures are promoted. http://redacs.org/files/Informe%20TNA%20-ENT%20RD%20August%202012_1.pdf
ACE	National Strategy to Strengthen Human Resources and Skills for Moving Towards Green, Low Emission and Climate Resilient Development (National ACE Strategy)	2012	This strategy prioritises the energy, tourism, water resources, agriculture and forestry sectors, which are directly related to climate action, and proposes lines of formal and informal education and capacity building. Also, capacity building of the education and training system to deliver learning according to individual and institutional needs, training of media professionals in the dissemination of climate change information, and capacity building in order to access international funds for climate change projects. https://cambioclimatico.gob.do/Documentos/estrategia-national-strengthening-resources_hu_hands_republica_dominicana_08_2012.pdf

Integral	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs).	2011	Since its first NAMA in 2011, the Dominican Republic has registered 8 NAMAs (two of which are currently being registered with the UNFCCC). These actions are geared towards the implementation of the DECCC Plan and include cross-cutting elements of climate action in varying proportions. https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/publicnama/SitePages/SearchResults.aspx?k=Dominican%20Republic&cs=This%20Site&u=https%3A%2F%2Fwww4.unfccc.int%2Fsites%2F
Integral	Strategic Plan for Climate Change (PECC) 2011-2030 in the Dominican Republic	2011	It contains the guiding framework for actions on mitigation and adaptation to climate change in the country. It contains 3 strategic axes: Institutional (divided into 4 components and a total of 22 lines of action); Adaptation (divided into 8 components and a total of 39 lines of action); and Mitigation (divided into 7 components and a total of 28 lines of action). https://www.preventionweb.net/files/61012_planestrategicopecc20112030.pdf
Integral	Plan for Economic Development Compatible with Climate Change (DECCC Plan).	2011	It contains the 2030 target of doubling GDP, while reducing GHG emissions in the same timeframe. CNCCMDL-2011. -
Mitigation	National Energy Plan (PEN) (CNE, 2010).	2010	The Plan recognises the importance of reducing dependence on fossil fuels and introduces among its strategic guidelines the development of renewable energy sources. It is important to note that its lines of action for developing energy efficiency programmes include an education and information component. https://www.cne.gob.do/plan-energetico-nacional-pen/

ANNEX II. Legal and regulatory framework mentioning and/or relating to climate change (Published/Not repealed).

Year	Legal Instrument	Description
2020	Decree 541-20	Which creates the National System for the Measurement, Reporting and Verification of Greenhouse Gases of the Dominican Republic. (MRV)
2020	Law 225-20	Law on Solid Waste Management in the Dominican Republic
2020	Law 94-20	Creating the Law on Environmental Education and Communication
2018	Law 44-18	Establishes Payments for Environmental Services
2017	Decree 26-17	Establishes the High-Level Inter-Agency Commission for Sustainable Development CSD
2017	Resolution 122-17	Approves the Paris Agreement signed by the Dominican Republic on 22 April 2016, adopted in Paris on 12 December 2015, at the Twenty-first Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted in New York on 9 May 1992. G. O. No. 10882 of 4 May 2017.
2017	Law 63-17	Mobility, Land Transport, Traffic and Road Safety.
2016	Decree 23-16	Instructs the High-Level Inter-Agency Commission on Sustainable Development to chart the way forward for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
2016	Resolution 628-16	Approves the DOHA Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted at the Conference of the Parties, on 8 December 2012, in Doha, Qatar. G. O. No.10852 of 29 July 2012. 2016.
2016	Law 589-16	Law on Food and Nutrition Sovereignty and Security (SSAN Law)
2015	Decree 269-15	It establishes the national climate change policy with the objective of "managing climate variability attributed, directly or indirectly indirectly, to human activity and the effects it generates on the population and the national territory".
2015	Article 194-15	Constitution of the Dominican Republic. Land use plan. "The formulation and execution is a priority of the State, by law, of a land-use plan that ensures the efficient and sustainable use of the natural resources of the region. Nation, in line with the need to adapt to climate change".
2015	Decree 269-15	Article 1 establishes the National Climate Change Policy, which is inspired by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. This policy is consistent with the Nation's Long Term Vision, set out in the National Development Strategy 2030.
2015	Law 126-15	It transforms the Banco Nacional de Fomento de la Vivienda y la Producción (BNV) into the Banco Nacional de las Exportaciones (BANDEX). Article 4 specifies that one of its operations is to provide support for the implementation of projects linked to exports that contribute to the preservation of the environment and thus to mitigating climate change.

Year	Legal Instrument	Description
2015	Decree 360-15	The National Commission for the Licensing of Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Technicians (CONALTRAA), which will have the objective of working in coordination with the National Programme for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (PRONAOZ), of the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, in favour of the protection of the Ozone Layer and the protection of the ozone layer. climate change mitigation.
2014	Law 208-14	Creates the National Geographic Institute "José Joaquín Hungría Morell". G. O. No. 10760 of 30 June 2014. Among its recitals, the second one states that: That it is necessary for the Dominican Republic to achieve the development and appropriate use of the methodologies, techniques and instruments of geography, cartography and geodesy with their different specialties, given their importance in achieving the strategic objectives of vulnerability reduction and risk management, land use planning and land use planning. and poverty reduction.
2014	Decree 347-14	Establishes the operational regulations of the national network of cleaner production and efficient and sustainable use, considered in Article 10 of Law No.1-12, of the National Development Strategy 2030, referring to the fourth axis, which seeks a society of environmentally sustainable production and consumption that adapts to climate change; a society with a culture of sustainable production and consumption, that manages with equity and effectiveness the risks and protection of the environment and natural resources and promotes adequate adaptation to climate change.
2014	Decree 134-14	Dictates the regulations for the application of Organic Law No. 1-12, which establishes the National Development Strategy of the Dominican Republic 2030. Article 52 describes the indicators associated with the fourth Strategic Axis, which seeks an Environmentally Sustainable Production and Consumption Society that Adapts to Climate Change, established in Article 28 of the Law. No.1-12.
2013	Decree 337-13	It creates the National Network for Cleaner Production and Efficient and Sustainable Use of Resources.
2013	Decree 313-13	It creates the national network for cleaner production and efficient and sustainable use of resources, coordinated by the Ministries of Environment and Natural Resources, Industry and Trade, and Agriculture, and considers the third and fourth axis of the Strategy. National Development Plan on climate change adaptation.
2013	Law 103-13	Law on Incentives for the Importation of Non-Conventional Energy Vehicles. http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/dom135353.pdf
2012	Law 01-12	National Development Strategy (END) 2030[1]: Proclaimed on 26 January 2012 and published in G.O. 10656. Its four axes contain strategic lines related to the CC. First axis: Social democratic state based on the rule of law. Second axis: Society with equal rights and opportunities. Third axis: Sustainable, inclusive and competitive economy and Fourth axis: Environmentally sustainable production and consumption society that adapts to climate change.
2012	Decree 364-12	The National School for Risk Management, attached to the National Emergency Commission and Civil Defence.
2012	Law 253-12	The Law on Strengthening the State's Revenue Collection Capacity for Fiscal Sustainability and Sustainable Development. G. O. No. 10697 of 13 November 2012, which introduces the carbon tax on the import of vehicles.



2012	Resolution 20-12	Creation of the National Forest Monitoring System and the Forest Monitoring Unit and establishment of the Commission on Forest Monitoring of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.
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Year	Legal Instrument	Description
2009	Law 157-09	It creates the General Directorate for Agricultural Risks (DIGERA), which is a platform for guaranteeing agricultural investment in the country.
2009	Decree 874-2009	Regulation for the application of Law 147-02 on risk management, which repeals Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Decree No. 932-03.
2008	Decree 601-08	Establishes the Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism Council.
2008	Decree 202-08	It establishes that the State will promote the use and management of solid waste, biomass and liquids derived from these, requiring the complementary adoption of adequate treatment practices, contemplated in the provisions of Law No. 64-00, which promotes the use of non-conventional energy and renewable sources, including urban, agricultural and industrial waste derived from biomass.
2007	Law 176-07	It establishes the organisation, competence, functions and resources of municipalities and assigns to the municipality competencies related to risk management. Its Article 20 assigns mandatory powers to municipalities or mayoralties in related issues, such as civil protection and defence, urban planning and firefighting
2007	Law 57-07	Incentive to Renewable Energies and Special Regimes, May 2007. Regulation for the Application of Law No. 57-07, on Incentives for the Development of Renewable Energy Sources and their Special Regimes, approved by Decree No. 202-08. It is related to climate change mitigation, but it is considered as part of the synergy between adaptation-mitigation to favour the resilience of the energy sector. <i>Law on Incentives for Renewable Energy Sources and its Special Regimes (Law No. 57-07)</i> of 2012 includes a series of measures to promote the development of renewable energies and also specific targets for the electricity sector to increase the share of renewables to 10.00% and 25.00% of the electricity generation mix by 2015 and 2025 respectively.
2007	Law 66-07	It creates the National Authority for Maritime Affairs to provide the Dominican State with the technical, scientific and legal tools necessary for research, conservation and sustainable use of the living and non-living resources of the sea, existing in our maritime spaces.
2006	Law 496-06	It creates the State Secretariat of Economy, Planning and Development (today Ministry) and establishes in the attributions and functions of the institution through Article 3b: To be the Governing Body of the National System of Planning and Public Investment and Territorial Planning.
2004	Law 307-04	Creates the Dominican Council of Fisheries and Aquaculture
2004	Law 200-04	General Law on Free Access to Public Information.
2004	Decree 786-04	Presidential Decree creating the National Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism Office

Year	Legal Instrument	Description
2002	Law 147-02	Creates the National Prevention, Mitigation and Response System. Assigns responsibility for its creation and operation to the National Emergency Commission. The instruments of the risk management policy: a) The National System of PMR; b) The National Plan for Integrated Disaster Risk Management; c) The National Emergency Plan; d) The National Integrated Information System; and e) The National Fund for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response, which is the financing instrument of the CNPMR for disaster prevention and response actions.
2001	Resolution 141-01	Signature and ratification of the Kyoto Protocol
2001	Law 139-01	Higher Education, Science and Technology of the Dominican Republic
2001	Law 42-01	Health risk management.
2001	Law 158-01	Promotes Tourism Development in the Poles of scarce and new developments in provinces and localities of great potential.
2001	Law 125-01	General Electricity Law. It established the regulatory framework on which the Dominican electricity market operates and promotes the rational use of energy see https://www.cne.gob.do/sobre-nosotros/marco-legal/
2000	Law No. 64-00	Enacted on 18 August 2000 and published in G.O. 10056 in its Chapter IV, Section I and Article 17 creates the Secretariat of State for the Environment and Natural Resources (now the Ministry), as the governing body for the management of the environment and natural resources. It is from this legal framework that a large number of regulations on pollution are available. air quality and emission control, water quality, among others.
2000	Law No. 49-00	Establishing the Secretariat of State for Youth
2000	Law 41-00	Establishing the State Secretariat for Education
2000	Law 112-00	Hydrocarbons Law, which establishes a tax on the consumption of fossil fuels and petroleum derivatives dispatched to through the Dominican Petroleum Refinery. See https://www.cne.gob.do/sobre-nosotros/marco-legal/
1999*	Law No. 86-99	Establishing the State Secretariat for Women.
1998*	Resolution 182-98	Signature and ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
1997*	Law 66-97	The General Law of Education of the Dominican Republic, through Law 66, for the first time introduces guidelines related to with disaster risk management and environmental management.
1966*	Law No. 257-66	Creates the Office of Civil Defence with national jurisdiction. Main attributions assistance and relief to communities. affected by natural events, especially during the cyclone season.

*These legal instruments have been considered because of their high relevance to the issue, although they fall outside the predetermined range for this survey.

ANNEX III. Synthesis of the main legal frameworks related to Climate Action under consideration and/or approval (2019-2020).

Ranking	State	Description
Law	Under review and approval	Water Law

Law	Under review and approval	Land Use and Zoning Law
Draft-Law	Under review and approval	Climate Change Law
Draft-Law	Under review and approval	A planned legislation for Energy Efficiency and Rational Use of Energy.
Resolution	Under review and approval	Review of the Kigali Amendment
Draft-Law	Under review and approval	One piece of legislation envisaged is the Pacto De Electricidad which aims to increase the nation's competitiveness and improve the standard of living of Dominicans. The Electricity Pact should have been approved in December 2017 by the President of the Dominican Republic.
Resolution	Agreement signed, pending process of ratification process y enactment	Escazú Agreement

ANNEX IV. Didactic inputs on Climate Action published nationally with the support of national/international technical assistance (2010-2020) and ACE-related studies to consider (2010-2020).

Teaching material / author and/or assistance	Year	Description
Action for Climate Empowerment and its transformational potential in Latin America. EUROCLIMA+ Programme, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation - EuropeAid. European Commission	2020	The study aims to present the state of the art in Latin America in terms of Action for Climate Empowerment. It provides elements and information about relevant instruments to articulate capacities, design and implement actions for education, training and social awareness, citizen participation and public access to information throughout the region. https://www.fiiapp.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Estudio-Tem%C3%A1tico-EUROCLIMA.pdf
Institutional guide to good climate compatible practices CNCCMDL, DIGECOOM, EU, GIZ	2019	Institutional Guide of Good Practices Compatible with the Climate, for the integral care of the workspace, such as an exercise and expression of institutional commitment to address climate change and contribute to achieving national targets related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Its implementation impacts goal #3 on Health and Wellbeing, goal #7 on Affordable and Clean Energy, goal #12 on Responsible Consumption and Production, goal #13 on Climate Action, and goal #15 on Terrestrial Ecosystem Life. https://cambioclimatico.gob.do/phocadownload/Documentos/cop25/Guia%20Institucional%20Buenas%20Practicas.pdf
SELECTION OF READINGS for the Media Coverage of Climate Change CNCCMDL, DIGECOOM, EU, GIZ, UNESCO	2019	Selected Readings for Media Coverage of Climate Change, taken in part from the UNESCO Handbook for Journalists. Reporting on Climate Change and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific (UNESCO 2018: Getting the Message Across. Reporting on Climate Change and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific: A Handbook for Journalists). While many examples in this Reading Selection refer to the Asia-Pacific context, they can be extrapolated to any other region. Those references to particularities of that part of the world that are not generalisable were deleted https://cambioclimatico.gob.do/phocadownload/Documentos/cop25/Selecci%C3%B3n%20de%20Lecturas%20para%20la%20Cobertura%20de%20Climate%20Change%20.pdf
School Guide to the Study of Freshwater Ecosystems: Rivers and Lakes CNCCMDL, CNDU	2017	The guide aims to raise awareness about climate change in countries of the Central American Integration System (SICA). Strengthen education on the effects of climate change on freshwater ecosystems: rivers and lakes. Foster critical thinking and decision-making, as well as action for the collective good on the effects of climate change on freshwater ecosystems. Train and empower participants on climate change issues and actions to become agents of change in their educational institutions. Promote the integration of the community (community leaders), in order to empower them in the care and preservation of rivers and lakes as indispensable ecosystems for sustainable development. Strengthen the training and awareness-raising actions of participants through the integration and use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), favouring educational innovation. https://cambioclimatico.gob.do/phocadownload/Documentos/cop25/GUIA_ESC_ECO_AD_13%20OCTUBRE_2017.pdf
LEA Plan Fascicles Listin Diario, CNCCMDL, among others.	2016-2019	Educational booklets with a climate focus for elementary and middle school students, developed in the framework of the Geography Week collaborations of the LEA Plan. https://planlea.listindiario.com/fasciculos/

Original "Climate Change in the Classroom: Secondary teacher Education Course on Climate Change Education for Sustainable Development" / español: "Cambio Climático en el Aula: Curso para docentes de secundaria en educación sobre el cambio climático para el desarrollo sostenible". UNESCO/CNCCMDL	Original 2012/ English 2013	Specifically, this course is designed to empower teachers of different subjects to embed climate change education for sustainable development (CCESD) throughout the school curriculum. Teachers face a demanding task. They need to understand what and how to teach about the complex forces driving climate change, as well as its effects on culture, security, well-being and development prospects. https://cambioclimatico.gob.do/Documentos/Formaci%C3%B3n-Docentes-UNESCO-Final.pdf
Guide for the elaboration of school risk management plans Disaster Prevention and Risk Management Programme (1708/oc-dr) DGODT; MINERD; IDB;	2013	The aim of this Guide is to establish safe behaviours in the active student population in the National Education System, so that the actors acquire immediate and positive response skills with actions that can save their lives and those of their peers in the event of any type of disaster event. https://mepyd.gob.do/mepyd/wp-content/uploads/archivos/libros/guia-para-la-elaboracion-de-planes-escolares-de-gestion-de-risgos.pdf
Level of Knowledge and Perception of the Dominican Population on the Issue of Climate Change - Final Report CNCCMDL - GALLUP - TNC - UNDP - USAID	2012	Final results of the research "Level of knowledge and perception of the Dominican population on the issue of climate change" conducted by Gallup. It captures the level of knowledge and perception of the Dominican population on the issue of climate change, in particular on elements related to risks, vulnerability, needs for adaptation to the effects of climate change, and the effects adverse effects at change climate change, y the options mitigation options. https://cambioclimatico.gob.do/phocadownload/Documentos/publicaciones/Encuesta_nivel_conocimiento_Cambio_Climatic_2012.pdf
Experiences of education, training and public awareness for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean CNCCMDL; UNFCCC; ISDR; Government of Spain; FUNGLODE	2010	The document compiles experiences in education, training and public awareness, as well as other elements of the Action for Climate Empowerment for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean. https://www.unclearn.org/wp-content/uploads/library/unfccc137.pdf
Interactive Infographics: Water Resources and Climate Change; Agriculture and Climate Change; Planning and Climate Change CNCCMDL, DIGECOOM, EU, GIZ	Does not identify da	Set of virtual and printed infographics with basic definitions on the themes: Water Resources and Climate Change, Agriculture and Climate Change and Planning and Climate Change. https://cambioclimatico.gob.do/index.php/documentos-descargas/infografias-interactivas

ANNEX V. Published and unpublished NDC-related studies and documents involving mitigation actions supported by national/international technical assistance (2015- 2020) to be taken into account in the NDC-DR 2020.

Ranking	State/Year	Technical assistance/author	Description
Project	Published 2015	GIZ-CNCCMDL	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC RD) Based on the DECCC Plan and the END, the INDC RD reaffirms the 2030 target of reducing GHG emissions by 25% from the 2010 baseline. information on the INDC-RD Intended Nationally Determined Contribution. See: https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissions/INDC/Published Documents/Dominican Republic/1/INDC-RD August 2015 (Spanish).pdf
Study	Published 2017	IRENA- CNE (2016)	Renewable Energy Prospects: Dominican Republic, REmap 2030, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Abu Dhabi, https://www.irena.org/publications/2018/Jan/Perspectivas-de-las-energias-renovables-Republica-Dominicana .
Report	Published 2019	IDB	Establishment of the baseline for the realisation of a conceptual plan for the social inclusion of informal recyclers in the context of the Duquesa landfill and the Commonwealth of Greater Santo Domingo (Policy for the Integrated Management of Municipal Solid Waste). The final report thus defined in the terms of reference has the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Characterisation of the market, logistical, infrastructural and operational aspects of the recycling activity and its articulation with the public sanitation service, in which the commercial dynamics of the recycling activity will be analysed: market (supply/demand): type and quantity of material recovered/day, forms of commercialisation, clients, prices, type of transport (and associated costs) and type of delivery (baling, washing, etc.). The processes carried out, the existing and required infrastructure, equipment and machinery will be identified". • "Establishment of the resource flow network in the value chain of waste arriving at Duquesa and if possible those diverted during the collection process". • - Determine any interests that could hinder or impede the success of the project". https://openjicareport.jica.go.jp/pdf/1000042040_02.pdf
Project	Completed 2018	GEF/UNDP/UNDCP-CNCCMDL & Ministry of Environment	Third National Communication of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/NationalReports/Documents/29064815_Dominican%20Republic-NC3-1-Report%20Third%20Communication%C3%83%C2%B3n%20(Para%20WEB)%20(2).pdf

Study	Completed 2018	UNEP DTU Partnership -CNCCMDL	Elaboration of the roadmap for the update based on the DR NDC approved and ratified with the signing of the Paris Agreement in 2015, Published by CNCCMDL 2018. Document related to a new approach and planning at sectoral level to convert their contributions into mitigation actions and adaptation measures as appropriate to the updated national circumstances. https://cambioclimatico.gob.do/
Strategic Plan	Published 2017	Ministry of the Presidency	Clean Dominicana Plan. It involves everything from citizen education, the collection and final disposal of solid waste and the establishment of clean points and collection centres, to the purchase of equipment for municipalities, the intervention of landfills and recycling with a focus on the 3Rs: reduce, reuse and recycle. https://minpre.gob.do/comunicacion/notas-de-prensa/
Strategic Plan	Published 2017	Planning and Development Dept. INTRANT	INTRANT's Strategic Plan for the period 2018-2020, which has a legal mandate for mobility transformation and institutional consolidation stemming from Law 63-17.
Strategic Plan	Published 2019	Central Bank	Information on all sectors related to mitigation from the Annual Balance Sheet published by the Central Bank. https://www.bancentral.gov.do/
Study	Unpublished 2019*.	UN Environment - Ministry of Environment & MEM	Studies carried out by UN Environment (In lighting Initiative, Caribbean Cooling Initiative (C- COOL)- United for Efficiency (U4E), KCEP) specifically the document Estrategia Nacional de Refrigeración y Acondicionamiento de Aire en República Dominicana (ENRAA-RD) technical assistance Project "C-COOL-U4E ONU Medio Ambiente-2019".
National Report	Published 2019	DGII and INTRANT	Report on the vehicle fleet at the end of 2018. General Directorate of Internal Taxes. Management of Economic and Tax Studies. The classification of the vehicle fleet in circulation in the country can be seen. https://www.dgii.gov.do
Study	In progress 2019*.	IDB and INTRANT	Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for Greater Santo Domingo-2019.
Action Plan	Published 2019	UNDP-CNCCMDL & Ministry of Environment	Gender and Climate Change Action Plan. https://cambioclimatico.gob.do/phocadownload/Documentos/cop25/Plan%20de%20G%C3%A9nero%20y%20Cambio%20Clim%20C3%A1tico%20-%20RD.pdf
National Balance Sheet	Published 2019	National Energy Commission (CNE)	Publication of data in own units on energy consumption for various sectors of the economy in the DR. National Net Energy Balance for the year 2018 (BNEN-2019) https://www.cne.gob.do/transparencia/estadisticas-institucionales/

Project	Completed 2019	GIZ-ZACK & CNCCMDL	Project to Support the Implementation of the Dominican Republic's DECCC Plan: Cement and Solid Waste Sectors. https://cambioclimatico.gob.do/index.php/documentos-descargas/zack
Action Plan	Published 2019	NDC Partnership- CNCCMDL & MEPyD	Baseline document to follow a roadmap for the improvement and update of the NDC-DR 2020, setting out key objectives, sectors, tasks and alignment with the SDGs. https://cambioclimatico.gob.do/Documentos/publicaciones/Plan%20de%20Acci%C3%B3n%20de%20la%20NDC%20de%20RD.pdf
Project	Completed 2020	UNEP DTU Partnership & CNCCMDL	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) - Mitigation Project, this partnership is working on the creation of a legal instrument (Presidential Decree) for the establishment of the MRV system, including support. https://cambioclimatico.gob.do/index.php/documentos-descargas/infografias-sistema-nacional-de-mrv
National Report	Published 2020	Planning and Development Dept. INTRANT	Report on the Operational Programme of Activities (POA) for land transport activities for the period July-December 2019. https://www.intrant.gov.do
Study	Unpublished 2020*.	GIZ Energy Transition Project & Ministry of Environment. National Climate Group.	Update of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory for the subcategory Energy Industries (1.A.1) Period 2015-2018. The 2006 IPCC Guidelines were implemented and data collection was based on the National Net Energy Balance (BNEN- CNE, 2019).
Study	Published 2020	UNDP- UNFCCC	Emission factor for the electricity grid in the Dominican Republic. ASB0047-2020. Grid Emission Factor for the Dominican Republic. (February 2020-2023) https://unfccc.int/documents/
Project	Published 2020	GEF/UNDP- Ministry of Environment	First Biennial Update Report related to GHG Inventories, mitigation policies and actions, the design of an MRV system for mitigation actions, as well as a transparency and communication programme. fBUR Dominican Republic-2020. https://unfccc.int/documents/227895
Study	In process 2020*.	UNFCCC St. George and Panama Regional Centre & CNCCMDL	Carbon Pricing - Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action (CI-ACA) Initiative: assessing possible carbon pricing instruments to implement the NDC, currently working to develop the modalities of the identified carbon pricing instruments.

Study	In process 2020*.	UN Environment/WM O & CNCCMDL	An integrated inventory of short-lived climate pollutants, air pollutants and greenhouse gases for the Dominican Republic: national emission estimates for 2010- 2018. Summarised in an integrated assessment on black carbon and tropospheric ozone.
Study	In process 2020*.	World Bank & CNCCMDL	DR decarbonisation pathways: in the framework of the NDC review, it will update the data used for the baseline for the electricity and transport sub-sector as well as for the AFOLU sector (2018), develop a MAC curve to identify the potential emission reduction per sector and propose a roadmap for NDC implementation for 2030 and 2050.
Study	In process 2020*.	World Bank & Ministry of Environment	REDD+ Readiness FCPF, aiming to assist in the design and implementation of readiness activities by supporting the recipient's REDD+ strategy (including additional funding) through a participatory and inclusive process.
Project	In process* In process* In process* In process* In process* In process* In process	GIZ-Ministry of Environment & MEM	Technical assistance through the Energy Transition project for the promotion of renewable energies to implement climate objectives in the Dominican Republic.
Project	Initial Phase	IDB- MEPyD & Ministry of Finance	Through its "NDC Invest" platform, the Bank is currently working on the ToR for the assessment of climate spending in the national budget.
Project	In process* In process* In process* In process* In process* In process* In process	UN Environment- Playa Dorada Hotel Association- Ministry of Tourism- Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Industry and Commerce & CNCCMDL.	Transforming tourism value chains in developing countries and Small Island Developing States to accelerate resilience, resource efficiency and lower carbon emissions. "Roadmap for a low carbon and resource efficient hotel sector in the Dominican Republic - November 2019". https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/hoja_de_ruta_republica_dominicana_1.pdf
Study	In process* In process* In process* In process	Bariloche Foundation- OLADE & CNE-MEM	Indicative Electricity Generation Plan for the Dominican Republic.

	process* In process* In process* In process* In process* In process		
Action Plan	Published 2016	City Council of Santo Domingo Oeste- DGODT- European Union & PASCAL	This Municipal Plan contains in its objective 5.4 the "Guarantee the Integral Management of Solid Waste and its Use for the Generation of Clean Energy". It is comprised of 7 projects, 4 of which contain solid waste management components that contribute to the reduction of waste generation.

			emissions. https://www.sismap.gob.do/Municipal/uploads/evidencias/636135990992148192-PMD-STO-DGO-WEST.pdf
Agenda	Published 2018	Ciudad Alternativa- COPADEBA- ACOPRO & European Union	The SDN Priorities Agenda, in the Environment theme, seeks to contribute to the achievement of Axis 4 of the National Development Strategy. The objective of the Environment theme is: To promote intersectoral coordination for the environmental management of the municipality with a view to a caring citizenry committed to the care and protection of natural resources that manages risks with equity and efficiency. http://www.ciudadalternativa.org.do/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/AGENDA-2-SANTO-DOMINGO-NORTE.pdf
Action Plan	Published 2018	IDAC- ICAO & European Union	Action Plan for the Reduction of CO2 Emissions (PARE-CO2) from International Civil Aviation in the Dominican Republic. https://www.idac.gob.do/wp-content/uploads/dlm_uploads/2019/02/libroco2-ilovepdf-compressed.pdf
Study	Published 2017	IDAC- ICAO & European Union	The Sustainable Aviation Fuels Feasibility Study takes a holistic approach to the emissions reduction package, including technology and standardisation, sustainable aviation fuels (SAF). https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/Documents/FeasabilityStudy_DomRep_SPA_Web.pdf
Declaration	Published 2016	IDAC- Ministry of Environment- JAC- CNE- CNE & CNCCMDL	The Punta Cana Declaration is a declaration for the implementation of a roadmap presented in the report on the Feasibility Study on the Use of Sustainable Aviation Fuels, signed at the third workshop on "Capacity Building for CO2 Emissions Mitigation". from international civil aviation", in Punta Cana. Page 34, is Annex II at https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/Documents/FeasabilityStudy_DomRep_SPA_Web.pdf
Action Plan	In Initial Phase	INTRANT & MEM	Electric Mobility Plan.

*The unpublished, in-process and initial phase documents are not placed as sources of consultation so as not to confuse until the studies are completed and approved by the sectors and actors involved in the country.

ANNEX VI. Published and unpublished NDC-related studies and documents involving adaptation measures supported by national/international technical assistance (2003- 2020) to be taken into account in the NDC-DR 2020.

Instrument/ author and/or assistance	Year	Description
Strategic Environmental and Risk Management Plan to 2020 MINERD; DIGAR	2020	Formulated in 2009, updated in 2011 and 2020. Support the process of social construction of a Dominican culture that incorporates ESM into its value system, attitudes and practices from school life and promote the development of a safer, more inclusive, resilient and sustainable school infrastructure. https://www.undp.org/content/dam/dominican_republic/docs/reducciondesastres/publicaciones/pnud_do_planeducacionDRR.pdf
NDC Action Plan Media Ambiente, CNCCMDL, MEPYD	2019	Baseline document to follow a roadmap for the improvement and update of the NDC-DR 2020, with the assistance of the NDC Partnership, the CNCCMDL and the MEPyD setting out key objectives, sectors, tasks and alignment with the SDGs. https://cambioclimatico.gob.do/Documentos/publicaciones/Plan%20de%20Acci%C3%B3n%20de%20la%20NDC%20de%20RD.pdf
Climate Action Transparency Initiative (ICAT) Project - Adaptation Component CNCCMDL; UNEP	2019	It has the overall objective of strengthening the capacity of countries to implement, monitor and evaluate effective and efficient adaptation actions in a transparent manner in the sectors identified as priorities. A pilot was conducted for the organic banana sector. https://cambioclimatico.gob.do/index.php/proyectos/icat-adaptacion
Final Report: Planning for Climate Adaption Program. Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic USAID, ICMA, FEDOMU, INTEC, ICF	2019	USAID awarded the four-year Climate Adaptation Planning Program to ICMA, with the goal of increasing the resilience of communities in the Dominican Republic (DR) to the impacts of climate change by improving participation in land use planning. ICMA collaborated with FEDOMU as the local implementing arm, INTEC as the developer and administrator of most of the training activities, and ICF International as the adaptation planning expert. This programme was carried out in the National District (capital city of the Dominican Republic) and in three municipalities: Santiago, Las Terrenas and San Pedro de Macorís.
Third National Communication on Climate Change for the DR Media Ambiente, CNCCMDL, MEPyD, UNDP	2018	The TCNCC is presented in 2017, contains the National GHG Inventory updated to the base year "2010", Mitigation Strategies with Review of the Economic Development Plan, Compatible with Climate Change (PLAN DECCC), Modelling of new Climate Scenarios, Vulnerability Analysis in Key Sectors, and adaptation in prioritised sectors and systems, including the update of the National Adaptation Plan. It also includes information on Action for Climate Empowerment. Climate Empowerment Action from at Republic Republic. https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/NationalReports/Documents/29064815_Dominican%20Republic-NC3-1-Informe%20Tercera%20Comunicaci%C3%83%C2%B3n%20(Para%20WEB)%20(2).pdf
National Action Protocol for Social Protection in the Face of Climate Shocks. Vice-presidency of the Republic, UNDP.	2018	Designed by the Vice-Presidency of the Republic, through the Unified System of Beneficiaries (SIUBEN), with the technical and financial support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This programme focused on measuring and quantifying the probability of a household being vulnerable to hurricanes, storms and droughts, given certain socio-economic conditions, income, physical structure of the house, proximity to the river, proximity to the sea, etc. Spatial, structural, socioeconomic, socioeconomic, demographic, health and resilience variables were used for measurement and quantification, The Household Environmental Vulnerability Index - IVAM-, among others.

Instrument/ author and/or assistance	Year	Description
		https://www.undp.org/content/dam/dominican_republic/docs/reducciondesastres/publicaciones/pnud_do_protocolochoquesclimaticos.pdf
Future Climate in the Dominican Republic. Santo Domingo INTEC/USAID	2018	Synthesis document of the USAID Climate Information Program Project where hydro-climatic information of the Dominican Republic is presented.
National Plan for Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and Security 2019-2022 Ministry of the Presidency	2018	The basic purpose of the National SSAN Plan is to guide the implementation of the strategic actions conceived and defined by the institutions of the sector, following the political guidelines of food and nutrition security for a period of four years, initially 2019-2022. In the governance dimension, conceived as cross-cutting, four areas of strategic intervention are identified, which permeate the other dimensions. These are: i) sustainable food production and rural development; ii) food marketing, distribution and consumption; iii) food and nutrition information and education; and iv) environmental and climate sustainability for food production. https://minpre.gob.do/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Plan-SSAN-2019-2022-VF-WEB-1.pdf
National Multi-Year Public Sector Plan 2017-2020 (MEPyD, 2016b)	2017	It is based on the concept of the "public value chain", on the basis of which the production of goods and services delivered to society by the public sector is framed within the strategic axes of the END. It foresees a mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of results and goals achieved. Climate change is considered one of the greatest challenges to the country's development and Chapter XV of the Plan is specifically dedicated to climate change. dedicated a "Adequate adequate adaptation change". to change climate https://mepyd.gob.do/publicaciones/Plan+Nacional+Pluriannual+of+the+P%C3%Public+Sector+2017-2020+-%C2%A0Actualizaci%C3%B3n+2018
International Development Cooperation Policy (PCID) of the Dominican Republic (MEPyD, 2016a).	2016	Based on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the corresponding national policy instruments, the PCID postulates the coordination of multiple actors and "inserts cooperation between states as part of an international policy that contributes to achieving sustainability based on the economic, social, territorial and institutional cohesion of the country, and as an instrument of foreign policy that promotes an international insertion that contributes to the improvement of the country's Global Presence Index (GPI)". https://mepyd.gob.do/viceministerios/cooperacion-internacional/politica-cooperacion-internacional-desarrollo-pcid/
Studies, survey and diagnosis for the regeneration of beaches in the Dominican Republic. ATTECO, EUROCONSULT, CEIZTUR	2016	Surveys and diagnostics for the regeneration of eight beaches in the Dominican Republic. Geomorphological studies and solutions. This document, together with the following QUATRE/DPPP document and the USAID/IDDI/PLENITUD 2013 hotspots document, will constitute the baseline for the vulnerability assessment. http://www.mitur.gob.do/transparencia/images/docs/compras_y_contrataciones/licitaciones_publicas/2016/PLANOS/4.%20PUNTA%20POPY/2.1PUNTA%20POPY-Parking.pdf
Civil Society and local communities dialogue towards the Paris Climate Conference (Civil Society DR, 2015)	2015	The document was the result of a space for analysis and discussion where, together with representatives of public institutions, the private sector, academia and international cooperation agencies, more than 80 civil society organisations and local communities analysed the situation of the Dominican Republic in the face of climate change and formulated a position.

		for COP 21, which was part of the country's submission to the Climate Conference. The document
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Instrument/ author and/or assistance	Year	Description
		contains proposals for courses of action in terms of mitigation, adaptation and recovery, finance, transfer and technology development, capacity building and transparency of actions and support.
Environmental Security in the Dominican Republic: Promise or Peril? Foundation for Environmental Security and Sustainability (FESS/USAID 2015)	2015	Focus on Environmental Safety. This is the report of a study on environmental security in the Dominican Republic conducted by the Foundation for Environmental Security and Sustainability (FESS) to advance knowledge and provide practical solutions to environmental concerns that present risks to national, regional and international security. global. <u>http://www.fess-global.org/Publications/Other/dr_esaf_full_report.pdf</u>
Climate Change And Coastal Zones. An Annex to the USAID Climate-Resilient Development Framework. March 2015 Prepared for: USAID, Global Climate Change Office, Climate Change Resilient Development project Washington DC.	2015	The purpose of this document is to identify stressors affecting the coastal zone and to provide an overview of adaptation actions that can help development practitioners integrate climate concerns into strategies, programmes and projects in the coastal zone. For those managing, planning or funding projects in the coastal zone, understanding the implications of climate variability and change, collectively referred to here as "climate impacts", is important for long-term success. https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/USAID%20Climate%20Change%20and%20Coastal%20Zones%20-%20Annex%20to%20the%20CRD%20Framework%202015.pdf
Final Report on Climate Scenario Simulation Third National Communication Project of the Dominican Republic CATHALAC	2015	Water Centre for the Humid Tropics of Latin America and the Caribbean (CATHALAC) carried out the Simulation of national climate scenarios based on models of selected regions of the country, and analysis of the impact of these scenarios. to the country's water, food and energy security.
National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Agricultural Sector of the Dominican Republic 2014-2020 (Ministry of Agriculture, 2014).	2014	The document defines and promotes "agricultural innovation and research processes using a model to adjust, reduce and increase the resilience of production systems to the vulnerability and effects of climate change". of change and the effects of climate change". http://www.cac.int/sites/default/files/Estrategia_Nacional_de_Adaptaci%C3%B3n_al_CC_en_el_SA_de_RD._2014-2020._PLENITUD%2C_CCC%2C_CNCCMDL%2C_Ministry_Agriculture%2C_EU..pdf
Poverty Map of the Dominican Republic MEPYD/UAAES/SIUBEN/ONE/DGODT	2014	It is an instrument of the national planning and social policy system of great relevance for the identification of the geographical micro-spaces of the territory where poverty is prevalent. The package contains a set of 35 documents: a General Report, a Statistical Appendix and a Poverty Atlas, which in turn comprises a subset of 33 documents. The General Report is a technical document that presents the methodological procedures used in the measurement of multidimensional poverty and the analysis of the results. https://mepyd.gob.do/mepyd/wp-content/uploads/archives/uaaes/mapa_pobreza/2014/Mapa%20de%20la%20pobreza%202014,%20informe%20general,%20editado%20final%20FINAL.pdf
The Household Environmental Vulnerability Index - IVAM-.	2014	Designed by the Vice-Presidency of the Republic, through the Unified System of Beneficiaries (SIUBEN), with the technical and financial support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This programme focused on measuring and quantifying the probability of a household being vulnerable to hurricanes, storms and droughts, given certain conditions. socio-economic, income, physical structure of the dwelling, proximity to the river, proximity to the sea, etc. In order to measure and

Instrument/ author and/or assistance	Year	Description
		quantification, spatial, structural, socio-economic, demographic, health and resilience variables were used, among others.
State of the Art on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security in the Dominican Republic Ministry of Agriculture, CGIAR Research Programme on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), Central American Agricultural Council (CAC)	2014	It includes the governmental framework and actors involved in this issue. The document shows how the effects of climate change have affected the Dominican countryside in a large part of its crops and how the government has been emphasising efforts to reduce the vulnerability of the population and increase its resilience through public policies and comprehensive actions. and actions. http://www.agricultura.gob.do/transparencia/index.php/financieros-m/category/923-riesgos-y-climate-change?download=2632:state-of-the-art-on-climate-change-agriculture-and-food-security-in-the-dominican-republic-2014&start=20
Critical points for vulnerability to and adaptation to climate variability and change in the Dominican Republic (USAID/TNC/IDDI/PLENITUDE)	2013	Six priority sectors were analysed at the provincial level for the DR: Agriculture, for floods and drought, Water for human consumption, Energy, Protected Area Systems, Human Settlements and Tourism. This is done through biophysical and socio-economic indicators, a Vulnerability Index is made and presented at the national level by provinces. The objective is to lay the foundations for understanding the climate system and its dynamics, with emphasis on vulnerability analysis and the identification of key points to suggest measures that can guide the design and implementation of climate change adaptation activities (USAID/TNC/IDDI/PLENITUDE). This document, together with the ATTECO/CEIZTUR 2016 document and the geo-environmental analysis of beaches by QU4TRE, Projects and Planning Department, is the result of an analysis of the geo-environmental analysis of beaches. (DPP) will constitute the baseline for the vulnerability assessment.
Dominican Republic Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Report African And Latin American Resilience To Climate Change-ARCC- (TetraTech/USAID)	2013	The general approach to climate change vulnerability assessment reporting has six steps: a) a desk review of all relevant literature; a scoping visit; b) a field assessment phase; c) data collection and analysis; d) a presentation of the results; e) a participatory analysis; and f) definition of climate change adaptation options. The objective of the assessment was to improve existing information and knowledge on the impacts of climate change on watersheds and coastal resources - as well as the people who depend on them - in the four countries. climate-sensitive points identified in the assessment objectives
The Agricultural Contingency Plan Ministry of Agriculture, COE, Civil Defence	2013	The Agricultural Contingency Plan (2013), is a plan aimed at reducing vulnerabilities through prevention and mitigation, while developing strategies to address agricultural emergencies that may occur in the country, is a working tool to reduce vulnerability factors, these efforts are coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture through its Department of Risk Management and Climate Change, and by the National Commission of Agriculture and Livestock. Emergency and Civil Defence.
Technology Needs Action Plan - TNA - for DR Adaptation Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources/PLENITUDE/UNEP RISOE	2013	The development of the technology action plan for adaptation entailed, on the one hand, organising the priorities for each grouped measure, establishing the targets and key milestones for technology development, describing the measures that would enable the enabling environment for transfer and dissemination, as well as the entities responsible for carrying out the processes and financial requirements. The Action Plan for prioritised technologies for the water sector, forestry system and

		of the tourism sector.
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Instrument/ author and/or assistance	Year	Description
National Action Programme to Combat Desertification and Drought (NAPDD) (PAN-LCD) (GTI, 2012)	2012	The Programme presents the actions to be implemented in the country, in the short, medium and long term, to face the problem of land degradation and mitigate the effects of desertification and drought, with emphasis on the most affected areas of the country. https://knowledge.unccd.int/sites/default/files/naps/Dominican%2520Republic.pdf
Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) for climate change mitigation and adaptation Ministry of Environment	2012	Based on the PANA RD, the DECCC Plan and the END, the document prioritises the Energy sector for mitigation and the Water, Tourism and Forestry sectors for adaptation. http://redacs.org/files/Informe%20TNA%20-ENT%20RD%20August%202012_1.pdf
Diagnosis of Capacities to Face the Challenges of Adaptation to Climate Change (REDD Programme CCAD/GIZ).	2012	Priorities for mitigation and adaptation and technology transfer to address climate change are identified and determined. Their implementation will enable the country to achieve equity in development and environmental sustainability, lower emissions and reduce vulnerability, strategies to be put in place to accelerate research and development, deployment and diffusion of technologies, and resource needs and activities to be undertaken: technology action plans, 18 project profiles were formulated, 14 adaptation projects and 4 mitigation projects of various types. national institutions.
Climate Change Risk Profile for The Dominican Republic AusAID/ DFID CARIBSAVE. The Carisave Climate Change Risk Atlas (Cccra)	2012	Evidence-based, cross-sectoral approaches to examine climate change risks, vulnerability and adaptive capacity; and develop pragmatic response strategies to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity. resilience.
Analysis, classification and proposals for geo-environmental management of beaches in the Dominican Republic (QU4TRE/MITUR)	2012	The study consisted of a geo-environmental assessment of the country's beaches in order to determine their state of conservation, use and management. The main objectives of the study were: 1) Assessment of the vulnerability of the sandy coastline of the country's coastal areas; 2) Identification and assessment of the most important disturbances affecting the sandy coastline; 3) Analysis of management measures and development of management proposals for the holistic conservation of the sandy coastline. https://www.dpp-mitur.gob.do/uploads/BASE_LEGAL/ESTUDIOS/2015_analisis_casificacion_propuestas_gestion_geoambiental_playas_rd.pdf
Technology Transfer Needs Assessment for Adaptation in the forestry, water and tourism systems and for Mitigation in the energy sector - ENT RD-	2012	It identifies and determines priorities for mitigation and adaptation and technology transfer to address climate change. Their implementation will enable the country to achieve equity in development and environmental sustainability, as well as following a path of low emissions and low vulnerability actions, strategies to be put in place to accelerate research and development, deployment and diffusion of technologies, and resource needs and activities to be undertaken: technology action plans were formulated. 18 project profiles, 14 adaptation and 4 mitigation projects from various national institutions. http://redacs.org/files/Informe%20TNA%20-ENT%20RD%20Agosto%202012_1.pdf
Indicators of Disaster Risk Management in the Dominican Republic: Pending Challenges and Actions for Progress	2012	Specific Situation Analysis: (i) Risk identification, (ii) Risk reduction, (iii) Disaster management, (iv) Governance and, (v) Financial protection. It is argued that the current legal framework, the National Development Strategy (NDS) and its own mission justify that the MEPyD plays a leading role in the coordination, guidance and

Instrument/ author and/or assistance	Year	Description
DGODT/ PDGR/MEPYD/BID		funding for the incorporation of risk management into the planning of sectors, ministries and institutions, and take a leading role in implementing the recommendations proposed in this report. http://dipecholac.net/docs/files/527-indicadores-de-la-gestion-de-riesgos-de-desastres-en-republica-dominicana-2012.pdf
Sectoral Strategic Plan for Agricultural Development 2010-2020 Ministry of Agriculture	2011	The document presents as a transversal axis of intervention the promotion of agro-ecological sustainability, in line with the END, which establishes a sustainable management of the environment and an adequate adaptation to climate change. In this area, it aims to promote the transformation of the type of environmental management of the territory in order to mitigate the effects of climate change and face other environmental challenges. http://agricultura.gob.do/transparencia/index.php/plan-estrategico/planacion-estrategica?download=133:sectoral-strategic-plan-2010-2020
The National Plan for Integrated Disaster Risk Management (Plan Nacional de Gestión Integral del Riesgo de Desastres) National Emergency Commission, AECID	2011	Based on Law 147-02, its purpose is to define the policy guidelines and basic principles to be developed by public and private sector institutions, as well as social organisations, for the implementation of programmes and actions aimed at reducing disaster risk, guaranteeing better safety conditions for the population and protecting its environment. economic, social, environmental and cultural heritage. http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/dom146528.pdf
Assessment of investment and financial flows for mitigation in the energy sector and adaptation in the water and tourism sectors in the Dominican Republic UNDP/CNCCMDL/Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	2011	Developed with the objective to: a) show the results of the FI&FF sectoral assessments, carried out in order to quantify the potential flows of funds in adaptation/mitigation (A/M) according to national sustainable development needs; b) have a reference point to define positions in the UNFCCC, by determining the existing resource flows and incremental costs to implement A/M measures and, c) identify the categories of funding sources in both cases. These assessments contribute to the knowledge of the Dominican society on relevant points, such as what are the adaptation/mitigation options in the long term - 25 years -, who are the investors in the sector, as well as what are the variations in flows and the additional needs for I&FF flows. http://redacs.org/files/INFORME%20SECTORIAL%20FI%20FF%20Rep%20Dom%20Final,%20Rev%20Feb%202012.pdf
Review of the State of the Climate Risk Situation and its Management in the Dominican Republic IISD	2011	A general analysis of the most relevant elements of vulnerability and climate risk was carried out, with the aim of contributing to the knowledge of the state of the situation of climate risk and governance in the DR. Two approaches, territorial and sectoral. A) risks in urban areas; b) risks related to rural areas of low socio-economic resilience, where there is a risk of complex humanitarian crisis and c) risks in areas of high strategic value. https://programaecomar.com/DominicanRepublicPaper2011SPANISH(Nov.1).pdf
Strategic plan for the development of national capacities for environmental management 2008- 2015 SEMARENA/UNDP/GEF	2008	The guidelines of this plan are based on three levels: systemic, institutional and individual. It is made up of five components with their respective lines of action: 1) Information and knowledge, 2) Stakeholder participation, 3) Planning and policy, 4) Organisation and implementation and finally 5) Monitoring and evaluation. Capacity needs were identified at the three different levels of which the following stand out: institutional capacity building and integration, training and public awareness at all levels, continuity with public policy programmes, compliance with environmental laws.

Instrument/ author and/or assistance	Year	Description
Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) 2000-2004 ONOPLAN	2003	The 2003 ONAPLAN programme proposes a series of programmes by social sectors to promote social welfare, including the reform and modernisation of the water sector, the maintenance of drinking water systems, the management and conservation of biodiversity, watershed management, environmental awareness and education. In 2007, the PRS prioritisation criteria were updated to include four major strategic areas, including social and environmental risk management, developing an implementation scheme and the process of demand and resource allocation to the main key social entities that make up the organisational structure of the PRS.

ANNEX VII. Other Adaptation initiatives at national and regional level with base year 2010.

Ranking	Name	State	Year	Technical assistance/author	Description
Study	Feasibility study for a programme of integrated water resources management and adaptive social protection in the Yaque del Sur river basin	Pending	(planned in September 2020 until Oct 2021)	Pending	Conduct a feasibility study and complementary studies for a resilient management programme for the Yaque del Sur river basin, based on an integrated water resources management system (IWRM) and the application of adaptive social protection mechanisms (PES).
Project	Project for the Strengthening of Disaster Risk Management in the Dominican Republic	In progress	2020	COE DIGECOM	Seeks Institutional Strengthening with regional projection Critical infrastructure and vulnerability (Safer Schools, Hospital Safety Index, Safe Aqueducts and Shelters Index) /Community Strengthening, local governance, advocacy and public awareness. RESULTS: R1. The National Integrated Information System and the National School for Disaster Risk Management are strengthened and projected at regional level. R2. Resilience of critical infrastructure improved and regional campaigns and methodologies for vulnerability assessment in key sectors such as hospitals, schools and water systems are promoted, taking into account tools developed by previous DIPECHO and FED projects.r3. country specificities.
Technical support	Sensitisation support - PROSOLI	In progress	2020	CNCCMDL PROSOLI	Provide knowledge on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Recovery to create awareness and community engagement in relation to the prevention of and response to natural disasters or emergencies/Training of the community organisations, Prosoli staff and families

Ranking	Name	State	Year	Technical assistance/author	Description
					Disaster Risk Prevention Programme participants To share tools that allow them to learn about the corresponding approach to emergency situations /To contribute to the synergy between the organisations of the Prosoli Social Network and the institutions of disaster risk management in the region /To contribute to the synergy between the organisations of the Prosoli Social Network and the institutions of disaster risk management in the region /To contribute to the synergy between the organisations of the Prosoli Social Network and the institutions of disaster risk management in the region. the country.
Project	Supporting the integration of climate change adaptation at the municipal level	Pending	(expected in August 2020)	AFD Pending	Strengthen the capacity of the municipal governments of the Dominican Republic to plan and implement local climate change adaptation measures, reducing the vulnerability of their inhabitants, increasing their climate resilience and contributing to the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution of the country.
Project	Enhancing Forest Carbon Stocks in Developing Countries (REDD+)	In progress	2020	World Bank, Ministry of Environment	REDD+ Readiness FCPF, aiming to assist in the design and implementation of readiness activities by supporting the recipient's REDD+ strategy (including additional funding) through a participatory process. and inclusive.
Technical support	Vulnerability analysis in a decision-making framework under uncertainty (Blue spot Analysis)	In progress	August 2019	IDB/ MOPC	The Government of the DR through the MOPC requested support from the IDB to strengthen planning and risk management tools for transport infrastructure, taking into account the variable of Climate Change. The objective is a risk management and modelling tool/platform to visualise the vulnerability of infrastructure.

Project	Project Support for the Revision of the National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity of the Dominican Republic	In Process	Jan-20/ Dec-20	JICA Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Increase the resilience of communities and livelihoods to climate change and disasters at national and sub-national levels in the Dominican Republic. The Action will specifically address the development and integration of adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies into national development planning and programming. development planning and programming y sub-national development planning and programming. In addition, it will strengthen knowledge on climate change impacts, especially with respect to the extreme weather events, as well as the
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Ranking	Name	State	Year	Technical assistance/author	Description
	(UNEP/ Ministry Environment)				capacities of the economic sectors and the government in the vulnerable coastal municipalities of El Seibo to develop and implement disaster risk reduction measures and resilience to climate change.
Project	Plan de desarrollo comunal Masizo de La Selle, Haiti, border Pedernales	In Process	Nov 2019 / May 2020	UNDP/CATIE Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Haiti	The objective of the project is to manage and shape Haiti's watersheds and coastal border areas "in order to strengthen the resilience of ecosystems and communities vulnerable to climate change and hazards". anthropogenic".
Project	Biodiversity conservation and resilient livelihoods in coastal areas threatened by climate change, intensive tourism, traditional fishing and infrastructure development in national parks and protected areas in Montecristi, Dominican Republic (NPPA-M) and Three Bays National Park, Republic of Haiti. (3BNP-H)	In Process	January 2020 /June 2022	ReefCheck Dominican Republic Asociación de Productores Agropecuarios de la Frontera, Inc. (Agrofrontera) ForestFinest Consulting GmbH University Agroforestal Fernando Arturo de Meriño (UAFAM) Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversité Marine (FoProBiM) ForestFinest Consulting GmbH Caribbean Harvest Foundation (CHF) Implementation: GIZ Funding: European Union (EU)	Safeguard the globally significant biodiversity of the Dominican Republic and Haiti by ensuring biodiversity conservation in ecologically important coastal areas threatened by climate change, the burgeoning tourism industry and associated physical development, and unsustainable fishing practices.
Project	Mangroves for Development: Securing livelihoods and climate resilience in the Caribbean	In Process	January 2020 / May 2023	Ecosystem-based Adaptation Fund EbA of the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund (CBF) Green Gold	Reduce climate risks and strengthen ecological, social and economic resilience in coastal-marine landscapes and the adjacent terrestrial matrix in the province of Monte Cristi.

Ranking	Name	State	Year	Technical assistance/author	Description
				Agro Frontera, ORC Consultants, UASD	
Project	Building resilience in a mountain-coastal gradient through ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction (Eco-DRR) to enhance adaptation. "The Resilient Seibo".	In progress	2020/ Dec 2024	European Union (donor) GIZ Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Increase the resilience of communities and livelihoods to climate change and disasters at national and sub-national levels in the Dominican Republic. The Action will specifically address the development and integration of adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies into national development planning and programming. development planning and programming y sub-national development planning and programming. In addition, it will strengthen knowledge on climate change impacts, especially with regard to extreme weather events, as well as the capacities of the economic sectors and government in the vulnerable coastal municipalities of El Seibo to develop and implement disaster risk reduction and disaster risk reduction measures. resilience to climate change.
Project	Capacity Building Project on Integrated Biodiversity Management and Conservation in the SICA Region	In Process	June 2018/ June 2023	In the case of the Dominican Republic, it is the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and specifically the Vice-Ministries of Protected Areas and Biodiversity and Coastal and Marine Resources. Biodiversity Conservation Fund (CBF)	Regional institutional and governance for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in the SICA region are strengthened.

Project	Enhancing ecosystem resilience in Border Biosphere Reserves in the Republic of Haiti and the Republic of Haiti the Republic	In Process	June 2014 / November 2022	UNEP Ministries of Environment of both countries	Protected and sustainably used ecosystems in the Dominican-Haitian border region of the Biosphere Reserves offer the population better conditions for adaptation to climate change.
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Ranking	Name	State	Year	Technical assistance/author	Description
	Dominican Republic (CAREBios)				
Project	Resilient Islands	In Process	June 2010/June 2021	Implementers: The Nature Conservancy The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Dominican Red Cross Funder: Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany (BMU, as part of the IKI initiative)	The Government and communities in the Dominican Republic, Jamaica and Grenada incorporate the integrated ecosystem-based approach to adaptation into their decisions at local, national and regional levels to prioritise and invest in approaches to reduce community vulnerability and boost adaptive capacities.
Project	Green Development Fund for the SICA Region/Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes in Central America and Dominican Republic	In progress	Apr-18/May-22	GIZ Agroforestry Development Programme, Dominican Sisters of Monteils congregation.	General: Increase adaptability to the effects of climate change and contribute to sustainable and resilient development in SICA countries Specific: Increase resilience to the effects of climate change in vulnerable ecosystems in Central America and the Dominican Republic, supporting the implementation of NDCs and national plans, integrating forest landscape restoration and the ecosystem approach and mobilising investments at the national level. local.
Project	Bi-national cooperation for Dominican-Haitian relations: environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction component (CRIS 2018/403-255)	In Process	Nov-18/ Nov-22	GIZ Official environmental, CC and DRM entities of both countries: Ministries of Environment of both countries. Civil Defence and Civil Protection. CNCCMDL and Directorate CC.	Enhance bi-national cooperation capacity for disaster risk reduction and sustainable management of natural resources, through climate change adaptation measures. Increase the resilience of communities and livelihoods to climate change and disasters at national and sub-national levels in the Dominican Republic. The Action will specifically address the development and integration of adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies into the planning and programming of the national and sub-national development.

Ranking	Name	State	Year	Technical assistance/author	Description
					In addition, it will strengthen the knowledge on the impacts of the climate change, especially with regard to extreme weather events, as well as the capacities of the economic and government sectors in the vulnerable coastal municipalities of El Seibo to develop and implement disaster risk reduction measures, and resilience to climate change
Project	USAID and REDDOM index insurance and climate change programme (CRII)	Finished	2013-2015	USAID/REDDOM	The USAID/RED project was designed to support small-scale producers and processors of agricultural and forestry products to diversify and expand their production in order to become more competitive in global markets. Climate Information Platform (CLIMARED)
Project	Vulnerability of Coastal Zones to Climate Change in the Dominican Republic	In progress	Nov 2019- March 2021	AFD DAI-Fundación Plenitud MITUR	Assess the vulnerability and potential impacts of climate change on the Dominican Republic's coastal systems, prioritise areas and formulate climate change adaptation measures in these areas, to support the Dominican State's strategy and investments for the tourism sector. coastal zone in the coming years.
Project	Transparency for Climate Action Initiative (TCAI)	Finished	August 2017 - August 2020	CNCCMDL Ministry of Agriculture	It has the overall objective of strengthening the capacity of countries to implement, monitor and evaluate effective and efficient adaptation actions in a transparent manner in the water, agriculture, health sectors across coastal zones. and disaster management and reduction.

Project	Mobilising Capital to Finance Ecosystem-based Adaptation Green Watersheds	In Process	2018-2022	<p>Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and Oro Verde Rainforest Foundation</p> <p>National: Socio-Political: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources International: Pronatura (Mexico), Foundation Defenders of Nature</p>	Develop innovative financial mechanisms to promote public policies, ecosystem-based adaptation measures and increase the resilience of forests and ecosystem services, especially water. Implementation in Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Mexico.
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Ranking	Name	State	Year	Technical assistance/author	Description
				(Guatemala), Centre Naturaleza (Dominican Republic), Unidad Presupuestada de Servicios Ambientales (Cuba) Implementation: GIZ Funding: German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) Economic and Development (BMZ)	
Project	UN CC: Learn in the Dominican Republic	Finished	2011-2017	CNCCMDL MINERD	Develop a national climate change education strategy, include the topic in the primary school curriculum and train multipliers for this information, specifically teachers and communicators.
Project	Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) and forest restoration in vulnerable rural communities of the Caribbean Biological Corridor (Dominican Republic; Haiti; Cuba) (EbA-CBC)	In progress	April 2020 - April 2027	Dominican Republic: Centro para la Educación y Acción Ecológica - Naturaleza, ENDA Dominicana; in Cuba: Centro Oriental de Ecosistemas y Biodiversidad (BIOECO), Autoridad de la Zona Protegida de Guantánamo (UPSA); in Haiti: Concertation and Action for Development (Concert- Action); + German AgroAction (WELTHUNGERHILFE)	The project contributes to reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience to sustain livelihoods in the long term. Livelihoods and biodiversity are secured in rural communities within the Caribbean Biological Corridor through ecosystem- based adaptation (EbA) measures and their replication by other actors in the three countries.
Project	Climate Action Transparency Initiative (ICAT) Adaptation - Second Phase			CNCCMDL	The Climate Action Transparency Initiative (CATI) is a multi- donor neutral fund that aims to help countries assess the impacts of their climate policies and actions, and compliance with their transparency provisions. The ICAT-A project covers the inclusion and expansion of support for adaptation-focused transparency agreements under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Climate Change (UNFCCC). It has the overall objective of



					strengthening the
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Ranking	Name	State	Year	Technical assistance/author	Description
					countries' capacity to plan, implement and monitor, and evaluate effective adaptation actions, and efficient in a transparent manner.
Project	Escazú Agreement			CNCCMDL	Encourage state ratification of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters for Latin America and the Caribbean was adopted on 4 March 2018, in Escazú, Costa Rica. This is considered the first binding treaty on environmental policy in the region, which contains provisions to protect human rights defenders in the region. environmental issues
Technical support to ongoing initiative	LEA Plan			MINERD Support from the CNCCMDL	To contribute to the continuous training processes of teachers and students, to make them aware of the seriousness and consequences of environmental pollution and the urgency of changing our daily habits in order to find solutions that will benefit present and future generations. Activities: -Training workshops for technicians and teachers in the areas of Natural and Social Sciences of MINERD and public schools. -Training through conferences-workshops for teachers and technical representatives of the 18 regions that make up the Dominican educational system to create motivation and to be true promoters of the event in their educational regions; in addition to giving them technical and academic support, so that the content of the booklets is approached, recreated and assimilated by the students in an appropriate manner. -Five authorised experts (including the CNCCMDL) collaborate on the production of content to provide the educational community with up-to-date and useful material.
Project	CBF Project Proposal - education Mangroves and Gender	Proposal Process	N/A	N/A	Build and strengthen capacities in Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change among decision-makers and experts from different sectors, with a gender perspective and a gender and youth.

Ranking	Name	State	Year	Technical assistance/author	Description
					Enabling Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the territory nationally through projects in coastal communities vulnerable to the effects of climate change, with a focus on gender and youth. Empowering the national population about adaptation based on ecosystems.
Project	Support to the Dominican Republic's agricultural sector in a context of climate change	In progress	2019- ¿?	Salvaterra-REDDOM-Guakia Ambiente	C1: assess the vulnerability to climate change of six (6) prioritised agricultural production systems and regions in the Dominican Republic and then select only two (2) agricultural production systems and regions for which climate change adaptation measures will be proposed with investment plans that allow for the further formulation of two climate change adaptation projects. C2: carry out an assessment of climate services for agriculture (inclusion of livestock will be confirmed at the launch of the support) in the Dominican Republic and propose a structured and detailed roadmap for its implementation. operational development
Project	Green Development Fund for the SICA Region/Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes in Central America and Dominican Republic	In force	04-2018/ 05-2020	GIZ Agroforestry Development Programme, congregation of Dominican Sisters of Monteils Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Focal Point: Directorate of Climate Change, Focal Points for implementation: Directorate of Biodiversity and Vice-Ministry of Resources Forestry	General: Increase adaptability to the effects of climate change and contribute to sustainable and resilient development in SICA countries Specific: Increase resilience to the effects of climate change in vulnerable ecosystems in Central America and the Dominican Republic, supporting the implementation of NDCs and national plans, integrating forest landscape restoration and the ecosystem approach and mobilising investments at the local level.
Project	Plan de desarrollo comunal Masizo de La Selle, Haiti, border Pedernales	Not in force	11-2020/ 05-2020	UNDP/CATIE None Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Haiti	The objective of the project is to manage and shape Haiti's watersheds and coastal border areas "in order to strengthen the resilience of ecosystems and communities vulnerable to climate change and hazards". anthropogenic".

Ranking	Name	State	Year	Technical assistance/author	Description
Project	Mangroves for the development: Securing livelihoods and climate resilience in the Caribbean	In force	01-2020/ 05-2023	Based Adaptation Fund in Ecosystems EbA of the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund (CBF) AgroFrontera, ORC Consultores, UASD Ministry of Environment and Resources Natural	Reducing climate risks and strengthening resilience Ecological, social and economic impacts on coastal-marine landscapes and the adjacent terrestrial matrix in the province of Monte Cristi.
Project	Mobilising Capital to Finance Ecosystem-based Adaptation Green Watersheds	In force	07-1905/ 07-1905	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and Oro Verde Fundación del Bosque Tropical National: Political Partner: Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources International: Pronatura (Mexico), Fundación Defensores de la Naturaleza (Guatemala), Centro Naturaleza (Dominican Republic), Unidad Presupuestada de Servicios Environmental (Cuba) Oro Verde	Develop innovative financial mechanisms to promote public policies, ecosystem-based adaptation measures and increase the resilience of forests and ecosystem services, especially water. Implementation in Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Mexico.

Project	Resilient Islands	In force	06-2017/ 06-2021	<p>Funder: German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU, as part of the IKI initiative) Implementer: The Nature Conservancy International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Dominican Red Cross National Council for Change Climate Change and the Climate Change Mechanism</p>	The Government and communities in the Dominican Republic, Jamaica and Grenada incorporate the integrated ecosystem-based approach to adaptation into their decisions at local, national and regional levels to prioritise and invest in approaches to reduce community vulnerability and boost adaptive capacities.
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Ranking	Name	State	Year	Technical assistance/author	Description
				Clean Development (CNCCMDL)	
Project	Enhancing ecosystem resilience in Border Biosphere Reserves in the Republic of Haiti and the Dominican Republic (CAREBios)	In force	07-2014/ 11-2022	Implementation: GIZ Funding: German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) Ministries of Environment of both countries	Protected and sustainably used ecosystems in the Dominican-Haitian border region of the Biosphere Reserves offer the population better conditions for adaptation to climate change.

Ranking	Name	State	Year	Technical assistance/author	Description
Project	Project Support for the Review of the National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity of the Dominican Republic (UNEP/Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources). Environment)	In force	01-2020/ 12-2020	UNEP _ Ministry of Environment Environment and Natural Resources	Review, evaluate National Conservation and Use Strategy Sustainable Biodiversity Management and Action Plan (2011-2020) of the Dominican Republic, identify existing gaps in the implementation of the NBSAP and integrate the productive sectors into biodiversity conservation.
Project	Project for Capacity Building in Integrated Biodiversity Management and Conservation in the SICA Region	In force	06-2018/ 06-2023	JICA In the case of the Dominican Republic, it is the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and specifically the Vice-Ministries of Protected Areas and Biodiversity and of Coastal and Marine Resources. Ministries of Environment of countries SICA-CCAD	Regional institutional and governance for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in the SICA region are strengthened.
Project	Biodiversity conservation and resilient livelihoods in coastal areas threatened by climate change, intensive tourism, traditional fisheries and infrastructure development in national parks and protected areas of the world's most threatened areas.	In force	01-2020/ 06-2022	Biodiversity Conservation Fund (CBF) ReefCheck Dominicana Asociación de Productores Agropecuarios de la Frontera, Inc. (Agrofrontera) ForestFinest Consulting GmbH Universidad Agroforestal Fernando Arturo de Meriño (UAFAM) Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversité Marine (FoProBiM) ForestFinest Consulting GmbH	Safeguard the globally significant biodiversity of the Dominican Republic and Haiti by ensuring biodiversity conservation in ecologically important coastal areas threatened by climate change, the burgeoning tourism industry and associated physical development, and unsustainable fishing practices.

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Ranking	Name	State	Year	Technical assistance/author	Description
	Republic Dominican Republic (NPPA- M) and Three Bays National Park, Republic of Haiti (3BNP-H)			Caribbean Harvest Foundation (CHF)	
Project	Bi-national cooperation for Dominican-Haitian relations: environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction component (CRIS) 2018/403-255)	In force	11-2018/ 11-2022	Implementation: GIZ, Funding: European Union (EU) Official environment, CC and DRM entities of both countries: Ministries of Environment of both countries. Civil Defence and Civil Protection. CNCCMDL and Directorate CC.	Increase bi-national cooperation capacity for risk reduction, disaster reduction and sustainable management of natural resources through climate change adaptation measures.
Project	Ecosystem-based adaptation and transformational measures to increase resilience to climate change in the Central American Dry Corridor and Arid Zones of the Dominican Republic. Duration 7 years.	PS	07-1905/ 01-1900	Green Climate Fund Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) UN Environment Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources /MEPYD	This proposed project will address these impacts at the landscape and household level in watersheds. (i) Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) through forests and agroforestry systems in prioritised watersheds; and (ii) water-efficient technologies in priority watersheds. rural communities. These solutions will be supported through: i) capacity building for local governments, financial institutions and communities; ii) lending and microfinance for EbA activities and resource-based small businesses; iii) micro-finance and loans for rural communities; and iv) micro-finance for rural communities. (iii) integration of EbA in policies and creation of incentives.

Ranking	Name	State	Year	Technical assistance/author	Description
Project	Water for the Future	Approved	01-2020/ 12-2020	Coca Cola Company Implementer The Nature Conservancy Centre for Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry Development (CEDAF) Plan Sierra Inc. PRONATURA Asociación de Agricultores Nuevo Millennium (ASANUMI)	Return to nature an amount of water equivalent to the volumes used in the production of their finished beverages
Project	Water for the planet	Completed	09-2020/ 12-2020	PepsiCo Implementer The Nature Conservancy Center for Agriculture and Forestry Development (CEDAF)	Invest in the development of watershed conservation initiatives on a regional scale (5 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean) to achieve a positive impact on water and people.
Project	Increasing climate resilience in San Cristóbal, Dominican Republic, Integrated Water Resources Management and Rural Development Programme. 5 years	Completed	07-2019/ 06-2023	Adaptation Fund IDDI/INAPA Environment	Increase the resilience and adaptive capacity of rural livelihoods to climate impacts and risks to water resources in San Cristobal Province.
Project	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation of Deforested Areas (REDD) Project Forests (REDD+).	In Progress	10-2015/ 12-2020	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) BM Environment	Promote key implementation readiness activities to develop a national REDD+ strategy.

Ranking	Name	State	Year	Technical assistance/author	Description
Project	Promoting the Climate-Smart Livestock in the DR.	In Progress	07-2018/ 06-2021	GEF FAO/GEF CONALECHE	
Project	Strengthening the Institutional Capacity for Integrated Solid Waste Management at the National Level in the Republic of Moldova". Dominican Republic Phase 2".	PS	04-2020/ 04-2023	JICA Dominican Municipal League LMD, Dominican Federation of Municipalities FEDOMU, Dominican Federation of Municipal Districts FEDODIM, Ministry of Public Health MSP and Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development MEPyD Ministry of the Environment/ Directorate of Environmental Management Municipal	The capacity of MARENA and key institutions involved to coordinate, guide and support municipalities and municipal associations for design, construction. Operation, rehabilitation and closure of disposal sites (SDF).
Project	Strengthening the Caribbean Biological Corridor	In Progress	8 July 2017/ 13 July 2021	European Union (EU) Biological Corridor Secretariat based in DR/Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) Regional Office of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-Panama/ ORPALC)/Ministry of the Environment Environment and Natural Resources	PS

149

Ranking	Name	State	Year	Technical assistance/author	Description
Project	Preserving the Biodiversity in the Coastal Areas Threatened by Rapid Tourism Development and Physical Infrastructure (Also known as the Biodiversity Conservation Project). Coastal and Tourism)	In Progress	1 January 2016/ 1 of January 2017	Global Environment Facility Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MINRE)	PS
Project	CLME+: Catalysing the Implementation of the Programme of Strategic Actions for the Sustainable Management of the Shared Living Marine Resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystems and the Caribbean Sea Shelf (CLME+) Northern Brazil	Approved	PS/ PS	Global Environment Facility (GEF)/NDP United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)/Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	PS
Project	Development of the Minamata Convention Initial Assessment in the Americas Latin America and the Caribbean	Approved	1 June 2016/ 1 December 2017	Global Environment Facility (GEF)/PND) Basel Convention Co-ordinating Centre - Stockholm Convention Regional Centre for the Americas United Nations Programme	PS

Ranking	Name	State	Year	Technical assistance/author	Description
				United for the Development (UNDP)/Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	
Project	Integration of Water, Soil and Ecosystem Management in the Higüamo River Basin (A)	PS	4 February 2017/ 4 February 2021	Global Environment Facility (GEF)/PND) Project Executing Unit (Consultants) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Development (UNDP)/Ministry of Environment and Resources (MoERR) Natural	PS
Project	Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN)	PS	26 October 2016/ 26 July 2017	Global Environment Facility (GEF)/PND) Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) Global Environment Facility of the UNCCD/Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	PS
Project	Elaboration of the Sixth Country Report under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and Desertification (UNCCD). Drought (UNCCD)	PS	1 January 2016/ 1 January 2017	Global Environment Facility (GEF)/PND) Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN)/ Centre for the Development of Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry (CEDAF) Organization of the United Nations for the	PS

Ranking	Name	State	Year	Technical assistance/author	Description
				Food and Agriculture (FAO)/Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	
Project	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). the Forests (FCPF)	PS	6 October 2015/ 30 June 2019	World Bank (WB) Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) World Bank (WB)/Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN)	PS
Project	Biodiversity conservation in threatened forested mountain production landscapes	PS	PS/ PS	Global Environment Facility (GEF)/NDP United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Ministry of Environment and Resources (MRE) Natural	PS
Project	Global Project Strengthening human resources, legal frameworks and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol	PS	1 May 2017/ 1 May 2017/ 1 May 2017/ 1 May 2017/ 1 May 2017/ 1 May 2017/ 1 May 2017/ 1 May 2019	Global Environment Facility (GEF)/PND) Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Development (UNDP)/Ministry of Environment and Resources (MoERR) Natural	PS

Ranking	Name	State	Year	Technical assistance/author	Description
Project	Conservation of biodiversity in productive forested mountain landscapes threatened	In force	07-1905/ 07-1905	GEF Ministry of Environment and UNDP PD	Integrating biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services ecosystems in public policies and practices to effectively buffer current and future threats across productive mountain landscapes in three pilot sites: Ozama and Ocoa Basins and Sierra de Neiba.
Project	Building resilience in a mountain-coastal gradient through ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction (Eco-DRR) to enhance adaptation. "The Resilient Seibo".	PS	PS/ PS	European Union GIZ, Ministry of Environment PD	Increase the resilience of communities and livelihoods to climate change and disasters at national and sub-national levels in the Dominican Republic.
Project	Integrating water, land and ecosystem management in Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) (IWEco)	PS	07-1905/ 07-1905	GEF UNEP and Ministry of Environment PD	Promote integrated water, land and ecosystem management in Caribbean SIDS.

Ranking	Name	State	Year	Technical assistance/author	Description
Project	Adaptation based on in ecosystems (AbE) and forest restoration in vulnerable rural communities in the Caribbean Biological Corridor (Dominican Republic; Haiti; Cuba) (AbE-CBC) - Regional Project (Dominican Republic, Haiti, Cuba)	PS	07-1905/ 07-1905	AgroAcciónAlemana (WELTHUNGERHILFE) and OroVerde Fundación del Bosque Tropical Centre for Ecological Education and Action - Nature, ENDA Dominicana PD	Contribute to the reduction of vulnerability and the increase of the resilience to sustain livelihoods in the long term.
Project	Programme "Resilient agriculture and integrated management of natural resources in the Yaque del Norte river basins". and Ozama-Isabela".	PS	Ongoing since 2016/ 01-1900	World Bank MEPyD and other national institutions PD	Promote the integrated management of two priority river basins in the country.
Project	EBA and transformational measures to increase resilience to climate change in the Central American Dry Corridor and Arid Zones of the Central American Republic Dominican Republic.	PS	07-1905/ 07-1905	Green Climate Fund Ministry of Environment and MEPyD PD	Promote EbA through forests and agroforestry systems in prioritised watersheds, and water-efficient technologies in rural communities.

Ranking	Name	State	Year	Technical assistance/author	Description
Project	Project Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)	PS	07-1905/ 07-1905	Cooperative Fund for the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) World Bank and Ministry of Environment PD	Promote implementation readiness activities key to developing a national REDD+ strategy.
Project	Capacity building of actors involved in land use in the Republic of Moldova. Dominican Republic	PS	07-1905/ 07-1905	World Bank Ministry of Environment PD	Promote key implementation readiness activities to develop a national REDD+ strategy.
Project	Integrated productive landscapes through land-use planning, restoration and sustainable intensification of rice crops in the Yaque watersheds del Norte and Yuna.	PS	Concept note approved/ PD	World Bank Ministry of Environment PD	Promote the implementation of integrated land use planning in the Yaque del Norte and Yuna watersheds.

Source: Internal compilation between various institutions such as the Environment Fund (Marena Fund) , National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL) , Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

ANNEX VIII. Narrative and tabular format for sectoral mitigation options obtained from various studies (Technical Assistance) for the process of improving and updating the NDCs - DR 2020 for the Energy and IPPU sectors.

ENERGY SECTOR: ELECTRICITY GENERATION

Option Title: Conversion of Fuel Oil No. 6 generation units of the electricity system to Natural Gas.					
Target	GHG reduction in the electricity sector, through the programme for the conversion of fuel oil units (thermal power plants) to oil-fired plants. natural gas base with lower global warming power.				
Responsible Entity (Institution that monitors, reports and verifies the option)	Instrument Type (GHG Target, Non-GHG Target and Enabling Framework)	Status (In planning, approved, in execution) Year home/Meta	Sector and Categories according to IPCC-2006 (Identify sector and specific categories)	Gases (GHG) (Direct and Indirect Gases Reported)	Estimated funding (Expressed in USD)
Ministry of Energy and Mines	Emission reductions 7428.06 Gg CO ₂ eq. Installed 951 MWp.	Planning (2012-) 2021) Implementation (2013-2025)	Energy, category: (1.A.1.a.) Energy industries. (1.A.1.a.) Main activity Production of electricity and heat	CO ₂ , CH ₄ and N ₂ O	774,350,000.00
Brief description of the option	A process was started to convert Fuel oil No.6 units to Natural Gas based plants in the country. First Stage 700 MWp, and Second Stage 58 MWp (Orígenes and Sultana del Este 153 MWp), for a total of 911 MWp.				
Proposed methodologies and/or methods for monitoring	The methodological approach is consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Collection of National Net Energy Balance (NENB) data from own units and through conversion factors from natural gas carried over to energy units (TJ) to homogenise all information in the calculation system for the NGHGs in the energy industry. Energy.				
Actions required for compliance under the Paris Agreement	Support is required from the different long-term financial mechanisms for the public-private sector for the import of technology and studies for the establishment of the system to measure and report the programme, following the issuance of Decree 541-20 that establishes the National System of Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of Greenhouse Gases.				

Title of the option: New Wind Farms in the Dominican Republic.	
Target	GHG reduction in the electricity sector and the implementation of an investment programme for the installation of wind farms in the country.

Responsible Entity (Institution that monitors, reports and check the option)	Type of Instrument (GHG Target, Non-GHG Target and Framework) Enabling)	Status (In planning, approved, in execution) Start/Meta	Sector and Categories according to IPCC- 2006 (Identify sector and categories specific)	Gases (GHGs) (Direct and Indirect Gases) reported)	Estimated funding (Expressed in USD)
Ministry of Energy and Mines	Emission reductions 8057.12 Gg CO ₂ eq. Installed 477 MWp.	Planning 2021-2022 Implementation 2022-2030	Energy, category: (1.A.1.a.) Energy industries. (1.A.1.a.) Main activity Production of electricity and heat	CO ₂ , CH ₄ and N ₂ O	715,500,000.00
Brief description of the option	Installation of 477 MW of wind power capacity taking a capacity factor of 34% based on the studies published in the Roadmap for the Renewable Energy (IRENA 2016) and the provisional and definitive concession plans submitted to the National Energy Commission (CNE).				
Proposed methodologies and/or methods for carrying out tracking	The methodological approach is consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Collection of National Net Energy Balance (NENB) data and information from the Coordinating Body (CB) electricity production data from renewable sources (wind) in the calculation system for NGHGs in the Energy Industry.				
Actions required to bring it in line with the provisions under the Paris Agreement	Support is required for long-term financial mechanisms for the public-private sector for the importation of wind technology and studies for the establishment of a system to measure and report financial costs and GHG emissions from installed wind farms, following the issuance of Decree 541-20 establishing the National System for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of wind energy emissions.				

Title of the option: New Solar Photovoltaic Installations in the Dominican Republic.	
Target	GHG reduction in the electricity sector and the implementation of an investment programme for the installation of solar panels in the residential sector, service sector and photovoltaic parks in the country.

158

Brief description of the option	Assembly of mature technologies for energy production, specifically in the industrial processes of food industries that have boilers, gasifiers and other technologies to produce their own energy, as well as the different technologies for the use of biogas. Include in the chain the circular economy process in by-products with the potential to do so.				
Proposed methodologies and/or methods for carrying out tracking	The methodological approach is consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. A data control system should be established at the national level between the agriculture sector, industrial sector and energy sector to avoid double counting of data. This could be the same BNEN used by the National Energy Commission.				
Actions required for compliance under the Paris Agreement	Support is required for financial mechanisms for the private sector in the construction of technological elements for the national industry and import of raw materials for biomass systems (boilers, biodigesters, gasifiers, biomass treatment plants, other technologies) and prioritise studies for the establishment of a system to measure and report financial costs and GHG emissions from value-added by-product facilities (Implementing Circular Economy Processes), following the issuance of Decree 541-20 that establishes the National GHG Measurement, Reporting and Verification System (MRV).				
Option title: Scaling up of small hydropower plants.					
Target	GHG reduction in the electricity sector and the implementation of an investment programme for the installation of hydroelectric power plants in the country.				
Responsible Entity (Institution that monitors, reports and verifies the option)	Type of Instrument (GHG Target, Non-GHG Target and Enabling Framework)	Status (In planning, approved, under implementation)	Sector and Categories according to IPCC-2006 (Identify sector and specific categories)	Gases (GHG) (Direct and Indirect Gases reported)	Estimated funding (Expressed in USD)
Ministry of Energy and Mines	Emission reductions 483.77Gg CO2eq. 21 MWp installed.	Planning (2021-2023) Implementation (2023-2025)	Energy, category: (1.A.1.a.) Energy industries. (1.A.1.a.) Main activity Production of electricity and heat	CO2, CH4 and N2O	31,500,000.00
Short description of the option	Installation of 21 MW of capacity in small and medium-scale hydroelectric power plants with a capacity factor of 50% from studies published in the Renewable Energy Roadmap (IRENA 2016) and the provisional and definitive concession plans submitted to the National Energy Commission (CNE).				
Proposed methodologies and/or methods for carrying out tracking	The methodological approach is consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Collection of National Net Energy Balance (NENB) data and information from the Coordinating Body (CB) electricity production data from renewable sources (Hydro) in the calculation system for NGHGs in the Energy Industry.				
Actions required for compliance under the Paris Agreement	The support of financial mechanisms is required for the private sector in the construction of technological elements for the national industry (Construction Works) and import of engines and aggregates for mini-hydraulic systems according to technological needs (Power Engines, and technological aggregates) and to prioritise studies for the establishment of the system to measure and report the financial costs and GHG emissions coming from hydraulic installations, from the issuance of Decree 541-20 that establishes the National System of Greenhouse Gas Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV). .				

Title of the option: Combined Cycle Expansion.					
Target	Reducing GHG emissions and investing in combined cycle power generation technologies				
Responsible Entity (Institution that monitors, reports and verifies the option)	Instrument Type (GHG Target, Non-GHG Target and Enabling Framework)	Status (In planning, approved, in execution)	Sector and Categories according to IPCC-2006 (Identify sector and specific categories)	Gases (GHG) (Direct and Indirect Gases Reported)	Estimated funding (Expressed in USD)
Ministry of Energy and Mines	Emission reduction 4603.68Gg CO2eq. Installed 100 MWp.	Planning: (2020-2022) Implementation (2022-2030)	Energy, category: (1.A.1.a.) Energy industries. (1.A.1.a.) Main activity Production of electricity and heat	CO2, CH4 and N2O	260,000,000.00
Short description of the option	Planned investment in the combined cycle expansion plan with the use of the Los Mina gas turbines in the province of Santo Domingo.				
Proposed methodologies and/or methods for monitoring	The methodological approach is consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Collection of the National Net Energy Balance (NENB) data from own units and through the conversion factors from natural gas to energy units (TJ) to homogenise all information in the calculation system for the INGEIs in the Energy Industry.				
Actions required for compliance under the Paris Agreement	It requires the support of financial mechanisms for the public-private sector in the expansion of combined cycle with mature technologies in the market and prioritise studies for the establishment of the system to measure GHG emissions generated from Natural Gas facilities from the combined cycle, from the issuance of Decree 541-20 that establishes the National Greenhouse Gas Measurement, Reporting and Verification System (MRV). .				
Title of the option: New Natural Gas Generation Plant.					
Target	GHG reduction in the electricity sector and investment in new natural gas-based plants with lower global warming power compared to less efficient systems.				

Responsible Entity (Institution that monitors, reports and verifies the option)	Instrument Type (GHG Target, Non-GHG Target and Enabling Framework)	Status (In planning, approved, under implementation)	Sector and Categories according to IPCC- 2006 (Identify sector and specific categories)	Gases (GHG) (Direct and Indirect Gases Reported)	Estimated funding (Expressed in USD)
Ministry of Energy and Mines	Emission reductions 813.23 Gg CO ₂ eq. Installed 140MWp.	Planning (2018- 2020) Implementation (2021-2030)	Energy, category: (1.A.1.a.) Energy industries. (1.A.1.a.) Main activity Production of electricity and heat	CO ₂ , CH ₄ and N ₂ O	140,000,000.00
Brief description of the option	Investment done is in process the entry of a Mobile Unit for the generation of electricity based on Natural Gas in the country, with greater efficiency standards.				
Proposed methodologies and/or methods for carrying out tracking	The methodological approach is consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Collection of National Net Energy Balance (NENB) data from own units and through conversion factors from natural gas carried over to energy units (TJ) to homogenise all information in the calculation system for the NGHGs in the energy industry.				
Actions required to bring it into line with the provisions under the Paris Agreement	The support of financial mechanisms for the public-private sector is required for the development of the site for the new natural gas plant in Santo Domingo and to prioritise studies for the establishment of the system to measure the GHG emissions generated by natural gas coming from the most efficient installation, following the issuance of Decree 541-20 which establishes the National System for Measuring, Reporting and Greenhouse Gas Verification (MRV). .				

Option Title: Hybrid Generation Plants; Natural Gas + Non-Conventional Renewables (Qualitative).					
Target	GHG emission reductions and private sector investments from the integrated fleet.				
Responsible Entity (Institution that monitors, reports and verifies the option)	Instrument Type (GHG Target, Non-GHG Target and Enabling Framework)	Status (In planning, approved, in execution)	Sector and Categories according to IPCC-2006 (Identify sector and specific categories)	Gases (GHG) (Direct and Indirect Gases reported)	Estimated funding (Expressed in USD)
Ministry of Energy and Mines	N/A	Planning (2021-2023)	Energy, category: (1.A.1.a.) Energy industries. (1.A.1.a.) Main activity Production of electricity and heat	CO ₂ , CH ₄ and N ₂ O	N/A

Brief description of the option	Identification of investments from the private sector for the assembly of integrated parks for the production of electricity from renewable sources and natural gas (fuel with lower GWP).
Proposed methodologies and/or methods for monitoring	N/A
Actions required to bring it into line with the provisions under the Paris Agreement	Conduct a nationwide study to identify the potential and review the legal framework to introduce incentives for hybrid power plants in the possible enabling frameworks.

Option title: Air conditioner replacement programme for all consumer and service sectors based on new, more efficient standards.					
Target	Reduce GHG emissions and implement an enabling programme leading to the replacement of more efficient equipment.				
Responsible Entity (Monitoring institution, reports and verifies the option)	Type of Instrument (GHG Target, Non-GHG Target and Framework Enabling)	Status (In planning, approved, in execution) Start/Meta	Sector and Categories according to IPCC-2006 (Identify sector and categories specific)	Gases (GHG) (Direct Gases and Indirect reported)	Funding estimated (Expressed in USD)
Ministry of Energy and Mines Dominican Quality (INDOCAL) Directorate General for Customs PONAOZ	Emission reductions 3105.80 Gg CO2eq. Framework Enablers for a programme for the replacement of units. (Approx. 689,389 Units)	Planning (2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2023) Implementation (2023- 2030)	Energy, 1.A.4 Other sectors: Sub categories: 1.A.4.a Commercial / Institutional A.b Residential	CO2 and Gases Fluorinated	5,000,000.00
Brief description of the option	Enabling programme aimed at the introduction of Minimum Efficiency Standards (MEPs) and labelling on the most efficient equipment. (Lower electricity consumption and environmentally friendly gases) in the country.				
Proposed methodologies and/or methods to realise tracking	The methodological approach is consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Establish a methodology for the collection of data from the actors entering the Import Chain (Customs), implementation of norms and standards in the most efficient equipment (INDOCAL); Equipment sales in the national market (Suppliers and Sales), which is aligned under the Ministry of Energy and Mines.				

Actions required for compliance under the Paris Agreement	<p>Establish public policy instruments and create standards for the development of activities that promote the use of technologies and consumption habits aimed at the continuous improvement of energy efficiency, as well as a system for the net measurement of electricity consumption and refrigerant gases used in equipment for the residential and service sector, including the tourism chain with the replacement of high efficiency equipment, from the issuance of Decree 541-20 that establishes the National System of Measurement, Reporting and Verification.</p> <p>(MRV) of Greenhouse Gases. .</p>
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Option title: Programmes for the retrofitting of domestic refrigerators for all consumer and service sectors to new, more efficient standards.					
Target	Reduce GHG emissions and implement an enabling programme leading to the replacement of more efficient equipment.				
Responsible Entity (Institution that monitors, reports and check the option)	Type of Instrument (GHG Target, Non-GHG Target and Enabling Framework)	Status (In planning, approved, under implementation)	Sector and Categories according to IPCC-2006 (Identify sector and specific categories)	Gases (GHG) (Direct Gases and Indirect reported)	Funding estimated (Expressed in USD)
Ministry of Energy and Mines Dominican Quality (INDOCAL) Directorate General for Customs PRONAOZ	Emission reductions 1289.13 Gg CO ₂ eq. Enabling frameworks for a programme for the replacement of units. (Approx. 742,977 Units)	Planning (2021-2023) Implementation (2023-2030)	Energy, 1.A.4 Other sectors: Sub-categories: A.4.a Commercial / Institutional A.b Residential	CO ₂ and Gases Fluorinated	4,000,000.00
Brief description of the option	Enabling programme aimed at the introduction of Minimum Efficiency Standards (MEPs) and labelling of the most efficient equipment (lower electricity consumption and environmentally friendly gases) in the country in domestic refrigerators. Industrial Cold Rooms are not included.				
Proposal for methodologies and/or methods of doing tracking	The methodological approach is consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Establish a methodology for the collection of data from the actors entering the Import Chain (Customs), application of the norms and standards in the most efficient equipment (INDOCAL); Sales of equipment in the national market (Suppliers and Sales), which is aligned under the Ministry of Energy and Mines.				
Actions required for compliance under the Paris Agreement	Establish public policy instruments and create standards for the development of activities that promote the use of technologies and consumption habits aimed at the continuous improvement of energy efficiency, as well as a system for the net measurement of electricity consumption and refrigerant gases used in equipment for the residential and services sector, including the tourism chain, with the replacement of high-efficiency equipment, based on the issuance of Decree 541-20, which establishes the National System of Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of Gases. greenhouse gas emissions.				

Title of the option: New standards for introducing efficient lighting for public and residential areas.

Option Title: New standards for the procurement of industrial electric motors.
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Target	Reduce GHG emissions and implement an enabling programme leading to the substitution of more efficient engines in the country's industrial chain.
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Option title: Investment in the retrofitting of efficient transformers for the electricity system.					
Target	Reduce GHG emissions and implement an investment programme leading to the replacement of more efficient transformers for the country's electricity system.				
Responsible Entity (Institution that monitors, reports and verifies the option)	Type of Instrument (Target GHG, Non-GHG Target and Framework Enabling)	Status (In planning, approved, under implementation)	Sector and Categories according to IPCC-2006 (Identify sector and specific categories)	Gases (GHG) (Direct Gases and Indirect reported)	Funding estimated (Expressed in USD)

Ministry of Energy and Mines	Emission reductions 63.47 Gg CO ₂ eq. Investment to seek to reduce losses by system).	Planning (2021-2023) Implementation (2023-2030)	Energy, 1.A.4 Other sectors: Subcategories: 1.A.4.a Commercial / Institutional	CO ₂ and Fluorinated Gases	25,000,000.00
Brief description of the option	Planned investment for the purchase of efficient transformers for the electricity system both for the interconnected system and for isolated systems in the country. This option helps to reduce losses in electricity systems.				
Proposed methodologies and/or methods for carrying out tracking	The methodological approach is consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Establish a methodology for technology changes established on the basis of technology needs assessments according to The Ministry of Energy and Mines has the appropriate authority, which is aligned under the Ministry of Energy and Mines.				
Actions required for compliance under the Paris Agreement	Establish the mechanisms and requirements necessary for the manufacture of parts and pieces of the most efficient transformers in the national industry, as well as the design and implementation of a system for measuring the reduction of losses in electrical systems, based on the issuance of Decree 541-20 that establishes the National System for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of Gases, and the design and implementation of a system for measuring the reduction of losses in electrical systems, based on the issuance of Decree 541-20 that establishes the National System for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of Gases. greenhouse gas emissions.				

Title of the option: Introduction of energy efficiency standards in new buildings.					
Target	Reduce GHG emissions and design and implement a more efficient building code to reduce energy consumption in the country's buildings.				
Responsible Entity (Institution that monitors, reports and verifies the option)	Instrument Type (GHG Target, Non-GHG Target and Enabling Framework)	Status (In planning, approved, under implementation)	Sector and Categories according to IPCC-2006 (Identify sector and specific categories)	Gases (GHG) (Direct and Indirect Gases Reported)	Estimated funding (Expressed in USD)
Ministry of Public Works and Communications. Ministry of Energy and Mines.	Emission reductions 731.7 Gg CO ₂ eq. Enabling programme to reduce 10% of average consumption per year of new constructions).	Planning (2021-2023) Implementation (2023-2030)	Energy, 1.A.4 Other sectors: Subcategories: 1.A.4.a Commercial / Institutional A.b Residential	CO ₂	2,000,000.00
Brief description of the option	Introduction of a new building code for installations in public and residential buildings with improved standards on the country.				
Proposed methodologies and/or methods for monitoring	The methodological approach is consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. greenhouse.				

	Establish a methodology for data collection from the construction sector with the new green building code, which is aligned under the MOPC.
Actions required to bring it into line with the provisions under the Paris Agreement	Establish public policy instruments and create enabling frameworks for the development of activities that promote green buildings, with improved efficiency and comfort, to develop a monitoring system, starting with the issuance of the Decree. 541-20 which establishes the National Greenhouse Gas Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System.

Option Title: High GWP (HFC) Gas Destruction Programme in low efficiency refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment according to Kigali Amendment protocol (QUALITATIVE)					
Target	Reduce GHG gases and implement protocols for the destruction of high-GWP gases (HFCs) in low-efficiency refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment.				
Responsible Entity (Institution that monitors, reports and verifies the option)	Instrument Type (GHG Target, Non-GHG Target and Enabling Framework)	Status (In planning, approved, under implementation)	Sector and Categories according to IPCC-2006 (Identify sector and specific categories)	Gases (GHG) (Direct and Indirect Gases Reported)	Estimated funding (Expressed in USD)
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources PRONAOZ	N/A	Planning (2023-2025) Implementation (2025-2030)	IPPU sector,	Fluorinated Gases	N/A
Brief description of the option	Implementation of programmes developed by the National Ozone Programme (PRONAOZ) for the safe destruction of GHGs and their proper disposal.				
Proposed methodologies and/or methods for monitoring	The methodological approach is consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Apply the methodology for obtaining data from the National Ozone Programme (PRONAOZ), under the Ministry of the Environment. Environment and Natural Resources.				
Actions required to bring it into line with the provisions under the Paris Agreement	They will be established by PRONAOZ according to its experience with the Montreal Protocol and the requirements that will be set out in the Kigali Amendment ratified by the country in 2020.				

Title of the option: Identification of Potential Banks for Electrical Energy Storage (Qualitative)

Target	Reduce GHG emissions and implement a Storage Bank investment programme for the country's electricity system.				
Responsible Entity (Institution that monitors, reports and verifies the option)	Type of Instrument (GHG Target, Non-GHG Target and Framework) Enabling)	Status (In planning, approved, under implementation)	Sector and Categories according to IPCC-2006 (Identify sector and specific categories)	Gases (GHG) (Direct and Indirect Gases reported)	Estimated funding (Expressed in USD)
Ministry of Energy and Mines	N/A	Planning (2023-2025) Implementation (2025-2030)	Energy, category: (1.A.1.a.) Energy industries. (1.A.1.a.) Main activity Production of electricity and heat	CO ₂ , CH ₄ and N ₂ O	N/A
Brief description of the option	Study and investment in Storage Banks where interconnected systems and isolated systems allow.				
Proposed methodologies and/or methods for carrying out tracking	N/A				
Actions required to bring it in line with the provisions under the Paris Agreement	Initiate studies related to a technology needs assessment related to Storage Banks for electricity in the country.				

ENERGY SECTOR: Road Transport.

Title of the option: New and additional metro lines in Santo Domingo.					
Target	GHG reduction in the transport sector and investment in new Santo Domingo metro lines in sections with high passenger demand.				
Responsible Entity (Institution that monitors, reports and verifies the option)	Instrument Type (GHG Target, Non-GHG Target and Enabling Framework)	Status (In planning, approved, under implementation)	Sector and Categories according to IPCC-2006 (Identify sector and specific categories)	Gases (GHG) (Direct and Indirect Gases reported)	Estimated funding (Expressed in USD)
INTRANT	Emission reductions 1997.44 Gg CO ₂ eq. (From electricity supplied by SENI) Planned investments 42 km of metres and the whole system.	Planning (2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2025) Planned Implementation (2025-2030)	Energy Sector, Category: 1.A.3b Road transport. The option replaces fuels in several sub-categories.	CO ₂ , CH ₄ and N ₂ O	2,400,000,000.00
Brief description of the option	Expansion and new routes for 42 kilometres of lines for the Metro system in Santo Domingo powered by electric energy to transport 700,000 passengers per day with an average of two trips per day.				
Proposed methodologies and/or methods for carrying out tracking	The methodological approach is consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The data control system of the Santo Domingo metro office should be used to report the number of trips per day/passengers transported/km travelled. Report to the Instituto Nacional de Tránsito y Transporte Terrestre (INTRANT) as the national coordinating body. of land transport.				
Actions required for compliance under the Paris Agreement	Promote citizen participation in the process of transforming land mobility towards a condition of greater integration, efficiency and adequate attention to the needs of the population. It requires the support of financial mechanisms for the public sector in the expansion and new lines for the metro from mature technologies in the market and prioritise studies for the establishment of the system to measure the GHG emissions generated from the Santo Domingo metro facilities, from the issuance of Decree 541-20 that establishes the National System for Measurement, Reporting and Greenhouse Gas Verification (MRV).				

Option title: New cable car line.

Target	GHG reduction in the transport sector and investment in a new cable car line in sections with high passenger demand.				
Responsible Entity (Institution that monitors, reports and verifies the option)	Instrument Type (GHG Target, Non-GHG Target and Enabling Framework)	Status (In planning, approved, in execution)	Sector and Categories according to IPCC-2006 (Identify sector and specific categories)	Gases (GHG) (Direct and Indirect Gases reported)	Estimated funding (Expressed in USD)
INTRANT	Emission reductions 1066.17 Gg CO ₂ eq. (From electricity supplied by SENI) Planned investments 11 km of cable car.	Planning (2021-2025) Planned Implementation (2025-2030)	Energy Sector, Category: 1.A.3b Road transport. The option replaces fuels in several sub-categories.	CO ₂ , CH ₄ and N ₂ O	70,000,000.00
Brief description of the option	Investment in 11 kilometres of new lines in the Santo Domingo cable car system powered by electric energy to transport 72,000 passengers per day with an average of two trips per day in 12 hours of daily work.				
Proposed methodologies and/or methods for carrying out tracking	The methodological approach is consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The data monitoring system of the Santo Domingo metro office should be used by reporting the number of trips per day/passengers. transported/km travelled. Report to INTRANT as the national coordinating body for land transport.				
Actions required for compliance under the Paris Agreement	Promote citizen participation in the process of transforming land mobility towards a condition of greater integration, efficiency and adequate attention to the needs of the population. The support of financial mechanisms for the public sector is required for new cable car lines based on mature technologies in the market and to prioritise studies for the establishment of the system to measure the GHG emissions generated from the Santo Domingo metro facilities, following the issuance of Decree 541-20 that establishes the National System of Measurement, Reporting and Verification. (MRV) of Greenhouse Gases.				

Title of the option: Creation and adaptation of the BRT system in large cities (Santo Domingo and Santiago de los Caballeros).					
Target	GHG reduction in the transport sector and investment in new BRT system for cities with high passenger demand.				
Responsible Entity (Monitoring institution, reports and verifies the option)	Type of Instrument (GHG Target, Non-GHG Target and Enabling Framework)	Status (In planning, approved, in execution)	Sector and Categories according to IPCC-2006 (Identify sector and categories specific)	Gases (GHG) (Gases Direct and Indirect Gases reported)	Funding estimated (Expressed in USD)

		execution)		Indirect reported)	
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Option title: Renewal of the diesel bus fleet by 100% electric units.					
Target	GHG reduction in the transport sector and investment in a 100% electric bus fleet with recharging from renewable sources for cities with high passenger demand.				
Responsible Entity (Institution that monitors, reports and verifies the option)	Instrument Type (GHG Target, Non-GHG Target and Enabling Framework)	Status (In planning, approved, under implementation)	Sector and Categories according to IPCC- 2006 (Identify sector and specific categories)	Gases (GHG) (Direct and Indirect Gases reported)	Estimated funding (Expressed in USD)

INTRANT	Emission reduction 2390.94 Gg CO2eq. Planned investments in 300 100% electric buses.	Planning (2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2023) Planned Implementation (2023-2030)	Energy Sector, Category: 1.A.3b Road Transport. The option substitutes fuels in the subcategories of Buses and Trucks.	CO2; CH4 and N2O	90,000,000.00
Brief description of the option	Renewal of 300 buses of the fleet of public and private entities that transport workers by electric buses with high efficiency and quality of life improvement standards at a cost of US\$ 300,000.00/unit. Incorporating their electric charging units at sites emissions determined from renewable sources.				

Proposed methodologies and/or methods for monitoring	The methodological approach is consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The data monitoring system of the Bus office in the respective cities should be used according to the number of trips per day/passengers transported/km travelled for 100% electric buses. Report to INTRANT as the national coordinating body for land transport.
Actions required for compliance under the Paris Agreement	<p>Transform the predominant terrestrial mobility in the Dominican Republic towards one of greater emphasis on mass public transport and greater integration with urban development and between modes of transport towards a decarbonisation of the sector.</p> <p>Promote citizen participation in the process of transforming land mobility towards a condition of greater integration, efficiency and adequate attention to the needs of the population.</p> <p>It is required to support financial mechanisms for the public sector in 100% electric buses from mature technologies and to prioritise studies for the establishment of the system to measure the GHG emissions generated, which come from buses recharged from renewable sources, from the issuance of Decree 541-20 that establishes the National System of Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of GHG emissions from buses recharged from renewable sources.</p> <p>Greenhouse Gases.</p>

Option title: Definition and implementation of a policy for the renewal of taxis and conchos. Modernisation of the public vehicle fleet with electric and hybrid units.					
Target	GHG reduction in the transport sector and introduction of policies for the modernisation of a taxi fleet based on 100% electric and hybrid taxis with recharging from renewable sources for cities with high passenger demand.				
Responsible Entity (Institution that monitors, reports and verifies the option)	Instrument Type (GHG Target, Non-GHG Target and Enabling Framework)	Status (In planning, approved, under implementation)	Sector and Categories according to IPCC-2006 (Identify sector and specific categories)	Gases (GHG) (Direct and Indirect Gases Reported)	Estimated funding (Expressed in USD)
INTRANT	Emission reductions 1516.94 Gg CO ₂ eq. Introduction of Enabling Frameworks for the replacement of up to 20,000 cars, including electric and electric vehicles. hybrids.	Planning (2021-2023) Planned Implementation (2023-2030)	Energy Sector, Category: 1.A.3b Road transport. The option replaces fuels in the subcategory cars.	CO ₂ , CH ₄ and N ₂ O	4,000,000.00
Brief description of the option	Define transport demand management policies that encourage and prioritise the use of sustainable modes of transport (public transport, public transport of goods and services).				

	taxis with hybrid and electric cars) and also lead to a better management of passenger transport in the environment.
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	metropolitan area. Where 25% of the current fleet should be replaced by 15% electric cars and 10% hybrid cars by 2030.
Proposed methodologies and/or methods for monitoring	The methodological approach is consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The data control system of the control office belonging to the Directorate General of Internal Taxes (DGII) and taxi unions should be used by reporting the number of trips per day/passengers transported/km travelled for electric taxis and electric taxis. hybrids. Inform INTRANT as the national coordinating body for land transport.
Actions required for compliance under the Paris Agreement	Promote citizen participation in the process of transforming land mobility towards a condition of greater integration, efficiency and adequate attention to the needs of the population. The support of financial mechanisms for the private sector is required for the possibility of acquiring 100% electric and hybrid cars based on enabling frameworks that make investments more flexible for owners and prioritise studies for the establishment of a system for measuring the GHG emissions generated by electric/hybrid cars, based on the issuance of Decree 541-20. which establishes the National Greenhouse Gas Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System.

Option title: Design and implementation of the feeder bus network, complementing mass transit and the main bus network. New Natural Gas units.					
Target	GHG reduction in the transport sector, with a pilot design and investment in a natural gas bus fleet.				
Responsible Entity (Institution that monitors, reports and verifies the option)	Instrument Type (GHG Target, Non-GHG Target and Enabling Framework)	Status (In planning, approved, under implementation)	Sector and Categories according to IPCC-2006 (Identify sector and specific categories)	Gases (GHG) (Direct and Indirect Gases reported)	Estimated funding (Expressed in USD)
INTRANT	Emission reductions 175.83 Gg CO ₂ eq. Planned investments in 130 natural gas buses.	Planning (2021-2023) Planned Implementation (2023-2030)	Energy Sector, Category: 1.A.3b Road Transport. The option substitutes fuels in the subcategories of Buses and Trucks.	CO ₂ , CH ₄ and N ₂ O	20,150,000.00
Brief description of the option	Design of a strategy and assembly of a pilot of 130 buses with improved standards in parks of public and private entities by natural gas buses. The estimated evaluated cost for 130 rigid buses (155,000.00 USD/Bus) to low fuel consumption natural gas buses is energy, with complimentary Wi-Fi, mobile ticketing and vehicle arrival information.				

Proposed methodologies and/or methods for monitoring	The methodological approach is consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The data control system of the bus office should be used in the municipalities and companies that will use this means of transport, counting the number of trips per day/passengers transported/km travelled for natural gas buses. Inform INTRANT as the national coordinating body for land transport.
Actions required for compliance under the Paris Agreement	Transform the predominant terrestrial mobility in the Dominican Republic towards one of greater emphasis on mass public transport and greater integration with urban development and between modes of transport. The support of financial mechanisms for the private sector is required for the possibility of acquiring natural gas buses for the business sector and to prioritise studies for the establishment of the system for measuring GHG emissions generated from natural gas buses, starting with the issuance of Decree 541-20 that establishes the National Measurement System, Greenhouse Gas Reporting and Verification (MRV).

Title of the option: Adaptation of a safe and efficient school transport service with electric buses.					
Target	GHG reduction in the transport sector, with a pilot design and investment in a 100% electric bus fleet for school transport.				
Responsible Entity (Institution that monitors, reports and verifies the option)	Instrument Type (GHG Target, Non-GHG Target and Enabling Framework)	Status (In planning, approved, under implementation)	Sector and Categories according to IPCC- 2006 (Identify sector and specific categories)	Gases (GHG) (Direct and Indirect Gases reported)	Estimated funding (Expressed in USD)
INTRANT	Emission reduction 31.44 Gg CO ₂ eq. Planned investments in 80 100% electric buses.	Planning (2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2023) Planned Implementation (2023-2030)	Energy Sector, Category: 1.A.3b Road Transport. The option substitutes fuels in the subcategories of Buses and Trucks.	CO ₂ ; CH ₄ and N ₂ O	12,400,000.00
Brief description of the option	Design of a strategy and assembly of a pilot of 80 100% electric buses with improved standards for school services. It has The projected replacement of 80 electric buses for 12 capacities costs approximately US\$ 155,000.00.				

Proposed methodologies and/or methods for monitoring	The methodological approach is consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The data monitoring system should be used from companies that will use this mode for school purposes, counting the number of trips per day/students transported/km travelled for electric buses. Report to INTRANT as the national coordinating body.
Actions required to bring it into compliance under the Paris Agreement	Promote citizen participation in the process of transforming land mobility towards a condition of greater integration, efficiency and adequate attention to the needs of the population.

	The support of financial mechanisms for the private sector is required for the possibility of acquiring electric buses for school transport and to prioritise studies for the establishment of a system for measuring the GHG emissions generated from 100% electric buses, following the issuance of Decree 541-20 that establishes the National System for the Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of Greenhouse Gases.
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Option Title: Introduction of Enabling Frameworks for the modernisation of the private car fleet (Replacement by hybrid and 100% electric vehicles)					
Target	GHG reduction in the transport sector and introduction of policies for the replacement of a 100% electric and hybrid private car fleet with recharging from renewable sources.				
Responsible Entity (Institution that monitors, reports and verifies the option)	Instrument Type (GHG Target, Non-GHG Target and Enabling Framework)	Status (In planning, approved, under implementation)	Sector and Categories according to IPCC- 2006 (Identify sector and specific categories)	Gases (GHG) (Direct and Indirect Gases Reported)	Estimated funding (Expressed in USD)
INTRANT	Emission reductions 3444.73 Gg CO ₂ eq. Enabling Frameworks for the replacement of up to 240,000 100% electric and hybrid cars.	Planning (2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2023) Planned Implementation (2023-2030)	Energy Sector, Category: 1.A.3b Road transport. The option substitutes fuels in the car subcategory.	CO ₂ , CH ₄ and N ₂ O	5,000,000.00
Brief description of the option	Define transport demand management policies that encourage and prioritise the use of sustainable modes (more efficient private transport with hybrid and electric cars) and also lead to better management of passenger transport in the metropolitan area with the greatest influx of movements. In a first phase the displacement of 100,000 units where 75% electric vehicles and 25% hybrid vehicles and a second phase 120,000 additional units, assuming the same metric.				
Proposed methodologies and/or methods for monitoring	The methodological approach is consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The data control system of the General Directorate of Internal Taxes (DGII) and the planning directorate of INTRANT should be used to count the number of trips per day and km travelled for private cars on the basis of one driver per vehicle in cars. electric and hybrid vehicles. Report to INTRANT as the national coordinating body for land transport.				

Actions required for compliance under the Paris Agreement	<p>Promote the use of mass modes of terrestrial mobility over individualised modes to achieve a more efficient use of available road infrastructure and reduce congestion in cities.</p> <p>The support of financial mechanisms for the private sector is required for the possibility of acquiring 100% electric and hybrid cars based on enabling frameworks that make investments more flexible for private owners and prioritise studies for the establishment of a system for measuring the GHG emissions generated by electric/hybrid cars, based on the issuance of Decree 541-20, which establishes that the National Greenhouse Gas Measurement, Reporting and Verification System (MRV).</p>
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Option title: Adequacy of cycleway network with the implementation of bicycles in large cities.					
Target	GHG reduction in the transport sector and investments to implement cycle lanes in cities where lanes allow.				
Responsible Entity (Institution that monitors, reports and verifies the option)	Instrument Type (GHG Target, Non-GHG Target and Enabling Framework)	Status (In planning, approved, under implementation)	Sector and Categories according to IPCC-2006 (Identify sector and specific categories)	Gases (GHG) (Direct and Indirect Gases Reported)	Estimated funding (Expressed in USD)
INTRANT	Emission reduction 78.64 Gg CO ₂ eq. Investments for the adequacy of cycle paths in cities.	Planning (2020- to 2022) Planned Implementation (2022-2025)	Energy Sector, Category: 1.A.3b Road transport. The option replaces fuels in the subcategory cars. deprived.	CO ₂ , CH ₄ and N ₂ O	1,000,000.00
Brief description of the option	Promote the mass use of cycling mobility for less than 8 km of each journey, to achieve a more efficient use of infrastructure. road available for bicycle lanes. Implement and encourage a programme of 8,500 daily bicycle users in a first phase and a second phase of 15,000 users in cities that allow it.				
Proposed methodologies and/or methods for carrying out tracking	The methodological approach is consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The data control system should be used by INTRANT's planning department and local councils to count the number of users cycling daily/km/day using a vehicle as a substitute on the same route. Inform INTRANT as a body national coordinating body for land transport.				
Actions required to bring it into line with the provisions under the Paris Agreement	Promote the use of mass modes of terrestrial mobility over individualised modes, to achieve a more efficient use of available road infrastructure. Support for financial mechanisms for the public sector is required, as well as to condition roads for cycles and prioritise studies for the establishment of a system to measure the GHG emissions generated by the substitution of internal combustion cars for bicycles, based on the use of the internal combustion engine. of the issuance of Decree 541-20 that establishes the National Greenhouse Gas Measurement, Reporting and Verification System (MRV).				

Option Title: Creation of Express Bus lines for large cities (Express Lanes). (Qualitative)					
Target	GHG reduction in the transport sector, with a pilot design and investment in an Express Bus line.				
Responsible Entity (Institution that monitors, reports and verifies the	Type of instrument	Status (In planning, approved, under implementation)	Sector and Categories according to IPCC-2006	Gases (GHG) (Direct Gases and	Funding estimated (Expressed in
	(GHG Target, Non-GHG Target)				

option)	and Enabling Framework)	(Identify sector and specific categories)	Indirect reported)	USD)
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INTRANT	N/A	Planning (2021-2023) Planned Implementation N/A	Energy Sector, Category: 1.A.3b Transport carter.	CO ₂ , CH ₄ and N ₂ O	N/A
Brief description of the option	Express bus lines are intended to be created in other cities in the Dominican Republic to promote public transport more with a better quality of life.				
Proposed methodologies and/or methods for monitoring	N/A				
Actions required to bring it into line with the provisions under the Paris Agreement	N/A				

Option Title: Implementation of the technical inspection programme for all vehicles in circulation (Measurement of parameters). (Qualitative)					
Target	GHG reduction in the transport sector, implementation of technical standards based on an efficient vehicle inspection of the country's entire vehicle fleet.				
Responsible Entity (Institution that monitors, reports and verifies the option)	Instrument Type (GHG Target, Non-GHG Target and Enabling Framework)	Status (In planning, approved, under implementation)	Sector and Categories according to IPCC-2006 (Identify sector and specific categories)	Gases (GHG) (Direct and Indirect Gases reported)	Estimated funding (Expressed in USD)
INTRANT	N/A	Planning (2021-2023) Planned Implementation N/A	Energy Sector, Category: 1.A.3b Transport carter.	CO ₂ , CH ₄ and N ₂ O	N/A
Brief description of the option	Implement a specialised technical inspection service for every motor vehicle circulating in the country, with standards efficient in terms of the technical condition of the vehicle and measurement of its exhaust gases.				
Proposed methodologies and/or methods for monitoring	N/A				
Actions required to bring it into line with the provisions under the Paris Agreement	N/A				

USE OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS and PROCESSES (IPPU): Cement Production.

Option title: Use of alternative fuels (including biomass) as a substitute for conventional fossil fuels (carbon/pet-coke etc.).					
Target	GHG reduction in the industrial process sector, through the fossil fuel to fuel conversion programme. alternative.				
Responsible Entity (Institution that monitors, reports and verifies the option)	Instrument Type (GHG Target, Non-GHG Target and Enabling Framework)	Status (In planning, approved, in execution) Year home/Meta	Sector and Categories according to IPCC-2006 (Identify sector and specific categories)	Gases (GHG) (Direct and Indirect Gases Reported)	Estimated funding (Expressed in USD)
ADOCCEM	Emission reduction 50Gg CO ₂ eq/year by 2030	Planning (2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2023) Implementation (2023- 2030)	IPPU, category: (2.A.) Mineral Industries. (2.A.1.) Cement Production	CO ₂	USD\$ 7 million per plant, for an estimated USD\$ 56 million.
Brief description of the option	Replacement by a fossil fuel with lower global warming potential, based on carbon/pet-coke and replaced by diesel/natural gas/pure biomass in combination.				
Proposed methodologies and/or methods for monitoring	The methodological approach is consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Data collection per cement plant converted to units of energy (TJ) to homogenise all information in the calculation system for the GHGI in the cement production category.				
Actions required for compliance under the Paris Agreement	Support is required from the different long-term financial mechanisms for the private sector for the implementation of more efficient technological processes and studies for the establishment of the system to measure and report the programme, following the issuance of Decree 541-20 that establishes the National System of Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of Greenhouse Gases.				

Option title: Renewable energy optimised cement plant operation.					
Target	GHG reduction in the industrial process sector, through the improvement of different processes using renewable energy.				
Responsible Entity (Institution that monitors, reports and verifies the option,)	Instrument Type (GHG Target, Non-GHG Target and Enabling Framework)	Status (In planning, approved, under implementation) Year home/Meta	Sector and Categories according to IPCC-2006 (Identify sector and specific categories)	Gases (GHG) (Direct and Indirect Gases Reported)	Estimated funding (Expressed in USD)
ADOCEM	Emission reductions 180Gg CO ₂ eq/year by 2030	Planning (2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2023) Implementation (2023- 2030)	IPPU, category: (2.A.) Mineral Industries. (2.A.1.) Cement Production	CO ₂	USD\$ 180 Million Total Industry
Brief description of the option	Optimisation of the process by efficiency air auxiliary system, cement grinding with vertical roller mills and roller presses, increase cement yield by optimisation of particle size distribution and all this to implement the operation of cement plant optimised from renewable energy mostly solar panels.				
Proposed methodologies and/or methods for monitoring	The methodological approach is consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Collection of data per cement plant converted into units of energy (TJ) to homogenise all the information in the calculation system for the INGEI in the cement production category.				
Actions required for compliance under the Paris Agreement	Support is required from the different long-term financial mechanisms for the private sector for the implementation of more efficient technological processes and studies for the establishment of the system to measure and report the programme, following the issuance of Decree 541-20 that establishes the National System of Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of Greenhouse Gases.				

Option title: Further reduction of clinker content in Dominican cement.					
Target	GHG reduction in the industrial process sector, and implementation of the use of fly ash, natural pozzolans or others materials.				
Responsible Entity (Institution that monitors, reports and verifies the option)	Instrument Type (GHG Target, Non-GHG Target and Enabling Framework)	Status (In planning, approved, in execution) Year home/Meta	Sector and Categories according to IPCC-2006 (Identify sector and specific categories)	Gases (GHG) (Direct and Indirect Gases Reported)	Estimated funding (Expressed in USD)
ADOCEM	Emission reductions 500Gg CO ₂ eq/year by 2030	Planning (2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2023) Implementation (2023- 2030)	IPPU, category: (2.A.) Mineral Industries. (2.A.1.) Cement Production	CO ₂	USD\$12Million Total Industry
Brief description of the option	Further reduction of the clinker content in cement through the use of fly ash and the use of natural pozzolans as well as other materials.				
Proposed methodologies and/or methods for monitoring	The methodological approach is consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Collection of data per cement plant converted into units of energy (TJ) to homogenise all the information in the calculation system for the INGEI in the cement production category.				
Actions required for compliance under the Paris Agreement	To make it feasible to import waste such as iron and steel slag and others that can be used as pozzolans, as well as alternative materials to clinker (e.g. calcined clays). Support is required from the different long-term financial mechanisms for the private sector for the implementation of more efficient technological processes and studies for the establishment of the system to measure and report the programme, following the issuance of Decree 541-20 that establishes the National System of Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of Greenhouse Gases.				

Title of the option: Increased reforestation of quarries and planting of endemic trees in buffer zones in Dominican cement factories.					
Target	GHG reduction in the AFOLU sector, and implementation of a reforestation programme on mining lands in areas where mining is carried out. cement plants.				
Responsible Entity (Institution that monitors, reports and verifies the option)	Instrument Type (GHG Target, Non-GHG Target and Enabling Framework)	Status (In planning, approved, in execution) Year home/Meta	Sector and Categories according to IPCC-2006 (Identify sector and specific categories)	Gases (GHG) (Direct and Indirect Gases Reported)	Estimated funding (Expressed in USD)
ADOCEM	Emission reductions 2Gg CO ₂ eq/year by 2030	Planning (2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2021- 2023) Implementation (2023- 2030)	AFOLU, category: (2.B.1) Forest Land (3.B.1.b) Land Converted to Forest Land (3.B.1.b.V) Other Land Converted to Forest Land	CO ₂	USD\$ 1000 reforest X Hectares.
Brief description of the option	Adaptability (selection) of suitable fast-growing and low water-consuming forest species, according to the project intervention area.				
Proposed methodologies and/or methods for monitoring	The methodological approach is consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Data collection per cement plant converted to units of energy (TJ) to homogenise all information in the calculation system for the GHGI in the cement production category.				
Actions required for compliance under the Paris Agreement	Governmental recognition of the project as a means of offsetting emissions generated in the industry (certification). Social actions will be taken with respect to popular reforestation in the country and studies for the establishment of the system to measure and report the reforestation programme, starting with the issuance of Decree 541-20 that establishes the National System of Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of Greenhouse Gases.				