



**GEF-6 REQUEST FOR Climate Change ENABLING ACTIVITY  
PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund**  
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**PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS**

Project Title:	Dominican Republic First Biennial Update Report (fBUR)		
Country(ies):	Dominican Republic	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5819
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Submission Date:	31 January 2017
Responsible Party:	National Council on Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism		
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	24
Type of Report:	Biennial Update Report (BUR)	Expected Report Submission to Convention	October 2018

**A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK\***

<b>Project Objective:</b> To assist Dominican Republic in the preparation of its first Biennial Update Report (fBUR-DR) for the fulfillment of its obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) according to decision 2/CP.17.				
Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing <sup>2</sup>
1. GHG Inventory Report	1.1 National Inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHG not controlled by the Montreal Protocol for the year 2015 updated.	1.1.1. Collection of activity data for 2015 as per 2006 IPCC Guidelines, for the following sectors: a) energy and transport, b) industrial processes and product use, c) AFOLU and d) waste for the year 2015. 1.1.2 Full inventory report prepared, including: (i) a key category analysis and (ii) a description of the methods and references used, (iii) sources, sectors and categories included, QA & QC, among others as required in 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories on reporting. 1.1.3 Summary table of GHG inventories 1.1.4 Support given to the development process of national institutional arrangements for GHG inventory system, to allow continued collection of	115,300	18,000

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submission.

<sup>2</sup> Co-financing for enabling activity is encouraged but not required.

		GHG info, including trainings and workshops.		
2. Mitigation analysis & MRV	<p>2.1. Mitigation actions and their effects described</p> <p>2.2 Foundations for a domestic measurement reporting &amp; verification settled</p>	<p>2.1.1 Document containing an updated description of the policy framework for mitigation at a national level.</p> <p>2.1.2 Update the description of mitigation actions, including, where possible: (i) coverage, (ii) objectives, (iii) activities, (iv) information on the extent of mitigation achieved or projected to achieve, (v) information on methodologies and assumptions used in estimating the mitigation potential of actions, (vi) Carbon Market Mechanism participation and (vii) Monitoring, reporting and verification of mitigation actions described.</p> <p>2.1.3 Collection and analysis of data from mitigation actions and their effects, from the emissions categories including energy and transport, industrial processes, AFOLU, Waste and Agriculture sectors.</p> <p>2.1.4 Development of Operational Guidelines as interlinkage Mechanism between INDC, INGEI, and NAMA's.</p> <p>2.1.5. Prepare and complete the mitigation section of the fBUR-DR.</p> <p>2.1.6 Design and development of a web-based national registry for mitigation actions.</p> <p>2.2.1 Identification of requirements and recommendations to establish institutional arrangements and develop a domestic MRV system.</p> <p>2.2.2 Support given to the development process of national institutional arrangements and framework for domestic MRV system.</p>	136,500	15,000
3. Institutional Arrangements, National circumstances for BUR and other information.	3.1. National circumstances updated	3.1.1 Document containing updated information on Dominican Republic national circumstances, development objectives, priorities, including economic, social and environmental information related to climate, geography, natural resources and main concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change, and others relevant issues, taking into particular	58,200	5,000

	<p>3.2. Institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of BUR described</p> <p>3.3. Constraints, gaps and related needs updated</p> <p>3.4. Support for climate change activities needed and received, identified</p> <p>3.5. Biennial update report prepared and submitted to UNFCCC, including publication and dissemination activities</p>	<p>consideration vulnerable population groups.</p> <p>3.2.1 Description of institutional arrangements put in place to enable Dominican Republic make progress in the preparation of National GHG Inventories and its biennial update reports on a continuous basis.</p> <p>3.2.2 Support activities developed to strengthen capacities of key stakeholders and coordination arrangements related to the preparation of the BUR, National Communications and GHG inventories.</p> <p>3.3.1 Document with updated information on Dominican Republic main constraints, gaps and needs to cope with climate change.</p> <p>3.3.2 Technology, financial and capacity needs assesment for mitigation actions, MRV national system, NAMA's and other climate related actions.</p> <p>3.3.3 Other relevant information related with capacity building and public awareness, as required to report the progress in DOHA WP on article 6 of the Convention.</p> <p>3.4.1 Document with information of the country support received for climate change activities, including the preparation of the first BUR and key areas requiring enhanced support.</p> <p>3.5.1 fBUR published and submitted according to Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17.</p> <p>3.5.2 Dissemination activities related to fBUR</p>		
4. Monitoring, Learning, adaptive feedback and Evaluation	4.1. Monitoring and Evaluation of the project outcomes and financial execution.	<p>4.1.1 M&amp;E framework established</p> <p>4.1.2 Quarterly, Bi-annual and Annual Project Progress Reports</p> <p>4.1.3 End of Project Report including Lessons Learned and Recommendations for future project compiled</p> <p>4.1.4 Financial Audit</p>	10,000	7,000

Subtotal	320,000	45,000
Project Management Cost <sup>3</sup> (including Direct Project Cost: 7,000)	32,000	
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>352,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>

\* List the \$ by project components. Please attach a detailed project budget table that supports all the project components in this table.

## B. SOURCE OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	In-kind	12,000
		Cash	18,000
Recipient Government	National Council on Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism	In-kind	15,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>45,000</b>

## C. GEF FINANCING RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, COUNTRY AND PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) <sup>b)</sup>	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	CLIMATE CHANGE		352,000	33,440	385,440
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>352,000</b>	<b>33,440</b>	<b>385,440</b>

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

## PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

<b>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT</b>	<p>The Government of Dominican Republic ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1998 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2001, by the National Congress Resolutions 182-98 and 141-01, respectively. Climate Change was included as a key element for national development, in 2010, into the National Constitution (article 194) and, in 2012, into the National Planning System (Law 1-12, National Development Strategy, art. 10).</p> <p>The national institutional framework evidences the importance and relevance that climate change has as a cross-cutting issue for the country development. 1) Commitment at the highest level, led by National President 2) Advisory Structure 3) inter-ministerial co – responsibility are proved by the appropriation and internal mainstreaming within the organizations involved.</p> <p>According to Law 64-00, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, since its foundation in 2000, has mandate to participate in national and international negotiations on environmental issues and represent country in international forums and environmental agencies.</p>
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<sup>3</sup> This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources. For EAs within the ceiling, PMC could be up to 10% of the Subtotal GEF Project Financing.

The National Council for Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism, chaired by the country President was created in 2008 (presidential decree 601-08). Seven Ministries, four decentralized public agencies and several private companies associations are included within its operating structure. The main goal of this institutional body is to coordinate actions to mainstream climate change as a cross-cutting issue.

At present, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism act as UNFCCC focal points.

Various relevant laws, regulations and strategies that include climate change considerations have been adopted during the last decade:

- The Climate Compatible Development Plan (Plan DECCC) was produced in 2011 in which key sectoral roadmap to meet a low carbon development was prioritized in a development context.
- Technology needs assessment was developed in 2012 with important recommendations in terms of how to fill the gaps in capacity/technology provisions for key sectors to move forward in the pathway of mitigation and adaptation to climate change
- The Climate Change National Policy was approved in 2015 (Presidential Decree 269-15). The Policy mainstreamed climate change challenges and responses throughout the national sectoral objectives and goals identified in the National Development strategy 2012 -2030.

Prior to the COP meeting in Paris, in August 2015, Dominican Republic's nationally determined contributions (NDC's) were presented, setting a target of emission intensity reduction to 25% for 2030 compared to 2010 and the inception of adaptation and climate risk management, education, gender differentiation and youth as part of key element efforts as national contributions. During the iNDC process, a top-down roadmap has been developed to define the sector's pathway to meet the overall goal, in all emissions sectors and main gases (CO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> y CH<sub>4</sub>), and use the pre 2020 period to discuss and adjust sectors goals and frame a cross cutting agreement to formalize explicitly a national mitigation policy.

Similarly, in 2015, Dominican Republic prepared its country position in which gaps and existing needs to be aligned with the international context were identified.

The Dominican Republic has shown leadership in developing projects in the Clean Development Mechanism, with 14 projects registered by the Executive Board, thus having the largest CDM portfolio in the Caribbean region. Currently, a number of NAMAs are being prepared in various sectors, including cement/waste, tourism, energy efficiency and pig farming. The most advanced NAMA is on emission reductions in waste and cement sector, with a particular focus on co-processing of waste in cement plants. Further on, Dominican Republic seeks to develop a NAMA in Blue Carbon.

In terms of forestry cover and deforestation rate reduction, special efforts have been made by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources to identify and strengthen "stakeholder mapping" and key contributions identified by stakeholders for combating and transforming the "drivers" of deforestation in rural areas of the Dominican Republic. An initial process was successfully implemented across the length and breadth of the country.

In compliance with UNFCCC guidelines, the first and second national communications were submitted in 2003 and 2009 years, respectively, providing information on how Dominican Republic had been facing climate change, and also presented its Green House Gases (GHGs) Inventories for 1990, 1994, 1998 and 2000 years.

The ongoing process for preparation of the Third National Communication (TCNCC) with 2010 GHG inventory, provides a better perspective on the evolution of emissions, describing progress made and results in mitigation initiatives, update of the adaptation national action plan, among other topics. The expected outcomes of the TCNCC aims to strengthen the information base, analytical and institutional capacity of the key national institutions to integrate climate change priorities into country development strategies and relevant sector programs.

According to Dec. 2/CP17, Dominican Republic, as a small island developing state, may submit biennial update reports at its discretion. However, it acknowledges the importance of pursuing the process as it shows progress in the implementation of the convention; in the path increases the decision maker

	<p>understanding at national and international level and reinforces the recommendations of TCNCC by building on the findings, and making synergy with complementary projects.</p> <p>Some of the main findings and recommendations from TCNCC are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Harmonize methodology of AFOLU under the IPCC guidelines.</li> <li>- Establishment of the National Greenhouse Inventory System to improve the lack of data and enhance the estimation level.</li> <li>- To provide disaggregated gas estimations including HFC, PFC and SF6 and other precursor gases.</li> <li>- Develop research and systematic observation to develop national emissions factors and adjust the sectoral stats to smoothes the data collection for GHG inventories, mitigation analysis, among others.</li> </ul> <p>The fBUR is planned to be finalized and be submitted to the UNFCCC by October 2018.</p>
<p><b>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES</b></p>	<p>The main objective of the project hereby proposed is to assist Dominican Republic in the preparation of its first Biennial Update Report (fBUR) for the fulfillment of its commitment with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and also monitor the indicator established in the National Development Strategy (Law 1-12).</p> <p>Dominican Republic as a highly vulnerable country to climate change effects, recognizes that information on climate issues is an essential input to targeted actions and the inclusion of climate change considerations into public policies (territorial and sectoral) for a sustainable development. It is expected that, the proposed project, will add up to the efforts so far undertaken to enhance the institutional capacities to generate information, increase the level of understanding regarding obstacles, barriers and gaps, and development opportunities associated with climate change.</p> <p>Goal: To fulfill the decisions of COP 16, which request non-Annex I Parties to submit biennial update reports (BURs) containing updates of national greenhouse gas inventories, information on mitigation actions, domestic MRV, needs and support received, in accordance with the guidelines for non-Annex I Parties contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex III..</p> <p>The project is prepared in line with GEF-6 strategic focal area on climate change mitigation, objective CCM3: fostering enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies; Program 5 to mainstream the integration of climate considerations into the national planning process.</p> <p>The first Biennial Update Report will provide information regarding GHG emissions from at least 4 years prior to submission of the fBUR, a description of the mitigation progress, a need assessment to meet the objective to draw a low carbon intensity pathway and more resilient country, monitor progress in the international support and identify gaps and constraints.</p> <p>The expected project components and outcomes are:</p> <p><u>PROJECT COMPONENT 1: GHG INVENTORY REPORT</u></p> <p>OUTCOME 1.1: NATIONAL INVENTORY OF ANTHROPOGENIC EMISSIONS BY SOURCES AND REMOVALS BY SYNKs OF ALL GHG NOT CONTROLLED BY THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL FOR THE YEAR 2015 UPDATED.</p> <p><u>PROJECT COMPONENT 2: MITIGATION ANALYSIS &amp; MRV</u></p> <p>OUTCOME 2.1: MITIGATION ACTIONS AND THEIR EFFECTS DESCRIBED</p> <p>OUTCOME 2.2.: FOUNDATION FOR A DOMESTIC MEASUREMENT REPORTING &amp; VERIFICATION SETTLED</p>

**PROJECT COMPONENT 3: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES FOR BUR & OTHER INFORMATION**

OUTCOME 3.1: NATIONAL CIRCUNSTANTES UPDATED

OUTCOME 3.2: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS RELEVANT TO THE PREPARATION OF BUR DESCRIBED

OUTCOME 3.3: CONSTRAINTS, GAPS, OTHERS INFO AND RELATED NEEDS UPDATED

OUTCOME 3.4: SUPPORT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIVITIES NEEDED AND RECEIVED, IDENTIFIED.

OUTCOME 3.5: BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORT PREPARED AND SUBMMITED TO UNFCCC, INCLUDING PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES.

**PROJECT COMPONENT 4: MONITORING, LEARNING, ADAPTATIVE FEEDBACK AND EVALUATION**

OUTCOME 4.1: MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT OUTCOMES AND FINANCIAL EXECUTION

**Stakeholders:** Based on similar initiatives to the Biennial Update Report, a set of stakeholders was already identified and will be involved in the fBUR processes. Previous experiences show that the most efective way to empower key stakeholders is to get them involved from the initial stages and take into account their considerations/opinions by involving them into the decision making processes.

The ease of interaction between relevant institutions differs strongly depending on institutions involved. There are currently no formalized relationships supporting data exchange relevant for BUR, GHG Inventories or Mitigation Actions. Private institutions are generally quite concerned about data protection. The sharing of data requires a formalized agreement.

The fBUR will help to catalyze and enhance the proposal and will make possible the participation of the stakeholders in the project implementation. The proposed roles of the main stakeholders for the GHG Inventory system and BUR project are briefly described below:

	Organization	Interlinkages with fBUR	Outcomes impacted
1	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	This organization acts as focal point on UNFCCC, within the institutional structure of the Ministry of Environment there are several units that have a direct link with the theme of Climate Change, especially forest and land uses: Climate Change Directorate, Directorate of Environmental Impact Assessment, National Environmental Protection Service, the Environmental Information and Natural resources and the Vice Ministry of Planning and Development.	Outcome 1: GHG Inventory; Outcome 2: Mitigation Analysis and MRV; Outcome 3: National Circumstances & other info; Outcome 4: M & E.
2	National Council on Climate Change and Clean	This organization acts as focal point on UNFCCC and Clean Development Mechanisms. Co-responsible in some NAMA's implementation and further Climate Change Initiatives Besides, several units are directly	Outcome 1: GHG Inventory; Outcome 2: Mitigation Analysis and MRV; Outcome 3: National

		Development Mechanism	linked with the theme within the institutional structure.	Circumstances & other info; Outcome 4: M & E.
	3	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development	Several units are directly linked with the theme within the institutional structure, Vice-Ministry of Planning and Advisory Unit of Social and Economic Analysis. This organization acts as responsible of the implementation of the National Development Strategy and co-responsible in National Policy of Climate Change, coordinates the national system of monitoring and evaluation of the Law on National Development Strategy, and also monitor the progress in some key indicator as Carbon Intensity and forest coverage, among others.	Outcome 2: Mitigation Analysis and MRV; Outcome 3: National Circumstances & other info; Outcome 4: M & E.
	4	Ministry of Agriculture	This ministry is the head of the agriculture policy and has a special unit in charge of Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction, due to the impacts of climate change	Outcome 1: GHG Inventory; Outcome 2: Mitigation Analysis and MRV; Outcome 3: National Circumstances & other info
	5	National Energy Commission	Institution in charge of drawing the state policy in the Energy Sector. It was created by the General Electricity Law (Law 125-01), which sets out the activities of subsectors: Electric, Hydrocarbons, Alternative Sources and Rational Use of Energy.	Outcome 1: GHG Inventory; Outcome 2: Mitigation Analysis and MRV; Outcome 3: National Circumstances & others info
	6	Hydroelectricity Generation Company	State company in charge of building the necessary hydroelectric units, operate the plants already built by the state and sell the power generated by hydroelectric plants in operation.	Outcome 1: GHG Inventory; Outcome 2: Mitigation Analysis and MRV; Outcome 3: National Circumstances & other info
	7	Ministry of public works and communications	A charge of planning, designing, building and public works conserve terrestrial communication, it is an institution of national character. Has some units working with roads and transport along with other decentralized entities.	Outcome 1: GHG Inventory; Outcome 2: Mitigation Analysis and MRV; Outcome 3: National Circumstances & other info
	8	Dominican Agrarian Institute (IAD)	It is the public entity governing the Dominican State policy on land reform, promoting	Outcome 1: GHG Inventory; Outcome 2: Mitigation Analysis



			agriculture as a productive activity. It is national in scope.	and MRV; Outcome 3: National Circumstances & other info
	9	State Sugar Council (CEA)	Owner of former cane fields along with Dominican State. Supports in relation to use the sugar cane production and technology access.	Outcome 1: GHG Inventory; Outcome 2: Mitigation Analysis and MRV; Outcome 3: National Circumstances & other info
	10	Agricultural Bank of the Dominican Republic	Agricultural Bank provides funding from the state to producers in the sector through commercial loans. It can also act as informant on loans in the sector, technologies and financing needs, among others.	Outcome 2: Mitigation Analysis and MRV; Outcome 3: National Circumstances & other info
	11	National Cocoa Commission	In charge of promotion and development of cocoa production, exports, invests and researches. In addition, knowledge transfer, promotion and conservation activities are carried out. It can also act as informant on cocoa production and land uses, technologies and financing needs, among others.	Outcome 1: GHG Inventory; Outcome 2: Mitigation Analysis and MRV; Outcome 3: National Circumstances & other info
	12	Dominican Coffee Council	In charge of promotion and development of coffee production, exports, invests and researches. In addition, knowledge transfer, promotion and conservation activities are carried out. It can also act as informant on coffee production and land uses, technologies and financing needs, among others.	Outcome 1: GHG Inventory; Outcome 2: Mitigation Analysis and MRV; Outcome 3: National Circumstances & other info
	13	National Institute of Water and Sewerage (INAPA)	State agency whose mission is to ensure the supply of drinking water and sanitation services at the national level, except for the areas where state corporations have established drinking water and sanitation. It can also act as data gather regarding waste water characteristics, technology uses and needs, among others	Outcome 1: GHG Inventory; Outcome 2: Mitigation Analysis and MRV; Outcome 3: National Circumstances & other info
	14	National Institute of Hydraulic Resources (INDRHI)	It is the state body in water issues for irrigation. It is working in rural areas, managing reservoirs of dams, and coordinates irrigation boards for maintenance of irrigation channels and related infrastructure.	Outcome 2: Mitigation Analysis and MRV; Outcome 3: National Circumstances & other info
	15	Water and Sewerage Corporation of	State agency whose mission is to ensure the supply of potable water and sanitation services	Outcome 1: GHG Inventory; Outcome 2: Mitigation Analysis

		Santo Domingo, La Romana, Santiago, Moca, La vega and Puerto Plata.	in Santo Domingo, La Romana, Santiago, Moca, La vega, Puerto Plata.	and MRV; Outcome 3: National Circumstances & other info
	16	City councils and municipal boards	Non centralized bodies in charge of the municipal solid waste under their current political division. Its support is anchored in drafting development agendas in several provinces. Also providing information regarding solid waste collection, technology and management, and land use permissions.	Outcome 1: GHG Inventory; Outcome 2: Mitigation Analysis and MRV; Outcome 3: National Circumstances & other info
	17	Ministry of Tourism	Organization in charge of the tourism policy in the country in accordance with the development plans, acts nationally and is key to ensure coordination with some strategies and mechanisms that are implemented in mitigation actions.	Outcome 2: Mitigation Analysis and MRV; Outcome 3: National Circumstances & other info
	18	Ministry of Industry and Trade	Organization in charge of the Industry and Trade policy in accordance with the development plans, acts nationally and is key to ensure coordination with private entities and provides information regarding some strategies and mechanisms that are implemented in mitigation actions and sustainability.	Outcome 1: GHG Inventory; Outcome 2: Mitigation Analysis and MRV; Outcome 3: National Circumstances & other info
	19	Women Ministry	Organization in charge of women policy within the development plans, is key to ensure mainstreaming women role into the mitigation strategies and mechanisms and sustainability and differentiation in role in data collection, processes and information dissemination.	Outcome 1: GHG Inventory; Outcome 2: Mitigation Analysis and MRV; Outcome 3: National Circumstances & other info; Outcome 4: M & E
	20	National Statistics Office (ONE)	Organization in charge of coordination and promotion of the National Statistical System under common rules, to produce and disseminate official statistical information quality and transparency for decision-making in public policy and national development.	Outcome 1: GHG Inventory; Outcome 2: Mitigation Analysis and MRV; Outcome 3: National Circumstances & other info; Outcome 4: M & E
	21	Academies	A pool of academic organizations which can act in dissemination processes, such as analysis of mitigation actions and identifying key aspects on barriers, gaps, capacity and technology needs, among others.	Outcome 1: GHG Inventory; Outcome 2: Mitigation Analysis and MRV; Outcome 3: National Circumstances &

			other info; Outcome 4: M & E.
22	Dominican Municipal League	The Dominican Municipal League is a entity for technical advice, facilitate processes that tend to promote planning and training on economic, social and environmental development of municipalities and professionalization of municipal human resources.	Outcome 1: GHG Inventory; Outcome 2: Mitigation Analysis and MRV; Outcome 3: National Circumstances & other info
23	Dominican Corporation of State Electrical Companies	The Dominican Corporation of State Electrical Companies (CDEEE) is a conglomerate that brings together all companies of generation, transmission and distribution and belongs to the government and associated government programs in the country.	Outcome 1: GHG Inventory; Outcome 2: Mitigation Analysis and MRV; Outcome 3: National Circumstances & other info
24	Agency Coordinator of the National Interconnected Electric System	It is a service agency and institution of the electricity subsector, which plans and coordinates the operation of the electricity system to ensure safe, reliable supply, at minimum cost and with the required quality, determining economic transactions, according to the regulations.	Outcome 1: GHG Inventory; Outcome 2: Mitigation Analysis and MRV; Outcome 3: National Circumstances & other info
25	Ministry of Energy and Mines	It is a governmental body created under the Executive Branch, responsible for the development and management of energy policy and metallic and non-metallic mining. As the governing body of the system, it is responsible for the formulation, adoption, monitoring and evaluation of policies, strategies, general plans, programs, projects and services related to the energy sector and its subsectors energy power, renewable energy, nuclear energy, natural gas and mining.	Outcome 1: GHG Inventory; Outcome 2: Mitigation Analysis and MRV; Outcome 3: National Circumstances & other info; Outcome 4: M & E
<p>The above mentioned stakeholders will be involved since the design and preparation of the fBUR, in order to guarantee the sustainability of the project and future related initiatives as: GHG Management System, future GHG inventories and National Development Strategy indicator regarding to climate change.</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the National Council on Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism - as co-executive partners of the proposed project - are governmental institutions that generate, compile, store and divulge climate change data, information and knowledge country wide. Previous experiences and the partnership joined their own capacities to lead the process and projects, with the required level of compromise and collaboration. Both have leadership interacting between key stakeholders (governmental agencies and head of economic sectors) with technical and scientific inputs for decision-making.</p>			

	<p>This partnership has, recently, coordinated the preparation of the TCNCC, as well as the financial flows assesment for mitigation and adaptation in key sectors, and other initiatives in Dominican Republic. Throughout these processes, several cooperation channels and agreements to facilitate data collection, validation and verification have been established; as well as sectoral involvement and academic participation. The table above presents key stakeholders that will be involved in the execution of the fBUR project and briefly describes their respective roles.</p> <p>Other stakeholders will be included in the process through the participatory approach planned within the project. The integration of sectors strengthens the institutional and technical capacity of different stakeholders and institutions.</p> <p>Based on the TCNCC recommendation and supported by Information Matters global initiative in 2015, a proposal to establish an institutional framework to support the National GHG Inventory system was prepared. The proposal (still under discussion) aims to gather activities related to GHG emission data and systematization. Each head of sector will be responsible for the collection of information of activity data and emission factors, incl. private sector companies, civil society groups, NGOs and community based organizations.</p> <p>Some steps towards institutionalisation have been taken regarding the GHG inventory:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ministerial decision 17-2014 created the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System, working on bilateral agreements to exchange data.</li> <li>2. Regarding to other information there's a proposal to gather the data through a MRV of support and a MRV for mitigation actions.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Gender dimension:</u></b> Dominican Republic Gender issues have been introduced into the national agenda since the creation of the Directorate for the Promotion of Women (1982) as state agency to lead, rationalize and articulate efforts related to promotion of gender equality and equity in society. The National Plan for Equality and Gender Equity (revised in 2010) introduces as strategic pillar mainstreaming gender in a set of policies that impact women and generate equal opportunities addressing answers into a multidimensional problem.</p> <p>Women and childrens are highly vulnerable to climate change, hence the need for women to be meaningfully involved, not only as beneficiaries but also in the decision-making process of related activities. Understanding how the different social roles and economic status of women and men affect and are affected differently by climate change will improve actions taken to adapt and mitigate climate change.</p> <p>In this sense, and for this specific project, the update of the national circumstances chapter of this Biennial Update Report will consider gender dimension in order to better understand how the different roles of men and women in social and economic circumstances may affect Dominican Republic ability to deal with climate change. Project will aim to collect gender disaggregated data for the National Circumstances chapter, as a baseline to advance understanding of how national considerations forward gender as a cross cutting issue.</p> <p>In climate change mitigation strategies, it's important to highlight women's role, because they have been perceived as technical, scientific in nature and, only a few social aspects have been assessed: social acceptance of the tech / tech assimilation or human skills; diferent women's role or women's behavior in front of mitigation actions rarely is assessed. However, as climate change is partly the result of human activities and affects all people, mitigation strategies must consider the gendered patterns in order to be effective. In this sense, the project will incorporate a gender perspective in the identification, description and preparation of mitigation actions when relevant.</p> <p>Under this project special emphasis will be place on gender related issues in the working groups responsible for preparation of the fBUR and/or for providing inputs to the different elements of the</p>
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	<p>report. With regard to the technical team to be hired to implement the enabling activity, gender balance will be considered.</p> <p>The project will also, where possible, ensure the representation of women and vulnerable communities during workshops and trainings as well as public awareness programmes, as supporting their role in educational activities will help these groups access the knowledge and skills they require to be active participants in other initiatives which address climate change. Where possible, their engagement throughout the project should be reported to monitor that their perspectives have been included to achieve the outcome of the project.</p> <p>The guidance on gender integration through the NCs and BURs developed by the Global Support Programme through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF will be applied.</p>
<p><b>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b> (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p><b><u>Institutional Framework for project implementation:</u></b></p> <p>The fBUR project will build on and use existing institutional framework from TCNCC project.</p> <p>Given its mandate to prepare national GHG inventories, National Communications to the UNFCCC and holding the role of focal points to the UNFCCC; the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources will act as implementing partner of the proposed project, and the National Council on Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism will act as responsible party. As such, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and National Council on Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism will provide an in-kind contribution to the development of the project which will consist of technical assistance from its own roster of researchers and officers, facilities, equipment and databases information. A steering committee will coordinate and oversee the project's implementation from a political and technical perspective, with collaboration of the UNDP.</p> <p>UNDP will act as the GEF implementing agency, assisting the Steering Committee in supervising execution and performing monitoring and evaluation, and managing financial resources. UNDP will oversee the project's execution and ensure quality assurance in its role of GEF Implementing Agency.</p> <p>The development of this project will give an equal opportunity for all people, regardless of gender, to participate in the fBUR development process through transparent procurement and recruitment processes to be implemented by the project. It will encourage women to apply to keep gender presence in the recruitment process.</p> <p>The project will be implemented in the form of National Implementation (NIM), according to the NIM rules and regulations for UNDP cooperation in the Dominican Republic. The implementing partner and the responsible party will work under the Steering Committee coordination to meet the achievement of the project objectives.</p> <p>The National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL) and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Ministry of Environment) will be responsible, in compliance with their roles, in front of the UNDP, regarding to planning and overall management of project activities, monitoring and evaluation of the project, as well as an efficient and effective use of project resources for compliance with the approved work plan.</p> <p>UNDP will provide technical support for the implementation of the actions, ensuring transparency in project implementation through the application of international norms and standards on procurement of goods and services, monitoring, evaluations and audits. In addition, through its Unit Program and the Center for Counseling and Services, it will ensure a cost-effective part due to the high level of professionalism of its human resources and managing for results and on the other, ensure flexibility and agility procurement and contracting suppliers and contractors.</p> <p>Moreover, UNDP will ensure that the planning, monitoring and evaluation of project activities, a focus on gender equality, ensuring equal opportunities and participation between men and women are</p>

	<p>maintained, as well as ensuring that the results will contribute to the commitment of the State in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>Coordination arrangements: The project will have the following structures for the management, supervision and coordination:</p> <p>A Steering Committee of the Project with powers for making non-executive strategic decisions, which shall be composed by the implementing organization shall meet periodically, in order to assess the progress of the project implementation.</p> <p>A Management Unit Project responsible of leading, supervising and coordinating the implementation of the project activities will be established. This unit will consist of a Coordinator / National Project (CP), which will be responsible for implementing daily life of the project, and an administrative/operational assistant.</p> <p>A Technical Committee supervision and monitoring comprises the National Council for Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the United Nations Development Programme. Other institutions have also conform to deemed relevant involved.</p> <p><b>NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b></p> <p>The following outcome and its outputs comprise the work intended to be undertaken to develop this component:</p> <p><b><u>PROJECT COMPONENT 1: GHG INVENTORY REPORT</u></b></p> <p>PROJECT OUTCOME 1.1 : NATIONAL INVENTORY OF ANTHROPOGENIC EMISSIONS BY SOURCES AND REMOVALS BY SYNKs OF ALL GHG NOT CONTROLLED BY THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL FOR THE YEAR 2015 UPDATED.</p> <p>The ongoing process for preparation of the Third National Communication (TCNCC) is almost in the final stage. A 2010 GHG inventory, covering CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> Gases, and several categories within the Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and waste was prepared under TCNCC. It also covers trends of the emissions, describes progress made in emission reductions and absorption initiatives, and aims to strengthen the information base, analytical and institutional capacity of the key national institutions to tackle climate change priorities into country development strategies and relevant sector programs.</p> <p>Dominican Republic first BUR will present the national greenhouse inventory for year 2015, based on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The inventory will include estimations of the greenhouse gases emitted in energy and transport, industrial processes and product use, AFOLU and waste sectors, covering the following gases: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide.</p> <p>An inventory report will be produced, including (i) a key category analysis for year 2015 and (ii) a description of the methods and references used in developing GHG emission calculations. Additionally, a summary table with the results of previous GHG inventories will be included.</p> <p>Several observations were made during the Q&amp;A process of the INGEI 2010 Inventories. One of the biggest challenges is the lack of information on activity data. The corrective measure was recommended to establish an Inventory System, with clearer institutional arrangements, managed by experts following the Stanford / SRI protocol to supplement the lack of information with expert judgment. Some of these recommendations overcome any project scope, the others have been taken into considerations for the fBUR.</p> <p>Another observation was that emissions of HF<sub>6</sub>, HCFC, PFC, CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, NMVOX were not reported, due to the lack of information. It was recommended to include estimations in future inventories. The</p>
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	<p>INGEI-2010 based the data collection and estimation in accordance with the assessment made by the sectorial working groups, bis-a-bis meetings, founded in the institutional arrangement to develop the GHG inventory.</p> <p>To update the inventory of GHG in the fBUR several measures will be taken to increase the level of ambition 1) build on the same institutional structure that served for the collection of data and estimation 2) Improve the quality of data and estimations. 3) estimations of precursor gases and volatile organic compounds methane.</p> <p>Strategically through capacity building of responsible organizations: data generation, collectors responsible for public policy and data / information, head sectors; as well as involvement in the preparation processes of inventory and other related documents, have been generating empowerment of the organizations involved, with the expectation of a smooth integration into the Greenhouse Gas Inventory System proposed, which mainly aim to institutionalize the inventory process within the organizations involved and the key stakeholders.</p> <p>Some of expected outputs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Output 1.1.1.Collection of activity data for 2015 as per 2006 IPCC Guidelines, for the following sectors: a) energy and transport, b) industrial processes and product use, c) AFOLU and d) waste for the year 2015.</li> <li>- Output 1.1.2 Full inventory report prepared, including: (i) a key category analysis and (ii) a description of the methods and references used, (iii) sources, sectors and categories included, QA &amp; QC, among others as required in 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories on reporting.</li> <li>- Output 1.1.3 Summary table of GHG inventories</li> <li>- Output 1.1.4 Support given to the development process of national institutional arrangements for GHG inventory system, to allow continued collection of GHG info..</li> </ul> <p>Under the Information Matters Project working in close coloboration with the TCNCC, a proposal to develop a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System was designed in a participatory manner with relevant key actors involved in the inventory process, NAMAs potential developers and donors/recipient organizations, resource managers and policy makers to support.</p> <p>The proposal for MRV system for the GHG inventory element, includes a level in charge with the CNCCMDL and the Ministry of Environment as a partnership, the National Statistical Organisation (ONE) to overall collect the data and support QA/QC. The data management at sectoral level will be under the roles of line ministries and others agencies (e.g. the Ministry of Energy, National Energy Commission (CNE)) to compile the sectoral data).</p> <p><b><u>PROJECT COMPONENT 2: MITIGATION ANALYSIS &amp; MRV</u></b></p> <p><b>PROJECT OUTCOME 2.1: MITIGATION ACTIONS AND THEIR EFFECTS DESCRIBED</b></p> <p>The mitigation section of the fBUR will present a description of the mitigation policies framework in the country. This description will draw on the institutional aspects and activities performed under the National Strategy for REDD+, Dominican Republic Climate Compatible Development Plan (Plan DECCC), and Carbon Development Strategy pathway discussed with sectors. Following the guidelines contained in Annex III of decision 2/CP.17, data and information will be collected in order to prepare a tabular description of Dominican Republic mitigation actions, to the extent possible and taking into consideration national circumstances, including: (i) name, nature and coverage of the action, by sectors and/or gases, (ii) objectives of the action, (iii) activities undertaken, (iv) the extent of mitigation achieved or projected to achieve, and (v) methodologies and assumptions used in estimating the mitigation potential of mitigation actions.</p> <p>In addition, information about Dominican Republic participation in international market mechanisms will be provided. Acknowledging the variety of mitigation actions and considering national</p>
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	<p>circumstances and capabilities, the institutional arrangements so far implemented for monitoring, reporting and verification will be described, within the frame of Dominican Republic.</p> <p>One of the findings evidenced in the TCNCC is the increase in greenhouse gases in absolute terms. It is evident that despite the efforts made and the impetus of some sectors by the Clean Development Mechanism, the rate of superior emissions growth is even decrease the rate achieved by the market mechanism. Aware of the structural failures evidenced by market mechanisms, the Dominican Republic has dedicated itself to the development of NAMA and sectoral policies.</p> <p>Many of the mitigation actions that have been generated in the country (of expontanea form or pushed by economic conditions) are not estimated within the formal records due to access difficulties of these mechanisms. One of the product results of this project will be a platform registration initiatives for mitigation potential, which support to increase the database of information on mitigation, to support compliance with the NDCs in the areas of emissions reduction.</p> <p>This section will focus on updating the information regarding mitigation action on sectoral and territorial basis, so it will be possible to monitor progress made in the NDC, the GHG intensity indicator set in END, and any other not covered sector/initiative, gaps, constrains and barriers removed and still persist.</p> <p>The following outputs comprise the work intended to be undertaken to develop this section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Output 2.1.1 Document containing an update description of the policy framework for mitigation at the national level.</li> <li>- Output 2.1.2 Update the description of mitigation actions, including, where possible: (i) coverage, (ii) objectives, (iii) activities, (iv) information on the extent of mitigation achieved or projected to achieve, (v) information on methodologies and assumptions used in estimating the mitigation potential of actions, (vi) Carbon Market Mechanism participation and (vii) Monitoring, reporting and verification of mitigation actions described.</li> <li>- Output 2.1.3 Collection and analysis of data from mitigation actions and their effects, from the emissions categories including in the energy and transport, industrial processes, AFOLU, Waste and Agriculture sectors.</li> <li>- Output 2.1.4 Development of Operational Guidelines as interlinkage Mechanism between INDC, INGEL, and NAMA's.</li> <li>- Output 2.1.5. Prepare and complete the mitigation section of the fBUR-DR.</li> <li>- Output 2.1.6 Design and development a web-based national registry for mitigation actions.</li> </ul> <p><b>PROJECT OUTCOME 2.2: FOUNDATIONS ON DOMESTIC MEASUREMENT REPORTING &amp; VERIFICATION SETTLED</b></p> <p>This section will present progress made in the development of the Domestic Framework on MRV System and the progress made in the design and operationalization, and the interlinkage between other national systems and sectoral schemes, including support activities support to move forward the MRV system.</p> <p>The MRV for mitigation actions has been built based on the previous country experience in mitigation actions, which are circumscribed to Clean Development Mechanism and voluntary carbon markets. As previously mentioned, Dominican Republic currently develops a number of NAMAs in many sectors. Currently, there is not a designated entity to coordinate and oversee the implementation, impact and results of the mitigation actions, neither under the CNCCMDL nor under the Ministry of the Environment for MRV of mitigation actions and no common framework for MRV of individual NAMAs exists.</p> <p>The fBUR aims to fill that gap finding a common ground, and facilate dialogue to establish and institutionalize the data collection process, common formats and procedures, among others.</p> <p>The following outputs comprise the work intended to be undertaken to develop this section:</p>
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- Output 2.2.1 Identification of requirements and recommendations to establish institutional arrangements and develop a domestic MRV system.
- Output 2.2.2 Support given to the development process of national institutional arrangements and framework for domestic MRV system.

**PROJECT COMPONENT 3: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES FOR BUR AND OTHERS**

**PROJECT OUTCOME 3.1: NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES UPDATED**

The BUR will present updated information of biophysical and socioeconomic characteristics, developmental objectives and political aspects that influence the ways in which Dominican Republic seeks to address the adverse effects of climate change.

Biophysical information will include a brief presentation of the country's climate and its geographic and physiographic characteristics; and an updated description of ecosystems and natural resources (water, forests and biodiversity). Updated and, where possible, gender-disaggregated information on population, key development indicators and public health will be compiled in a section on Dominican Republic social aspects. The description of the country's economic circumstances will include a summary of the most recently produced macroeconomic indicators as well as information of the most relevant productive sectors. National development objectives will be presented in accordance with current policies and plans, and a description of the climate change policy framework will also be provided. The component will also include a description of the country's main concerns arising from climate change, taking into account existing evidences on climate variability and risks associated with extreme weather events, and progress made in the implementation of article 6 of the UNFCCC.

The following outputs comprise the work intended to be undertaken to develop this section:

- Output 3.1.1 Document containing updated information on Dominican Republic national circumstances, development objectives, priorities, including economic, social and environmental information related to climate, geography, natural resources and main concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change, and others relevant issues, taking into particular consideration vulnerable population groups.

**PROJECT OUTCOME 3.2: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS RELEVANT TO THE PREPARATION OF BUR DESCRIBED**

This section will present the information on the institutional arrangements developed in the preparation process of the fBUR, including recommendations for futures works related in nature as National Communications and Biennial Update Reports.

The following outputs comprise the work intended to be undertaken to develop this section:

- Output 3.2.1 Description of institutional arrangements put in place to enable Dominican Republic make progress in the preparation of National GHG Inventories and its biennial update reports on a continuous basis.
- Output 3.2.2 Support activities to strengthen capacities of key stakeholders and coordination institutional arrangements related to the preparation of the BUR, National Communications and GHG inventories.

**PROJECT OUTCOME 3.3: CONSTRAINTS AND GAPS, AND RELATED FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL AND CAPACITY NEEDS**

This section will present the constraints and gaps description that remain to meet the objective of the convention, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including any other information considered relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention.

Updated information on capacity building activities implemented, climate research and systematic observation, activities to raise awareness on climate change, climate change education and steps undertaken by Dominican Republic to promote the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and climate resilience will be included in this component of the BUR

The following outputs comprise the work intended to be undertaken to develop this section:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Output 3.3.1 Document with updated information on Dominican Republic main constraints, gaps and needs to cope with climate change.</li> <li>- Output 3.3.2 Technology, financial and capacity needs assesment for mitigation actions, MRV national system, NAMA's and other climate related actions.</li> <li>- Output 3.3.3 Others relevant informations, as capacity building, public awareness, as has been required to report the progress in DOHA WP on article 6 of the Convention.</li> </ul> <p>PROJECT OUTCOME 3.4: SUPPORT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIVITIES NEEDED AND RECEIVED, IDENTIED.</p> <p>Support provided by multilateral agencies, the GEF and Annex II Parties in the area of climate change will be described, included the technical and financial support received for the preparation of the First Biennial Update Report. Areas required enhanced support will be also described, according to Dominican Republic priorities and national circumstances.</p> <p>The following output comprise the work intended to be undertaken to develop this seccion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Output 3.4.1 Document with an identification of the support received for climate change activities, including the preparation of the first BUR, and key areas requiring enhanced support.</li> </ul> <p>PROJECT OUTCOME 3.5: BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORT PREPARED AND SUBMMITED TO UNFCCC, INCLUDING PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES.</p> <p>This seccion pretend to present all the information regarding dissemination activities and also all divulgation materials prepared for public awareness.</p> <p>The project will finalize with the publication and submission of the final contents of the BUR to the COP. The guidelines established by the UNFCCC in Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17 will be followed, as well as other relevant.</p> <p>The following outputs comprise the work intended to be undertaken to develop this seccion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Output 3.5.1 fBUR published and submitted according to Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17.</li> <li>- Output 3.5.2 Dissemination activities related to fBUR</li> </ul> <p>PROJECT COMPONENT 4: MONITORING, LEARNING, ADAPTATIVE FEEDBACK AND EVALUATION</p> <p>PROJECT OUTCOME 4.1: MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT OUTCOMES AND FINANCIAL EXECUTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Output 4.1.1 M&amp;E framework established</li> <li>- Output 4.1.2 Quarterly, Bi-annual and Annual Project Progress Reports</li> <li>- Output 4.1.3 End of Project Report including Lessons Learned and Recommendations for future project compiled</li> <li>- Output 4.1.4 Project Audit</li> </ul>
<b>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:</b>	<p>The fBUR project has been designed based on the lessons learnt from previous National Communications, which permitted to select the most cost-effective options to develop each component.</p> <p>The structure and methodology assume the following impact, that would not happen in other case:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Consolidation of the institutional network built from past initiatives.</li> <li>2) Identification of detailed condition to catalize institutional arrangement on MRV, GHG Inventory System.</li> <li>3) Recognition amongst the general public on high level compromise (national and international) to tackle climate change.</li> </ol>

	5) Further, the BUR project will help building the capacities and developing technical inputs that will be fed into the process of preparing Dominican Republic to future National Communications and catalize the GHG Inventory System and other related figures.
<b>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&amp;E PLAN:</b>	<p>Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP and GEF requirements and M&amp;E policies.</p> <p>Project start A project inception meeting will be held within the first two months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and other relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Quarterly The Project Coordinator shall report progress made in the quarterly reports to be monitored in UNDP ATLAS Platform. The quarterly project progress report will be provided by the National Director of the project to the Project Board.</p> <p>Bi-annual progress: Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out twice a year.</p> <p>Annually/end of project Annual Report: The annual report will be prepared by the National Director and shared with the Project Board.</p> <p>End of Project During the last three months, the Project Coordinator with the collaboration of the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report, to be submitted and reviewed by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the National Council of Climate Change and the UNDP. This brief report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved.</p> <p>Audit on Project will follow UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable Audit policies.</p>
<b>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</b>	N/A

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


**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):** (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Patricia Abreu Fernandez	GEF Operational Focal Point	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES	December, 23, 2016

## B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD	11/25/1996	Francisco Javier Dominguez Brito Angel Daneris Santana	
UNFCCC	10/07/1998	Francisco Javier Domínguez Brito Ernesto Reyna Pedro García	
UNCCD	06/26/1997	Francisco Javier Domínguez Brito Jhoan Hernández	
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	05/04/2007	Elsa Ferreras de Sanchez	
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	10/10/2013	ELSA FERRERAS DE SANCHEZ	No

## C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies <sup>4</sup> and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Climate Change Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Ms. Adriana Dinu, UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator		January, 30, 2017	Mr. Yamil Bonduki, Sr. Program Manager, UNDP (Green-LECRDs)	+1-212-906-6659	yamil.bonduki@undp.org

<sup>4</sup> GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF