

<b>Country</b>	<b>Dominican Republic</b>
<b>Request ID#</b>	<b>202000029</b>
<b>Title</b>	<i>Analysis and mapping of the private sector, including NGOs and academia, for the purposes of climate-change mitigation and adaptation needs. Analysis of local development and commercial banks, major companies, corporate groups and producer associations.</i>
<b>NDE</b>	Pedro García Brito. Climate Change Division. Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources <a href="mailto:pedro.garcia@ambiente.gob.do">pedro.garcia@ambiente.gob.do</a>
<b>Proponent</b>	Max Puig. Vice-president. National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL) <a href="mailto:m.puig@cambioclimatico.gob.do">m.puig@cambioclimatico.gob.do</a> / (809) 472 0537

### Summary of the CTCN technical assistance

There is consensus on the central role that private-sector actors are able to play to support implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions, as drivers of green growth, promoters of green supply chains, sources of investment in low-carbon and climate-resilient infrastructure, and as leaders of innovation in the development of clean technologies and the efficient use of resources.<sup>1</sup>

During the last five years, efforts have been made in the Dominican Republic (DR) to promote greater private-sector participation in climate action. In 2015, the private sector presented a statement of intent in support of climate action, which formed part of the position presented by DR in COP21. Under the terms of the Third National Communication, the private sector is participating in the implementation of actions to reduce GHG emissions. Despite these efforts, however, private-sector involvement remains weak. An analysis conducted in 2018 identified as barriers the lack of incentives for the private sector and academia, as well as the absence of enabling conditions (capacity, funding, robust institutions).

This Technical Assistance (TA) is intended to address some of the barriers identified. In terms of capacities, the TA will prioritize the participatory identification of GHG reduction targets and of the adaptation needs of the private sector, academia NGOs, and commercial and development banking, among others. Once targets and needs have been identified, these will be compared with the targets set within existing national climate-action frameworks, gaps will be identified and solutions proposed to bridge them. Ways of expanding the existing public-private alliance will be identified and two concept notes will be formulated for the management of climate financing to support adaptation and mitigation actions.

### Agreement:

*(If possible, please use electronic signatures in Microsoft Word file format)*

<sup>1</sup> Krishna Morgado, N. and B. Lasfargues (2017), “Engaging the private sector for green growth and climate action: An overview of development co-operation efforts”, *OECD Development Co-operation Working Papers*, No. 34, OECD Publishing, Paris.

**National Designated Entity to the UNFCCC  
Technology Mechanism**

Name:

Title:

Date:

Signature:

**Proponent** (signature of the Proponent is  
optional)

Name:

Title:

Date:

Signature:

**UNFCCC Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)**

Name: Rose Mwebaza

Title: CTCN Director

Date:

Signature:

## 1. Background and context

Private-sector participation is essential for meeting the goals set in the NDCs. An African Development Bank study found that more than USD3 billion would be needed by 2030 to achieve that region's NDCs and that to achieve 50% of that capital sum, the mobilization of domestic public and private resources would be required.<sup>2</sup> The situation in Latin America is similar. According to assessments of investments and financial flows, for example, Honduras needs USD 6.5 billion by 2030 to address climate change in the sectors of changing land use, transport and water; it will be difficult to achieve such sums without the participation of the private sector.<sup>3</sup>

However, most countries of the world are currently beginning to leverage private investment in climate action. In the case of Latin America, a recent European Commission analysis that systematized and characterized the experience gained from implementation of the NDCs in 18 countries of the region found that *"Even though progress has been made, there continues to be a need for structural reinforcement that can guarantee spaces for the participation of actors from the private sector, academia, civil society and indigenous populations."*<sup>4</sup>

During the last five years, efforts have been made in the Dominican Republic (DR) to promote greater private-sector participation in climate action. In 2015, the ECORED private-sector alliance promoting sustainability and social responsibility presented a statement of intent in support of climate action, which formed part of the position presented by DR in COP21. This statement put forward a proposal to establish and strengthen mechanisms for collaboration between signatory companies to define and promote initiatives to mitigate climate change. Under the terms of the Third National Communication, the private sector is participating in the implementation of actions to reduce GHG emissions. Examples include the Banco Popular Group, which is implementing actions aimed at reducing carbon emissions and the Association of Energy-Efficiency and Renewable Energy Companies (ASEEFER) and Association of Companies for the Promotion of Renewable Energy (ASOFER), which is working to find sustainable energy solutions.<sup>5</sup> Another initiative is the public-private partnership called "Business-Sector Working Groups for Climate Action Coordination", which represents a discussion and coordination mechanism for reaching agreements and defining work plans for actions that companies propose for reducing GHG emissions and adopting adaptation measures in their various business lines.<sup>6</sup>

## 2. Problem statement

Although DR has made significant progress towards including different actors (private sector,

<sup>2</sup> Global NDC Conference 2019. <https://globalndcconference.org/implementing-ndcs-how-the-private-sector-is-engaging/>

<sup>3</sup> European Commission. 2019. Avances en la Acción Climática de América Latina: Contribuciones Nacionalmente Determinadas al 2019. Programa EUROCLIMA+, Dirección General de Desarrollo y Cooperación – EuropeAid, European Commission, Brussels, Belgium. 171p.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid

<sup>5</sup> CNCCMDL et al (2017). Tercera Comunicación Nacional. Available at: <https://bit.ly/2NtHVd>

<sup>6</sup> LEDSLAC. Hacia un Desarrollo resiliente y bajo en emisiones en Latinoamérica y el Caribe: Progreso en la implementación de las NDC. <http://ledslac.org/es/leds-en-lac-2019/>

NGOs and academia) in support of climate action, including the formulation and implementation of the NDC, sectoral and private-sector involvement remains weak.

Barriers exist to the maximum advantage being taken of opportunities for cooperation and synergies between sectors and government institutions. Under the Third National Communication of Dominican Republic for the Framework Convention, support from key stakeholders such as the private sector, academia, civil society, as well as the government entities dealing with certain sectors, and local and provincial authorities is critical to identify the key measures and policies that will make mitigation a reality. Other challenges may be mentioned, including: (i) many joint-action measures are focused around mitigation targets, (ii) neither the mitigation targets nor the adaptation needs of the private, academic or NGO sectors are known; (iii) although there has been progress, there is still no national Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system or methodology for following up on emissions-reduction commitments; (iv) the private sector resists the sharing of information and very few sectors have a GHG inventory; (v) low capacity in the private sector around understanding what mitigation and adaptation targets are, which limits its reporting capacity; (vi) limited funding mechanisms for generation of the funds needed for implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution and encouraging greater private-sector involvement.

This Technical Assistance is intended to map GHG reduction targets and the adaptation needs of the private, academic, NGO and financial sectors linked to priority sectors of the economy. Once these targets and needs have been mapped, they will be compared with existing mechanisms intended to facilitate their achievement and gaps and deficiencies will be identified in terms of technologies, financing and enabling conditions. The gaps will be used to propose actions to strengthen the participation of the private, academic, NGO and banking sectors in implementation of the NDCs.





Activity 3.3: Prepare report on analysis and mapping.				X	X					
<b>Deliverable 3:</b> Document containing the results of the analysis and mapping of GHG-mitigation targets and adaptation needs.					X					
<b>Output 4: Mapping and analysis of commercial and local development banks, major companies and corporate groups, and available producer associations</b>										
Activity 4.1: Map and analyse the GHG mitigation targets and adaptation needs of actors linked to priority sectors.				X						
Activity 4.2: Identify the technologies and policy instruments needed to facilitate achievement of GHG-mitigation targets and identified adaptation needs.										
Activity 4.3: Map and analyse the capacity for investment in climate actions of the commercial and development banking sector, major companies and corporate groups, as well as producer associations.			X	X						
Activity 4.4: Prepare report with results of mapping and analysis.				X	X					
Deliverable 4: Document with results of mapping and analysis.				X	X					
<b>Output 5: Gaps identified and solutions proposed to achieve climate goals, as a result of comparing GHG-mitigation targets and adaptation needs of the private sector, NGOs, companies and corporate groups with the targets identified in the NDC</b>										
Activity 5.1: Compare the GHG-mitigation targets and adaptation needs of the private sector, including banks, companies and corporate groups, and identify gaps.						X				
Activity 5.2: Map existing mechanisms and enabling condition to facilitate the participation of the private sector, including banks, companies and corporate groups, in climate action.				X	X					
Activity 5.3: Identify gaps and propose solutions to bridge them.							X			
Activity 5.4: Prepare a report on identified gaps and proposed solutions.							X	X		



**4. Resources required and itemized budget:**

Please provide an indicative overview of the resources required and itemized budget required to implement the CTCN technical assistance, including for M&E-related activities, using the table below. Important to note that minimum 1% of the budget should explicitly target gender specific activities related to the technical assistance (please see section 10 for further information on gender). Once the Response Plan is completed, a Response Implementation partner(s) will be selected by the Climate Technology Centre (CTC). A detailed activity-based budget for the CTCN assistance will be finalized by the CTCN and selected Implementer.

Activities and Outputs	Input: Human Resources (Title, role, estimated number of days)	Input: Travel (Purpose, national vs. international, number of days)	Inputs: Meetings/events (Meeting title, number of participants, number of days)	Input: Equipment /Material (Item, purpose, buy/rent, quantity)	Estimated cost <i>Please accumulate the costing at Activity and Output level and provide an estimated costing range for each activity and the total Response Plan</i>	Activities and Outputs	
						Minimum	Maximum
<b>Output 1: Development of implementation planning and communication documents</b>						<b>8,660</b>	<b>9,120</b>
Activity 1.i: Formulation of Detailed work plan,	IC-1	3				1080	1140
	IC-2	3				1080	1140
Activity 1.ii. Develop M&E plan with SMART indicators	IC-1	3				1080	1140
	NC-1	0.25				550	570
Activity 1.iii. Develop a two-page CTCN Impact Description formulated at the beginning of the technical assistance and updated at the end of the technical assistance	IC-1	3				1080	1140
	CN-2	0				0	0
	IC-1	3				1080	1140
Activity 1.iv. Prepare a Closure and Data Collection Report at the end of the technical assistance	NC-1	0.25				550	570
	IC-1	3				1080	1140

Activities and Outputs	Input: Human Resources (Title, role, estimated number of days)	Input: Travel (Purpose, national vs. international, number of days)	Inputs: Meetings/events (Meeting title, number of participants, number of days)	Input: Equipment /Material (Item, purpose, buy/rent, quantity)	Estimated cost <i>Please accumulate the costing at Activity and Output level and provide an estimated costing range for each activity and the total Response Plan</i>	Activities and Outputs	
						Minimum	Maximum
	IC-1	3				1080	1140
	CN-2	0				0	0
<b>Output 2: Define key sectors and challenges through consultations with national stakeholders</b>						<b>\$20,960</b>	<b>\$22,100</b>
Activity 2.1. Review of key documents in order to understand the state of progress, challenges within the NDC and, especially, the challenges and opportunities for the participation of the private sector	IC-1	4				\$1,440	\$1,520
	IC-2	3				\$1,080	\$1,140
	NC-1	0.75				\$1,650	\$1,710
Activity 2.2. Map key stakeholders in sectors of the economy (agriculture, waste, energy, tourism, and finance, among others) to be included in the consultation, ensuring representation of the private sector, NGOs and academia, among others	IC-1	3				\$1,080	\$1,140
	IC-2	3				\$1,080	\$1,140
	NC-1	0.5				\$1,100	\$1,140
	CN-2	0.5				\$180	\$180
Activity 2.3: Organize and implement consultation, including its methodology, in order to prioritize sectors and identify challenges to implementing climate action.	IC-1	3				\$1,080	\$1,140
	IC-2	2				\$720	\$760
	NC-1	0.5				\$1,100	\$1,140
	CN-2	0.5				\$180	\$180

Activities and Outputs	Input: Human Resources (Title, role, estimated number of days)	Input: Travel (Purpose, national vs. international, number of days)	Inputs: Meetings/events (Meeting title, number of participants, number of days)	Input: Equipment /Material (Item, purpose, buy/rent, quantity)	Estimated cost <i>Please accumulate the costing at Activity and Output level and provide an estimated costing range for each activity and the total Response Plan</i>	Activities and Outputs	
						Minimum	Maximum
			International (4)			\$4,000	\$4,000
			National (10)			\$1,500	\$2,000
				Workshop		\$1,300	\$1,300
Activity 2.4: Prepare report on consultation	IC-1	3				\$1,080	\$1,140
	IC-2	2				\$720	\$760
	NC-1	0.5				\$1,100	\$1,140
	CN-2	0.25				\$570	\$570
<b>Output 3: Mapping and analysis of GHG-emission reduction targets and adaptation needs of the banking sector, including commercial and local development banks, major companies and corporate groups, and producer associations</b>						<b>\$8,190</b>	<b>\$8,560</b>
Activity 3.1: Map and analyse the GHG mitigation targets and adaptation needs of actors linked to priority sectors.	IC-1	3				\$1,080	\$1,140
	NC-1	0.5				\$1,100	\$1,140
Activity 3.2: Identify the technologies and policy instruments needed to facilitate achievement of GHG-mitigation targets and identified adaptation.	IC-1	2				\$720	\$760
	IC-2	2				\$720	\$760
	NC-1	0.5				\$1,100	\$1,140
	CN-2	0.75				\$1,650	\$1,710

Activities and Outputs	Input: Human Resources (Title, role, estimated number of days)	Input: Travel (Purpose, national vs. international, number of days)	Inputs: Meetings/events (Meeting title, number of participants, number of days)	Input: Equipment /Material (Item, purpose, buy/rent, quantity)	Estimated cost <i>Please accumulate the costing at Activity and Output level and provide an estimated costing range for each activity and the total Response Plan</i>	Activities and Outputs	
						Minimum	Maximum
Activity 3.3. Prepare report on analysis and mapping	IC-1	2				\$720	\$760
	NC-1	0.5				\$1,100	\$1,140
<b>Output 4: Mapping and analysis of commercial and local development banking sector, major companies and corporate groups, and available producer associations</b>						<b>\$12,740</b>	<b>\$13,300</b>
Activity 4.1. Map and analyse the GHG mitigation targets and adaptation needs of actors linked to priority sectors.	IC-1	2				\$720	\$760
	IC-2	3				\$1,080	\$1,140
	NC-1	2				\$4,400	\$4,560
Activity 4.2: Identify the technologies and policy instruments needed to facilitate achievement of GHG-mitigation targets and identified adaptation needs.	IC-1	2				\$720	\$760
	IC-2	2				\$720	\$760
	NC-1	0.5				\$1,100	\$1,140
Activity 4.3: Map and analyse the capacity for investment in climate actions of the commercial and development banking sector, major companies and corporate groups, as well as producer associations.	IC-1	2				\$720	\$760
	IC-2	1				\$360	\$380
	NC-1	0.5				\$1.100	\$1.140
Activity 4.4: Prepare report with results of mapping and analysis	IC-1	2				\$720	\$760
	NC-1	0.5				\$1.100	\$1.140

Activities and Outputs	Input: Human Resources (Title, role, estimated number of days)	Input: Travel (Purpose, national vs. international, number of days)	Inputs: Meetings/events (Meeting title, number of participants, number of days)	Input: Equipment /Material (Item, purpose, buy/rent, quantity)	Estimated cost <i>Please accumulate the costing at Activity and Output level and provide an estimated costing range for each activity and the total Response Plan</i>	Activities and Outputs	
						Minimum	Maximum
<b>Output 5: Gaps identified and solutions proposed to achieve climate goals, as a result of comparing GHG-mitigation targets and adaptation needs of the private sector, NGOs, companies and corporate groups with the targets identified in the NDC</b>						<b>10,210</b>	<b>10,678</b>
Activity 5.1: Compare the GHG-mitigation targets and adaptation needs of the private sector, including banks, companies and corporate groups, and identify gaps.	IC-1	2				\$720	\$760
	IC-2	2				\$720	\$760
	NC-1	0.5				\$1,100	\$1,140
Activity 5.2: Map existing mechanisms and enabling condition to facilitate the participation of the private sector, including banks, companies and corporate groups, in climate action	IC-1	2				\$720	\$760
	IC-2	2				\$720	\$760
	NC-1	0.7				\$1,540	\$1,596
Activity 5.3: Identify gaps and propose solutions to bridge them.	IC-1	2				\$720	\$760
	IC-2	2				\$720	\$760
	NC-1	0.65				\$1,430	\$1,482
Activity 5.4: Prepare a report on identified gaps and proposed solutions	IC-1	2				\$720	\$760
	NC-1	0.5				\$1,100	\$1,140

Activities and Outputs	Input: Human Resources (Title, role, estimated number of days)	Input: Travel (Purpose, national vs. international, number of days)	Inputs: Meetings/events (Meeting title, number of participants, number of days)	Input: Equipment /Material (Item, purpose, buy/rent, quantity)	Estimated cost <i>Please accumulate the costing at Activity and Output level and provide an estimated costing range for each activity and the total Response Plan</i>	Activities and Outputs	
						Minimum	Maximum
<b>Output 6: Two concept notes are produced, one on adaptation and one on mitigation, for projects/actions in priority key sectors. Developed and checked with NDE.</b>						<b>10,760.00</b>	<b>11,248.00</b>
Activity 6.1: Propose and agree with NDE the format of the concept note	IC-1	4				1,440	1,520
	IC-2	4				1,440	1,520
Activity 6.2: Develop two concept notes to support the management of climate financing funds.	IC-1	3.5				1,260	1,330
	NC-1	0.1				220	228
Activity 6.3: Check the concept notes with NDE and prepare final versions.	IC-1	2.5				900	950
	IC-2	2.5				5,500	5,700
					<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$71,520</b>	<b>\$74,996</b>

## 5. Profile and experience of experts

*Based on the required Human Resources identified in section 4 (Resources required and itemized budget) please provide a description of the required profile of all involved experts for the implementation of the CTCN Response Plan.*

Experts required	Brief description of required profile
Expert 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advanced studies in sciences related to climate, energy, and economy from a climate-change perspective, business leadership and management (desirable)</li> <li>• Minimum of 10 years' proven minimum national or international professional experience in matters related to climate-change mitigation and adaptation under the UNFCCC and extensive knowledge of the Paris Agreement and mechanisms for its fulfilment, especially the NDCs. Experience in:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Design of climate strategies or programmes from the governmental and private-sector perspectives.</li> <li>○ Demonstrated ability to understand technical concepts – as per the updated IPCC guidelines – involving aspects of a low-carbon mitigation strategy and scenarios to establish the direction for the strategy to adapt to climate change.</li> <li>○ Design of mitigation strategies or programmes for the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector.</li> <li>○ Design and development of climate-change mitigation/adaptation mechanisms/systems for the AFOLU sector</li> </ul> </li> <li>• With knowledge of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ "Green Financing" or involvement in the preparation of proposals for multilateral funds and in blended finance (desirable).</li> <li>○ The development and implementation of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems (desirable).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Expert 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advanced studies in electrical, civil, industrial or environmental engineering or climate-change-related engineering.</li> <li>• Minimum of 10 years' proven experience in:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The design of mitigation strategies in the energy/industry/solid waste sectors.</li> <li>○ The design and development of mechanisms/systems for the climate-change mitigation/adaptation of the energy/industry/solid waste sector.</li> <li>○ The estimation of greenhouse gas emissions in the energy/industry/solid waste sectors under the updated IPCC guidelines (either for companies or nationally) (desirable).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• With knowledge of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The operation of the energy/industrial market and/or the management of solid waste (desirable).</li> <li>○ "Green Financing" mechanisms or involvement in the preparation of proposals for multilateral funds and blended finance (desirable).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The management of databases and statistics programs</li> </ul>
National Consultant 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advanced studies in social sciences and/or similar with social research knowledge (desirable).</li> <li>• Minimum of 5 years' professional experience:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Facilitating and promoting interinstitutional and multisectoral coordination.</li> <li>○ Documenting good practice and lessons learned from project actions or other initiatives related to their functions, and the results of consultations.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• With knowledge of:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Gender-mainstreamed consultation processes and/or</li> <li>○ Experience working with the private sector and corporate groups</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
National Consultant 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advanced studies in economics, finance, business, politics, public policy, environmental economics or related.</li> <li>• Minimum of 5 years' professional experience:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Developing strategies in the financial sector.</li> <li>○ Modelling and conducting data analysis (managing databases and statistics programs).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• With knowledge of:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ "Green Financing" mechanisms or involvement in the preparation of proposals for multilateral funds.</li> <li>○ Use of financial instruments to mobilize green investment and private climate funding, such as the use of combined funding approaches to reduce the risk for private investment in climate initiatives.</li> <li>○ The financial market of the Dominican Republic (desirable) and/or</li> <li>○ Experience in developing investment plans for the public/private sector (desirable).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## **6. Intended contribution to impact over time**

The TA is expected to have an impact at several levels:

- It is expected to help to consolidate the public-private alliance with the National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL) following up on the commitments made in the Businesses' Declaration of 2015.
- It is expected to help with MRV processes by more-precisely making known the private, NGO and academia sectors' GHG mitigation targets.
- It is expected that through the active involvement of academia in the processes to be conducted in this technical assistance, the academic sector will become more actively involved in climate-action initiatives and will increase its contribution in terms of innovation, science and technology.

## **7. Relevance to NDCs and other national priorities**

This technical assistance is aligned with the provisions of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC-RD 2015-2020) and with the guidelines used for development of the NDC Action Plan, specifically regarding the private sector's contributions towards reducing GHG emissions and developing annual GHG emissions reports. The NDC-RD 2015-2020 set a target of reducing emissions by 25% below 2010 levels in 2030. This is conditional upon there being favourable support from various sectors, on climate funding mechanisms being made viable and on the failures of existing market mechanisms being corrected. The participation of the private sector is crucial for attainment of this target. It is important to note that the Dominican Republic accounts for less than 0.1% of global emissions. Per-capita emissions are below the average for Latin America and the Caribbean (4.9 tCO<sub>2</sub>e).<sup>7</sup> The NDC-RD itself notes that some economic sectors stand out above others in terms of high GHG emissions, including transport, energy (electricity generation), waste and agriculture/livestock. Therefore, these sectors should be taken into account when prioritizing sectors to be included in this TA. Changes in land use are highlighted as one of the GHG-emitting sectors, but the role of the land in absorbing GHG emissions is also highlighted. This is another sector that should come under the TA.

The design of the TA also took account of the provisions of the Dominican Republic National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNACC-RD 2015/2030), especially in terms of the plan's provisions for improving the adaptation of the private sector to the negative effects of climate change. Since the TA will identify the private sector's adaptation needs, it will be able to provide key information for feeding back into implementation of the PNACC-RD.

The TA is also aligned with the National Development Strategy (Law 01-12), that underpins the instruments mentioned above.

Other frameworks to be taken into account in this TA include:

- The National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Agricultural and Livestock Sector of the Dominican Republic 2014-2020
- The Third National Communication of the Dominican Republic on Climate Change
- The seventh meeting of the High-Level Inter-institutional Committee for Sustainable Development (CDS)
- The National Voluntary Report 2018 – Commitments, Progress and Challenges towards Sustainable Development

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<sup>7</sup> NDC-RD 2015-2020

## 8. Linkages to relevant parallel on-going activities:

The contribution of the private sector to climate action in the Dominican Republic has crystallized in several initiatives which this Technical Assistance will be based on and contribute to. The most important of these are:

- **The declaration of intent of Dominican companies to COP21-2015**, which seeks to (i) establish, consolidate and strengthen collaboration mechanisms to mitigate climate change; (ii) develop environment/climate training and awareness programmes; (iii) increase efficiency in the use of resources such as water and energy, while increasing the use of renewable energy; (iv) define policies, communication strategies, programmes and work plans focused on mitigation and improving resilience to climate change; (v) achieving the minimum target of 80% of waste diverted to landfill as its final destination; and (vi) recovering lands and conserving the national forest.
- **Recommendations from Business-Sector Working Groups for Climate Action Coordination 2017**. These working groups made climate-action recommendations for the following sectors: (i) energy and extractive industries; (ii) food, beverages and agro-industries; (iii) hydrocarbons and industry; and (iv) services.
- **The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), which is centred around the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of GHG emissions and includes:** (i) proposal for coordination of the business sector for the monitoring, reporting and verification of GHG emissions, and mitigation and adaptation measures; (ii) provision of the preliminary motivation for approval of the decree with the MRV scheme suggested by the project.
- **Mitigation Actions Platform**. Recently created by UNDP. Currently limited in use.
- **The "Developing Capacities to Advance the National Adaptation Plan" project**, which seeks to strengthen the current planning framework in order to address medium- and long-term adaptation needs. The Green Climate Fund's Readiness Programme, supported by UN Environment.
- **Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)**. DR formulated 8 NAMAs:
  - Blue carbon NAMA, to conserve and restore mangroves
  - Tourism and waste NAMA
  - GHG emissions reduction in pig-farming NAMA
  - NAMA to support implementation of the Plan for Economic Development Compatible with Climate Change (DECCC) in the cement and solid waste sectors (the most advanced)
  - Public-sector energy efficiency NAMA
  - Low-carbon coffee NAMA
  - Cocoa NAMA
  - CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Reduction from Commercial Banking Buildings NAMA (pending recognition)

## 9. Anticipated follow up activities after this technical assistance is completed:

The future and continuity of outputs and deliverables obtained through this technical assistance are presented below:

- Once the GHG reduction targets for the private sector, academia, NGOs, commercial and development banking and business have been identified and analysed, they can be incorporated into the targets of the NDC that is being formulated and then monitored under the NDC.
- Once the climate-change adaptation needs of the private sector, academia, NGOs, commercial and development banking and the business sector have been identified, they can be incorporated into the implementation framework of the existing National Adaptation

Plan to Climate Change.

- The stakeholders identified and consulted with as part of the technical assistance will have a better understanding of what constitutes climate-change mitigation and adaptation measures and the importance of reporting, and will have greater capacity to take part in reporting initiatives, including the existing Mitigation Actions Platform.

**10. Gender and co-benefits:**

<p>Imbedded in design of the activities:</p>	<p>Dominican Republic has policy instruments and strategies that integrate gender equality into climate-change mitigation and adaptation policies (PAGCC-RD) and propose concrete actions to achieve this purpose. The TA is in line with the DR Gender and Climate Change Action Plan-2018 and with the NDC 2015-2020. The Dominican Republic NDC 2015-2020 integrates the gender perspective:</p> <p><i>"Aware that the effects of climate change have different impacts on vulnerable human groups, the gender perspective is a cross-cutting aspect of the national development model. Therefore, the role of women as agents of change is recognized and the participation of women for the transformation of society towards low-carbon and resilient development is encouraged."</i></p> <p>The Dominican Republic NDC Action Plan incorporates the gender approach as a cross-cutting element and identifies as one of the outputs to be developed as a <i>Strategy for raising awareness of and monitoring the impacts on gender and youth of existing climate-change programmes.</i></p> <p>In addition, PNACC-RD 2015/2030 promotes a participatory, transparent and inclusive process with a gender perspective.</p> <p>Consequently, the gender approach shall constitute a cross-cutting theme of the technical assistance and will provide inputs for the process of updating the DNC and of developing the strategy mentioned above. To this end:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the stakeholder mapping exercise, work will be done to identify women's organizations in the private sector, academia and NGOs linked to the priority sectors.</li> <li>• The participation of women will be actively included in the various phases of the TA and records will be kept of their participation.</li> <li>• Care will be taken to ensure that the impact of the TA is aligned with SDG 5.</li> <li>• Gender differences and their economic, social and environmental implications will be taken into account, especially when identifying adaptation needs.</li> </ul>
<p>Gender and co-benefits intended as result of the activities:</p>	<p>Although women suffer disproportionately from the consequences of climate change, they continue to have limited representation in decision making on how to address these consequences. Greater representation of women in levels of public and private decision making will contribute to reducing gaps in terms of opportunities to adapt to climate change and will enhance the contributions that women are able to make to climate-change adaptation and mitigation actions.</p>

**11. Main in-country stakeholders in implementation of the technical assistance activities:**

Using the table below, please list and describe the role of in-country stakeholders, participants and beneficiaries who will be involved in or directly consulted during implementation of the assistance.

<b>In country stakeholder</b>	<b>Role in implementation of the technical assistance</b>
Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources: Mr Pedro García, Director of Climate Change – <a href="mailto:Pedro.Garcia@ambiente.gob.do/">Pedro.Garcia@ambiente.gob.do/</a>	Public policy on environmental issues and climate change
Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPYD) Ms Escarlen Vidal, Focal point for climate change – <a href="mailto:evidal@economia.gob.do">evidal@economia.gob.do</a>	Public policy on development-planning issues
National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL)	Public policy on climate-change issues Provides key information and serves as a platform for convening different stakeholders
Association of Energy-Efficiency and Renewable-Energy Companies (ASEEFER); and Association of Companies for the Promotion of Renewable Energy (ASOFER)	Provides information about the challenges and opportunities faced by the energy sector in order to contribute to mitigation and adaptation objectives
Banco Popular Group – <a href="https://grupopopular.com">https://grupopopular.com</a>	Provides information about the challenges and opportunities faced by the financial sector in order to contribute to mitigation and adaptation objectives
Popular Foundation – <a href="http://fundacionpopular.org/Paginas/default.aspx">http://fundacionpopular.org/Paginas/default.aspx</a>	Banco Popular Group's economic, social and environmental sustainability policies
Dominican Universities' Environment Network ( <b>Raudo</b> ): Ms Dolly Martinez, Chair – <a href="mailto:dmartinez@unphu.edu.do">dmartinez@unphu.edu.do</a> and Technology University of Santo Domingo (INTEC): Ms Solhanlle Bonilla, Academic researcher – <a href="mailto:solhanlle.bonilla@intec.edu.do">solhanlle.bonilla@intec.edu.do</a>	Provides information about the challenges and opportunities faced by the academic sector in order to contribute to mitigation and adaptation objectives
The Association of Hotels and Tourism of the Dominican Republic (ASONAHORES) – <a href="https://www.asonahores.com/tag/alba-russo/">https://www.asonahores.com/tag/alba-russo/</a> Alba Russo	Provides information about the challenges and opportunities faced by the hotel and tourism sector in order to contribute to mitigation and adaptation objectives
ECORED - National Network of Business Support for Environmental Protection – <a href="http://www.ecored.org.do">http://www.ecored.org.do</a>	Platform for the participation of different business stakeholders
National Council of Private Enterprise, inc. CONEP	Platform for the participation of different business stakeholders
Dominican Universities' Environment Network (RAUDO)	The association of Dominican universities is able to provide the academic scientific vision for supporting climate action and is also able to help to disseminate

	<i>the results of the TA</i>
National Association of Young Entrepreneurs (ANJE) – <a href="http://www.anje.org/app/do/frontpage.aspx">http://www.anje.org/app/do/frontpage.aspx</a>	<i>Platform for the participation of young entrepreneurs</i>

## 12. SDG Contributions:

*Instructions: Please complete the grey section below for a maximum of three SDGs that will be advanced through this TA. A complete list of SDGs and their targets is available here:*

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/register/>.

Goal	Sustainable Development Goal	Direct contribution from CTCN TA (1 sentence for top 1-3 SDGs)
1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all	
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	A gender approach will be used. The actions to be conducted will have the goal of providing inputs for development of the Strategy for highlighting and monitoring the impacts of existing climate-change programmes on gender and young people.
6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all (consider adding targets for 7)	
	7.1 - By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	
	7.2 - By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	
	7.3 - By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	
	7.a - By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	
	7.b - By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	
8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	<i>New strategic partnerships between the private and government sectors that contribute to improved environmental performance, job creation and strengthening social capital.</i>
9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	
10	Reduce inequality within and among countries	
11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	<i>All TAs should indicate relevance to Goal 13 and at least one target below (13.1 to 13.b).</i>
	13.1 - Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	<i>The adaptation needs of the private sector, academia, NGOs and productive sectors will be identified.</i>
	13.2 - Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	
	13.3 - Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	
	13.a - Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on	<i>One of the outputs is the development of two concept notes, one on adaptation and one on</i>

	Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	<i>mitigation. These tools will be designed to facilitate actions carried out the private sector, academia and NGOs to manage climate-finance resources.</i>
	13.b - Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	The Dominican Republic is a developing island state. This technical assistance will be used to identify the adaptation needs of NGOs and will pay particular attention to those NGOs that involve women and young people.
14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	One of the outputs is the identification of mitigation targets and adaptation needs of the private sector. In DR, the hotel and tourism sector, which is generally linked to marine areas, will surely be one of the priority sectors.
15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	
16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	
17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	

### 13. Classification of technical assistance:

*Please indicate primary type of technical assistance. Optional: If desired, indicate secondary type of technical assistance.*

<i>Please tick off the relevant boxes below</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Decision-making tools and/or information provision	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Sectoral roadmaps and strategies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Recommendations for law, policy and regulations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Financing facilitation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Private sector engagement and market creation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Research and development of technologies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> 7. Feasibility of technology options	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> 8. Piloting and deployment of technologies in local conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9. Technology identification and prioritisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

*Please note that all CTCN technical assistance contributes to strengthening the capacity of in country actors.*

### 14. Monitoring and Evaluation process

*Upon contracting of the implementing partners to implement this Response Plan, the lead implementer will produce a monitoring and evaluation plan for the technical assistance. The monitoring and evaluation plan must include specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound indicators that will be used to monitor and evaluate the timeliness and appropriateness of the implementation. The CTCN Technology Manager responsible for the technical assistance will monitor the timeliness and appropriateness of the Response Plan implementation. Upon completion of all activities and outputs, evaluation forms will be completed by the (i) NDE about overall satisfaction level with the technical assistance service provided; (ii) the Lead Implementer about the knowledge and learning gained through delivery of technical assistance; and (iii) the CTCN Director about timeliness and appropriateness of the delivery of the activities and outputs.*

**Annex 1: 2. Results chain and Logical Framework Approach to be defined in the CTCN Response Plan**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Desired impact</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review Activity documents</li> <li>Map key stakeholders in the sectors</li> <li>Organize and implement consultation</li> </ul>	<b>P1</b> Key sectors are identified and challenges for climate action are identified	<b>C1-</b> Stakeholders come to an agreement on key sectors and key challenges to advance	<p>Strengthened national and sectoral fulfilment of GHG-mitigation targets and of climate-change adaptation needs under the NDC, thanks to actions conducted by the private sector, academia and NGOs</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Map and analyse mitigation targets</li> <li>Identify technologies and policy instruments</li> </ul>	<b>P2</b> Mapping and analysis of GHG-reduction targets and the adaptation needs of the private sector, NGOs, and academia linked to the priority sectors available.	<b>C2-</b> Private-sector stakeholders commit to improving their reporting of GHG emissions and targeting their adaptation actions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Map and analyse mitigation targets</li> <li>Identify technologies and policy instruments</li> <li>Map and analyse capacity for investment in climate action</li> </ul>	<b>P3</b> Mapping and analysis of commercial and local development banks, major companies and corporate groups, and available producer associations	<b>C3-</b> Commercial and development banks have greater clarity around potentially-fundable climate actions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Match mitigation targets</li> <li>Map existing mechanisms and enabling conditions</li> <li>Identify gaps and propose solutions to bridge them.</li> </ul>	<b>P4</b> Gaps identified and solutions proposed for achieving climate goals	<b>C4-</b> Private-sector and government actors are aware of solutions to improve climate action	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Propose and agree format</li> <li>Develop two concept notes to support the management of climate financing funds.</li> <li>Check the concept notes with NDE and prepare final versions.</li> </ul>	<b>P5</b> Two concept notes are produced, one on adaptation and one on mitigation, for projects/actions in priority key sectors. Developed and checked with the NDE.	<b>C5-</b> The public-private partnership starts managing climate funding for climate-change mitigation and adaptation	