

# GEF-8 PPG REQUEST FOR GBFF PROJECTS

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## General Project Information

Project Title:

EcoHarmony RD: Advancing OECMs for Biodiversity Integration in Dominican Landscapes

Region:

Dominican Republic

GEF Project ID:

11804

Country(ies):

Dominican Republic

Type of Project:

GBFF

GEF Agency(ies):

UNDP

GEF Agency Project ID:

9956

Anticipated Executing Entity(s):

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

Anticipated Executing Type:

Government

GEF Focal Area (s):

Biodiversity

Submission Date:

9/30/2024

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Civil Society, Private Sector, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development, Enabling Activities, Knowledge Generation, Learning

Type of Trust Fund:

GBFF

Project Duration (Months)

48

GEF Project Financing: (a)

1,875,974.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

178,218.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant: (d)

0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

2,054,192.00

Total Co-financing:

0.00

PPG Amount: (e)

50,000.00

PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

4,750.00

PPG total Amount: (e+f)

54,750.00

Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)

2,108,942.00

Project Tags:

GBF Target 3, GBF Target 22, GBF Target 23, Support IPLC, GBF Target 1

## Indicative Project Overview

Facilitating the development of OECMs for biodiversity integration in inhabited landscapes of the Dominican Republic, contributing to the 30x30 Target.

### Project Components

#### 1. Supporting the 30x30 target by ensuring the protection and governance of OECMs

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
456,101.00	

Project Outcomes:

Outcome 1.1 All potential Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) are referenced and mapped.

Outcome 1.2 Gender-Responsive Governance mechanisms are established for 15 OECMs.

Project Outputs:

Output 1.1.1: Criteria, including guidelines for biodiversity conservation, designed and implemented to identify at least 15 OECMs nationwide.

Output 1.1.2: Spatial planning, mapping, and on-site assessments applied to potential OECMs.

Output 1.2.1 Community-based proposal of gender-responsive governance models for the selected 15 potential OECMs developed and presented to government authorities.

Output 1.2.2 A gender-responsive governance structure and mechanism that includes a monitoring system with indicators implemented in selected OECMs to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as the equitable sharing of benefits derived from it.

#### 2. Enhancing institutional and individual capacities to effectively manage newly designated OECMs and achieve their conservation goals

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
650,000.00	

Project Outcomes:

Outcome 2.1 Capacities of local stakeholders of OECMs from 5 communities, provincial authorities, and staff from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources are enhanced. As measured by: Increased scores on the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard for 100 local stakeholders, +15 communities, 10 provincial authorities and 50 staff from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (targets TBC).

Outcome 2.2 Management and business planning in place for 15 OECMS. As measured by: 15 community-based management and business plans developed and two of them are under implementation.

#### Project Outputs:

2.1.1 A training program developed and implemented for national, provincial authorities, staff of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, and local stakeholders of the 15 selected OECMs, focusing on capacity building and providing guidance on relevant guidelines.

2.2.1. Community-based management and business plans developed for each of the 15 OECMs

### 3.3. Ensuring financial sustainability and mobilizing resources for the management and OECMs

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
300,000.00	

#### Project Outcomes:

Outcome 3.1 Increased financial resources to support the management of OECMs. As measured by: -USD 100,000 of funding generated annually for the management of OECMs

#### Project Outputs:

3.1.1: A financing strategy developed that includes identifying both public and private funding sources.

3.1.2: Strategic partnerships established with local and international institutions to ensure the financial sustainability of OECMs.

3.1.3: Existing “MARENA Fund” restructured to enable an incentive mechanism directly connected to the Ministry of Finance fiscal reform for biodiversity protection in the 15 OECMs.

3.1.4: Regional public-private platforms established for the 15 OECMs, in line with the Biodiversity Finance project support

### 4 Establishing Outreach and Knowledge Sharing for the OECMs in the Dominican Republic

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
210,000.00	

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Project Outcomes:

Outcome 4.1: Knowledge-sharing mechanisms are established with other countries and at the national level.

Outcome 4.2: General information, project outcomes and lessons learned about the OECMs are disseminated nationwide through media, fairs, and press.

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Project Outputs:

4.1.1: 3 South-South Latin America and Caribbean cooperation on OECMs established.

4.1.2: A National Discussion Platform established on OECMs to foster exchanges of best practices, lessons learned, and opportunities, through channels of the National Council for Biodiversity.

4.1.3. 15 OECMs on the path to reporting to the World Commission on Protected Areas.

4.1.4 Complaint mechanisms duly created and monitored closely by OECM managers and the national government.

4.2.1 Lessons learned and project outcomes systematized.

4.2.2 A national communication campaign is organized.

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## M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
89,330.00	

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Project Outcomes:

Outcome 5.1 Established robust Monitoring & Evaluation framework with relevant and accessible safeguards and complaint mechanisms, in compliance with UNDP and GEF requirements

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Project Outputs:

5.1.1. An inception workshop organized.

5.1.2 Annual GEF Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) submitted.

5.1.3 Reports of Board Meetings, monitoring of GEF core indicators conducted and submitted.

5.1.3 A Terminal Evaluation conducted

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## Component Balances

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Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1. Supporting the 30x30 target by ensuring the protection and governance of OECMs	456,101.00	
2. Enhancing institutional and individual capacities to effectively manage newly designated OECMs and achieve their conservation goals	650,000.00	
3. Ensuring financial sustainability and mobilizing resources for the management and OECMs	300,000.00	
4 Establishing Outreach and Knowledge Sharing for the OECMs in the Dominican Republic	210,000.00	
M&E	89,330.00	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,705,431.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Project Management Cost (PMC)	170,543.00	
<b>Total Project Cost (\$)</b>	<b>1,875,974.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

Please provide justification

## PROJECT CONCEPT DESCRIPTION

**Project Concept Description (No more than seven pages total, including 5 pages of text maximum. Concepts longer than 7 pages will be returned. Please note the portal entry will be limited to up to 19,400 characters of text and up to two figures.).**

### I. Project Rationale

#### a. Current Situation /baseline conditions.

Despite the Dominican Republic's 42% forest cover, its terrestrial biodiversity faces significant threats. These include habitat loss from urbanization and agriculture, illegal wildlife trade, deforestation, and climate change impacts such as extreme weather events. The 2018 National Red List indicates that about 22% of the vascular plant species in the country are threatened. These challenges endanger the country's rich array of unique flora and fauna, underscoring the need for urgent action and international collaboration to mitigate these risks and protect biodiversity for future generations.

Aichi Target 11, which aimed to conserve '17 percent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 percent of coastal and marine areas by 2020 [...]' set an important benchmark. The **subsequent Target 3 of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) 2022-25** requires Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to 'ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 percent of terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine areas [...] are effectively conserved and managed through **ecologically representative, well-connected, and equitably governed** systems of protected areas and **other effective area-based conservation measures** (OECMs), recognizing Indigenous and traditional territories.'

The Dominican Republic's National System of Protected Areas (SINAP) covers 25.4% of the territory, including terrestrial and marine areas. Considering Aichi Target 11 and GBF Target 3, the country is in a favorable position. However, achieving full compliance with these international targets presents two significant challenges:

1. **Resource Limitations:** SINAP faces critical limitations in equipment, financial, and human resources.
2. **Lack of OECM Reporting:** The Dominican Republic has, for now, only reported Protected Areas in its Communications or Dossiers, without including OECM, and there is no available national data on OECM governance types.

#### **b. Problem that the project will address**

The global GBF 30x30 Target is feasible and economically viable for the Dominican Republic, as the country is only 4.6% short of meeting this goal. This emphasizes the strategic value of OECMs in achieving conservation objectives efficiently. OECMs help conserve underrepresented ecosystems like subtropical forests, savannas, and grasslands, which are often neglected in favor of less economically valuable areas in remote locations. Several areas in the Dominican Republic, supported by the government, local communities, and international partners, can already qualify as potential OECMs. These areas can be as effective as traditional PAs in mitigating land-use changes, especially in regions under development pressure but with high conservation value. OECMs can also promote sustainable economic activities like ecotourism and attract funding from national and international sources, enhancing biodiversity protection. For OECM status, governing authorities must approve assessments, recognition, and reporting per IUCN guidelines. However, challenges include:

- **Governance and Community Involvement:** Few examples of governance structures and community involvement meet OECM criteria. Locally, concerns exist about potential land use restrictions after official recognition of these areas.
- **Limited Financing:** Few financing options are available for establishing OECMs, protecting biodiversity, and ensuring community benefits.

#### **c. Goal and Objectives of the Project**

Aligned with GBF Action Area 1 (Biodiversity conservation, restoration, land/sea use, and spatial planning), the project aims to establish a sustainable OECM system in the Dominican Republic. Objectives include:

- Reference, identify, and map potential areas that qualify as OECMs;
- Establish enabling conditions and governance frameworks for 15 OECMs covering 50,000 hectares (1% of national territory), representing 25% of the 30x30 goal nationwide;
- Strengthen capacities of 15 communities, 10 provincial authorities, and 50 Ministry of Environment staff (500 beneficiaries);
- Develop management and business plans for the 15 potential OECMs;
- Secure financial resources (at least \$100,000 annually) to support OECM management;
- Establish knowledge-sharing mechanisms at national and regional levels;
- Disseminate project outcomes and lessons learned nationwide through media, fairs, and press.

#### **d. Justification for the project intervention**

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources is formalizing OECMs as part of the Dominican Republic's 30x30 Strategy, supporting global biodiversity goals and enhancing national conservation efforts. Given the country is only 4.6% away from the 30x30 target, OECMs present a strategic, cost-effective tool to bridge this gap. Current collaboration with IUCN-ORMACC, following a 2024 workshop, has led to the identification of potential OECMs, and a normative framework is expected by August 2025. The upcoming NBSAP will also set specific targets for establishing OECMs.



OECMs justify investment as they provide high conservation value in areas under development pressure while promoting sustainable livelihoods such as ecotourism. Despite limited support from traditional cooperation channels, the revision of national biodiversity strategies and financial frameworks, alongside the GBFF's focus on IPLCs and governance, offers a critical opportunity to strengthen these efforts and face barriers to implementation.

Of the 15 proposed pilot areas, two are already identified for OECM designation: **Swegen Forest** (549 hectares) and **Finca de Carol** (389 hectares). Both areas host key protected species, such as the *Solenodon paradoxus*, *Amazona ventralis*, and *Ekmanianthe longiflora*, and could build on existing conservation efforts, setting a precedent for the remaining OECMs. Potential additional sites include areas from the previous GEF project, "Mainstreaming Conservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Productive Landscapes in Threatened Forested Mountainous Areas". The final list of OECMs will be determined by this project.



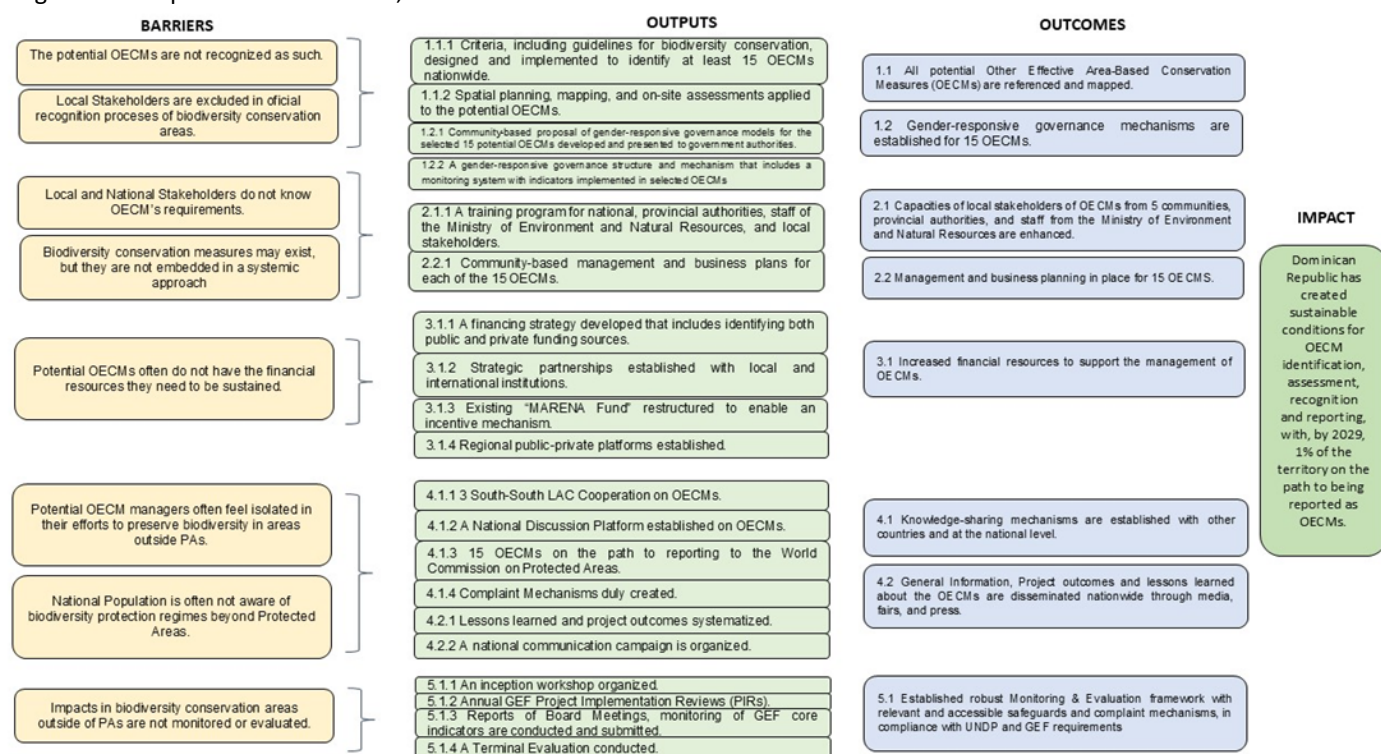
#### a. Expected results

The **Global Environmental Benefits** include the following:

- 50,000 hectares of landscapes under improved practices based on OECMs, with:
  - **GEB1:** Approximately 20,000 hectares of landscape *under improved management to improve biodiversity*;
  - **GEB2:** Approximately 30,000 hectares of landscapes *under sustainable land management in production systems*
- **GEB3:** Among the 50,000 hectares, 1,000 hectares of areas of landscapes from 2 pilot areas will be reported in the first two years of the project (for "Finca de Carol" and the Swegen Forest), *under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations*.
- **GEB4:** 500 people in the OECM governance structures, communities, provincial and national governments will benefit from *GEF-financed investment* through capacity-building on OECM Management;
- More than 50,000 people from 15 local communities will indirectly benefit from the project's actions in the 15 pilot areas, including through the enjoyment of OECM's ecosystem services and potential revenue-generating activities.

## I. Project Description

The project identifies and protects OECMs, empowers local communities, builds institutional capacities, ensures financial sustainability, promotes knowledge-sharing, and monitors progress effectively. **THEN** the Dominican Republic will contribute to achieving the global 30x30 target, conserve critical biodiversity, and ensure the sustainable and equitable management of natural resources. This will be achieved taking into account the following **assumptions**: 1) National and local governments will remain committed to the 30x30 target and will support the identification, designation, and protection of OECMs.; 2) Local communities, provincial authorities, and stakeholders will be willing to participate in governance, training, and management of OECMs.; 3) Sufficient human and technical resources (e.g., trained personnel, mapping technology) are available to support the identification, governance, and management of OECMs.; and 4) There are effective legal and regulatory frameworks in place to support the designation and protection of OECMs, and these frameworks will be enforced.



**Component 1: Supporting the 30x30 target by ensuring the protection and governance of OECMs - The identification of all potential OECMs, and governance frameworks for 15 OECMs.**

**Outcome 1.1:** All potential Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) are referenced and mapped. These areas will be representative in terms of biodiversity and ecosystems and must not be included in or overlap with the National Protected Areas System and align with the 30x30 objective.

- Output 1.1.1: Criteria, including guidelines for biodiversity conservation, designed and implemented to identify at least 15 OECMs nationwide (using [IUCN 2019 guidelines](#)).
- Output 1.1.2: Spatial planning, mapping, and on-site assessments applied to potential OECMs. Using existing [ELSA Maps](#), cooperation projects such as [Biodiversity in Productive Landscapes](#), and based on the systematization and analysis of the results from the [Dominican Republic National Workshop on OECMs](#).

**Outcome 1.2:** Gender-responsive governance mechanisms are established for the 15 OECMs.

- Output 1.2.1: Community-based proposal of gender-responsive governance models for the selected 15 potential OECMs developed and presented to government authorities.

- Output 1.2.2 A gender-responsive governance structure and mechanism that includes a monitoring system with indicators implemented in selected OECMs to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as the equitable sharing of benefits derived from it.

**Component 2: Enhancing institutional and individual capacities to effectively manage newly designated OECMs and achieve their conservation goals.**

**Outcome 2.1:** Capacities of local stakeholders of OECMs from 5 communities, provincial authorities, and staff from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources are enhanced.

- Output 2.1.1: A training program developed and implemented for national, and provincial authorities, staff of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, and local stakeholders of the 15 selected OECMs, focusing on capacity building and providing guidance on relevant guidelines.

**Outcome 2.2:** Management and business planning in place for 15 OECMS.

- Output 2.2.1: Community-based management and business plans developed for each of the 15 OECMs. The management plans will include continuous assessments of ecosystem health and the effectiveness of conservation measures for populations of significant species and critical areas for reproduction, breeding, or feeding.

**Component 3: Ensuring financial sustainability and mobilizing resources for the management and OECMs.**

**Outcome 3.1:** Increased financial resources to support the management of OECMs.

- Output 3.1.1: A financing strategy developed that includes identifying both public and private funding sources.
- Output 3.1.2: Strategic partnerships established with local and international institutions to ensure the financial sustainability of OECMs.
- Output 3.1.3: The existing “MARENA Fund” restructured to enable an incentive mechanism directly connected to the Ministry of Finance fiscal reform for biodiversity protection in the 15 OECMs.
- Output 3.1.4: Regional public-private platforms established for the 15 OECMs, in line with the Biodiversity Finance project support.

**Component 4: Enabling Knowledge Sharing and Outreach for the OECMs in the Dominican Republic.**

**Outcome 4.1:** Knowledge-sharing mechanisms are established with other countries and at the national level.

- Output 4.1.1: 3 South-South Latin America and Caribbean cooperations on OECMs established.
- Output 4.1.2: A National Discussion Platform established on OECMs to foster exchanges of best practices, lessons learned, and opportunities, through channels of the existing National Committee for Biodiversity, regrouping various public institutions, civil society, and private stakeholders.
- Output 4.1.3: 15 OECMs on the path to reporting to the World Commission on Protected Areas.
- Output 4.1.4 Complaint mechanisms duly created and monitored closely by OECM managers and the national government.

**Outcome 4.2:** General information, project outcomes, and lessons learned about the OECMs are disseminated nationwide through media, fairs, and the press.

- Output 4.2.1: Lessons learned, and project outcomes systematized.

- Output 4.2.2: A national communication campaign is organized for global awareness-raising.

**Component 5: Monitoring & Evaluation.** *A relevant framework is put in place to ensure efficiency, participatory approaches, and continuous improvement.*

**Outcome 5.1:** Established robust Monitoring & Evaluation framework with relevant and accessible safeguards and complaint mechanisms, in compliance with UNDP and GEF requirements.

- Output 5.1.1: An inception workshop organized.
- Output 5.1.2: Annual GEF Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) submitted.
- Output 5.1.3: Reports of Board Meetings, and monitoring of GEF core indicators conducted and submitted.
- Output 5.1.4: A Terminal Evaluation conducted.

The project has been codesigned with the Ministry of Environment, which is going to be the implementing entity. The project will be implemented in close coordination with the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (for their key role in local planning), the Ministry of Finance (for their mandate in financing territories and designing financial instruments), key sectorial Ministries whose areas traditionally coexist and are embedded within OECMs (such as the Ministry of Tourism, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Energy and Mining), as well as all institutions involved in the National Committee for Biodiversity (list [here](#)).

Actors from the private sector will include private sector networks such as the National Council for Enterprise “CONEP”, the Network for Sustainable Companies “ECORED”, but also key agriculture commodity cooperatives and public-private stakeholders (such as CONACADO and FUPAROCA for cacao, INDOCAFE for coffee, etc.), as well as territorial hotel and tourism groups (such as “Grupo Jaragua”, for example, for the Swegen Forest).

The proposal aligns with Action Area 1 by complementing the National Protected Area System through the declaration and protection of 15 OECMs. It supports national efforts through spatial planning, enhanced governance, increased institutional and individual capacities, and ensures adequate financial resources for OECM management. The proposal aids in scaling up efforts to achieve GBF Target 1 and reinforces initiatives for GBF Target 3. It also focuses on strengthening tools and resources for participative local governance, aligning with GBF Target 22. Furthermore, the project aims to adopt a robust, gender-responsive approach in the OECM identification, recognition, and reporting process, per GBF Target 23.

### III. Please describe how the project meets the following criteria

#### ***Potential of the project to generate global environmental benefits (GEBs);***

By standardizing existing areas with good conservation practices, and improving these practices, the project is expected to improve practices in 50,000 ha of terrestrial landscapes (GEB 4), and directly benefit 500 people, and indirectly 50,000 people living in or in surroundings of these areas, with improved ecosystem services in the long-term, and potential new social and economic opportunities due to the structuration of nature-based work sectors (eco-tourism, sustainable and organic agriculture practices).

#### ***The alignment of the project with the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and/or National Biodiversity Finance Plans or similar instruments to identify national and/or regional priorities;***

The OECM project would be in line and in close constructive collaboration with:

1. The GEF Early Action Support and GEF NBSAP Update projects, whose first draft already includes the identification of OECMs in September 2024.
2. The National 30x30 Strategy, aiming at mapping potential projects on biodiversity protection, identified OECMs as a key lever to reach the 30x30 target.



3. The GEF Biodiversity Finance project, aiming at designing a financing strategy for biodiversity protection, including for OECMs.
4. The GEF 6430 “Natural Capital” project, aiming at integrating the valuation of ecosystem services at the heart of tourism and agriculture activities.
5. The GEF 5761 project, aiming at integrating biodiversity conservation in 3 pilot areas and 10 municipalities in the country (productive areas of sustainable cocoa and coffee), as a potential candidate for OECM.
6. The national effort to establish a national legal framework for OECMs.

***The level of policy coherence and coordination across multiple ministries, agencies, the private sector, and civil society that the project aims to support;***

The use of multilayered stakeholder platforms, combined with the mandate of the Ministry of Environment as the regulator for biodiversity protection at all levels, should ensure high policy coherence and coordination:

- At the national level, using and strengthening the platforms being catalyzed by both the Biodiversity Finance/NBSAP projects and the Natural Capital Project, as well as the National Committee for Biodiversity;
- At the regional level, using and extending the networks of stakeholders already involved in supporting conservation. For example, for the Swegen Forest pilot, these actors include the Ministry of Environment, but also donors, foundations, and NGOs, such as the private Jaragua Group, IUCN-NL, and the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

***Whether the project will mobilize the resources of the private sector and philanthropies;***

The project will encompass co-financing mobilization of financial resources from the private sector, for the co-financing of the creation, supervision, and reporting of OECMs. For both initial pilot areas, sustainable private partners have already been identified.

***Whether and how the project will engage with and provide support to IPLCs;***

While there are no Indigenous people in the Dominican Republic, the project will emphasize the engagement of local communities as a fundamental aspect of OECMs. It will involve these communities in the ideation and support of OECMs, ensuring their active participation in, and endorsement of, conservation measures. This approach will foster local adhesion to the OECM concept and strengthen conservation efforts.

## Core Indicators

### Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
50000	0	0	0

### Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
20,000.00			

### Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

#### Type/Name of Third Party Certification

#### Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
30,000.00			

#### Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

#### Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

#### Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

#### Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
<b>Female</b>	250			
<b>Male</b>	250			
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

### ANNEX A: PROJECT FINANCING TABLES

#### GEF Financing Table

##### Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
UNDP	GBFF	Dominican Republic	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 1	1,875,974.00	178,218.00	2,054,192.00

Total GEF Resources (\$)	1,875,974.00	178,218.00	2,054,192.00
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### Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

50000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4750

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	PPG (\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNDP	GBFF	Dominican Republic	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 1	Grant	50,000.00	4,750.00	54,750.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)						50,000.00	4,750.00	54,750.00

Please provide justification

### Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

(Only for Multi-Trust Fund projects where GEF TF is included)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Total GEF Resources					0.00

### Indicative Action Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
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GBFF Action Area 1	GBFF	1,875,974.00	
<b>Total Project Cost</b>		<b>1,875,974.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

**Amount of resource allocated to support actions by IPLCs for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of biodiversity:**

Amount
500,000.00

### Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
<b>Total Co-financing</b>				<b>0.00</b>

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

## ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

### GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Nancy Bennet	9/30/2024	Juan Calles		juan.calles.lopez@undp.org

### Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Ivan Marcell Cruz Burgos	Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environmental Natural Resources	9/26/2024