

GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

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General Project Information

Project Title

Strengthening the National Capacity for Implementing the Enhanced Transparency Framework in Dominican Republic (CBIT II Project)

Region	GEF Project ID
Latin America and the Caribbean	12346
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Dominican Republic	MSP
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency ID
UNEP	TBD
Executing Partner	Executing Partner Type
Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)	CSO
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Government
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Climate Change	5/18/2026

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Enabling Activity

Taxonomy

Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Climate Change, Focal Areas

Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
GET	36
GEF Project Grant: (a)	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)
1,500,000.00	0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)
142,500.00	0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
1,642,500.00	0.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
50,000.00	4,750.00
PPG total amount: (e+f)	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)
54,750.00	1,697,250.00

Project Tags

CBIT: Yes NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No Competitive Window: No

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? (iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B “project description”. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The Dominican Republic is committed to the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement, pursuing low-carbon, climate-resilient development. Building on the CBIT 1 project (2020–2024), which strengthened technical capacities for climate reporting, improved GHG inventory and NDC tracking, and established initial institutional arrangements, the CBIT 2 project aims to close remaining gaps and fully align with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

Despite significant progress under CBIT 1 and the establishment of the National MRV System through Decree 541-20, important transparency gaps remain. The Dominican Republic still lacks a fully operational and sustainable National Transparency System capable of systematically compiling, managing, analyzing, and reporting climate data in line with ETF requirements. Existing transparency modules for GHG inventories, NDC tracking, adaptation, and climate finance are not yet fully integrated or operationalized, while institutional data flows and quality assurance processes remain fragmented across sectors. In addition, the country continues to rely heavily on external consultants and project-based support to prepare UNFCCC reports, limiting the long-term sustainability and institutional ownership of transparency arrangements.

CBIT 2 will develop a fully operational National Transparency System, expand modules for risk/vulnerability and climate finance, and integrate these into national planning and reporting processes. This will ensure sustainability, compliance with ETF requirements, and long-term capacity for climate transparency. The project focuses on improving data collection, addressing sectoral gaps, and enhancing the climate data management cycle, from planning and collection to analysis and dissemination, producing high-quality information for international reporting and national decision-making.

The project comprises three components:

- 1) Enhancing the National Transparency System through improved governance, data flows, tools, and stakeholder engagement, alongside a gender-responsive communication strategy;
- 2) Expanding transparency modules to meet ETF requirements, including GHG inventories, adaptation, NDC tracking, and support needed/received; and 1) Embedding the system into reporting and planning processes, supported by roadmaps, protocols, and tools for UNFCCC submissions.

Designed to align with sustainable development goals and foster good governance, the project will train 300 individuals (50% women) and leverage GEF Strategy 2020 influence models: transforming policy environments, strengthening institutional capacity, and convening multi-stakeholder alliances.

The CBIT project has been designed to achieve expected benefits through three GEF Strategy 2020 influence models: (i) Transforming policy and regulatory environments; (ii) strengthening institutional capacity and decision-making processes; and (iii) convening multi-stakeholder alliances.

Indicative Project Overview

Project Objective

Enhance the National Framework for Climate Transparency of Dominican Republic to meet the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Project Components

Component 1. Enhanced National Climate Transparency System

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
650,925.00	

Outcome:

Outcome 1. The Dominican Republic compiles, curates, communicates and tracks climate data through an enhanced National Transparency System aligned with the UNFCCC Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

Output:

Output 1.1. An enhanced climate change National Transparency System responding to the ETF requirements is accessible to key stakeholders.

Output 1.2. Institutional arrangements for the enhanced National Transparency System are strengthened and submitted for adoption by MMARN.

Output 1.3. A national capacity-building programme to use the enhanced National Transparency System is made accessible to national stakeholders in partnership with an academic institution.

Output 1.4. A gender-responsive stakeholder communication, marketing and engagement strategy for the enhanced National Transparency System is implemented with key stakeholders.

Component 2. Implementation of the enhanced National Transparency System Modules

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
441,650.00	

Outcome:

Outcome 2. The Dominican Republic produces more accurate and complete data for all ETF components, made available through the enhanced National Transparency System.

Output:

Output 2.1. Templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders, and their capacities are enhanced for using the enhanced National Transparency System GHG Inventory Module

Output 2.2. Templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders and their capacities are enhanced for using the enhanced National Transparency System NDC Tracking Module including gender-responsive indicators and sex-disaggregated data where relevant

Output 2.3. Templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders and their capacities are enhanced for using the enhanced National Transparency System Risks and Vulnerability Module including consideration of differentiated climate vulnerabilities and gender-responsive adaptation information.

Output 2.4. Templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders and their capacities are enhanced for using the enhanced National Transparency System Support Needed and Received Module

Component 3. Using the enhanced National Transparency System

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
199,637.00	
Outcome:	

Outcome 3. The Dominican Republic takes steps to submit transparency reports to the UNFCCC and undertake national planning utilizing the enhanced National Transparency System.

Output:

Output 3.1. A roadmap, protocol, and tools to use the enhanced National Transparency System for UNFCCC reporting are submitted to the MMARN for approval.

Output 3.2. A roadmap, protocol, and tools to integrate the enhanced National Transparency system into national planning processes are submitted to the MMARN for approval.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
71,428.00	
Outcome:	

Outcome 4. The project is effectively monitored and evaluated

Output:

Output 4.1. Monitoring and evaluation products are delivered including Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports assessing gender-specific results and progress in implementation of the Gender Action Plan, are delivered.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1. Enhanced National Climate Transparency System	650,925.00	
Component 2. Implementation of the enhanced National Transparency System Modules	441,650.00	
Component 3. Using the enhanced National Transparency System	199,637.00	
M&E	71,428.00	
Subtotal	1,363,640.00	0.00
Project Management Cost	136,360.00	
Total Project Cost (\$)	1,500,000.00	0.00

Please provide justification

Co-finance to be defined in PPG phase.

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

The Paris Agreement and the Enhanced Transparency Framework

As part of the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement was adopted in 2015 to strengthen the global response to climate change. Article 13 of the Paris Agreement established the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), which aims to increase the ambition and reporting requirements for all signatory Parties to the Agreement. At the 24th Conference of Parties held in Katowice in 2018, countries agreed on modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) for the ETF, which come into effect in 2024. Under the Paris Agreement and the MPGs, all Parties are required to prepare and submit a Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), which should include an updated national inventory of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by sources and removals by sinks, information on progress towards achieving their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), and information on support needed and received for climate actions. Additionally, under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, each Party should, as appropriate, submit and periodically update an adaptation communication as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents. BTRs are to be reported every two years, while NDC shall be revised every 5 years enhancing the ambition of the previously submitted NDC.

Furthermore, Parties of the Paris Agreement shall report National Communications every four years, and all Parties are encouraged to submit low-carbon long-term strategies to set the national vision for achieving the objectives of the agreement. These information requirements present a challenge to all countries, especially to those that, due to their geographic and or economic reality, already face the strongest impacts of climate change.

Climate Transparency in Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic faces significant climate change challenges due to its high vulnerability and limited mitigation capacity. Rising temperatures, shifting rainfall patterns, and more frequent extreme weather events have already impacted the country, with projections indicating temperature increases of up to 5°C and a 15% drop in annual precipitation by 2070. These changes threaten water resources, energy, biodiversity, tourism, and human health, while increasing risks of droughts, floods, and disease outbreaks. Economic sectors such as agriculture and tourism are particularly exposed, with crop yields potentially declining by 30% and poverty rates rising. Despite progress in economic growth and poverty reduction, structural issues like gender inequality and rapid urbanization exacerbate climate risks. By 2050, climate change could significantly reduce GDP through lower tourism demand, storm damage, and heat-related productivity losses, making resilience and adaptation critical priorities for sustainable development^[1].

Over the last decade, Dominican Republic has been the second fastest growing economy in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), averaging 5.4 percent a year over the 2005–2022 period^[2]. Although the country has a small carbon footprint, this economic growth is associated with the increase in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, mainly in the energy, agricultural, and waste sectors. The latest GHG inventory results^[3], prepared with the support of CBIT I, shows that the national GHG balance, including emissions and absorptions, stood at 33,888 kt CO₂ eq (factoring in the Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry sector (LULUCF)). The Energy sector had the greatest impact on total emissions (representing 57%), followed by the Agriculture (21%), the IPPU sector (13%), and finally the Waste sector (9%) (all excluding the LULUCF sector) (Figure 1).

Dominican Republic's NDC, based on the National Development Strategy (END), declares a 25% reduction in per capita GHG emissions by 2030 (taking its 2010 emissions as the baseline), that is, a reduction from 3.6 tCO₂e per capita in 2010 to 2.8 tCO₂e per capita in 2030. In absolute terms this reduction would entail a reduction up to 31.5 tCO₂e by 2030 (a reduction of 7% compared to 2010), given projected population growth. In addition, the Dominican Republic's NDC expressed a significant commitment to increase the resilience of the most vulnerable social groups and economic sectors.

[1] [Dominican Republic's Third National Communication report \(unfccc.int\); Dominican Republic: Climate and Development Report](#)

[2] [Dominican Republic: Climate and Development Report](#)

[3] [Dominican Republic, 2024. National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report Fifth GHG inventory. Series 1998-2018. This GHG inventory includes for the first time a complete time series of GHG emissions and absorptions from 1998 to 2018, the first report of its kind that the country has produced.](#)

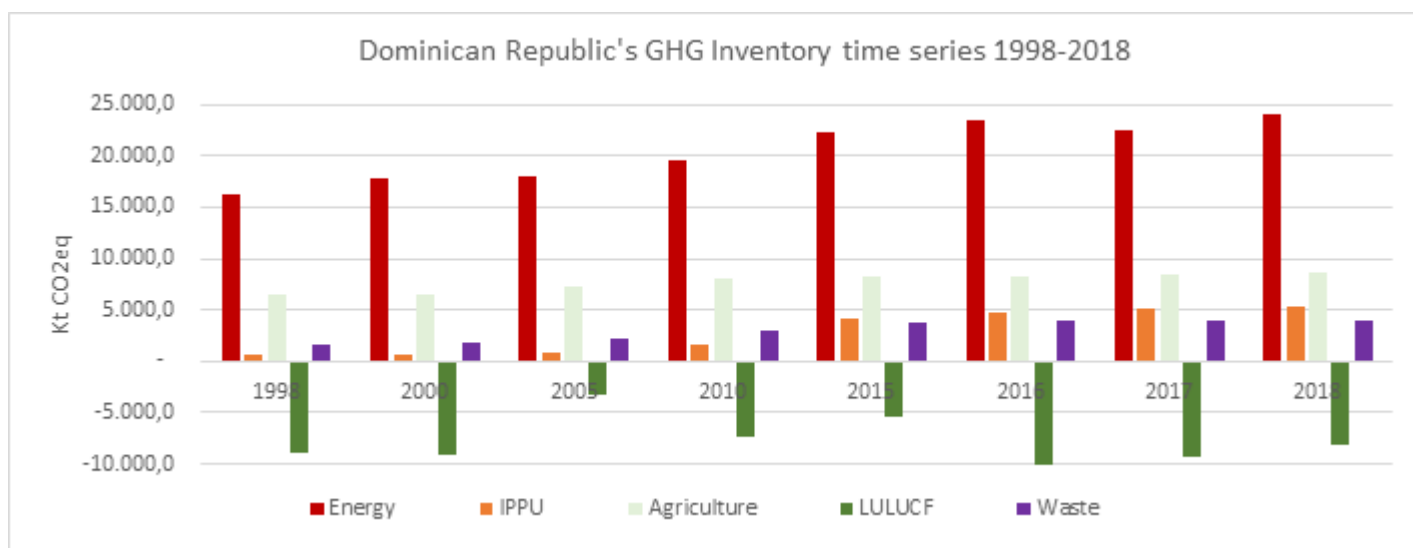


Figure 1. Greenhouse gas emissions and absorptions inventory data by sectors in Dominican Republic, Gg CO₂ eq. (1998-2018)

Since ratifying the Paris Agreement, Dominican Republic has initiated the transformation of its MRV system to meet the transparency requirements of the ETF. To do so, Dominican Republic established the National MRV system framework with Decree 541-20 and implemented a GEF-UNEP Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project (hereafter referred to as “CBIT 1”) from 2020 to 2024, titled “*Strengthening the capacity of the Dominican Republic to generate climate information and knowledge in the framework of the Paris Agreement*”. While the country has made significant progress in meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, is compromised by a number of barriers that can be grouped under:

- Dominican Republic does not yet have a fully operational and sustainable National Transparency System to gather, analyze, inform decision makers and report climate data.
- Dominican Republic's climate ETF transparency modules for GHG Inventory, adaptation/ vulnerability, NDC tracking, and support needed and received are not fully functional or fully aligned with ETF requirements.
- Dominican Republic is not able to consistently use its climate change information for reporting to the UNFCCC and for national planning and decision-making without project-based financing and external consultants.

These limitations hamper the opportunities of the country to count with a solid ETF led by a strong Government Sector team with the expertise and appropriate tools available to meet the ETF requirements. The CBIT 2 project will build on the CBIT 1 project and the transparency initiatives in the country and close the gap by:

- Further developing the National Transparency System for Dominican Republic to compile, curate, communicate, and track climate data in alignment with the ETF.
- Enhancing the National Transparency System modules to meet ETF requirements for the country to produce more accurate and complete data for all ETF components.
- Incorporating the information generated by the enhanced National Transparency System into Reporting and Planning Processes for Dominican Republic to prepare and take steps to submit transparency reports

to the UNFCCC and integrate the information generated by the enhanced National Transparency System into national planning processes.

Baseline scenario

1. National transparency framework

Dominican Republic has been a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as a non-Annex I country since 1992 and ratified it in 1998 (Resolution No. 182-98). In 2001, it ratified the Kyoto Protocol of the Convention (Resolution No. 141-01).

The country signed the Paris Agreement on April 22, 2016, and ratified it on September 21, 2017 (Resolution No. 122-17). In 2016, it accepted the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol. These milestones underscore Dominican Republic's dedication and commitment to ensure the success of the Paris Agreement, with a specific reference to climate change in its Constitution 2015 (Article no. 194), the country has demonstrated robust and consistent efforts towards a climate compatible development in recent years.

The following sections describe the institutional framework for climate action in Dominican Republic, key legislation and policies, relevant stakeholders, and ongoing transparency projects and initiatives.

i. Institutional Framework for Climate Action

The Dominican Republic has established a comprehensive institutional framework to address climate change, aligning with its commitments under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.

The country's foundation for environmental governance was enacted under Law No. 64-00 on Environment and Natural Resources in 2000. This law established the **Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MMARN)**, for its acronym in Spanish), assigning it broad responsibilities for environmental protection, sustainable development, and climate change policy formulation. As climate change became a more prominent issue, the government established the **National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL)**, for its acronym in Spanish) through Decree No. 601-08. This institution was created to coordinate the country's climate actions and clean development initiatives, serving as the central body responsible for implementing the country's international climate commitments and national strategies. The **CNCCMDL** main function consists of formulating, designing and executing the necessary public policies for the prevention and mitigation of GHG emissions, adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change and promoting the development of programs, projects and climate action strategies related to the fulfillment of the commitments assumed by the Dominican Republic under the UNFCCC and its derivative instruments. Both Law No. 64-00 (Article 18) and Decree No. 601-08 (Article 3) establish that both MMARN and CNCCMDL are focal points before the UNFCCC.

Resolution 17/2014 approved the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System (SNINGEI, for its acronym in Spanish), which is to be coordinated by the Directorate of Climate Change under MMARN. A GHG Inventory Department was established with the purpose and responsibilities of coordinate and communicate GHG inventory-related matters with other institutions, contribute to voluntary emissions reductions through the ongoing preparation of GHG inventories, ensuring consistency in reported emissions and the quality of results, conduct climate modelling and ensure the availability of GHG data to support decision-making and provide timely information to the international community.

The National Policy for Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism, adopted through Decree No. 269-15, defines priorities and designates those responsible for mainstreaming climate change into plans, programs, projects, and public policies within the **Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Development (MEPyD)**, for its acronym in Spanish), the MMARN, and the CNCCMDL.

The Dominican Republic joined the NDC Partnership in December 2018^[4], designating the highest authorities in the MEPyD and the CNCCMDL as focal points. The latter is also the facilitating body for the Partnership in the country. Both designated operational points of contact to facilitate communication and exchange with the NDC Partnership Support Unit (SU NDCP).

In 2020, Dominican Republic enacted Decree 541-20, with the support of Climate Action Transparency Initiative (ICAT), establishing the National System for Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (hereafter referred to as National MRV system), institutionalizing a framework to track GHG emissions, implement mitigation actions and track access to climate finance that supports national climate initiatives. The National MRV system applies nationwide and covers all individuals or entities that produce or absorb GHG (Article 3). Paragraph II of the same article states that the decree aims to support reporting, transparency, monitoring, and compliance with the country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the UNFCCC. The National MRV system complies with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and allows the country to have its own system for collecting information and data, processing it, and communicating its efforts to mitigate greenhouse gases. This is essential for preparing the transparency instruments required by the UNFCCC, and for tracking the country's climate plans and sustainable development strategies.

The National MRV system defines a governance framework, specifying the roles and responsibilities necessary for managing data and compiling information, as per Figure 2. It consists of three interconnected subsystems: National GHG Inventory (INGEI, for its acronym in Spanish); Mitigation Actions Registry; and Registry of Support and Climate Finance. The key entities coordinating the system and subsystems are:

- the **CNCCMDL** - Coordinates the National MRV System, managing and compiling the various reports within the system (including but not limited to BUR, NC, BTR); coordinates and manages the system for recording GHG mitigation and adaptation actions carried out within the national territory, monitors compliance with the NDCs and the Long-Term Strategy for Change, and vulnerability projections.
- the **MMARN** - Coordinates the National GHG Inventory within the Directorate of Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, coordinating all information from the different sectors for the formulation of the inventory. It establishes the process and procedures for producing the national greenhouse gas inventory, including institutional arrangements, standardized data, periodicity, and specific formats.
- the **MEPyD** – Coordinates and reports all international climate cooperation and financial support received and needed by both the government and registered non-profits. It compiles this information through its vice ministries and submits the final report to the National Council for Climate Change.

Other ministries that play a role in transparency include:

- the **Ministry of Energy and Mines** - coordinating and preparing the greenhouse gas inventory for the energy sector, gathering data from key institutions and stakeholders, and reporting emission-reducing initiatives to the MRV system for mitigation actions
- The **Ministry of Agriculture** - coordinating and preparing the greenhouse gas inventory related to agriculture within the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector, gathering data from key institutions and stakeholders, and reporting emission reduction initiatives to the MRV system for mitigation actions.
- the **Ministry of Finance** - reporting reimbursable international climate financing and public investments related to mitigation and adaptation, through the General Directorate of Budget (DIGEPRES).

- the **National Statistics Office (ONE)** – both to provide information, as well as to verify and validate the activity data to be used in the GHG national inventories for the Dominican Republic. This entails in turn, the control of the quality of the data used in the GHG inventory, validating the information supplied and entered during the process of the GHG emissions calculation and of the instrumentation of the inventory, according to what is stipulated in Decree 541-20.

Dominican Republic, with further support from ICAT, continued to develop the National MRV System and to advance its implementation. Additional guides were developed to establish institutional agreements and define information flows needed for producing transparency reports. Its primary purpose is to serve as a clear, accessible reference for all stakeholders (including institutions and the general public) detailing the National MRV system's components, responsibilities, and processes for data collection, processing, and reporting of greenhouse gas-related information.

The coordinating entities, along with their partner institutions and key stakeholders from all sectors, must ensure that this decree allows the National MRV System to produce accurate statistics that reflect the reality of each of the sectors involved. It also mandates that GHG emissions accounting be carried out in accordance with the methodologies dictated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), responding to the requirements for periodic reporting to the UNFCCC.

[1] <https://ndcpartnership.org/news/collaborative-climate-action-dominican-republic>

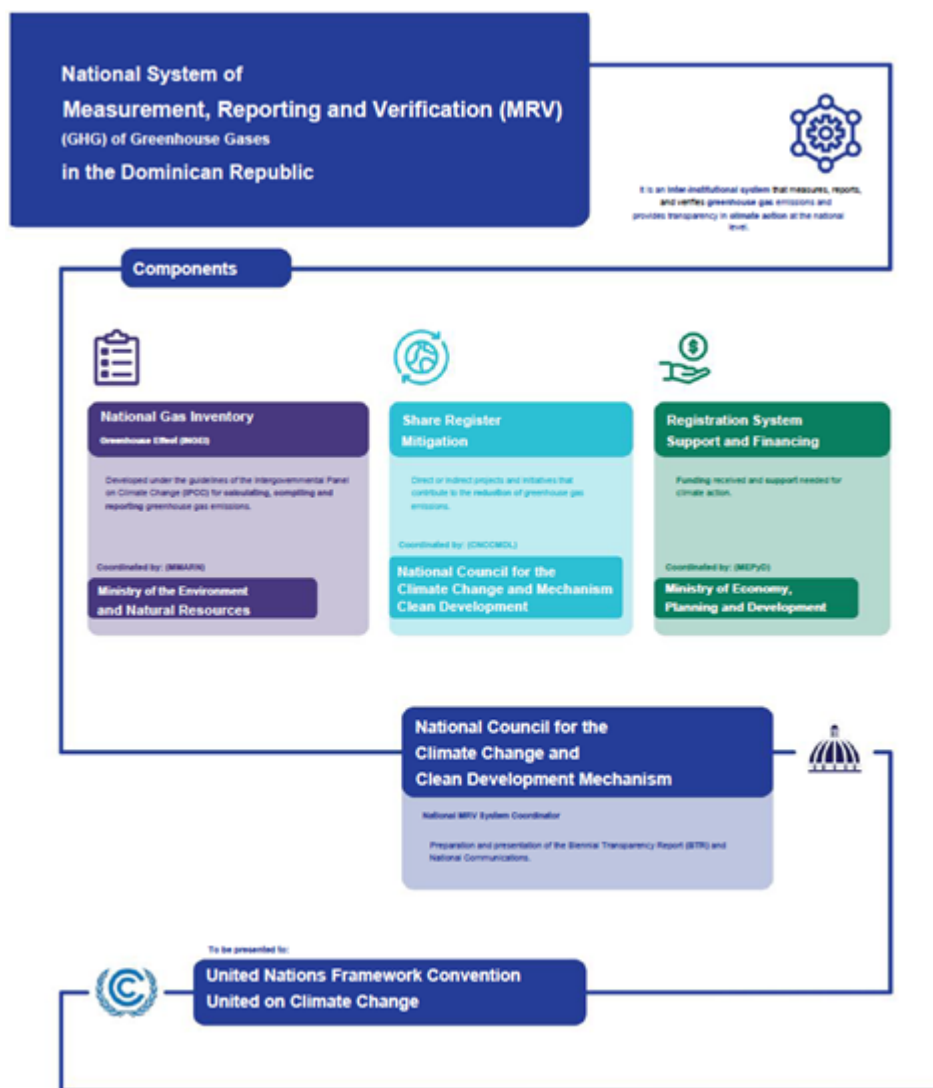


Figure 2. Institutional Framework for Dominican Republic's National MRV System

ii. National Policy Framework

Dominican Republic's Constitution (article 194) defines climate change as a cornerstone in the formulation and implementation of territorial planning to ensure the efficient and sustainable use of natural resources that guarantee adaptation to climate change. The fourth pillar of Law 1-12^[1], the 2030 National Development Strategy Law, focuses on climate change adaptation and proposes 'A society with a culture of sustainable production and consumption that equitably and effectively manages risks and protects the environment and natural resources, and promotes adequate adaptation to climate change.'

The Climate Compatible Development Plan (DECCC Plan), launched in 2011, aims to double GDP and halve emissions by 2030 compared to the 2010 baseline. It serves as the strategic framework for achieving low-emission economic growth, identifying the most cost-effective options for reducing emissions and having the greatest impact on economic and social development indicators. These options are consolidated in concrete action plans for key sectors, and defining a comprehensive implementation strategy. The prioritized sectors cover 70% of emissions in 2030: electricity, transportation, and forestry, as well as specific activities in the cement, waste, and tourism sectors (quick wins) that contribute cost-effectively to achieving the goals.

In 2015, the Dominican Republic adopted the National Policy for Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism through Decree No. 269-15^[2]. This policy aims to manage climate variability

attributed, directly or indirectly, to human activity and the effects it generates on the population and the national territory, through an appropriate national strategy, programming, plans, and projects, in accordance with the provisions of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. Article 4 states that it is of great interest to the Dominican Republic to: a) Incorporate climate change adaptation and mitigation as a cross-cutting policy within the 2030 National Development Strategy, and its coordination with other cross-cutting policies, particularly environmental sustainability, risk management, territorial cohesion, and gender equity. It also reinforced the country's commitment to mitigation and adaptation, providing a strategic framework to guide action in vulnerable sectors such as agriculture and tourism.

The National Development Strategy 2011-2030 (END 2030, for its acronym in Spanish, under Law 1-12), adopted in parallel with these efforts, recognized climate change as a cross-cutting issue essential to sustainable development. It incorporated disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation as integral components of national planning, thereby ensuring that resilience-building was aligned with long-term economic and social goals. The END 2030 includes several climate targets including a mandate for national adaptation to climate change and a binding commitment to reduce GHG emissions by 25% by 2030 as compared to 2010 levels. The strategy also mandates a review of emission reduction targets every five years until 2030, aligning closely with the NDC update processes.

In 2016, through Decree 23-16, the High-Level Commission for Sustainable Development Goals was created, under the MEPyD, to draw up a roadmap for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within national planning with a cross-cutting scope and align with the country's climate change objectives.

To further strengthen its adaptation efforts and promote synergies between mitigation and adaptation, the Dominican Republic presented in 2018 the updated National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change^[3] (PANA 2008, for its acronym in Spanish) currently called the National Plan for Climate Change Adaptation^[4] (PANCC RD 2015–2030, for its acronym in Spanish). The main objectives of the PANCC-RD 2015-2030 are:

- To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience.
- To facilitate the coherent integration of climate change adaptation into new and existing policies, programs, and activities, particularly development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

The plan focuses on increasing resilience in key sectors and integrates gender as a cross-cutting aspect of the national development model. The sectors identified as most vulnerable are water; energy; national protected areas; human settlements and tourism.

In December 2020, Dominican Republic submitted its updated NDC, which was developed within the framework of existing national policies, including the END 2030, Gender and Climate Change Action Plan^[5] (PAGCC-RD, for its acronym in Spanish), National Policy on Climate Change, PNACC RD 2015–2030, National MRV System and the executive decree No. 541-20, among others. The updated NDC increased its climate ambition of 25% emission reduction outlined in the END 2030 to a 27% reduction in GHG emissions (a reduction of 13,853.71 Gg CO₂eq) relative to BAU (business as usual, estimated at 51,000 Gg CO₂eq) by 2030. This target is conditional on 20% external financing and 7% unconditional on domestic financing, with

5% allocated to the private sector and 2% to the public sector. Further details on the updated NDC are presented below in section iv Official reporting to the UNFCCC.

The Dominican Republic, in its first NDC, recognized gender equality as a cross-cutting guideline of the national development model, highlighting the role of women as agents of change and encourages their participation in transforming society toward low-carbon and resilient development. The Dominican Republic's Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (PAGCC-RD) arose in response to this need. The plan promotes gender equality through its inclusion in the decisions of climate change summits and in national climate change policies, in order to better address the extreme weather events that increasingly affect our country and the planet.

The Dominican Republic is developing its Low-Emissions Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) with support from the World Bank^[6]. It is expected to be completed before the NDC 3.0 update process is completed, ensuring a smooth alignment.

Other cross-cutting policies, and mechanisms that address the issue of climate change, either directly or indirectly, include:

- Law No. 94-20 on Environmental Education and Communication, which aims to include environmental education at the different levels, cycles, grades, modalities, and stages of the Dominican school and higher education system, in public and private educational centers, as well as in a transversal and articulated manner, in all formal, non-formal, and informal education modalities, in order to promote environmental awareness and consciousness throughout Dominican society.
- Law No. 225-20 the General Law on Comprehensive Waste Management and Co-processing. This law is responsible for ensuring the implementation of measures aimed at protecting the environment, reducing negative impacts on health, and the landscape, as well as developing alternatives that aim to reduce the impact on the emissions matrix and reduce the vulnerability of the population.
- Law No. 368-22 on Territorial Planning, Land Use, and Human Settlements and land use. This law establishes the regulatory framework for territorial planning, land use, and the formulation and implementation of territorial planning plans at the various political and administrative levels, taking into account environmental, cultural, economic, social, risk management, and sustainable development guidelines.

The Dominican Republic carried out a public consultation^[7] on a Climate Change Framework Law Initiative in August 2024. The progress and potential implementation of this initiative is unknown at this stage but should be considered during the Component 1 of this project if its implementation is likely.

iii. Other key stakeholders for Climate Action

The key stakeholders for climate action are set out in Table 1 below. This list builds on the stakeholders identified and engaged under the CBIT 1 project, including Government Institutions and Agencies that had an active role and are expected to be re-engaged for CBIT 2. This includes those who sat on the Project Steering Committee, attended training and capacity-building workshops, and provided data to improve the GHG inventory and NDC tracking. This CBIT 2 project will seek to continue building on the existing relationships

with these stakeholders and other stakeholders relevant to the National MRV system, enhancing the knowledge gained under CBIT 1, and building capacities, skills, and expertise in new thematic areas.

Additional stakeholders have been identified through the baseline analysis for the design of this CBIT 2. Engagement with the private sector for data provision will become increasingly crucial as specific economic activities are required to contribute to understanding their impacts and their efforts to reduce them, as well as support Dominican Republic in meeting its NDC commitments. The private sector will increasingly look to Dominican Republic's transparency system for default factors, risks and vulnerability insights, and priorities for action to enable them to quantify their exposure and contribution to climate change.

Several stakeholders are also identified about gender, as the CBIT 2 project must be gender-responsive in its approach and outputs.

[1] https://www.intec.edu.do/downloads/documents/institucionales/marco-legal/Ley_1-12_LEY_ORGANICA_DE_LA ESTRATEGIA NACIONAL DE DESARROLLO.pdf

[2] MEPyD, CNCCMDL, 2016. Climate Change National Policy. <https://cambioclimatico.gob.do/Documentos/Politica-Nacional-de-Cambio-Clima%CC%81tico-2016.pdf>

[3] SEMARENA/PNUD/GEF (2008) Plan de Acción Nacional al cambio climático en la República Dominicana.

[4] [https://cambioclimatico.gob.do/phocadownload/Documentos/cop25/Plan%20de%20Nacional%20de%20Adaptaci%C3%B3n%20para%20el%20Cambio%20Clim%C3%A1tico%20en%20la%20Rep%C3%BAblica%20Dominicana%202015%20-%202030%20\(PNACC%20-%20RD\).pdf](https://cambioclimatico.gob.do/phocadownload/Documentos/cop25/Plan%20de%20Nacional%20de%20Adaptaci%C3%B3n%20para%20el%20Cambio%20Clim%C3%A1tico%20en%20la%20Rep%C3%BAblica%20Dominicana%202015%20-%202030%20(PNACC%20-%20RD).pdf)

[5] CNCCMDL, 2018. Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (PAGCC-RD). Available at : <https://cambioclimatico.gob.do/phocadownload/Documentos/cop25/Plan%20de%20G%C3%A9nero%20y%20Cambio%20Clim%C3%A1tico%20-%20RD.pdf>

[6] NDC Action Plan 2022-2025 Country Coordination Update Report for the NDC Q3 2024.

[7] <https://ambiente.gob.do/portal-transparencia/en/consultas-publicas-2/relacion-de-consultas-publicas/>

Table 1. Key Stakeholders for Climate Action

Stakeholders type	Stakeholders' existing activities/projects with potential to be leveraged
Government and Government Agencies	
Sectoral and other cross-sectoral Ministries and directorates, such as: - Central Bank - Ministry of Energy and Mines - Ministry of the Environment through the Vice Ministry of Environmental Management - Environmental Quality Department of the Vice Ministry of Environmental Management	Various ministries, industry bodies and authorities that collect and provide information for climate change GHG and NDC. These would also be expected to receive training.

- Provincial directorates of the Ministry of the Environment
- Ministry of Public Health
- National Emergency Commission (CNEmer)
- National Integrated Information System (SINI)
- Technical Committee for Risk Prevention and Mitigation (INDOMET)
- General Directorate of Livestock (DIGEGA)
- National Energy Commission (CNEner)
- General Directorate of Customs (DGA)
- General Directorate of Internal Revenue (DGII)
- National Meteorological Office (ONAMET)
- Dominican Institute of Meteorology
- National Institute of Drinking Water And Sewerage (INAPA)
- National Institute of Hydraulic Resources (INDHRI)
- Technical Unit for The Execution of Agroforestry Development Projects (UTEPPA)
- National Authority for Maritime Affairs (ANAMAR)
- Dominican Port Authority (APORDOM)

• Public Works and Communications Industry and Commerce • Public Health and Social Assistance • Ministry of Finance and Customs • Vice Ministry of Protected Areas and Biodiversity • Directorate of Environmental Information and Natural Resources • Climate Change Directorate of the Ministry of the Environment • National Meteorological Office • National Institute of Traffic and Land Transportation (INTRANT) • Institute of Innovation in Biotechnology and Industry • National Commission of Energy • Coffee Counsel of the Dominican Republic • Civil Aviation Institute • Dominican Sewerage Corporations	
Local governments and its associations such as: • Dominican Republic Export and Investment Center (ProDominicana) • Dominican Federation of Municipal Districts (FEDODIM) • Dominican Federation of Municipalities (FEDOMU) • Dominican Municipal League • City Council of Bajos de Haina	Various Local governments and its associations that collect and provide information for climate change GHG and NDC. These would also be expected to receive training.

• Santo Domingo Oeste City Council • Bayaguana City Council • Los Alcarrizos City Council • Santiago City Council • Yamasá Municipal Council • Santo Domingo Norte City Council • Santo Domingo Este City Council	
Civil Society (CSOs and NGOs)	
• Federation of Peasant Groups (FEGRUCA) • NGO Alliance • Center for the Conservation and Eco-Development of Samaná Bay and its Surroundings (CEBSE) • Dominican Environmental Consortium (CAD) • ENDA Dominican Republic • Dominican Foundation for Marine Studies (FUNDEMAR) • Punta Cana Group Foundation • Heroes of the Environment Foundation • Loma Quita Espuela Foundation • Plenitud Foundation • Popular Foundation • Propagas Foundation • REDDOM Foundation • Reef Check Dominican Republic Foundation	Various NGOs and Not-for-Profits advocate and promote climate change action and sustainable development and represent the interests of multiple stakeholders across Dominican Republic society, including minority groups.

• Reserves of the Country Foundation • Sur Futuro Foundation • Foundation Tropigas • Blue Life Foundation • Jaragua Group • Dominican Institute for Integral Development (IDDI) • Plan for the Sustainable Development of the Yaque del Norte River Basin, Inc. (Plan Yaque) • Sierra Plan • Pronatura • Dominican Reef Network	
Private sector	
• National Network of Private Support for the Protection of the Environment (ECORED, for its acronym in Spanish) • Dominican Association of Agro Enterprises, • Dominican Environmental Consortium • National Council of Private Enterprises • Cementos PANAM • Dominican Petroleum Refinery PDV, S.A. (REFIDOMSA) • Dominican Association of Portland Cement Producers, INC. (ADOCEM) • Cementos Cibao	These stakeholders are large contributors to Dominican Republic's industry and energy sector and are data providers for the GHG inventory and other modules.

• Cementos PANAM – Grupo Estrella • Cementos Santo Domingo • Punta Catalina Thermoelectric Plant • CIAO SRL • Cilpen Global • Sugar Consortium of Industrial Companies (CAEI) • National Association of Hotels and Restaurants (ASONAHORES) • National Association of Young Entrepreneurs (ANJE)	
Academic and research organizations	
• Pontifical Catholic Mother and Teacher University (PUCMM) • Santo Domingo Technological Institute (INTEC) • Autonomous University of Santo Domingo (UASD) • Pedro Henriquez Ureña University (UNPHU) • APEC University (UNAPEC) • Dominican Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Research (IDIAF) • University of Higher Institute of Agriculture (ISA) • Environmental Network of Dominican Universities (RAUDO) • Observatory for Climate Change • Superior Institute of Agriculture	INTEC has an institutional long-term agreement signed under CBIT I.

• Dominican Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Research • National Office of Meteorology • Directorate of Research • National Geographic Institute • Universidad Católica del Cibao.	
Gender	
• Ministry of Women • Dominican Environmental Consortium, • Center of Research for Gender Action (CIPAF) • Association of Women in Action for Development (AMAD)	These groups advocate for gender equality and social inclusion in Dominican Republic. This may include enabling women and minority groups to be more active, visible, and heard through public activities, providing training and tools to ensure gender dimensions of sustainable development are considered, and providing a network/ forum for women minority groups to stay informed and engaged in promoting gender equality.
Financial institutions / MDBs	
• World Bank Group (WBG) • Central Bank of the Dominican Republic (BCRD) • Banreservas Foundation (BANRESERVAS) • Popular Foundation (Fundación Popular) • Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) • Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) • Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)	These agencies support and may further support or fund various projects and initiatives regarding climate change or promoting transparency at a national level. The known ongoing or planned projects relevant to transparency and climate action are set out <i>Table 4</i> .
International organizations	
• Green Climate Fund (GCF) • United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	

- Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Agence Française de Développement (AFD)
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)
- European Commission
- Ampersand Foundation
- The nature Conservancy (TNC)
- USAID Agriculture Program

iv. Official reporting to the UNFCCC

As explained above, CNCCMDL is responsible for reporting to the UNFCCC and MMARN is accountable for the period compilation of inventory reports and submission to the UNFCCC Secretariat. A summary of Dominican Republic's UNFCCC reporting history is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Official reporting to the UNFCCC^[1]

Year	Report	Comments
2003	First National Communication (NC1)	Inventories for 1990 and 1994 for CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, NO_x, CO, NMVOCs, and SO₂. Calculations follow IPCC Guidelines, using Tier 1 methods based on default emission factors and national data. The GHG inventory covers energy, industrial processes, solvents, agriculture, land use and forestry, and waste. The largest CO₂ source is energy production, while forests were significant carbon sinks. Agriculture and waste contribute significantly to CH₄ emissions and agriculture to N₂O emissions.

		The document includes climate vulnerability and adaptation assessment with future climate scenario projections and overview of mitigation actions for water, agriculture, coastal marine, and health sectors.
2009	Second National Communication (NC2)	Updated inventory for 1998 and 2000, following IPCC methodologies, for CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, NO_x, CO, NMVOCs, and SO₂, and introducing uncertainty analyses. The document includes institutional arrangements of climate action in Dominican Republic, an update on vulnerability assessment and adaptation proposals, mitigation actions, constraints, gaps, and needs.
2015	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) [2]	Committed to reducing GHG emissions by 25% by 2030, from a 2010 base year, conditional on finance support. Provides elements of the strategic planning approach to adaptation.
2017	Third National Communication (NC3)	Included updated GHG inventory for 2010, following IPCC methodologies, for CO₂, CH₄, N₂O. The emissions for NO_x, CO, NMVOCs, and SO₂ could not be properly estimated for all sectors. The document presents updated Institutional arrangements of climate action in Dominican Republic, overview of the national climate change adaptation plan, update of adaptation and mitigation actions and measures.
2020	First Biennial Update Report (BUR 1)	Included updated GHG inventory for 2015, following IPCC methodologies, and including key category, QA/QC and uncertainty analysis. The inventory covered emissions and removals from six sectors: energy, IPPU, agriculture, LULUCF, and waste. Only three direct GHGs (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O) were include since the update was based on GHGs reported in 2010. Calculations follow IPCC Guidelines, using Tier 1 methods based on default emission factors and national data. The document includes a description of national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, including in relation to economy, commerce, energy, transport, industry, buildings and waste, as well as other elements relevant to the Party's ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change. The report includes a list of recommendations on emissions regarding the MRV proposal.

2020	Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	Enhanced target to reduce GHG emissions by 27% by 2030 compared to BAU, conditional on international and national finance support. Enhancement of mitigation targets and includes specific objectives for adaptation and its mitigation co-benefits. Intention to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.
2025 (planned submission)	First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1), Fourth National Communication (NC4) and NDC 3.0	The BTR1, NC4 and NDC 3.0 are currently being prepared. BTR 1 is part of an ongoing project with GEF-UNDP, being delivered with the Fourth National Communication.

The Dominican Republic's First Biennial Update Report (BUR 1) and updated NDC were prepared prior to the establishment of the National MRV system, while the country was working with partners, including the GEF, ICAT and NDC Partnership, in preparing for implementing the enhanced transparency framework and designing a comprehensive National MRV system. The BUR1 process of international consultation and analysis (ICA) report^[3] identified 21 capacity buildings needs that could facilitate the preparation of subsequent BURs and participation in ICA, of which the following needs are relevant for this CBIT 2:

- Strengthening national capacity to develop the required institutional arrangements (e.g. more detailed description of roles and responsibilities, establishment of a data flow system, development of memorandums of understanding for information exchange between the different entities) and procedural arrangements (e.g. data-collection forms and reporting templates for mitigation and adaptation actions, and for support received) for supporting the effective implementation of the National MRV system recently established by presidential decree 541-20;
- Strengthening national capacity to prepare the GHG inventory on a continuous basis using the most relevant approaches for the Dominican Republic's circumstances;
- Strengthening national capacity to establish an archiving system to document inventory information, including on emission factors and activity data used in the preparation of the inventory, institutional arrangements, QA/QC procedures and planned inventory improvements;
- Enhancing national capacity to collect information and report the name and description of all mitigation actions, including information on the nature of the action, coverage, quantitative goals and progress indicators (especially for planned actions) and their estimated GHG emission reduction potential
- Enhancing national capacity to develop the National MRV system to facilitate the collection and reporting of information on the progress of implementation of mitigation actions in accordance with the relevant guidelines, specifically for the development of a centralized MRV platform for all mitigation actions;
- Strengthen understanding of carbon markets (including Article 6 of the Paris Agreement), potential for emissions trading, and develop national Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs) for mitigation and adaptation.

Furthermore, the Dominican Republic clarified that it faced challenges in collecting and presenting the required information, especially due to limited time available to gather and validate the required information needed for the report preparation, and that efforts are being made to improve data collection for future reports.

The Dominican Republic's updated NDC, presents forty-six mitigation options, distributed as 27 options identified and evaluated for the Energy sector (focused on electricity generation, energy efficiency, and road transport), 4 options identified and evaluated for the Industrial Product and Process Use (IPPU) sector, 10 options identified for the AFOLU sectors, and 5 for the Waste sector. The document includes an adaptation component aligned with the PNACC RD 2015–2030 and sectoral, non-GHG targets. The adaptation priorities are presented in 37 measures distributed across 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 that the investment required for climate change adaptation will amount to USD 8.7 billion, expressed in investments, especially in the sectors of water security, food security, and resilient cities. The updated NDC document also establishes the design and implementation of a National Action Strategy for Climate Empowerment (ACE), which identifies 24 priority targets for the aspects of inclusion and gender equity, the role of youth, the role of cities and municipalities, human rights, and just transition. These elements are highlighted as cross-cutting elements of climate action, essential for the successful implementation of the country's NDC.

The updated NDC 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 decarbonization and adaptation goals, to ensure a close integration between climate change and development priorities. It also reaffirms current and future efforts to design, develop, and implement the Enhanced National Climate Transparency Framework, based on the National GHG MRV system. Regarding the means of implementation, it emphasizes consistency with the country's long-term climate objectives, ensuring that capacity building and strengthening, technology development and transfer, and climate financing respond to the priorities established based on the long-term climate objectives. It clearly points out the need to align national planning processes so that policies, measures, and actions can be linked to implementing the NDC and the fulfillment of the 2030 national Sustainable Development Agenda embodied in the SDGs. The country is developing and will take a reasonable amount of time to achieve more ambitious goals, based on equity and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.

[1] https://unfccc.int/reports?f%5B0%5D=corporate_author%3A246

[2] <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/INDC-DR%20August%202015%20%28unofficial%20translation%29.pdf>

[3] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tasr2020_DOM.pdfhttps://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tasr2020_0_DOM.pdf

2. Progress on the four Modules of the Enhanced Transparency Framework

i. GHG Inventory Module

The Dominican Republic has made substantial progress in establishing a national framework for climate transparency, particularly in GHG inventory development and reporting, as illustrated in Table 3.

Table 3. Total GHG Emissions in Dominican Republic (Extracted from BUR 1)

Sector	Total (all gases) (Gg CO ₂ eq)	
	2010	2015

Energy	18,861.86	22,266.69
IPPU	1,167.51	2,892.61
AFOLU - Livestock (category 3.A) and Aggregate sources and non-CO ₂ emissions sources on land (category 3.C)	4,653.32	4,753.10
AFOLU - Land (category 3.B)	-12,633.03	-10,851.79
Waste	5,175.15	5,573.64

The most recent published inventory (BUR1) shows that the energy sector is the dominant source of emissions, accounting for 62.7% of total GHG emissions in 2015 (excluding land use). Emissions from this sector increased by 18.1% between 2010 and 2015, driven primarily by fossil fuel combustion (99.8% of energy emissions), reflecting growing demand for electricity generation and transport. In contrast, the AFOLU land category acts as a significant carbon sink, with net removals of -10,851.79 Gg CO₂ eq in 2015.

Despite these advances, the GHG inventory system faces persistent technical, institutional, and capacity-related challenges. Methodologically, earlier inventories relied on the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, and although improvements were introduced under CBIT 1, limitations remain in recalculating historical time series due to capacity constraints. The system still lacks widespread use of higher-tier methodologies and country-specific emission factors, particularly in key categories such as energy and AFOLU.

CBIT 1 significantly strengthened the technical process, supporting the preparation of a fifth GHG inventory (1998–2018), validated through UNFCCC quality assurance. However, this inventory remains unpublished and was conducted largely as an external, project-driven exercise. Data collection processes continue to be fragmented, with weak coordination among data providers, inconsistent communication, and no binding legal framework mandating data submission or archiving. This results in delays, incomplete datasets, and reduced data quality.

Institutional challenges include unclear roles and responsibilities, limited integration of sectoral data systems, and the absence of a sustainable archiving and documentation system. QA/QC procedures are not fully institutionalized, and uncertainty analysis is not systematically applied. Furthermore, human resource constraints are significant, with limited availability of trained national experts and high turnover within government institutions, leading to continued reliance on external consultants.

While capacity-building efforts under CBIT 1 improved technical skills, sustained and institutionalized training is required across government, private sector, and civil society actors. The ongoing preparation of the BTR1 inventory (1998–2022) is expected to further identify gaps related to data consistency, methodological application, and institutional arrangements. Addressing these challenges will be essential to ensure the production of accurate, transparent, and ETF-compliant GHG inventories on a continuous and sustainable basis.

ii. Adaptation and Vulnerability Module

The Dominican Republic is highly vulnerable to climate change due to its geographic location in the Caribbean, its complex physiography, and its socio-economic characteristics. Climate risks include increasing temperatures, changes in precipitation patterns, and a higher frequency and intensity of extreme hydrometeorological events. Historical data and climate projections indicate a generalized increase in average annual temperatures, an intensification of the hydrological cycle, and significant spatial variability in rainfall, with decreases in already dry regions and increases in wetter areas. Projections from the Humid Tropics Water Center for Latin America and the Caribbean (CATHALAC) estimate potential reductions in total rainfall of up to 50% compared to historical levels, while analyses from the Global Water Partnership highlight

increased exposure to extreme rainfall, flooding, and landslides, particularly in the northeast and Greater Santo Domingo.

The country has developed a robust policy and planning framework for adaptation. The National Development Strategy (END 2030) integrates climate change adaptation and disaster risk management into national development planning. The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNACC-RD 2015–2030) provides a comprehensive framework structured around seven strategic lines, including climate risk reduction, interinstitutional coordination, research on vulnerability and climate scenarios, strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems, and the integration of gender considerations. These strategic lines promote the generation of climate information, development of vulnerability indicators, and incorporation of adaptation into sectoral policies.

Institutional and technical efforts have also been undertaken to strengthen climate risk management. In 2019, the country established the System of Damage and Losses (SIREN-RD), a national platform hosted by the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPyD) to collect, standardize, and analyze economic losses from natural disasters, contributing to improved fiscal and sectoral resilience planning.

Despite these advances, the monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) of adaptation remains fragmented and not fully aligned with ETF requirements. Data on vulnerability and climate impacts are dispersed across institutions and systems, including SIREN-RD and sectoral datasets, with limited interoperability and standardization. Key challenges include persistent data gaps, uncertainties in climate modeling and impact assessments, and insufficient temporal and spatial coverage of meteorological data.

Adaptation information is not systematically integrated into sectoral, regional, and public investment planning processes, limiting its use in decision-making. Capacity constraints, particularly at subnational levels, hinder the consistent application of adaptation metrics and reporting tools. Furthermore, the absence of a centralized risk and vulnerability module and a unified data platform limit the country's ability to aggregate, analyze, and report adaptation data in line with ETF requirements.

Strengthening a national system for adaptation data management, including standardized methodologies, expanded data infrastructure, and improved institutional coordination, will be critical to enhance transparency, support evidence-based planning, and meet international reporting obligations.

iii. NDC Tracking Module

The MEPyD is the focal point for the NDC Partnership and, together with the CNCCMDL, have primary responsibility for coordinating the NDC update process.

The country's NDC Action Plan^[1], first developed in 2018 and updated in 2021 for the period 2022 – 2025, is the guiding framework for the government to prioritise their NDC and sustainable development. The action plan includes new goals and identifies possible implementation partners to improve the production and quality of information to ensure the implementation of the MRV System and other components of the ETF, to increase the capacities for the private sector and civil society in their role in the implementation of the plan and to strengthen NDC Climate governance with the creation of a gender and climate change roundtable. The action plan contains 86 outputs, distributed across four general objectives:

- Further the development of policies, plans and regulations for the sectoral implementation of the NDC in the Dominican Republic:
 - Strengthened domestic climate governance systems and mainstreaming of the NDC to integrate climate mitigation, adaptation, and resilience across all levels of development planning.

- Strengthen the portfolio of investment flows for the implementation of the NDC in the Dominican Republic:
 - Improved institutional architecture to implement financial mechanisms and tools to mobilise resources for green investment.
 - Reviewed financial governance structures, national planning processes, budget management, investment, and public procurement on climate change to meet commitments (conditional and unconditional) under the 2020 NDC.
- Promote the design and establishment of a national transparency system:
 - Improved production and quality of information to ensure implementation of the Dominican MRV system, National Climate Transparency Framework, and for the Quality Assurance and Quality Control
 - To certify information and procedures as valid.
 - Integration and alignment with the Institutional Rating System of Public Administration to monitor institutions and support compliance within the MRV system.
 - Establishment of monitoring capacity to align with the Enhanced Transparency Framework.
- Build capacity and strengthen cross cutting elements of the Dominican Republic NDC for:
 - Planning and development methodologies consistent with IPCC guidelines
 - Promotion of appropriate practices and technology for biodiversity conservation
 - Postgraduate programs and research for strengthening national data
 - Involvement of the private sector and civil society in climate action
 - Creation of a gender and climate change roundtable for inclusion and equity across elements of climate action
 - Creation of a youth and climate change roundtable for inclusion and equity across elements of climate action

Under the CBIT 1 project, recommendations were for the establishment of the National MRV System to monitor progress in NDC implementation. These recommendations were the result of national and international consultations to identify the needs relevant to this process. The following recommendations were presented to advise the Dominican government on transparency in NDC implementation:

- Institutional Capacity Building: Raise awareness among stakeholders about the National MRV System and NDC roles to ensure commitment and effective participation; and clarify institutional roles and enhance understanding of how stakeholders contribute to national climate goals.
- Institutional agreements and development of standards and procedures for the implementation of the National MRV System: Although the National MRV System has been

established the need to develop institutional agreements to guarantee the flow of information has been identified; it is recommended that internal regulations and resolutions be developed within institutions to support the implementation of the system. These procedures would help ground the processes arising from the institutional roles assigned by the National MRV System internally, so that they are integrated into the institutions' operating manual;

- **Establishment of Sectoral/Institutional Focal Points:** International best practices have identified how information flows best by establishing sectoral and/or institutional focal points for reporting data that monitor NDC implementation. These focal points should be designated in specific areas within the institutions, under collaboration agreements between the stakeholders involved in the information flow. Furthermore, having focal points ensures greater sustainability in capacity building, since efforts are not lost and can be multiplied within the institutions and/or sectors
- **Human Resource and Technical Support:** seek international cooperation to fund experts and build institutional capacity for continuous NDC monitoring and data reporting.
- **Sector-Based Progress Reporting:** Present NDC implementation results grouped by sectors (e.g., energy, AFOLU, IPPU, waste) to highlight overall sectoral impacts.
- **Continuous, Annual Monitoring:** Ensure annual monitoring of mitigation actions for consistent reporting of GHG reductions and alignment with institutional planning documents (Institutional Strategic Plan (PEI), Annual Operating Plan (POA)).

The enabling framework for monitoring compliance with the Dominican Republic's 2020 NDC is the National MRV System, established through Decree 541-20. Decree 541-20, specifically in Article 6, establishes that mitigation actions must be reported through an electronic platform for this purpose, which must be created for the preparation of transparency reports, such as BTRs. With the support of the AECID, the CNCCMDL has recently awarded a project to design and create a robust and adaptable online platform for the Enhanced National Climate Transparency Framework, including the MRV component for mitigation actions, and for the inclusion of the M&E component for adaptation measures in Dominican Republic^[2]. This platform, to be developed between June 2025 and June 2026, will integrate advanced monitoring technologies and indicators, automate data collection and analysis, and provide intuitive user interface to optimise management, tracking, monitoring, and evaluation of mitigation and adaptation actions to promote climate action and informed decision-making.

Several initiatives are in progress to monitor the implementation and compliance of Dominican Republic's 2020 NDC, however, further development and integration of NDC tracking into the enhanced National Transparency System is necessary, so that the required data can be collected, shared and the corresponding reports processed. The NDC is due to be updated in 2025 ahead of COP30 and the 10th anniversary of the Paris Agreement in 2025. Further recommendations and capacity buildings needs will be identified following the update of the NDC and submission of the BTR 1. Those will be crucial for the technical delivery of Component 1 of this CBIT 2 project.

iv. Support Needed and Received Module

The implementation of the national climate commitment requires financial mechanisms and tools that enable the mobilization of resources for the identified investments. In this context, starting in 2021, the country is responsible for reviewing its national planning, budget management, and public investment processes related to climate change to fulfill its commitments under the 2020 NDC-RD and sustainable development, and to improve the efficiency of spending in its economy. The country is directing these efforts toward the design of its National Climate Finance Strategy.

Dominican Republic received support from ICAT to develop the National MRV System and to advance its implementation. A guide and infographics were developed with a description of its three components, including the Registration System for the MRV Support and Financing, with the roles and responsibilities of each component, as well as the processes for collecting information, processing it, and communicating results under each component. The Support and Financing module of the National MRV system consists of recording all investments and technical assistance related to climate change. It classifies the information presented based on the nature of the disbursement for climate action financing, that is, mitigation actions, adaptation measures, or any other cross-cutting measures considered a means of implementation to achieve the goals and objectives established in policy instruments, such as the NDC or the Long-Term Climate Change Strategy.

The MEPyD is the institution responsible for reporting on funding received and support needed for climate action under the National MRV system, named support and financing registration system. The support and financing reporting process varies depending on the type of support and financing implemented and the reporting actor. However, the reporting instrument is the same for all actors: a reporting form. This form covers everything related to support and financing, in accordance with the requirements of the UNFCCC, including the type of financing and budget implemented, the sector under which the mitigation or adaptation measure was implemented, its alignment with the NDC and its related component, the national implementing partner, the source of financing, the financial instrument used, beneficiaries, the expected achievements and impacts, and the relationship with the SDGs and the NDC. The form has also been made available by the CNCCMDL in a 'Methodological Guide for the Formulation of Initiatives and Projects for the Nationally Determined Contribution, Climate Change, and Risk Management' to those who coordinate or participate in public or private project development processes. This guide includes:

- Systematization methodological tool guide for formulating initiatives and projects for the nationally determined contribution, climate change, and risk management with a list to detail the risks, resilience and estimated emissions with or without the project.
- A form template for collecting information for registering mitigation projects and another for adaptation projects.
- A form template for collecting information for registering financial support projects.

As the process of collecting the funding received and support needed for climate action has been recently established, the institutional arrangements and agreements, the reporting flows and functionalities to adequately track funding from various stakeholders need to be further refined. Extra insights into the operation of the support and financing registration system in place to track Support Needed and Received will be available following the update of the NDC and submission of the BTR 1 expected in the summer of 2025. Those will be crucial to for the technical delivery of component 1 of this CBIT 2 project.

Other baseline initiatives

It is essential that this CBIT 2 project complements the existing transparency initiatives and ensures a coordinated approach. Section B, Institutional Arrangements and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Projects, explains in detail how this CBIT project will build on and complement the closely related support activities listed in *Table 4*.

[1] <https://ndcpartnershipplans.com/public/view/e9a490e9-3402-4908-9117-60706b843c27>

[2] <https://comunidad.comprasdominicana.gob.do/Public/Tendering/OpportunityDetail/Index?noticeUID=DO1.NTC.1550147&isModal=true&asPopupView=truehttps://comunidad.comprasdominicana.gob.do/Public/Tendering/OpportunityDetail/Index?noticeUID=DO1.NTC.1550147&isModal=true&asPopupView=true>

Table 4. Transparency initiatives in Dominican Republic

Program / Project	Leading ministry and supporting entities	Brief description	Duration (start and end year)	Value (USD) ^[1]	Relation to ETF and transparency System
Strengthening the capacity of the Dominican Republic to generate climate information and knowledge in the framework of the Paris Agreement (CBIT 1)	MMARN GEF, UNEP as implementing agency.	The CBIT I project resulted in strengthening the capacities of the Dominican Republic in generating climate information and knowledge, as well as in transparency and monitoring of climate actions, in compliance with the commitments established in the Paris Agreement.	2020-2024	\$1,460,000	The outcomes of the CBIT 1 are part of the baseline framework for informing the CBIT 2 and the gap analysis provided in the Improvement Plan build the basis therein.
Umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) to the UNFCCC (GEF-10973)	MMARN Implementing Agency: UNEP	The Dominican Republic is one of forty-three developing countries receiving support under this umbrella program to prepare and submit BTRs and NCs to comply with UNFCCC/Paris Agreement reporting requirements and respond to their national development goals. This programme is assisting Dominican Republic in the preparation of its BUR 1 and NC4 for the implementation of its obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.	Expected: 2023 – 2028	\$633,000 (Dominican Republic project value)	This project and CBIT 2 will have a range of complementary activities. While the BTR1 and NC4 will generate a snapshot of Dominican Republic's climate challenges and actions and its current transparency system, the CBIT 2 project will establish a sustainable system (people, data flows, tools) to support the production of materials for future reports.
Design and creation of the online platform for the National Climate Transparency Framework, including the component for Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification of Mitigation Actions (MRV) and adaptation for the inclusion of the	CNCCMDL	This initiative, supported by AECID, stems from the project 'Capacity Building in Public Administration for Building Climate Resilience in Key Sectors and Services for the Population', described below. The CNCCMDL has recently awarded a project to design and create a robust and adaptable	2025-2026	\$42,000 (DOP 2,546,576)	This project and CBIT 2 will have strong complementary activities. This platform will provide an interface to optimise management, tracking, monitoring, and evaluation of

Program / Project	Leading ministry and supporting entities	Brief description	Duration (start and end year)	Value (USD) ^[1]	Relation to ETF and transparency System
M&E component of the Dominican Republic. Reference: CNCCMDL-CCC-CP-205-000; or code SINACID No. C123-FNRAECID-S00847		online platform for National Climate Transparency Framework, including the MRV component for mitigation actions, and for the inclusion of the M&E component for adaptation measures in Dominican Republic^[2]. This platform will integrate advanced monitoring technologies and indicators, automate data collection and analysis, guarantee information security, and provide intuitive user interfaces to optimise management, tracking, monitoring, and evaluation of mitigation and adaptation actions to promote climate action and informed decision-making.			mitigation and adaptation actions to promote climate action and informed decision-making. The CBIT 2 shall interconnect to this platform in order to establish a sustainable data storage and exchange system to support the production of materials for future reports.
Capacity Building in Public Administration for Building Climate Resilience in Key Sectors and Services for the Population^[3] REF. No. 2019/SPE/0000400156	CNCCMDL AECID	Through a strategic alliance with the MEPyD, responsible for the country's planning and public investment system, and the creation of technical guides and tools, the project aimed to achieve two main outcomes: - Capacity building for the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution. - Improvement of the registry of public actions and investments for climate change adaptation. This project identified gaps and opportunities, one of which is the strengthening of the various implementation processes, expanding and integrating other needs and components that imply the establishment of a Strengthened National Climate Transparency Framework. The expected results of this initiative are the following: R1: Design and creation of the legal and regulatory framework for the implementation of the Enhanced National Climate Transparency Framework of the Dominican Republic.	2020-2023	\$170,375 (Euros 145,000)	This project results and CBIT 2 will have complementary activities as this project aims to establish a Strengthened National Climate Transparency Framework similarly to CBIT 2. This project results will be essential to inform CBIT 2 component 1 and the initiatives stemming from this project (as the above design of an online platform) shall interconnect with CBIT 2.

Program / Project	Leading ministry and supporting entities	Brief description	Duration (start and end year)	Value (USD) ^[1]	Relation to ETF and transparency System
		R2: Design and creation of the National Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System for Adaptation Measures, with its legal and regulatory framework. R3: Design and creation of the online platform for the Enhanced National Climate Transparency Framework, including the component for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of mitigation actions (MRV), and adaptation for the inclusion of the M&E component for adaptation measures.			
Land Degradation Neutrality for Increased Resilience to Climate Change in Dominican Republic^[4] (GEF-11402)	MMARN Implementing Agency: FAO	This project aims to enhance climate resilience, reduce vulnerability to climate change, and achieve land degradation neutrality through effective implementation of adaptation strategies and sustainable development in alignment with the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and the national land degradation neutrality (LDN) Targets. The proposed project is designed to leverage funds for transformational adaptation in the Dominican Republic towards the synergic achievement of LDN and climate goals on adaptation through: i) enhanced policy coherence and LDN mainstreaming; ii) knowledge exchange and multi-stakeholder and multiscale collaborations within the national institutional framework, as well as with the wider regional setting; reinforced governance through improved planning instruments and decision-making processes; increased capacity of communities for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) adoption towards LDN and climate resilience and related behavioural change.	Concept approved Feb. 2024	GEF Project Grant: \$4,416,212 Co-financing: \$15,156,920	The work being done under this proposal to build capacity and enhance governance in adaptation is directly relevant to CBIT 2 Component 1 building the institutional arrangements and component 2 improving the thematic modules, in particular the risk and vulnerability module. This project stakeholders, initiatives and results should interconnect with CBIT 2 on adaptation related topics and climate data exchange.
The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) - Phase 1 to 3^[5]	CNCCMDL Implementing Agencies:	This third ICAT project involved supporting the implementation and operationalisation of the national MRV/Transparency	2019 – 2024	Not available	This project aimed at implementing and operationalising the National

Program / Project	Leading ministry and supporting entities	Brief description	Duration (start and end year)	Value (USD) ^[1]	Relation to ETF and transparency System
	ICAT and UNEP-CCC	System through capacity building and sector-specific guidance.			MRV/Transparency System, strengthen capacities and provide a toolbox with sectorial guides. This project results together with CBIT 1 are the starting point for CBIT 2 and are essential to inform the component 1 of this project related to the design of the enhanced National Transparency System.
NDC Partnership's NDC Action Plan 2022-2025 Framework ^[6]	MEPyD Implementing Agencies: NDC Partnership programme supported by the United Kingdom, Euroclima, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), GIZ, French Development Agency (AFD) and Partnership Action Fund (PAF)	The country's NDC Action Plan, first developed in 2018 and updated in 2021 for the period 2022 – 2025, is the guiding framework for the government to prioritize their NDC and sustainable development (further details in section vii NDC Tracking Module)	2022 – 2025	Not available	NDC Action Plan for 2022-2025 is a framework which sets out priority support needs for achieving the updated 2020 NDC targets as well as the integration of climate considerations into national development priorities. Projects aims include strengthening national climate transparency mechanisms. This project results together with the NDC update results are the starting point for CBIT 2 and are essential to inform the component 1 of this project related to the design of the enhanced National Transparency System.
Updating the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC-2025) of the Dominican Republic ^[7]	MEPyD Executing Agency: Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	This Technical Cooperation (TC) aims to support the government of the Dominican Republic in the formulation, design, and presentation of the update to the Nationally Determined Contribution NDC-2025 to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The specific objectives of the technical cooperation are: (i) to	Approved May 2024	\$350,000	This project and CBIT 2 will have a range of complementary activities. The NDC update will generate a snapshot of Dominican Republic's climate challenges and actions and its current transparency

Program / Project	Leading ministry and supporting entities	Brief description	Duration (start and end year)	Value (USD) ^[1]	Relation to ETF and transparency System
		analyse progress, barriers, and opportunities for Climate Action in the Dominican Republic, as well as changes in the national context; (ii) to support the identification and prioritization of specific measures that will increase ambition and accelerate the implementation of Climate Action in the country in the coming years; (iii) to facilitate the inclusion of sectors previously not addressed in the 2020 NDC, thus expanding sector coverage and the coherence of Climate Action in the country; (iv) to strengthen and detail specific measures to increase resilience and adaptive capacity to the impacts of climate change; and (v) to establish more effective mechanisms for the implementation and monitoring of the proposed measures.			system. This project will inform and establish the CBIT 2 project baseline to develop the enhanced National Transparency System to support the production of materials for future reports.
Support to the Implementation of Land-Use Planning ^[8]		This technical cooperation aims to facilitate the implementation of the Land Management Law, through: (i) the creation of a national fund to promote municipal land management; (ii) the development of municipal strengthening activities in urban planning and land management; and (iii) the formulation of a Municipal Land Management Plan (PMOT) in a priority municipality.	2022, 24 months	USD 600,000	This project work with municipalities aligns well with CBIT 2 continued support to municipalities, enhancing the knowledge and expertise gained under CBIT 1. This project links closely with the mitigation and adaptation module of the ETF. The CBIT 2 will seek to coordinate with this project so that land use management and climate related data flows are feeding into the National Transparency System and therefore to decision and policy making.
Enhancing the Environmental Assessment Capacities of the Vice Ministry of Environmental Management, Ministry	MMARN and IDB	The main objective is to support the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources in implementing the action plan aimed at improving capacities in environmental assessments, in particular ensuring the	2024, 24 months	USD 600,000.00	Projects that are developing systems should be consolidated under CBIT 2 to ensure a cohesive approach to capacity

Program / Project	Leading ministry and supporting entities	Brief description	Duration (start and end year)	Value (USD) ^[1]	Relation to ETF and transparency System
of Environment and Natural Resources ^[9]		effectiveness of the process and making the regulatory framework more efficient, taking into account aspects of resilience to climate change and disaster risk management. The project looks to develop the necessary tools to streamline the environmental assessment process and define and implement program to improve environmental assessment capabilities.			building, data gathering and reporting climate data.
Support for the digitalization and integrated management of sanitation and solid waste services in the Dominican Republic ^[10]	MMARN and IDB	Support the preparation of the integrated management of solid waste and sanitation operations through: (i) the implementation of digital tools that promote the optimization of inclusive water, sanitation and waste services, including a gender approach; (ii) the development of strategies, conceptual studies and final infrastructure designs to improve sanitation and solid waste management; and (iii) support the development of innovative financial mechanisms aligned with the climate change agenda.	2022, 36 months	USD 110,000,000.00	This project work with municipalities aligns well with CBIT 2 continued support to municipalities, enhancing the knowledge and expertise gained under CBIT 1. This project also links closely with the mitigation module of the ETF. The CBIT 2 will seek to coordinate with this project so that waste management and climate related data flows are feeding into the National Transparency System and therefore to decision and policy making.

[1] Where Dominican Pesos (DOP) are presented, the USD value has been defined at the July 2025 mid market conversion rate \$1 DOP = 0.0165 USD. Euro values have been at the July 2025 mid market conversion rate €1 EUR = 1.175 USD.

[2] <https://comunidad.comprasdominicana.gob.do/Public/Tendering/OpportunityDetail/Index?noticeUID=DO1.NTC.1550147&isModal=true&asPopupView=true>

[3] <https://cambioclimatico.gob.do/transparencia/phocadownload/Proyecto%20CNCCMDL-AECID.pdf>

[4] <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/11402#:~:text=Partner%20News-,Land%20Degradation%20Neutrality%20for%20Increased%20Resilience%20to%20Climate%20Change%20in,Endorsement/Approval%20Review%20Sheet%20Document>

[5]<https://climateactiontransparency.org/country/dominican-republic/>

[6] <https://ndcpartnershipplans.com/public/view/e9a490e9-3402-4908-9117-60706b843c27>

[7]<https://www.iadb.org/en/project/DR-T1291>

[8]<https://www.iadb.org/en/project/DR-T1254>

[9]<https://www.iadb.org/en/project/DR-T1289>

[10]https://www.iadb.org/en/project/DR-T1242https://unitednations.sharepoint.com/sites/UNEP-CCD-DivisionTeam/CCD%20Repository/Programmatic/Projects-Initiatives/Mitigation-Branch/GEF-GCF-Unit/Projects/2.Soft-Pipeline/MSPFSP/LAC/GEFID_CBIT2_Dominican%20Republic/3.CBIT%20II/4.PPG/06.%20CEO-%20Document/3.GEF-Submission/3.%20Prodoc%20a%20PIF/GEF8_PIF_Template_CBIT_2025.11.17-RD.docx - ftnref10

Key barriers

The main barriers to strengthening the Dominican Republic's transparency framework to meet the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement were identified through the baseline assessment and stakeholder consultations. These barriers are interrelated and can be grouped into the following three categories:^[1]

Barrier 1: The Dominican Republic lacks capacity to systematically organize climate data.

Dominican Republic has developed a National Transparency System framework, however robust data sharing modalities ensuring timely and complete data submissions as well as technical capacities still require further development.

The first barrier identified is the lack of systematic presentation and processing of climate data, mainly due to the absence of a unified management platform for transparency. While CBIT 1 delivered significant improvements to tracking and reporting of the GHG inventory, and a platform is being developed by CNCCMDL for the MRV component for mitigation actions and for the inclusion of the M&E component for adaptation measures, Dominican Republic does not currently have a holistic system for transparency and climate action. There remains a lack of a climate data repository or central area to store, track, and share information and to act as a repository or archive of data. Furthermore, during CBIT 1, other transparency modules, such as risks, vulnerability, and support needed and received, did not receive attention.

Under CBIT 1, institutional arrangements were put in place to improve data flows and support data gathering. However, current arrangements are not sufficient for the collection of data to secure the timely delivery of quality inputs for the different ETF modules. Furthermore, limited processes, incentives, and communication channels exist to coordinate multiple government agencies with jurisdictional overlaps and to engage with the stakeholders within the private sector and other data providers to obtain data. Without a fully operational and sustainable National Transparency System, climate change-related data cannot be effectively gathered and channeled into decision-making or used for reports to attract investment and encourage collaboration. While CBIT 1 developed some protocols for data collection in relation to the GHG Inventory, more work is needed to extend this across transparency and climate data and a centralized platform is essential to improve and streamline its climate data management cycle, including planning, data collection, data processing, and analysis, which will feed into international reporting and national decision-making.

Stakeholders in Dominican Republic have consistently identified limited human and financial resources as a barrier to fully complying with the ETF requirements, which, coupled with regular turnover of staff, complicates sustainable capacitation of national experts on GHG inventories and track and estimate mitigation actions. The government has insufficient dedicated personnel whose sole remit is to manage, analyze, and

share climate-related data coordinated across agencies. Inter-agency collaboration will be crucial in addressing issues of human resource availability, capacity, and overload in the environment sector within Dominican Republic. The lack of national experts with skills and expertise in all the climate transparency modules is an additional factor. Sufficiently trained embedded and long-term technical and managerial personnel are needed to gather, analyze, quality assure, and compile data into regular and reliable data flows. Currently, there are limited organizational mandates for the establishment of long-term roles and junior backup and support or for the collection of data in a timely and consistent manner, and there's a significant gap in succession planning for the next generation of experts. Collaboration with academic institution(s) is needed to help continuously develop capabilities for both new staff and continuous professional development for more experienced experts.

To summarize the current situation in Dominican Republic:

- The lack of a national climate transparency platform makes collecting, cleaning, and storing data difficult to provide decision-makers with valuable outputs (reports).
 - The lack of a legal framework leads to incomplete information and insufficient institutional arrangements for data provision, collection, and QA/QC. The coordination challenges between government agencies and data providers result in inconsistent communications.
 - There are limited human resources within the government dedicated to transparency, a shortage of national experts, and no structured succession planning to ensure the development of the next generation of experts through specialists.
 - Limited availability of sex-disaggregated and gender-relevant data across sectors, along with uneven participation of women and underrepresented groups in technical processes, constrains the Dominican Republic's ability to produce gender-responsive ETF reporting

Barrier 2: The Dominican Republic's ETF modules (GHG inventory, adaptation/vulnerability, NDC tracking, and support needed and received) are incomplete and not fully aligned with ETF requirements.

Limited templates and/or tools are available for Dominican Republic to enhance gathering, cleaning, processing, and using climate-related information across all four thematic areas. The data collection and QA/QC processes need standardization and embedding in existing stakeholder functions to reduce the burden on governmental departments when meeting their reporting requirements.

While CBIT 1 did make improvements to Dominican Republic's GHG inventory and NDC tracking, the baseline assessment identified a further need to continue building on the work completed for the inventory and online climate change data management system. The GHG inventory is still not aligned with international guidance; for example, it lacks a formal QA/QC plan, with a QA/QC system not fully implemented, as well as improvements needed to the KCA analysis.

In addition, Dominican Republic still lags behind in terms of the other two modules, risks and vulnerabilities and tracking support needed and received. While there are several projects funded by international donors, as listed in [Table 4](#), which could partially develop some aspects of these modules, there may remain gaps in ensuring each module is fully aligned with the EFT requirements. In addition, these project activities may overlap with each other, and Dominican Republic is currently unable to fully quantify climate change-specific funding from donor-support projects. There's a gap currently in coordinating donor funds and agencies to ensure Dominican Republic enjoys the maximum benefit of this support.

To summarize the current situation in Dominican Republic:

- There are limited, isolated, or no templates and/or tools available to engage in enhanced gathering, cleaning, processing, and using climate-related information for reporting or decision-making all four thematic areas.
- There is a fragmentation of work and inefficient activities through poorly coordinated project-based support activities.

Barrier 3: The Dominican Republic lacks capacity to consistently use climate information for UNFCCC reporting and national planning without project-based support.

Dominican Republic has of a robust climate change related policy framework with information available to support the implementation of these policies and strategies, however, there is limited integration of climate-related information into decision-making. The inconsistency in climate reporting in Dominican Republic presents a significant barrier to effective climate change mitigation and adaptation planning. While CBIT 1 has built and improved the technical capacities for climate reporting and reduced reliance on technical assistance from international experts, challenges remain due to the lack of sustainable financing and insufficient planning mechanisms. Additionally, without adequate institutional arrangements (expertise, data flows, tools, and stakeholder engagement) in place, Dominican Republic cannot fully incorporate relevant climate information into planning and decision-making processes at national and sub-national levels to serve the change management needed to address climate change. Ensuring that climate information is available and integrated into decision-making and planning processes will ensure that Dominican Republic can heighten climate ambition.

CBIT 2 will prioritize capacity building for the systematic and efficient allocation of resources and planning to ensure continued advancement of inter-connected institutional systems and transparent information sharing infrastructure enabling the analysis and reporting of climate change information in the country. The project aims at improving institutional arrangements and methodologies, and the promotion of capacity-building and knowledge generation to effectively bundle all key aspects of the National Transparency system.

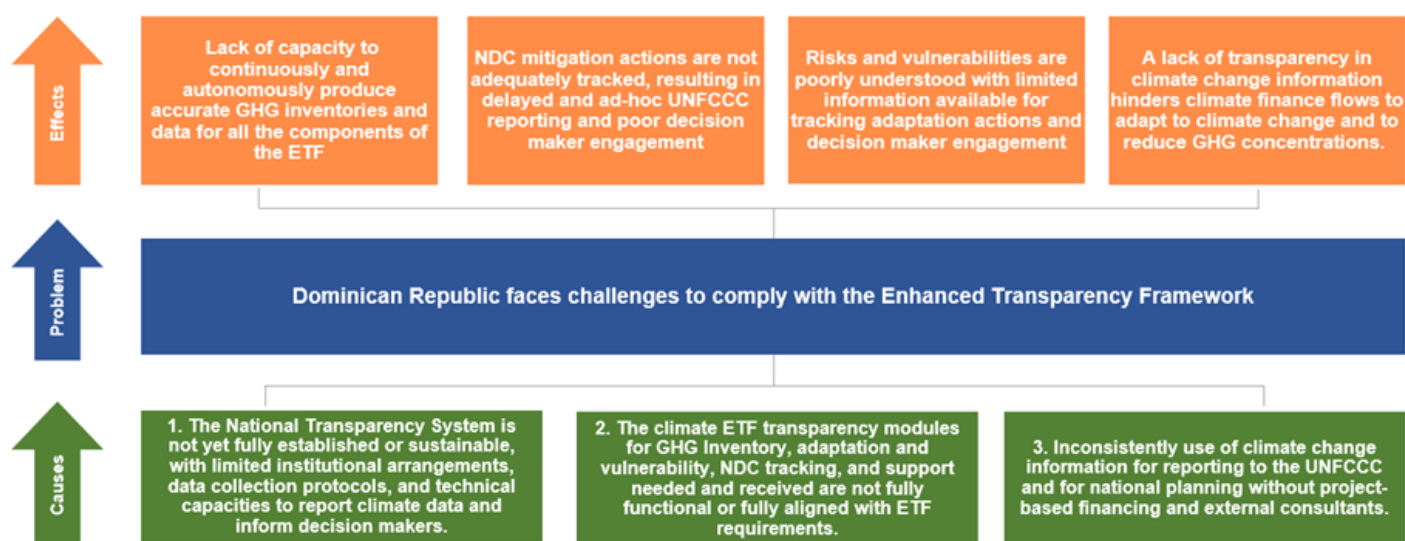
To summarize the current situation in Dominican Republic is:

- National and subnational officials lack the technical capacities to use climate information for decision-making and do not have access to data and a transparency management system with features and tools for UNFCCC reporting and national planning.
- Although CBIT 1 has strengthened technical capacities for climate reporting and reduced reliance on international experts, there remains a need to continue enhancing and refining the skills needed for planning and preparing the reporting work, along with improving resource allocation in the country.

These interrelated challenges—spanning fragmented data systems, incomplete ETF modules, and limited use of climate information in decision-making—define the core problem that this project seeks to address, as illustrated in Figure 3 (Problem Tree).

[1] These barriers are further discussed in the baseline section.

Figure 3. Problem Tree



Project objective, outcomes, and intended impact

The project's objective is to enhance the National Framework for Climate Transparency of Dominican Republic to meet the requirements of the ETF under the Paris Agreement. This will be achieved by developing an enhanced National Transparency System, which includes an integrated, gender-responsive Climate Data Management Platform, strengthened institutional arrangements, and enhanced capacities for accurate and timely collection, management, and reporting of climate data. The project will also ensure that climate data is effectively used in national policy-making and planning processes, supporting the country's efforts to fulfill its international climate commitments and contribute to global climate action. This project will build on the progress made under CBIT 1, BTR 1, NC4 and NDC update in which improvements were made to the National Transparency System, designed to help track NDCs.

This CBIT 2 project has been selected to address the identified gaps and barriers in Dominican Republic as it seeks to consolidate the existing and ongoing transparency initiatives (as described in [Table 4](#)) to help ensure an efficient and coordinated approach to meeting the requirements of the Paris Agreement. This project recognizes the need to support the ongoing development and improvement of UNFCCC reports such as the NC, the BUR, and the BTR. Therefore, this project under CBIT will consolidate the delivery of its outcomes and outputs with recommendations from the UNFCCC and the review of internationally submitted documents and the needs expressed in these documents as elaborated above.

This project seeks to build institutional capacity, which includes formalizing the data flows and expertise to handle the enhanced National Transparency System and support in the compilation of outputs (e.g., BTRs, NDC updates, and inputs into national sectoral strategies and action plans) as well as the profile and usability of the information for decision-making. The work will help to embed the gathering and analysis of climate change-related data into government decision-making systems and ensure the long-term sustainability of the project outputs and outcomes. A framework of continuous improvement will be developed to help ensure appropriate budgets and resources are highlighted and allocated to the ongoing maintenance and development of capacity. Stakeholders have engaged positively across multiple social and civil groups during the development of this CEO Endorsement Package. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed as part of the project will seek to establish active engagement of various actors, including political and social ones, to understand their priorities and concerns and to provide opportunities for active and meaningful contributions to transparency work.

Regarding socio-economic benefits, the project will help address the lack of environmental information or available regular and reliable statistics to inform socio-economic-environmental decision-making in

Dominican Republic. It will enhance data, linkages, and synergies with other initiatives or strategies, such as the SDGs (Outcome 1), inputs to national statistics, and sectorial strategies (Outcome 2). Also, it will foster data-and-information-based decision-making, increasing accountability, transparency, and good governance in cross-sectoral policy and program planning and implementation (Outcome 3). The project will substantially support Dominican Republic in managing climate change and broader environmental and social-related data in a more efficient and actionable manner.

After the implementation of the CBIT 2 project, it is expected that:

1. The Dominican Republic compiles, curates, communicates, and tracks climate data through an enhanced National Transparency System aligned with the UNFCCC Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).
2. The Dominican Republic produces more accurate and complete data for all ETF components, made available through the enhanced National Transparency System.
3. The Dominican Republic prepares and takes steps to submit transparency reports to the UNFCCC and undertake national planning utilizing the enhanced National Transparency System.

The CBIT project aligns with three GEF Strategy 2020 influence models: transforming policy and regulatory environments, strengthening institutional capacity and decision-making processes, and convening multi-stakeholder alliances.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project description

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

The project Theory of Change ("TOC," presented below in Figure 4) illustrates the causal pathway that starts with the proposed outputs (themselves resulting as a response to the barriers identified in the problem tree in Figure 3 above), results in outcomes, and evolves through intermediate states to the ultimate intended impact. The TOC also helps identify the underlying assumptions and crucial drivers to consider throughout the project and revisit as needed to ensure the planned approach contributes to the desired impact. Component 4, which focuses on monitoring and evaluation, is not included in the diagram.

Building on CBIT 1, the project will further strengthen the interinstitutional arrangements that support the GHG inventory and NDC tracking modules. While CBIT 1 delivered important progress, additional work is required to fully align these modules with ETF requirements and ensure that the National Transparency System is integrated into and serves national planning processes. CBIT 2 goes further by developing additional ETF modules (Risk and Vulnerability Analysis and Support Needed and Received tracking) and by institutionalizing the expertise and technical teams responsible for data collection and preparation across national and subnational levels. A key recommendation of the CBIT 1 Terminal Review was the need for a sustained, structured training programme to ensure that technical capacity is retained despite staff turnover and evolving reporting needs; a training programme will be designed under Component 1 and delivered under Component 2 in partnership with an academic institution to help build the capacity of the trainers and national and local experts. The project will be led by and primarily focus on developments related to the GHG inventory and projections. The other thematic modules will also be included but aligned with the framework being developed for the GHG inventory and projections.

Through this approach, the project not only strengthens current reporting capacities but also builds the Government's long-term ability to seamlessly adopt future revisions to transparency reporting requirements, including changes to Common Tabular Formats (CTFs), Common Reporting Tables (CRTs), and ETF methodological guidance. The enhanced National Transparency System and Climate Data Management Platform will be designed as flexible, modular systems capable of accommodating new data fields, methodologies, and reporting templates. Reinforced institutional arrangements will formalize roles, procedures, and data exchange protocols, ensuring that updates to technical requirements can be integrated systematically and without reliance on external consultants. The sustainable national capacity-building programme will provide continuous, up-to-date training for government staff, preserving institutional memory and enabling rapid adaptation when UNFCCC guidance evolves. Specialized technical teams will be equipped to interpret, apply, and operationalize updates to methodologies, tools, and reporting formats, while strengthened participation in regional and global transparency networks will help keep the country aligned with emerging practices.

The project Outputs are listed per component on the left-hand side of the diagram. Through its 10 Outputs, the project is expected to enhance and fully operationalize the National Transparency System, building on the work produced under CBIT 1 and integrating support provided by many other initiatives (e.g., BTR/NC development, ICAT, CBIT Global Support Programme - CBIT-GSP^[11]). That will, in turn, support interventions to reduce GHG emissions, increase GHG removals, and increase resilience to climate-related events and adverse climate trends. Each Output and its deliverables will result in a change in behavior, increased knowledge or state in Dominican Republic (Outcomes), moving towards the ultimate objective of meeting the ETF requirements of the Paris Agreement and delivering enhanced climate ambition.

The three components collectively aim to strengthen the Dominican Republic's climate transparency and reporting system in alignment with the UNFCCC Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). Component 1 focuses on improving institutional arrangements, data systems, and communication strategies to ensure climate data is compiled, curated, and shared effectively. Component 2 develops thematic modules for greenhouse gas inventories, projections, risk and vulnerability analysis, NDC tracking, and implementation support, enabling more accurate and comprehensive data management through the Climate Data Management Platform. Component 3 builds tools and capacity for integrating climate information into national planning and sectoral strategies, supporting the submission of transparency reports to the UNFCCC. Together, these efforts aim to enhance data accuracy, accessibility, and integration for informed decision-making and compliance with international climate commitments.

Moving to the right side of the diagram, each project Outcome leads to intermediary states as the enhanced National Transparency System ensures that UNFCCC reporting is transparent and aligns with ETF requirements while informing policy action. This will help Dominican Republic achieve its NDC targets and ultimately establish more ambitious goals to reduce emissions and enhance resilience to the impacts of climate change. Relevant drivers and assumptions are identified at each stage. Assumptions encompass the political stability in the country, the sustained political will to fulfill commitments from the Paris Agreement, and the continued national and international funding for climate action. Drivers include the sustained demand for transparency-related information to support decision-making, tracking progress, and ministerial interest and buy-in. This project's ultimate impact is to enable Dominican Republic to mitigate climate change by reducing GHG emissions and improving its climate resiliency.

The project will have 300 beneficiaries (50% women) who will benefit from its capacity-building activities. The Core Indicators section below indicates the number of expected project beneficiaries.

Further details on the expected output for each of the project's components are presented further below.

Figure 4. Theory of Change



Component 1: Integrated National Climate Transparency Platform

This component will address Barrier 1: Dominican Republic lacks capacities to systematically organize climate data.

Dominican Republic has substantially advanced on the development of its National Transparency System but does not have a fully integrated and effective system for the collection of data which hinders its capacity to accurately report to the UNFCCC. Outcome 1 therefore focuses on closing prevalent gaps in the National Transparency System to ensure Dominican Republic has adequate institutional arrangements and properly functioning systems for centralizing data and facilitate reporting under the ETF and its reporting tools. This Component will improve the National Transparency System by building on existing expert and tool development and stakeholder engagement achievements of CBIT 1 and other transparency-related initiatives (described in the baseline), including the ongoing BTR 1, progress review of NDC 2.0, NDC updates and outcomes of the Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress (FMCP)^[1].

The National Transparency System's institutional arrangements and the overarching data requirements and systems to support it will be improved. To do so, it will develop and implement a Climate Data Management Platform with a particular focus on the GHG Inventory module and linking in an effective manner to the other 3 modules to improve efficiency and allow for further integration of related climate change data. The work will be well placed to provide core engagement and development services for preparing the 2nd and future BTR (expected 2026) and underlying engagement and awareness raising to track the NDC 3.0. Through the CBIT 2 activities and deliverables, the enhanced National Transparency System and Climate Data Management Platform will serve the country in understanding and monitoring climate issues, including the thematic areas related to reducing GHG concentrations in the atmosphere (GHG inventory and projections),

understanding risks and vulnerabilities for building resilience to climate change, and tracking the flows of support of investment in climate-related solutions.

Component 1 will establish effective sectoral compilation teams, stakeholder engagement, and data flows that support decision-making and reporting under the Paris Agreement. This will also aid the country in implementing changes focusing on climate resilience, reducing atmospheric GHG emissions, and positively impacting the other 16 SDGs. This alignment will be critical, with attention focusing on the remaining 5 years of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030. Institutional arrangements will be developed for managing and coordinating data flows, expert resource development, and stakeholder engagement, including gender-responsive integration, across all thematic mitigation, adaptation, and support tracking thematic areas (GHG Inventory, Risk and Vulnerability, NDC Tracking, and Support Needed and Received modules, including Cooperative Approaches). This Component will establish data gathering and modeling tools, coordination tools, improvement plans, and overarching quality management systems and tools.

This Component also establishes a sustainable capacity-building programme in partnership with an academic institution to ensure continuous national capacity-building and retention through broad stakeholder engagement activities. Programme beneficiaries will include ministries concerned with environmental, social, and economic sustainable development, agencies and NGOs focusing on specific sectors (energy, agriculture, forestry, water and ecosystems, transport, health, industry, waste, etc.) and thematic areas, private sector and businesses and the general public, society, and community groups. Close engagement of a gender expert and MMARN's gender focal point in this component will ensure the institutionalization of gender-responsiveness in the enhanced National Transparency System governance (see Gender Action Plan (GAP) Indicator G3).

This Component is expected to have Outcome 1: **The Government of Dominican Republic tracks, measures, and transparently reports climate data through an enhanced National Transparency System aligned with the UNFCCC ETF.**

Output 1.1: An enhanced climate change National Transparency System responding to the ETF requirements is accessible to key stakeholders.

This Output will enhance Dominican Republic's climate transparency framework. It will focus on further developing the National Transparency System in order for it to act as a central management system for the four key thematic modules (see component 2). The enhanced National Transparency System will support institutional and stakeholder engagement, technological development (systems and tools), and sustainable data flows that ensure transparent reporting and monitoring of climate-related actions (including finance and adaptation) for reporting and policy design.

Where other transparency initiatives exist, the enhanced National Transparency System will act as a road map for identifying the expertise, tools, data flows and outputs associated with those initiatives, including other systems and networks, tools and data flows, guidance and training material developed and enhanced in CBIT 1 as well as transparency related activities associated with the BTR, ICAT, climate promise and NDC updates and other multilateral fund related capacity building support activities. The first step will be to analyze where those activities and initiatives results require further development to improve the National Transparency System efficiency and completeness of Dominican Republic's climate change-related data and enhance its institutional memory across a range of different data gathering and compilation activities and help coordinate other capacity-building work on transparency brought by other agencies and donors.

The enhanced National Transparency System will ensure institutional alignment of climate change data gathering and analysis with SDGs and other environmental data gathering, analysis, and reporting, such as the framework for developing environmental statistics and frameworks for other environmental issue areas, including biodiversity and other statistics frameworks. The enhanced National Transparency System will accommodate, support, and signpost the more detailed Component 2 development of individual climate

transparency modules and their data flows, documentation, outputs, and QA/QC. The enhanced National Transparency System will also feature a public interface with summarized and accessible information, links to key documents, and in-depth resources to enhance transparency and awareness of Dominican Republic's climate initiatives. It will highlight the connections between climate action and broader social, environmental, and economic developments, fostering greater public engagement and understanding.

The gender-responsive enhanced National Transparency System will enable climate transparency coordination, data, and knowledge management to be integrated into Dominican Republic's national and subnational strategies, decision-making, reporting, and investment design to ensure gender-responsive climate action. The consultation on the enhanced National Transparency System's institutional capacity gaps and barriers to ETF compliance will also identify current gaps and barriers in data and information collection regarding gender issues, and gender-responsive data collection requirements of the enhanced National Transparency System will be embedded within its design.

The enhanced National Transparency System will have a stakeholder and sectoral focus, targeting and supporting the stakeholders for the traditional GHG related sectors (Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF and Waste) as a priority but with broader integration of additional adaptation related sectors at the same time (e.g. Tourism, Health, Water, Coastal Protection, Disaster Risk Reduction, Ecosystems). The enhanced National Transparency System will act as a focal point for the development of the four thematic modules (see component 2), with an operationalization and content focus on GHG inventory module, but with a framework that is expandable to the other thematic module areas.

The enhanced National Transparency System will provide experts an online presence for information exchange, data preparation, monitor, report, verify (QA/QC) and archive GHG emissions and projections in the national territory through a Climate Data Management Platform. This data management system will standardize the methodology for the GHG inventory data collection, data analysis tools, and technical capacity for modeling, projections and reporting. It will provide a central archive and support institutional memory and statistics by helping to bring together, manage, and coordinate information flows, stakeholders, including experts, and data providers to deliver high-quality, sustainable, continuously improving outputs from the transparency framework. The Climate Data Management Platform will also link to data flows and information related to NDC mitigation and adaptation action and associated goals and progress tracking, risks and vulnerability analysis, and tracking of support needed and received initially to support the GHG inventory emissions accounting and fostering integration of all the modules, but to be further developed as the overall system grows to manage all ETF modules climate data.

The Climate Data Management Platform design and development will review and consider the existing infrastructure, tools, and methodologies from CBIT 1 and other key governmental stakeholders existing systems, networks, tools and data flows developed under Dominican Republic's National Transparency System and MRV system established through Decree 541-20. The MMARN, as the national entity responsible for GHG Inventory coordination, will host and administer the Climate Data Management Platform to ensure long-term delivery and sustainability of the GHG inventory emissions accounting and reporting and to bring together and coordinate information flows for all ETF modules (Component 2). To foster its sustainability, the Climate Data Management Platform will be designed to accommodate future reporting and data framework requirement changes, future enhanced functionalities, be scalable to all sectors, and to include user-friendly features tailored to meet the evolving needs of stakeholders.

Finally, an enhanced National Transparency System and Climate Data Management Platform Sustainability Roadmap and Financial Plan will be developed to ensure the long-term viability and integration with Dominican Republic's, by establishing a sustainable financial strategy focusing on securing funding, optimizing costs, and strengthening financial governance through MMARN oversight.

Finally, a Sustainability Roadmap and Financial Plan will be developed to ensure the long-term viability of Dominican Republic's enhanced National Transparency System by establishing a sustainable financial strategy focusing on securing funding, optimizing costs, and strengthening financial governance, also taking into consideration the sectoral stakeholders involved in the process.

The executing agency will lead consultations to identify institutional capacity gaps and barriers to ETF compliance while overseeing the development, implementation, and operationalization of the enhanced National Transparency System and its four thematic modules: NDC tracking, GHG inventory, Risks and Vulnerabilities, and Support Needed and Received. It will also supervise testing, rollout, and quarterly reviews to ensure alignment with national and international commitments.

The Transparency Technical Working Group (TTWG) (as detailed in output 1.2), will provide expertise to identify barriers in NDC implementation, domestic climate impact assessments, GHG inventory management, and climate finance needs. Additionally, TTWG will advise on integrating the enhanced National Transparency System's modules, ensuring transparent and standardized reporting of climate-related expenditures and technologies. The TTWG gender focal point will ensure that gender equality principles are embedded in the enhanced National Transparency System's legal and institutional framework, including bylaws, policies, and reporting structures and their alignment with national gender policies.

Output 1.2: Institutional arrangements for the enhanced National Transparency System are strengthened and submitted for adoption by MMARN

The overall aim of this output is to ensure the enhanced National Transparency System and the four ETF modules are linked with adequate institutional arrangements and protocols in place, continuing the work initiated during CBIT 1. It will define the necessary institutional arrangements, outlining roles, responsibilities, mandates, and memorandums of understanding and/or institutional resolutions to ensure high-quality data and outputs. The focus will be on sustainable operations, reinforced by strong governance and legal frameworks that regulate data flows, expertise, tools, and stakeholder engagement. Clear mandates will ensure stakeholders contribute by providing, processing, and reporting data and advising decision-makers, strengthening the country's National Transparency System. To ensure the system's gender-responsiveness, gender equality principles will be embedded in the National Transparency System's legal and institutional framework, including bylaws, policies, and reporting structures. The institutional arrangements bylaw will link with national policy gender related indicators and targets and include provisions for gender-responsive data collection, participation, and monitoring, ensuring that gender considerations are systematically integrated across all ETF modules and reflected in the governance of the enhanced National Transparency System. MMARN will lead the development, consultation, and adoption of institutional arrangements bylaw for the enhanced National Transparency System, ensuring a gender-responsive approach. It will oversee stakeholder consultations, organize workshops and roundtables, and provide access to relevant data and policy documents.

The bylaws and support agreements will be submitted for adoption by the MMARN and will include:

1. Establishment of modalities, procedures, and referral rules for data gathering, compilation, and reporting, as outlined in Outcome 2. This will include quality management, assurance, and verification systems to enhance data integrity. The bylaw will accompany technical annexes, mandates, agreements, and Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs), summarized in a charter on institutional arrangements covering the four modules of the enhanced National Transparency System. The governance structure will define roles and responsibilities for key stakeholders, detailing functions related to data provision, compilation, reporting, and output production. The bylaw will include official guidelines and protocols for integrating gender into climate transparency activities, ensuring consistency across all four modules (GAP G3). The bylaw will strengthen science-policy linkages to ensure policy coherence and long-term sustainability, enabling seamless data flows

between scientific research, transparency-related data, and decision-making and standardizing approaches and data flows across transparency reporting, SDG tracking, and broader environmental and social initiatives. It will formalize agreements for data-sharing between central government entities, building on CBIT 1 work, and other National Transparency System initiatives such as ICAT, and continue to develop agreements for data-sharing between municipal and central government entities and private entities and central government entities.

2. Establishment of the cooperation with an academic institution on the National Capacity-Building Programme: under Output 1.3, a National Capacity-Building Programme will be developed with an academic institution. A MoU between an academic institution and MMARN will be formalized to ensure the academic institution's role in capacity-building efforts are in line with the National Capacity-Building Programme. The MoU will be incorporated into the draft bylaw of the enhanced National Transparency System. To ensure long-term sustainability and institutional integration, the programme will leverage existing national mechanisms, particularly an academic institution's mandate to enhance public environmental awareness, deliver training, and build specialist capacity. Embedding the training programme within national structures will support ongoing transparency efforts beyond the project's duration, secure sustained resources, and mitigate the risk of knowledge loss due to staff turnover.

3. Strengthening with sectoral technical expertise in support of the enhanced National Transparency System for data gathering compilation and reporting by establishing a Transparency Technical Working Group (TTWG): The TTWG will be to provide expert recommendations on implementing the ETF by identifying and addressing gaps in data flows, institutional arrangements, legal frameworks, and coordination mechanisms. It will be established under the MMARN as the technical advisory body supporting Dominican Republic's climate transparency efforts on GHG emissions and inventory, in line with provisions of the Dominican Republic's Decree No. 541-20. The TTWG will build on the experience and lessons learned from previous initiatives, including CBIT 1, BTR 1, NDC, and work developed by CNCCMDL to strengthen institutional arrangements and ensure long-term capacity for transparency-related activities. In addition to its advisory function, the TTWG will ensure coordination with stakeholders to ensure the alignment of climate reporting activities with international requirements. Furthermore, the TTWG will facilitate and promote capacity-building initiatives and provide technical input to enhance the National Transparency System.

The TTWG's composition will include:

- Technical representatives from key ministries, as well as other relevant governmental bodies and sectoral agencies. Key members to be considered for the TTWG will include technical and sectoral experts with expertise in climate data analysis, GHG accounting, risk and vulnerability assessments, NDC monitoring (including cooperative approaches), and policy tracking. Preference should be given to experts involved in preparing the GHG inventory, the BTR, the NDC update and other relevant Transparency initiatives such as climate finance.
- A Gender focal point to oversee gender mainstreaming efforts and support transparency processes.

Additionally, participation will be open upon interest to:

- Representatives from research institutions and academic contributing scientific expertise to transparency-related activities.
- Members of civil society and the private sector, ensuring broad stakeholder engagement and knowledge-sharing.

- Sectoral working groups, which may be established as needed to focus on specific thematic priorities.

Output 1.3: A national capacity-building programme to use the enhanced National Transparency System is made accessible to national stakeholders in partnership with an academic institution.

The primary objective of this output is to promote a long term and sustainable national capacity-building program for professional training and development hosted and delivered in partnership with an academic institution. This program aims to enhance national expertise in transparency-related data gathering, compilation, reporting, and output production across the all the areas of the ETF, with a particular focus on the GHG inventory module. As such, training material will be mainly available for the compilation of the GHG inventory and projections, but will be linked in an effective manner to the other 3 modules to improve efficiency and allow for further integration of related climate change data on mitigation, adaptation, NDC tracking, climate finance and policymaking approaches.

The capacity-building programme will include training on the collection and use of sex-disaggregated data, gender-responsive indicators for adaptation, NDC tracking and support needed and received, and basic principles of gender-responsive budgeting to strengthen gender mainstreaming across transparency functions.

The capacity-building programme will build on CBIT 1, BTR 1, NDC 2.0 outputs and other capacity building initiatives in the country, and its content will be developed by the capacity-building experts of the appointed consultancies, with input from the TTWG and project experts, and in partnership with an academic institution for the following components:

- GHG Inventory Module: Training on the development and management of GHG inventories per sector (Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF and Waste), focusing on steps on conducting the GHG inventory, inventory planning, roles of GHG inventory team members, addressing GHG improvement requirements (climate-related data collection methods, estimation methods), estimating GHG emissions, estimating GHG projections, development of capacities for filling out Common Reporting Tables (CRT) and Common Tabular Formats (CTF) for projections, input the data in the Climate Data Management Platform, QA/QC procedures, archiving. Estimating emissions reductions related to policies and mitigation measures and cooperative approaches accounting, such as ITMOs, will be a part of the GHG inventory development.
 - o Risk and Vulnerability Module: Training sessions on conducting risk and vulnerability assessments for adaptation related sectors (e.g. Tourism, Health, Water, coastal protection, Disaster Risk Reduction, ecosystems, specifically focusing on climate-related data gathering and analysis on climate adaptation and gender-responsive risk tracking. This module should align with Sendai Framework to provide evidence-based information on climate-related losses and damages, while avoiding duplication.
 - o NDC Tracking Module: Capacity-building content related to tracking progress against Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), development of capacities for filling out CTF, and cooperative approaches with emphasis on climate-related data gathering.
 - o Support Tracking Module: Training on tracking financial, technological, development of capacities for filling out CTF, and capacity-building support provided to climate actions, including gender-responsive tracking and reporting methods for climate-related data gathering.

The programme will adopt a train-the-trainer approach and will be designed to ensure stakeholders are well-equipped with the tools and knowledge necessary for effective data management and reporting using the enhanced National Transparency System. The targeted beneficiaries of the train the trainers approach in Component 1 include ministry technicians and officers, agencies experts, subnational governments, municipalities, and other public and private sector organizations with key roles in transparency-related data gathering, compilation, and reporting across all the areas of the ETF. In Component 1, selected participants will be trained as trainers, combining both the technical knowledge and the pedagogical skills needed to deliver the programme. As the project evolves through Component 2, these trainers will continue to strengthen their competencies through ongoing learning, peer exchange, and mentoring, while progressively training additional cohorts of participants. Additional programme beneficiaries will include ministries concerned with environmental, social, and economic sustainable development, agencies and NGOs focusing on specific sectors (energy, agriculture, forestry, water and ecosystems, transport, health, industry, waste, etc.) and thematic areas, private sector and businesses and the general public, society, and community groups. This cascading model will build a sustainable pool of qualified trainers, enabling long-term capacity development beyond the life of the project.

An academic institution will lead on the pedagogical design, ensuring that the curriculum is grounded in effective learning methods and that trainers are equipped with facilitation, mentoring, and evaluation skills and will include a certification process to ensure quality and recognition. Thematic consultancies involved with the analysis of existing methods and the design of future methods and tools will provide the contents. The structured program would integrate team-building exercises, practical exercises, evaluation questionnaires, motivation strategies, completion certificates and career progression pathways for junior and senior experts to support long-term professional development and retention of capacities. The academic institution's mandate, roles, responsibilities, training delivery framework, content development, and data flow processes will be reviewed and formalized under Output 1.2 as part of the institutional arrangements bylaw, ensuring structured implementation and long-term sustainability.

Technical experts from the thematic consultancies, in collaboration with the TTWG, project experts and key stakeholders, will prepare the specialist content, provide subject-matter guidance and support the training of trainers of the selected participants.

The TTWG and the gender expert will advise on the capacity-building programme design and implementation, ensuring gender-responsiveness and practical application.

The gender-responsive capacity-building program will mainstream gender in climate transparency, enabling Dominican Republic to strengthen climate governance while promoting gender equality in national and international reporting. A gender analysis will identify participation barriers, sectoral gaps, and training needs. Training content will address gendered climate impacts, gender-responsive GHG inventories, adaptation tracking, and climate finance reporting, ensuring accessibility and flexibility. The program will enhance gender-responsive climate data collection, training experts to track sex-disaggregated data, vulnerabilities, and adaptation responses. Institutional commitment will be reinforced by embedding gender in climate policies, national guidelines, and reporting frameworks, with support from gender focal points and alignment with the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan. Monitoring and evaluation will integrate gender-specific indicators and feedback mechanisms to assess progress. Collaboration with women's organizations, private sector actors, and climate institutions will ensure knowledge-sharing and long-term impact (GAP G4).

The MMARN will oversee, coordinate, and approve the capacity-building programme. MMARN will support ensuring the programme aligns with national transparency requirements, tracking NDC targets, and the Country's broader climate policy and sustainable development goals. This will be achieved through consultations to identify MMARN's climate related data and expert needs for the enhanced National Transparency System. An academic institution and the Climate Data Management Platform will maintain a repository of training materials and tools developed under the CBIT 2 for continuous learning and updates.

Output 1.4: A gender-responsive stakeholder communication, marketing and engagement strategy for the enhanced National Transparency System is implemented with key stakeholders.

The objective is to develop an overarching, gender-responsive, multi-stakeholder communication strategy for raising awareness on for climate change and the overall enhanced National Transparency System and project implementation. This strategy will actively engage data providers, experts, decision-makers, and the general public to support ETF compliance, integrated national planning, and public awareness of climate action. The strategy will map key organizations, assess their needs, and define their roles in ETF compliance, outlining engagement methods, frequency, and value-added contributions. It will also establish long-term data collection, processing, reporting, and usage roles across private businesses, subnational governments, ministries, education institutions, technical agencies, and support organizations to ensure an inclusive and sustainable transparency framework. Additionally, the strategy will enhance coordination with donor funds and agencies, fostering a more efficient and comprehensive transparency system. Providing precise analyses of climate actions and interventions will help attract investment and stakeholder engagement to increase ambition and climate action effectiveness.

A dedicated Knowledge Management Plan will be included within the communication strategy, leveraging the capabilities and activities of the enhanced National Transparency System to ensure that resources, best practices, and lessons learned are regularly captured, managed, and disseminated to stakeholders. The strategy will be made available to national stakeholders through national transparency and climate related existing communication channels or a online location to be defined during component 1 of this project.

The strategy will be gender-responsive and include key gender stakeholders, specific communications on gender aspects of the enhanced National Transparency System, and gender-specific stakeholder response mechanisms through the National Gender and Climate Change Roundtable. They will offer critical guidance on incorporating gender-transformative principles into the communication and engagement strategy. This includes regular updates to the strategy to ensure it addresses barriers to women's participation and promotes equitable access to information and decision-making opportunities (GAP G3).

The stakeholder engagement and communication strategy will apply a gender-responsive and inclusive approach, ensuring targeted outreach to women's organizations, youth groups, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, and other underrepresented groups in transparency processes.

The implementation of the strategy will be monitored, and recommendations for improvement will be included in the enhanced National Transparency System Improvement Plan (Deliverable 1.1.4 and 1.1.6).

The project coordination unit will oversee the development and implementation of the communication and engagement strategy, ensuring alignment with national climate and transparency goals and will lead stakeholder consultations, facilitate collaboration, and validate the strategy to reflect national commitments to gender equity. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will monitor progress through half-yearly reports, ensuring accountability, and will provide strategic guidance, integrating broader climate priorities and securing cross-sectoral support. The Transparency Working Group, as beneficiary of capacity-building efforts, will play a key role in shaping the strategy's practical components by contributing to workshops, refining engagement methods, and strengthening communication channels.

Component 2: Enhanced National Transparency Platform modules

This component will address Barrier 2: Dominican Republic's climate ETF modules for GHG Inventory, risks and vulnerability, NDC tracking, and support needed and received are incomplete and not fully aligned with ETF requirements.

As the architecture of the National Transparency System will be strengthened through enhancing the institutional arrangements (under component 1), component 2 seeks to define the tools and protocols to be followed by capacitated key stakeholders to sustainably, and eventually autonomously, manage the enhanced National Transparency System. This Component focuses on building the broader national skills, tools, and data flows for the four thematic modules: (1) GHG Inventory, (2) NDC Tracking including Cooperative Approaches, (3) Climate Risk and Vulnerability, and (4) Support Needed and Received. However, as mentioned before, there is a particular focus on the GHG inventory module linked in an effective manner to the other 3 modules.

Each output follows a structured approach, beginning with the relevant ETF Module Development Plan, which outlines data collection needs, tools, templates, and stakeholder roles, all gender-responsive, to ensure standardized integration across sectors. This is followed by the final enhanced Module database, tools, and templates, which include updated datasets and an improvement plan for prioritization and resource allocation, all accessible through the Climate Data Management Platform. Sex-disaggregated data collection and gender-responsive methodologies will be integrated into the four ETF modules (See GAP G5). Capacity-building efforts focus on developing and delivering gender-responsive training, led by the Output 1.3 Trainers and an academic institution, to equip stakeholders (government institutions, municipalities, private sector representatives, academic, and civil society) with the necessary skills for module management and use, including data provision. Training is tailored to sector-specific roles and includes interactive workshops and practical exercises. Finally, the Module manual, management framework, and project exit strategy will define stakeholder roles, ensure sustainability, and establish guidelines for continuous module improvement. The exit strategy will document lessons learned, and adaptation needs for evolving reporting requirements. All knowledge materials will be stored on the Climate Data Management Platform, shared with the CBIT-GSP when possible, and referenced in the enhanced National Transparency System roadmap for long-term accessibility.

MMARN and the TTWG will oversee the modules' development plan by the appointed consultancies, ensuring alignment with national climate commitments and international reporting standards. The Ministry will validate templates, tools, and manuals developed for the modules and will oversee capacity-building sessions, leveraging its expertise to ensure that training content is aligned with Dominican Republic's NDCs.

This component is expected to have Outcome 2: The Government of Dominican Republic produces more accurate and complete data for all ETF components.

Output 2.1: Templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders, and their capacities are enhanced for using the enhanced National Transparency System GHG inventory module.

The objective for output 2.1 is to improve the data flows, expertise, and tools for the GHG inventory compilation based on BTR 1 and CBIT 1's lessons learned and outputs to ensure high-quality input for prioritization, planning, and implementation of mitigation action. These projects delivered significant improvements to Dominican Republic's national GHG inventory but also identified further work needed on QA/QC, higher tier methods across different sectors, further integration of municipality-level information, team capacity strengthening, development of GHG inventory-related NDC tracking indicators and additional inventory-related products and services to support decision making. The GHG inventory compilation tools and manual will be integrated into the enhanced National Transparency System and uploaded and managed at the Climate Data Management Platform. Building on the outcomes of CBIT 1 and BTR 1, activities include, but are not limited to:

- Data collection improvement.

- Perform key category analysis using qualitative criteria and consider the results of the key category analysis to prioritize activities in inventory improvement plans.
- Describe in detail the recalculations performed, particularly for significant recalculations and key categories, in relation to changes in activity data, completeness, and emission factors/levels.
- Build on and fine-tune the GHG inventory QA/QC tools developed and formalize the QA/QC plan.
- Estimating emissions changes related to policies and mitigation measures and cooperative approaches accounting, such as ITMOs.
- Further development of the national GHG inventory with enhancements to include projections, documentation of methods, data sources and assumptions, and analysis and results (e.g., essential trends, key categories, and uncertainties). Establish a database with detailed outputs for UNFCCC (e.g., Common Reporting Tables / Common Reporting Format) reporting, with business and company level GHG estimation services and other policy and project options analysis.
- Design and implement a documentation protocols for the results of technical and validation sessions, so that they can be used by inventory coordination to identify information needs, including the level of detail required to produce an inventory in accordance with IPCC good practices.
- Establish mechanisms to facilitate knowledge transfer and maintenance within the compilation team, through detailed inventory manuals/procedures (including videos) that facilitate the incorporation of new staff into the team's activities.
- Explore and integrate the industrial and facility-level reporting and systems used for pollution or other gases reporting, including integrating data flows for the GHG inventory, verifying or validating emissions trading information, and integrating into scenario analysis for facility-level emission reduction.
- Support the development of the GHG National Inventory Report (and National Inventory Document) templates with guidance for transparent documentation of the methods, data sources, and assumptions documentation of the inventory analysis and results and outputs providing information on significant trends, key categories, and uncertainties.
- Elaborate processes and approaches for peer-reviewed and endorsement by the national government.
- Country-specific GHG inventory compilation and reporting training material.
- Define other GHG inventory outputs about national statistics and sectoral strategies and add these to the improvement plan.

In addition, under this Output, the municipalities capacities developed under CBIT 1 will continue to be build and enhance, focusing on Waste. This will involve leveraging the tools and methodologies established during CBIT 1 on data collection and reporting on municipal and industrial solid waste. Municipalities will enhance their role and contribution to the national GHG inventory estimates by facilitating and enhancing data quality and integrating data for mitigation and adaptation and risks and vulnerability analysis while aligning with transparency frameworks and NDCs.

The National Statistics Office (ONE) will provide statistical data and QA/QC support for GHG inventory calculations, ensuring accuracy and compatibility with the GHG Inventory Module. It will collaborate with MMARN and participate in capacity-building sessions to enhance data management processes. The TTWG, as the first user of the module, will offer feedback on usability during pilot phases and contribute to refining documentation for practical application. The entities providing data and receiving support are identified in the National MRV system infographics^{[2]¹²}.

An academic institution will deliver the capacity-building sessions, tailor training to stakeholder needs, and ensure the GHG inventory module manual is clear, comprehensive, and user-friendly.

Output 2.2: Templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders, and their capacities are enhanced for using the enhanced National Transparency System NDC Tracking Module including gender-responsive indicators and sex-disaggregated data where relevant.

The objective for Output 2.2 is to focus on developing the flow of information and expertise for tracking progress with NDC action for mitigation and adaptation for Dominican Republic's priority economic and social sectors underlined in the revised NDC 2.0 and BTR 1. This output will have a particular focus on NDC monitoring purposes under the jurisdiction of the MMARN, while improving coordination, stakeholder engagement, and information flows across existing national initiatives. The module will support enhanced inputs to NDC tracking activities, national planning processes, BTRs, NAP implementation, and sectoral strategies, including the integration of gender-responsive indicators and sex-disaggregated information where relevant.

Output 2.2 will engage with municipalities in aligning the territorial plans, as well as refinements to the GHG inventory outputs, to provide NDC tracking mitigation indicators to complement indicator development for adaptation. The output will build more robust data flows, tools, and technical capacities to gather and analyze information for tracking NDC progress, including consideration of differentiated climate impacts, inclusive participation, and local adaptation priorities.

The CNCCMDL, supported by MMARN and MEPyD and other relevant entities identified in the National MRV system infographics^{[3]¹³}, will provide key support on NDC tracking by providing data and tools to monitor the impacts of NDC implementation while participating in stakeholder training. An academic institution will facilitate awareness-building and training to enhance institutional understanding of NDC tracking. Other ministries and municipalities will supply sector-specific data for tracking mitigation activities under the territorial plans, contribute to defining roles in the module manual, and engage in capacity-building activities, including learning from champion municipalities.

Output 2.3: Templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders, and their capacities are enhanced for using the enhanced National Transparency System Risks and Vulnerability Module including consideration of differentiated climate vulnerabilities and gender-responsive adaptation information.

Under Output 2.3, the flow of information and expertise around risks and vulnerability for Dominican Republic's significant economic and social sectors will be developed, contributing to improved input to future BTRs, the NAP, and Adaptation communications, while supporting broader social, gender-responsive, and ecosystem-based sustainable development objectives related to climate resilience and vulnerability reduction.

Recognizing the ongoing development on the BTR 1, NDC updates (2.0) and further development of the National MRV system and pending its findings (to be analyzed during component 1 discovery phase), this

module will enhance tools, data flows, and expertise for risks and vulnerabilities information management, including gender-responsive vulnerability analysis and integration into prioritization, planning, implementation of adaptation actions, and indicator tracking. This module will integrate with other related processes and systems, such as the NDC tracking system (See Output 1.3), the processes for developing adaptation communications, BTR, and the SIREN-RD.

Various agencies and expert groups will collaborate to develop the module by providing data, expertise, and capacity-building support. The MMARN and other relevant entities will contribute environmental data, standardize data collection methods, and assist in tool development and training on risk assessment and training efforts on key areas, such as Agriculture and LULUCF related data and risk assessment, infrastructure risk evaluation, local risks data, etc.

Output 2.4: Templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders, and their capacities are enhanced for using the enhanced National Transparency System Support Needed and Received Module.

The objective for Output 2.4 is the development of the flow of information and expertise for tracking Financial, Technology, and Capacity Building Support Needed and Received in association with mitigation and adaptation for Dominican Republic's. This component will have a particular focus on Support Needed and Received monitoring purposes under the jurisdiction of the MMARN, but integrate and will build on the existing budget planning tools and systems which strengthens the alignment between strategic and policy documents and the budget, and on the work of the fiscal risk analysis incorporating assessments of climate change impacts and related budgetary risks. It will also build on the initiatives identified in the baseline on Support Needed and Received and address gaps identified during the BTR 1 compilation and NDC updates and other finance, technology, and capacity support tracking activities.

This module will ensure that climate finance transparency mechanisms tracking is gender-responsive to inform gender-transformative funding. The module will have criteria for assessing the gender impact of climate finance to enhance accountability and effectiveness (GAP G5 and G6).

Component 3: Using the National Transparency Platform

This component will address Barrier 3: Dominican Republic lacks capacities to consistently use its climate change information for reporting to the UNFCCC and for national planning without project-based financing and external consultants.

This component is expected to have Outcome 3: Dominican Republic prepares reports to the UNFCCC and undertakes national planning utilizing the enhanced National Transparency System.

Component 3 has two key objectives. First, it aims to strengthen Dominican Republic's capacity to plan activities, allocate resources, and ensure consistent and timely reporting to the UNFCCC using the enhanced National Transparency System. To achieve this, it will propose a 10-year UNFCCC reporting roadmap detailing a structured workplan to support and streamline reporting processes by standardizing tabular reports and indicator production, enabling the automatic generation of key outputs such as Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), National Communications, NDC updates, and Adaptation Communications (ACs).

Second, the component will enhance the capacity of national policymakers and decision-makers to utilize the enhanced National Transparency System to obtain relevant climate information and data for national policy-making and planning. This will be achieved by implementing a pilot initiative to inform the development of roadmaps and protocols for integrating the enhanced National Transparency System into national planning processes. The pilot will provide insights, document lessons learned, and recommend further improvements, ensuring the enhanced National Transparency System becomes a sustainable tool for evidence-based decision-making.

Output 3.1: A roadmap, protocol, and tools to use the enhanced National Transparency System for UNFCCC reporting are submitted to MMARN.

The objective of output 3.1 is to provide templates and tools to facilitate the generation of UNFCCC-required reporting outputs under the Paris Agreement and a roadmap towards complete, high-quality, timely UNFCCC reporting by Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. This roadmap includes a detailed analysis of Article 13 requirements and identifies the criteria for integrating transparent information about Article 6 and the internationally transferable mitigation outcomes (ITMO). The templates and tools will facilitate continuous improvement in preparing UNFCCC reports and address gaps in the capacity to gather, organize, and report high-quality information promptly. The TTWG will ensure compliance with transparency, accuracy, consistency, comparability, and completeness (TACCC) principles by shaping standardized templates, automated reports, and capacity-building initiatives. They will support monitoring and improving reporting processes through workshops, review sessions, and training initiatives to enhance stakeholder proficiency with the tools. The gender-responsiveness aspect of the Roadmap will be validated by the project gender focal point, and the MMARN gender-related focal point (GAP G6).

Insights and datasets generated through gender-responsive CBIT 2 activities will be integrated into the reporting roadmaps, ensuring that future NDC and BTR cycles incorporate strengthened gender indicators, sex-disaggregated data, and evidence of progress on gender mainstreaming.

Output 3.2: A roadmap, protocol, and tools to integrate the enhanced National Transparency System into national planning processes are submitted to the MMARN for approval.

Output 3.2 will strengthen capacities and develop tools to integrate the enhanced National Transparency System into national decision-making and planning processes. Integrating the enhanced National Transparency System into national and municipal level climate planning and policy-making will be piloted. Municipalities selection will focus on an active municipality engaged in its climate and adaptation plans and a national planning process related to key municipal level sectors, such as Waste. Additional pilots will be identified during project implementation based on a meaningful timeline and could include processes such as the NDC update, etc. The pilot's lessons learned will be documented and shared with policy and decision-makers through the Climate Data Management Platform, alongside recommendations for process improvements. This output will also develop a roadmap identifying broader opportunities for incorporating enhanced National Transparency System information flows into national and subnational climate planning and policy-making, ensuring alignment with key national climate commitments such as the NDC, and NAP.

A key component of this output is ensuring that gender-related data generated by the enhanced National Transparency System is effectively integrated into planning processes, decision-making, and sectoral strategies. Moreover, key government agencies responsible for implementing climate change actions will be able to access data and enhance policy coherence through sustained engagement with active planning and strategy processes. This will help strengthen existing relationships, foster new lines of dialogue, and promote knowledge sharing across institutions, ultimately improving climate governance and decision-making (GAP G6).

MMARN and the CNCCMDL, as the lead agencies for environmental and climate policy, will oversee and approve the roadmap, protocol, and tools to ensure alignment with national climate strategies. MMARN will lead consultations, review drafts, provide policy feedback, and facilitate access to relevant documents through the Climate Data Management Platform. The CNCCMDL will support MMARN and provide strategic oversight, ensuring enhanced National Transparency System integration aligns with long-term climate goals and international commitments like the Paris Agreement. They will review the roadmap, offer recommendations, and foster stakeholder consensus through briefings and workshops. Their engagement will involve collaborative workshops and training. Municipalities representatives will bring a local perspective, identifying challenges and opportunities in municipal climate planning. They will support pilot integration by

testing tools and protocols, sharing insights on local data management, and refining processes through consultations and hands-on training. The gender-responsiveness aspect of the Roadmap will be informed by the project gender expert, and validated by MMARN's gender-related focal point (GAP G6).

Component 4: Project Monitoring and Evaluation

This component will monitor and evaluate the project in accordance with GEF and UNEP policies.

[1] <https://unfccc.int/facilitative-multilateral-consideration-of-progress>

[2] <https://cambioclimatico.gob.do/index.php/documentos-descargas/infografias-sistema-nacional-de-mrv>

[3] <https://cambioclimatico.gob.do/index.php/documentos-descargas/infografias-sistema-nacional-de-mrv>

Cross-cutting aspects

The project has been designed with strong stakeholder engagement across all components. Key institutions, including the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MMARN), the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPyD), and the Ministry of Finance, as well as line ministries and subnational authorities, will directly co-develop, implement, and sustain the interventions. MMARN will lead overall coordination and oversight of the National Transparency Platform (NTP), while sectoral ministries and agencies—including those responsible for energy, agriculture, water, and transport—will be responsible for data provision, validation, and application. The private sector will participate in data provision, particularly in energy and industrial sectors, and will benefit from clearer reporting standards, technical guidance, and targeted capacity-building. Civil society, academia, and local governments will contribute through consultations, piloting of tools, and feedback mechanisms, particularly in adaptation and vulnerability data collection. All stakeholders will benefit from improved access to climate data, strengthened technical capacities, and participation in national and international reporting processes, ensuring that transparency gains are institutionalized and co-benefits—such as improved planning, accountability, and access to climate finance—are sustained beyond the project's lifetime.

The project will produce a range of knowledge outputs, including technical tools, training materials, reporting templates, and institutional protocols. Each component embeds a learning mechanism: Component 1 will generate lessons from the operationalization of the National Transparency Platform, including the integration of existing systems such as the System of Damage and Losses (SIRED-RD); Component 2 will capture experience from the application of improved methodologies for GHG inventories, adaptation tracking, and climate finance monitoring; and Component 3 will document the integration of transparency outputs into national planning and budgeting processes. These lessons will be consolidated into knowledge products (e.g., technical manuals, case studies, and guidance notes) and disseminated through national workshops, digital platforms, and South-South exchange initiatives. The project will also engage in regional knowledge-sharing through CBIT Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP) activities and Latin America and Caribbean transparency networks. MMARN will act as the national knowledge hub, curating content and facilitating continuous learning among institutions and stakeholders. This approach will support replication, scaling, and long-term sustainability of transparency systems.

The project will strengthen alignment between the Dominican Republic's climate policies and its broader development framework. It will enhance policy coherence and reduce fragmentation in climate governance by integrating transparency data into key instruments such as the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the National Development Strategy (END 2030), and the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNACC-RD 2015–2030). The development of standardized protocols for data sharing, reporting, and planning will reinforce institutional coordination across the national climate architecture. Furthermore, the National

Transparency Platform will be designed to align with existing national systems, including public investment planning, national statistics, and environmental reporting frameworks, through digital integration and strengthened institutional mandates.

This project represents a transformative shift from project-based climate reporting to a fully institutionalized and nationally owned transparency system. It will establish the National Transparency Platform as a permanent element of the Dominican Republic's climate governance framework, supported by strengthened institutional arrangements, improved data systems, and sustained capacity-building. The integration of subnational actors and local-level data systems will enable vertical scaling, while standardized methodologies and tools will facilitate horizontal replication across sectors. The project's capacity-building model, coordination mechanisms, and data systems are designed for adaptability and scale-up, positioning the Dominican Republic as a regional reference for ETF implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean. Over time, these systems can be expanded to support additional reporting requirements, including climate finance tracking, climate risk analysis, and sector-specific MRV systems.

Global Environment Benefits and co-benefits

This CBIT project is designed to generate global environmental and socio-economic co-benefits by strengthening national capacities to track, report, and verify climate data. It supports improved GHG inventories and projections, mitigation and adaptation assessments, NDC tracking, and reporting on support needed and received, ensuring the Dominican Republic complies with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement. Reliable data and improved reporting will also feed into the Global Stocktake, enhancing the ability to track progress towards long-term temperature goals.

By strengthening GHG monitoring and projections, the project enables robust, comprehensive, and regularly updated emission estimates. These improvements will help identify sources and sinks with greater precision, ensuring more effective tracking of progress towards emission reduction targets.

Central to the project is the enhancement of the National Transparency System, which will serve as a knowledge repository for evidence-based policymaking. Improved data collection, analysis, and reporting will guide the design of ambitious yet achievable climate policies, ensuring the most effective mitigation and adaptation measures are pursued. The strengthened system will also streamline reporting across international commitments, including the SDGs.

At the institutional and technical levels, the project will reinforce coordination frameworks and policy instruments, creating a coherent approach to transparency. Establishing a Technical Transparency Working Group, strengthening stakeholder engagement, and delivering a capacity-building program will ensure broad participation from government agencies, private sector actors, and local communities. Without this project, parallel initiatives risk remaining fragmented and uncoordinated.

Environmentally, the project will improve understanding of climate change impacts on the Dominican Republic and its support needs. Enhanced risk and vulnerability analyses will highlight exposure to climate-related hazards and guide strategies to increase resilience, with direct implications for the wellbeing of vulnerable communities. Effective responses require timely, updated information and inclusive decision-making, bringing together government, experts, industry, and communities.

The project also generates social benefits by integrating gender-responsive approaches and ensuring marginalized groups participate equally in climate planning and action. Economically, a credible transparency system strengthens the country's ability to attract international climate finance by demonstrating accountability and investment readiness. Improved data systems, while designed for climate reporting, will also benefit other sectors such as energy, agriculture, and urban planning, promoting evidence-based governance across the economy.

Finally, the project fosters regional and global knowledge-sharing, accelerating peer learning and the spread of best practices. By advancing transparency systems that can be replicated and scaled, the Dominican Republic contributes to collective climate action, amplifying the global impact of national efforts.

Innovation and scaling toward broader transformation

The project introduces several innovative approaches that drive transformational change in the Dominican Republic's climate transparency framework. Building on the institutional and technical foundations established under CBIT I and the National MRV System created through Decree 541-20, the project focuses on strengthening and operationalizing an enhanced National Transparency System that will serve as a centralized platform for collecting, managing, analyzing, and reporting climate-related data. The innovation lies in integrating advanced data management tools, standardized methodologies, and interoperable transparency modules for GHG inventories, NDC tracking, climate risk and vulnerability, and support needed and received. These systems will improve the quality, consistency, transparency, and accessibility of climate information while enabling more efficient reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

Institutionally, the project is transformative by strengthening governance arrangements and embedding transparency functions within national institutions responsible for climate action, including the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MMARN), the National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL), MEPyD, and sectoral ministries. The project will support the establishment of institutional protocols, data-sharing arrangements, standardized reporting procedures, and long-term capacity-building programmes in partnership with academic institutions. This institutional innovation will help ensure that climate transparency becomes a permanent and sustainable component of national planning, monitoring, and decision-making processes beyond the duration of the project.

Furthermore, the project promotes cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration by strengthening coordination among government agencies, local governments, academia, civil society organizations, private sector actors, and vulnerable groups, including women and youth. The project's gender-responsive communication and stakeholder engagement strategy will help broaden participation and improve the accessibility and use of climate information. By combining technological innovation, institutional strengthening, and inclusive stakeholder engagement, the project supports the long-term scaling and sustainability of climate transparency systems, enabling the Dominican Republic to strengthen climate governance, improve policy coherence, and enhance resilience to future climate challenges.

Preliminary Institutional Arrangements

The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) will execute the project on behalf of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MMARN). Thus, GGGI will oversee procurement activities, reporting, technical coordination, and fund management. The MMARN will provide overall leadership through the Directorate of Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation and the designation of a National Project Director, to whom the project team will report.

Moreover, the MMARN will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC), which will serve as the leading project authority, providing overall guidance and strategic direction and overseeing project progress, implementation of outputs, approval of annual work plans and budgets, coordination among participating institutions, and alignment with national climate priorities and the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements. GGGI is also expected to function as the Secretariat to the PSC.

The PSC is expected to include representatives from key national institutions involved in the National Transparency Framework and the National MRV System, including the National Council for Climate

Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL), the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPyD), sectoral ministries, academia, civil society organizations, and other relevant stakeholders. A detailed division of roles, responsibilities, coordination mechanisms, and reporting arrangements will be established during the project design phase.

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Does the GEF Agency expect to play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here. Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing

The project has been designed to coordinate closely with ongoing climate transparency, NDC implementation, adaptation, and climate finance initiatives in the Dominican Republic, maximizing synergies, avoiding duplication, and leveraging existing technical capacities and investments.

The project directly builds on the achievements of the CBIT I project (2020–2024), implemented by GGGI and UNEP, which strengthened national capacities for GHG inventories, NDC tracking, and the operationalization of the National MRV System established through Decree 541-20. CBIT II will scale up these efforts by operationalizing and expanding the National Transparency System and consolidating institutional arrangements and technical capacities developed under CBIT I. Existing expertise, trained personnel, institutional networks, and technical tools developed during CBIT I will be leveraged during implementation.

The project will build upon the completed GEF-UNEP BTR1/NC4 submission to the UNFCCC on 30 December 2025, which supported preparation of the First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1), Fourth National Communication (NC4), and updated GHG inventory. Methodologies, data systems, QA/QC procedures, institutional arrangements, and technical recommendations developed through this process will directly inform CBIT II activities and continued strengthening of ETF-related reporting capacities.

Additional coordination will take place with initiatives supported by ICAT, the NDC Partnership, AECID, and the World Bank, including the development of the online platform for the Enhanced National Climate Transparency Framework and MRV system, preparation of the LT-LEDS, implementation of the National Climate Finance Strategy, and the NDC 3.0 update process. These initiatives provide important opportunities for technical collaboration, exchange of expertise, and potential co-financing of complementary activities related to climate transparency, adaptation, and climate finance tracking.

CBIT II will also coordinate with the CBIT Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP) through participation in regional and global knowledge-sharing activities, peer exchange, technical dialogues, and capacity-building support related to ETF implementation and transparency system operationalization. The project will incorporate relevant tools, methodologies, lessons learned, and good practices promoted through the CBIT-GSP into project implementation, stakeholder engagement, knowledge management, and capacity-building activities.

Core Indicators

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)
Female	150			
Male	150			
Total	300	0	0	0

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

It is estimated that the project will have 300 direct beneficiaries, including staff from government ministries and agencies, national and subnational decision-makers, academia, private sector representatives, civil society organizations (CSOs), and other stakeholders involved in the National Transparency Framework and climate reporting processes. The direct beneficiaries of the project are those whose capacities will be strengthened through the project's capacity-building activities under Outputs 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4. In-person and online training sessions are planned for key stakeholders involved in GHG inventories, NDC tracking, climate risk and vulnerability assessment, support needed and received, and operation of the enhanced National Transparency System.

It is estimated that an average of 60 unique stakeholders will strengthen their capacities under each thematic training stream, with some participants benefiting from multiple training activities. Thus, it is estimated that 300 unique individuals will be trained and considered direct beneficiaries of the project. Based on the stakeholder composition identified during project preparation and the commitment to gender-responsive implementation, it is assumed that the direct beneficiaries will be equally distributed between women and men (50/50). During the PPG phase, additional assessment will be undertaken regarding gender participation and inclusion opportunities, which may lead to increased participation of women and underrepresented groups in project activities.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	The Dominican Republic is highly vulnerable to hurricanes, flooding, storm surges, and extreme weather events, which could disrupt workshops, stakeholder participation, and data systems. The project will mitigate these risks through cloud-based data storage, flexible scheduling, contingency planning, and the use of remote engagement and online training modalities when necessary.
Environmental and Social	Low	The project is not expected to generate adverse environmental or social impacts, as activities are focused on institutional strengthening, transparency systems, and capacity building. Stakeholder engagement and gender-responsive approaches are integrated through the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Action Plan to ensure inclusive participation.
Political and Governance	Moderate	Changes in political priorities, institutional restructuring, or macroeconomic pressures could affect implementation continuity and long-term financing for the National Transparency System. To mitigate this risk, the project is aligned with long-term national climate strategies, including the NDC, END 2030, and

		PANCC-RD, and will strengthen institutional ownership through MMARN, the PSC, and interinstitutional coordination mechanisms.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	Institutional fragmentation, staff turnover, and limited technical capacities could affect data sharing and long-term sustainability of transparency systems. The project will mitigate these risks through formalized institutional arrangements, establishment of the Transparency Technical Working Group (TTWG), capacity-building programmes, and strengthened knowledge-sharing systems
Technological	Low	Adoption of the Climate Data Management Platform and transparency modules may face technical or operational challenges. Mitigation measures include platform testing, user-centered design, training materials, technical support, and extensive stakeholder capacity-building activities.
Financial and Business Model	Low	Long-term sustainability of the Climate Data Management Platform may be affected by limited domestic financing. The project includes a Sustainability Roadmap and Financial Plan to support future budgeting, government ownership, and diversified funding opportunities.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Low	Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), the Executing Agency, successfully implemented CBIT I and has extensive experience managing climate transparency and GEF-funded projects. UNEP's due diligence and capacity assessment rated this risk as low.
Fiduciary	Low	Fiduciary risks related to procurement, financial management, and reporting are considered low given GGGI's prior experience and UNEP oversight procedures, including audits, compliance reviews, and financial monitoring mechanisms.
Stakeholder	Low	Limited stakeholder engagement could affect ownership and sustainability. The project includes a comprehensive Stakeholder Communication and Engagement Strategy, regular consultations, targeted outreach, and inclusive participation mechanisms, including for women and vulnerable groups.
Other		No other significant risks identified at this stage
Overall Risk Rating	Low	Overall project risk is considered low. Identified risks are manageable through existing institutional arrangements, stakeholder engagement mechanisms, strong government ownership, and the mitigation measures integrated into project design.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Describe how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Alignment with GEF-8 Programming Directions

This project is aligned with the Global Environment Facility (GEF)-8 programming directions under the Climate Change Focal Area Strategy, Pillar II: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies, Objective 2.1: Support capacity-building needs for transparency under the Paris Agreement through the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT).

The project supports the Dominican Republic in strengthening institutional and technical capacities required to operationalize the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement. It will enhance national systems for greenhouse gas inventories, NDC tracking, adaptation-related reporting, and climate finance transparency, while strengthening the long-term sustainability of the National Transparency System established through Decree 541-20. Through institutional strengthening, improved data management systems, and enhanced stakeholder coordination, the project contributes directly to the GEF-8 objective of enabling countries to improve transparency, accountability, and evidence-based climate action.

Alignment with national priorities, strategies, and plans

The project is fully aligned with the Dominican Republic's national climate policies, development priorities, and international commitments under the Paris Agreement. It directly supports implementation of the country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 2020), particularly the transparency, monitoring, reporting, and verification provisions required to track mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation. The project also contributes to the preparation and implementation of the forthcoming NDC 3.0 and the country's Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS).

The project is aligned with the National Development Strategy 2030 (END 2030), which recognizes climate change as a cross-cutting development challenge and promotes resilient, low-carbon development pathways. In addition, the project supports implementation of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNACC-RD 2015–2030) by strengthening systems for climate risk, vulnerability, and adaptation-related data and reporting.

The project builds on the institutional and regulatory framework established through Decree 541-20, which created the National MRV System and mandated national institutions to coordinate climate information management and transparency processes. By strengthening the operationalization of the National Transparency System, the project contributes to improving institutional coordination, evidence-based decision-making, and climate governance across sectors.

The project is also aligned with national priorities related to climate finance, sustainable development planning, and environmental governance, including ongoing efforts to strengthen climate finance tracking and integrate climate information into planning and investment decisions. Through enhanced transparency systems, institutional strengthening, and capacity-building activities, the project supports the Dominican Republic's efforts to meet its obligations under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) while advancing sustainable and climate-resilient development.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during PIF development as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes and plan to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan before CEO endorsement has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: No

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector: Yes

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

In conjunction with the CBIT 1 terminal review, stakeholders were engaged through a questionnaire, individual interviews and a workshop (in-country mission) held between 5–8 August 2024. The momentum generated during the workshop and interview sessions was leveraged to inform the design of the CBIT II, building on lessons learned from CBIT I and stakeholder feedback.

The stakeholder questionnaire, circulated by email two weeks before the mission, provided initial qualitative feedback to guide the interviews and group discussions. Most responses were received prior to the in-country mission, although some were submitted afterwards, following a reminder from the project team. A series of in-depth virtual interviews, along with a combination of virtual and in-person workshop sessions, were conducted with a range of stakeholders, including the project team, representatives of national government, and other stakeholders. The workshop and interviews were conducted in Spanish, ensuring that stakeholders could contribute comfortably and effectively, which in turn strengthened the quality of inputs received for the project. The 2024 stakeholder engagement activities related to CBIT II engaged 40 participants, of whom approximately 70% were women and 30% were men.

One full day of the workshop was dedicated to the design of a CBIT II project. Stakeholders engaged in open dialogue on areas that could be strengthened or improved from CBIT I, as well as additional gaps that could be addressed through a follow-up project. This dialogue was further deepened through the individual interviews. The workshop concluded with a dedicated session involving MMARN, UNEP, and the reviewers to present a summary of key findings relevant to the design of CBIT II, refine inputs for the CEO document/CBIT II endorsement package, and discuss opportunities to expand the reach and engagement of stakeholders under CBIT II.

The project will apply the CBIT-GSP Gender Toolkit to support gender-responsive implementation, stakeholder engagement, capacity-building activities, monitoring processes, and development of knowledge products. Gender-specific indicators and sex-disaggregated data will be incorporated where relevant. Progress on implementation of the Gender Action Plan and gender-related results will be assessed through the Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation.

The project will promote knowledge generation, exchange, and dissemination to strengthen institutional capacities and support long-term sustainability of the National Transparency System. Knowledge products, technical guidance materials, lessons learned, and communication outputs developed under the project will support enhanced transparency-related planning, reporting, and decision-making processes in the Dominican Republic.

Table 5. Stakeholder consultation during CBIT 1 terminal review process

Stakeholder Type	Role/Position	Name	Mean of consultation	Date of consultation
MMARN	Environmental Analyst	Alexander Moreta	Questionnaire	July 2024
Consultant	Adaptation Consultant	Ana Ovalles	Interview	07/08/2024 (interview)
UNEP	Project Coordinator	Ana Schweiger	Open and Closure of Workshop	August 2024 workshop
MMARN	Directorate of Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change	Camila Rodriguez	Interview, Workshop	05/08/2024 (interview)
CEDAF	Natural Resources Technician	Carolina Reyes Rodríguez	Questionnaire	July 2024
MEPyD	International Cooperation Analyst	Claribel Hernandez	Interview, Workshop, Questionnaire	05/08/2024 (interview)
CBIT (Fase I)	Capacity Building Lead in the CBIT-RD Project	Claudia Caballero	Interview, Questionnaire	06/08/2024 (interview)
Pedro Henriquez Ureña University (UNPHU)	Lecturer	Daisy Rafaela Piñeyro Gabriel	Questionnaire	July 2024
INTRANT	Sustainable Mobility Technician	Deimy Cuello	Interview, Workshop	05/08/2024 (interview)
MMARN	Head of Vulnerability and Climate Change Adaptation	Esmeldy Garcia	Interview, Questionnaire	08/08/2024 (interview)
CNCCMDL	Climate Transparency Advisor	Federico Grullom	Interview, Workshop, Questionnaire	07/08/2024 (interview)
National Energy Commission (CNEner)	Energy Foresight Coordinator	Flady Cordero	Questionnaire	July 2024
INAPA	Project Coordinator	Francisca Leyba	Questionnaire	July 2024

ONE	Environmental Analyst	Gabriel Asencio Santos	Questionnaire	July 2024
PNUD	Consultant	Gabriela Marquez	Interview, Questionnaire	07/08/2024 (interview)
MMARN	Analyst, Mitigation, Transparency and CDM Department	Georgina Canario	Interview, Workshop, Questionnaire	07/08/2024 (interview)
Dominican Republic Central Bank	National Accounts and Economic Statistics Department, Economic Consultant	Ian Abud	Interview, Workshop, Questionnaire	05/08/2024 (interview)
MMARN	Director, Directorate of Financial Mechanisms and Portfolio Management	Ivan Marcel	Interview	07/08/2024 (interview)
ENCC CONSULTING	CEO – Consultant	Ivan Relova Delgado	Questionnaire	July 2024
Consultant	CBIT/MRV Consultant, JCF Consulting	Jose Fernández Ortiz	Interview, Questionnaire	07/08/2024 (interview)
CAASD	Environmental and Hydrogeology Analyst	José Moquete Novas	Questionnaire	July 2024
Universidad Nacional Pedro Henríquez Ureña (UNPHU)	Food Standards Coordinator	José Valenzuela Ramírez	Questionnaire	July 2024
ADOCEM	Executive Director	Julissa Baez	Questionnaire	July 2024
CEDAF	CBIT Coordinator	Karen Hedeman	Interview, Workshop, Questionnaire	05/08/2024 (interview)
IDDI	Project Accountant	Laura Abadí	Questionnaire	July 2024
MEPyD	Analyst	Leonardo Cortés Rodríguez	Questionnaire	July 2024
ONE	Environmental Statistics Coordinator	Leydi Ventura	Interview, Questionnaire	07/08/2024 (interview)
CBIT (Fase I)	Component I	Lisandra Rodríguez De Rivas	Interview, Workshop, Questionnaire	23/08/2025 (interview)
MMARN	Climate Change Analyst	Maria Hidalgo	Interview, Workshop, Questionnaire	06/08/2024 (interview)

INTRANT	Sustainable Mobility Technician	Massiel Lopez	Interview, Questionnaire	05/08/2024 (interview)
MMARN	Manager, Directorate of Financial Mechanisms and Portfolio Management	Melissa Guzman	Interview	06/08/2024 (interview)
Consultant	Consultant, BTR/CBIT, Sectoral Compiler for Agricultural Inventory Sector	Nelly Cuello	Interview, Questionnaire	07/08/2024 (interview)
MMARN	Management Analyst	Niurka Carvajal	Interview	08/08/2024 (interview)
CNCCMDL	Mitigation Analyst	Pamela Mercedes Abreu Toribio	Questionnaire	July 2024
Consultant	Gender Consultant	Pedro Coss	Interview	07/08/2024 (interview)
Ministry of Agriculture	Trainer of Producers and Technicians in Sustainable Agriculture	Pedro Orlando Amargos Pérez	Questionnaire	July 2024
INTEC	Coordinator of the Climate Change and Resilience Observatory / Lecturer in Engineering	Rosaura Pimentel	Interview, Questionnaire	07/08/2024 (interview)
MMARN	Head, Climate Change Mitigation and CDM Department	Rubén Mesa	Interview, Workshop, Questionnaire	05/08/2024 (interview)
General Directorate of Livestock (DIGEGA)	Livestock	Sofia Cuevas	Interview	08/08/2024 (interview)
CEDAF	CBIT Financial Coordinator	Yrian Alvarez Reyes	Questionnaire	July 2024

Additional discussions were held with the stakeholders detailed in Table 6 to validate the project components, outputs, and deliverables during the CBIT 2 CEO document development, as well as an update on the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

Table 6. Stakeholder consultation during CBIT 2 CEO document development

Stakeholder Type	Role/Position	Name	Mean of consultation	Date of consultation
MMARN	Director of Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	Gabriela Márquez	CEO document review	May-October 2025
MMARN	Head of Metrics and Transparency	Lisandra Rodríguez	CEO document review	February – October 2025
MMARN	Head of Climate Change Adaptation	Esmeldy García	CEO document review	May 2025
MMARN	Head of Risk Management	Ana maria Mateo Ramirez	CEO document review	May 2025
MMARN	Climate Change Adaptation Specialist	Oskarina Domke	CEO document review	May 2025
MMARN	Climate Change Analyst	Rocío Jáquez	CEO document review	June – October 2025
MMARN	Climate Change Analyst	Georgina Canario	CEO document review	June – October 2025

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PIF development phase.)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in the section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low			

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Project Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: 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	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
UNEP	GET	Dominican Republic	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	Grant	1,500,000.00	142,500.00	1,642,500.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						1,500,000.00	142,500.00	1,642,500.00

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(\$)
UNEP	GET	Dominican Republic	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	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

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

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CCM-CBIT	GET	1,500,000.00	
Total Project Cost		1,500,000.00	0.00

Indicative Co-financing

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

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Co-finance to be defined in PPG phase.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Kelly West	5/15/2026			kelly.west@un.org
Project Coordinator	Asher Lessels	5/15/2026			Asher.lessels@un.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	Financial Mechanisms and Portfolio Manager	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	12/12/2025

ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic (base of operations)	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	18.4718	-69.89232	City	Main location

Figure 5 Project Map



ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(PIF level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title

CBIT II Dominican Republic SRIF

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models	Transform policy and regulatory environments		

	Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
Stakeholders	Type of Engagement Private Sector Civil Society	Information Dissemination Non-Governmental Organizations and Academia	
Capacity, Knowledge, and Research	Capacity Development		
Gender Equality	Gender Mainstreaming	Sex-disaggregated indicators	
Focal Area/Theme	Climate Change	United Nations Framework on Climate Change	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
		Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	Climate Change Mitigation 2 Climate Change Adaptation 1