Readiness and Preparatory Support
Proposal

How to complete this document?

- A readiness guidebook (URL) is available to provide information on how to access funding under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support programme. It should be consulted to assist in the completion of this proposal template.

- This document should be completed by National Designated Authorities (NDAs) or focal points with support from their delivery partners where relevant.

- Please be concise. If you need to include any additional information, please attach it to the proposal.

- Information on the indicative list of activities eligible for readiness and preparatory support and the process for the submission, review and approval of this proposal can be found on pages 11-13 of the guidebook

Where to get support?

- If you are not sure how to complete this document, or require support, please send an e-mail to countries@gcfund.org. We will aim to get back to you within 48 hours.

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Note: Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender

Throughout this document, when answering questions and providing details, please make sure to pay special attention to environmental, social and gender issues, in particular to the situation of vulnerable populations, including women and men. Please be specific about proposed actions to address these issues. Consult page 4 of the readiness guidebook for more information.

SECTION 1: SUMMARY	
1. Country submitting the proposal	Country name: Dominican Republic Name of institution (representing National Designated Authority or Focal Point): Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Name of official: Pedro Garcia Brito Position: Director, Directorate for Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism Telephone: + 1 809 567 4300 Email: pedro.garcia@ambiente.gob.do Full Office address: Ave. Gregorio Luperón esquina Cayetano Germosen, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
2. Date of initial submission	*31/03/2017*
3. Last date of resubmission *(if applicable)*	*27/04/2018*
4. Which entity will implement the Readiness and Preparatory Support project? *(Provide the contact information if entity is different from NDA/focal point)*	☐ National Designated Authority ☒ Delivery partner ☐ Accredited entity Name of institution: **United Nations Environment Programme** Ermira Fida, Green Climate Fund Coordinator UN Environment UN complex; Nairobi, Kenya Office land line: (254-20) 76 23113 Mobile: + 254 714 636329 Email: ermira.fida@unep.org **Leo Heilemann** **Director, Regional Office for Latin America;** **Panama** Telephone: **(507) 305-3133 - (507) 305-3100** E-mail: **leo.heileman@unep.org**
5. Title of the Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal	Building capacity to advance National Adaptation Plan Process in the Dominican Republic
6. Brief summary of the request *(500 words)* *Please describe the current status of NAP in country and what the readiness support is aiming to achieve*	Member of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) since 1998 and signatory of the Kyoto Protocol since 2001, the Dominican Republic has made significant progress in climate change planning in recent years. It has created specialist institutions and developed a framework for mainstreaming climate change through the National Climate Change Policy (2015) and the adjustment of the long term development plan. In the adaptation front the Dominican Republic developed a NAPA in 2008 which was updated in 2016. The country has conducted vulnerability assessments, estimated costs and conducted some sectoral planning. Despite this progress, as detailed in section 3 of this proposal, the Dominican Republic urgently needs to strengthen planning to address medium and long term (beyond 2020) adaptation needs. Although the NAPA approach was relatively complex, it focused on urgent and immediate adaptation needs. Furthermore, its update has important caveats at the technical and consultative levels. Importantly, it has not being assumed as a management tool, the elaboration process overlooking the creation of institutional and technical enabling environment that allows its implementation. Other adaptation plans such as the technology

	transfer action plan for water, forestry and tourism and local economic development plans, are also incomplete. In this context, the proposed GCF project aims to sustainably build country capacity in identifying, prioritising, planning and implementing measures that address medium- and long-term adaptation needs. The ultimate objective of the project is to reduce the vulnerability of the country to the impacts of climate variability and change, by building adaptative capacity and resilience through the integration of climate change adaptation into planning and implementation within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate. In this sense, while it pays particular attention to some priority sectors[1], the project is comprehensive in terms of sectors and stakeholders, working with different line ministries, national and local government institutions, the civil society and the private sector. The project seeks to achieve its objective through: - Strengthening the institutional, legal, policy and planning frameworks; - Engaging key stakeholders in climate change adaptation planning and implementation; - Producing high-quality and pertinent knowledge; and - Building capacity at different levels The project builds on existing institutions, coordination mechanisms, processes and legislation to avoid duplication and foster sustainability of the progress already made. In this sense, it follows the lessons learned from the preparation of the NAPA and the NCCP. The project will be in tune with the decisions 1/CP.16 and 5/CP.17 and all elements of the NAP Technical Guidelines.
7. Total requested amount and currency	2,998,325 USD
8. Anticipated duration	36 months
9. Is the country receiving other Readiness and Preparatory Support related to the GCF?	☒ Yes ☐ No If yes, please attach the relevant scope of work, and briefly (100 words) describe the scope of support provided by other institutions The Dominican Republic is starting to implement a Green Climate Fund (GCF) readiness project[2] with support from UNDP as Delivery Partner. Between February 2017 and March 2018, the Dominican Republic will benefit from support from the GCF in two fronts. The first is aimed at strengthening the capacities of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) team, which will be responsible for coordinating with other ministries on the GCF, to comply with the Ministry's role as NDA. The second objective is to develop a country program that serves as a framework for strategic engagement with the Fund. Given the opportunities raised by the GCF, the country has also started to develop sector-focused concept notes for this fund. In addition, the Dominican Republic is receiving financial support from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and technical support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on the preparation of its bi-annual update report (BUR) to the UNFCCC. In parallel, the country is currently designing a project to strengthen its capacity to generate information and knowledge as required by Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, with support

[1] In particular, to the sectors prioritized in the NDC and the NAPCC, namely water resources, agriculture and food security, tourism, forest and biodiversity, health, energy, coastal and marine resources, infrastructure and human settlements (which include disaster risk reduction and early warning systems).

[2] http://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/466992/Readiness_proposal_-_Dominican_Republic.pdf/31b9e635-ac1b-453e-9ea2-203a8b5ecc42

	from to be submitted to the GEF in the framework of the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT). This project has been designed with these projects in mind, avoiding duplications and exploiting complementarities. In this sense, given that monitoring and reporting of adaptation is covered in this project, the CBIT project focuses on mitigation. The BUR also focuses on mitigation, addressing adaptation issues only when preparing integrated reports. In the same light, to avoid duplication with the readiness support, this project will only develop concept notes with a territorial approach, which will be mentioned in the Country Work Programme, but not formulated through the readiness grant already being implemented, given that this will favour a sectoral approach regarding the development of concept notes. In institutional terms, as the other projects, this project will be closely overseen by the Ministry of Environment, the country's NDA for the GCF and GEF, and which has to endorse all proposals. In particular, the project will involve the close supervision of the Directorate of Climate Change, including the Director and the whole team. In addition, the PSC will include the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development, which oversees all planning processes in the country, and the Ministry of Treasury, in charge of budget oversight in the country. Furthermore, the coordinators of each of the projects will participate in the Technical Committees of the other projects. This ensures strong coordination and synergies and coordination between the three initiatives at both the strategic management and technical levels (for more information, see section 6 on implementation arrangements).

SECTION 2: COUNTRY READINESS LOGICAL FRAMEWORK[3]

Please complete the table below, which enables a country to assess its capacity and set targets for advancing its NAP, including proposed outputs and activities to improve the country's institutional capacity to achieve key objectives of NAP.

COMPONENTS, OUTCOMES and OUTPUTS	BASELINE	TARGET	ACTIVITIES *(including key deliverables where applicable)*[4]
Component 1: National mandate, strategy and steering mechanisms are in place			
Outcome 1: National and local institutions integrate Climate Change Adaptation into development policy and plans.	**3-16**	**15-16**	
Output 1.1: National, local and sectoral policy documents, available climate information and key stakeholders are identified and assessed to facilitate integration of adaptation options and to promote an integrated approach to adaptation planning.	☒0 ☐1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	1.1.1 Initiate and launch the NAP process Deliverable: NAP launching workshop report
	☐0 ☒1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	1.1.2 Conduct stocktake, identify available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, and assess quantitative and qualitative gaps, with particular attention being paid to the sectors prioritized in the NDC and NAPCC. Deliverable: Report on available and non-available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation
	☒0 ☐1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	1.1.3 Define the NAP management framework, indicating the tasks and responsibilities of key stakeholders, linking climate change planning (e.g. NCCCP) and the climate change system to medium and long term national planning (e.g. END 2030 and PNPSP) and the National Planning System; strengthening the institutional links between climate change institutions and the institutions responsible of other cross-cutting issues Deliverable: Report on the NAP management framework
Output 1.2: Training, awareness raising and participatory processes for public and private sectors at national and local	☐0 ☒1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	1.2.1 Develop a resolution that expands the functions and formalizes the role of the existing participatory platforms in the formulation and implementation of the NAP.

[3] Please provide detailed logical framework provided as Annex I
[4] See section 5 and Annex 1 for details.

levels, NGOs, CSOs and local communities on the NAP process established.			Deliverable: Draft resolution on the role of the existing participatory platforms in the formulation and implementation of the NAP for political approval
	☒0 ☐1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	1.2.2 Provide orientation and training for policy and decision makers and implementers from relevant institutions at national and local levels on i) the importance of climate change adaptation planning and implementation (including vulnerabilities, potential impacts and opportunities); ii) the proposed process to develop, implement and update the NAP; and iii) methodologies and critical issues to implement adaptation measures, with particular attention being paid to the sectors prioritized in the NDC and NAPCC. Deliverable: Training sessions for policy and decision makers and implementers from relevant institutions at national and local levels
	☐0 ☒1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1☒ 2	1.2.3 Develop awareness raising campaigns at national and local levels for the Council for Municipal Planning, NGOs, CSOs and local communities on i) the importance of climate change adaptation planning and implementation (including vulnerabilities, potential impacts and opportunities); ii) the proposed process to develop, implement and update the NAP; and iii) methodologies and critical issues to implement adaptation measures, with particular attention being paid to the sectors prioritized in the NDC and NAPCC. Deliverable: Awareness raising campaign at national and local levels for the Council for Municipal Planning, NGOs, CSOs and local communities
	☒0 ☐1 ☐2	☐0 ☒1 ☐2	1.2.4 In collaboration with business organisations, develop awareness raising campaigns at national and local levels for the private sector on i) the importance of climate change adaptation planning and implementation (including vulnerabilities, potential impacts and opportunities); ii) the proposed process to develop, implement and update the NAP; and iii) methodologies and critical issues to implement adaptation measures at firm level, including investment opportunities, with particular attention being paid to the sectors prioritized in the NDC and NAPCC. Deliverable: Awareness raising campaigns at national and local levels for the private sector
	☒0 ☐1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	1.2.5 Develop and maintain a digital platform for public participation in the NAP process to foster the participation of civil society stakeholders at any time and from any area of country with internet connection.

			Deliverable: Operating digital platform for public participation in the NAP process
Component 2: Preparatory elements for the NAP in place to develop a knowledge-base and formulate a NAP			
Outcome 2: Technical/Sectoral Institutions use up to date climate information for risk assessment and appraisal of adaptation interventions	**4-18**	**18-18**	
Output 2.1: A knowledge-base on climate change and development interlinkages established.	☒0 ☐1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	2.1.1 Develop temperature and precipitation scenarios for the period 2020-2040 and sea level rise scenarios for the periods 2020-2040, 2041-2060, 2061-2080, providing details at sub-national level Deliverable: Temperature and precipitation scenarios for the period 2020-2040 and sea level rise scenarios for the periods 2020-2040, 2041-2060 and 2061-2080, providing details at sub-national level
	☐0 ☒1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	2.1.2 Analyse future socio-economic scenarios taking into account the latest studies and development planning (e.g. those developed as part of the preparation of the Third National Communication) Deliverable: Report on future socio-economic scenarios
	☐0 ☒1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	2.1.3 Assess climate vulnerabilities and socio-economic opportunities and identify adaptation options at the sector, subnational and national levels, identifying priority climate change impacts, with particular attention being paid to the sectors prioritized in the NDC and NAPCC. Deliverable: Report on climate vulnerabilities and socio-economic opportunities, and adaptation options at the sector, sub-national and national levels
	☒0 ☐1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	2.1.4 Develop reports on the relationships of climate change adaptation with other cross-cutting issues, such as environmental sustainability, disaster risk management, gender equity and land use and territorial cohesion, including conceptual, legal, policy, institutional, vulnerability and strategic aspects, identifying entry points for proper two-directional integration. Deliverable: Integrated report on the relationship of climate change adaptation with other cross-cutting issues, identifying entry points for two-directional integration
	☐0 ☒1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	2.2.1 Review and appraise adaptation options, including economic, environmental and social costs and benefits, considering potential

Output 2.2: A process for analysis and appraisal of adaptation options is established, based on lessons learned from the Dominican Republic and other countries.			unintended effects (and correctly valuing ecosystem services), with particular attention being paid to the sectors prioritized in the NDC and NAPCC. Deliverable: Assessment report on adaptation options
	☒0 ☐1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	2.2.2 Assess the effectiveness of past adaptation interventions to learn lessons on adaptation planning and implementation, with particular attention being paid to the sectors prioritized in the NDC and NAPCC. Deliverable: Report on lessons learned on adaptation planning and implementation from past adaptation interventions
	☒0 ☐1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	2.2.3 Conduct exchange visits to 2 countries to learn lessons on adaptation planning and implementation during the preparation of the National Adaptation Plan Deliverable: Exchange visit report, presenting the lessons learned by the team on adaptation planning and implementation
Output 2.3: The information is compiled in a National Adaptation Plan document and disseminated.	☐0 ☒1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	2.3.1 Consolidate the inputs developed in a National Adaptation Plan document that explicitly presents the prioritized adaptation solutions. Deliverable: National Adaptation Plan document, including priority adaptation actions
	☒0 ☐1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	2.3.2 Communicate the National Adaptation Plan Deliverable: Communication Strategy for the NAP
Component 3: NAP implementation facilitated			
Outcome 3: Government of the Dominican Republic endorses plans and concrete integrated climate change adaptation interventions at sub-national level	**5-12**	**12-12**	
Output 3.1: The legal framework and strategic planning at subnational level is strengthened	☐0 ☒1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	3.1.1 Support the approval of a Law on Climate Change in order to prioritize climate change adaptation in national planning and budgeting Deliverable: Draft Law on Climate Change for political approval
	☐0 ☒1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	3.1.2 Develop one adaptation plan for each of the 5 unified planning regions of the country Deliverable: 5 adaptation plans at the regional level (one for each of the 5 unified planning regions of the country)
	☐0 ☒1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	3.1.3 Develop adaptation plans in Santo Domingo and the other 4 most populous cities in the country, including interventions at systemic level and in two specific slums in each city

			Deliverable: 5 adaptation plans at the municipal level, in urban areas (Santo Domingo and the other 4 most populous cities in the country)
Output 3.2 Methodologies and tools to enhance capacity for planning, budgeting and implementation of adaptation at regional and local levels are developed	☐0 ☒1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	3.2.1 Develop protocols for and train staff responsible for approval of infrastructure projects on climate resilience for the implementation of the law 02-2014 on the introduction of climate change adaptation elements in the environmental impact assessments that have to be undertaken in the design and development of infrastructures Deliverables: Training sessions for staff responsible for approval of infrastructure projects; Protocols on climate resilience of infrastructure projects for the same audience
	☒0 ☐1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	3.2.2 Develop and disseminate methodological (step-by-step) guides on climate change adaptation planning and implementation at regional and local levels to enhance capacity for planning, budgeting and implementation of adaptation, with particular attention being paid to the sectors prioritized in the NDC and NAPCC. Deliverable: Methodological guide on climate change adaptation planning and implementation at regional and local levels
	☐0 ☒1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	3.2.3 Provide institutional support to enhance the efficiency of the procurement and tendering process and preparation of preliminary tender documents to enable private sector participation and promote the establishment of public-private partnerships Deliverables: Report with recommendations to enhance the efficiency of the procurement and tendering process; Preliminary tender documents
Component 4: Mechanisms for Reporting, Monitoring and Review of NAPs and adaptation progress in place			
Outcome 4: National and Sectoral Planning Unit of the key Ministries review, monitor and communicate results of the NAP process.	**2-20**	**20-20**	
Output 4.1: A monitoring and reviewing system established for the NAP process.	☒0 ☐1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	4.1.1 Develop a monitoring and review framework for the NAP, including indicators, baselines, targets at different moments in time, means of verification and sources of information at national, sectoral and local levels Deliverables: Monitoring and review framework for the NAP
	☐0 ☒1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	4.1.2 Support the creation of an Integrated National Climate Change Planning and Control System and the strengthening of the National System on Environmental and Climate Change Information

			Deliverable: Creation Act of the Integrated National Climate Change Planning and Control System, in coordination with the National System on Environmental and Climate Change Information
Output 4.2: Technical training of national and local government representatives and stakeholders to implement the monitoring and reviewing system for the NAP	☒0 ☐1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	4.2.1 Develop monitoring and review guidelines and tools for technical staff of relevant government institutions on data collection, analysis and dissemination, including the documentation of lessons learned and adaptive management Deliverable: Monitoring and review guidelines and tools ofr technical staff of relevant government institutions
	☒0 ☐1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	4.2.2 Train technical staff of relevant government institutions in the use of these guidelines at the national and local level Deliverable: Training sessions to technical staff of relevant government institutions in the use of the mentioned guidelines
	☒0 ☐1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	4.2.3 Develop annual progress and effectiveness reports (including financial aspects) and disseminate them using different formats Deliverables: Annual progress and effectiveness reports; Dissemination workshops
	☒0 ☐1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	4.2.4 Train staff from meteorological offices developing climate change scenarios Deliverable: Training sessions on developing climate change scenarios for staff from the meteorological offices
	☒0 ☐1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	4.2.5 Strengthen the collaboration of all institutions dealing with meteorological data Deliverable: Collaboration agreement among institutions dealing with meteorological data
	☐0 ☒1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	4.2.6 Together with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, identify research priorities on climate change adaptation and promote research on these topics through scaling-up the existing fund and setting cooperation agreements with research institutions, including the Environmental Network of Dominican Universities Deliverables: Report on the research priorities on climate change adaptation; Cooperation agreements between the Directorate of Climate Change and research institutions
	☒0 ☐1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	4.2.7 Conduct exchange visits to 2 countries to learn from them on adaptation planning and implementation during the implementation of NAP

			Deliverable: Exchange visit report, presenting the lessons learned by the team on adaptation planning and implementation
	☒0 ☐1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	4.2.8 Develop and institutionalize a strategy for the periodic review (every two years) of NAP, including the financing strategy, based on i) updated climate information; ii) updated socio-economic vulnerabilities, opportunities and plans; iii) lessons learned regarding adaptation planning (at legal, policy and institutional level); iii) lessons learned regarding implementation of adaptation measures on the ground (for iii and iv both nationally and internationally) Deliverable: Strategy for periodic review of NAP
Component 5: Funding strategy for the NAP and CCA is available			
Outcome 5: Government of the Dominican Republic endorses resource mobilization strategy for medium and long-term CCA investment	**7-14**	**14-14**	
Output 5.1 Resource mobilization strategy for medium and long-term CCA investment endorsed	☐0 ☒1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	5.1.1 Review reports produced on costing adaptation in the Dominican Republic[5], compile information and identify information gaps for a reliable estimation of costs for implementing climate change adaptation in the medium and long term Deliverable: Report on the information available and non-available on costs of adaptation
	☐0 ☒1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	5.1.2 Fill the information gaps by undertaking a detailed economic study that estimates the costs of implementing the prioritized adaptation interventions at national, sectoral and local levels Deliverable: Economic assessment of the costs of implementing the prioritized adaptation interventions at national, sectoral and sub-national levels
	☐0 ☒1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	5.1.3 Identify, analyse and recommend options for scaling up financing for adaptation, including through domestic public budgets, public-private partnerships and international cooperation Deliverable: Report on options for scaling up financing for adaptation
	☐0 ☒1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	5.1.4 Develop an adaptation finance strategy to access new identified sources of adaptation finance

[5] That is, the ECLAC (2011), UNDP (2011) and World Bank (2015) reports.

			Deliverable: Adaptation finance strategy
	☐0 ☒1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	5.1.5 Explore the most convenient institutional arrangements to centrally and systematically manage all climate change-related funds and channelling them effectively across sectors and regions Deliverable: Report on the most convenient institutional arrangements to centrally and systematically manage all climate change related funds
	☐0 ☒1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	5.1.6 Develop training toolkits and provide training to strengthen the capacity of relevant government stakeholders (at all levels) to initiate the implementation of the adaption finance strategy Deliverables: Training tools; Training sessions for relevant government stakeholders on the implementation of the adaptation finance strategy
	☐0 ☒1 ☐2	☐0 ☐1 ☒2	5.1.7 Develop GCF concepts and associated documentation for two adaptation programmes, one focusing on urban areas (covering Santo Domingo and 4 other cities) and one focusing on rural areas (covering 2 rural areas and 1 protected ecosystem and its mitigation areas), in coordination with efforts conducted through the readiness grant already been implemented Deliverable: GCF concepts and associated documentation for 2 adaptation programmes, one focusing on urban areas and one on rural areas
TOTAL	**21-80**	**79-80**	

SECTION 3: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please explain how this grant will help deliver on the country's NAP as identified above and build on institutions, processes or existing work already underway in the country. Please provide a brief description of (maximum 1000 words)

a. Context
b. Baseline situation with regards to each output
c. Objectives, outcomes and impact
d. Stakeholders' consultation

a. Context

The Dominican Republic is a small insular state in the Caribbean, with more than 10 million inhabitants, with relatively low per capita emissions[6] and highly vulnerable to climate change, as further explained in Annex II. Member of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) since 1998 and signatory of the Kyoto Protocol since 2001, the Dominican Republic has made significant progress in climate change planning in recent years. With a specific reference to it in its Constitution 2015 (Article no. 194), the country created a strong institutional setting. The National Council for Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL by its initials in Spanish), created in 2008, focuses on policy development, while since 2002 climate change is managed by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, since 2010 through the Directorate of Climate Change (the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources is the National Designated Authority (NDA) before the Green Climate Fund (GCF))[7]. The Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPyD by its initials in Spanish) has also been involved in climate change planning. In addition, the country has a National Climate Change Committee, a coordination platform that gathers all climate-related institutions and stakeholders since 2002 (Ministry of Environment Resolution No. 02-02). The system is also composed of other thematic institutions, such as the Technical Advisory Committee on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD), which since 2015 gathers civil society and the private sector in addition to public institutions. The Dominican Environmental Consortium, which gathers almost 50 governmental and non-governmental, national and international institutions working on environmental sustainability[8], also has a role.

In 2015, the country approved its National Climate Change Policy (NCCP; Decree no. 269-15). To ensure climate change is mainstreamed, the preparation of the NCCP was complemented with the development of proposals for the adjustment of the country's long term planning document, the National Development Strategy 2011-2030 (END 2030 by its initial in Spanish)[9], and medium-term planning and budgeting document, the Multiannual Public Sector National Plan 2011-2014 (PNPSP by its initials in Spanish), which has been extended until 2016.

In addition to this, the Dominican Republic has developed assessments, plans and strategies in relevant areas, such as institutional capacity and education (Strategy to Strengthen Human Resources and Capacities to move towards a Green Development, with Low Emissions and Climate Resilience, from 2012) and technological needs.

Regarding adaptation, with support with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Dominican Republic developed a NAPA[10] in 2008[11], using the NAPA preparation guidelines decided in Marrakesh in 2001, as part of the preparation of the Second

[6] In 2010, the country was responsible for 34 MtCO2e, which represents less than 0.1 per cent of global emissions. The per capita emissions reached 3.6 tCO2e, which is below the average in Latin America and the Caribbean (4.9 tCO2e), but above the range that is considered sustainable (less than 2tCO2e).

[7] The Ministry of Environmental and Natural Resources was created in 2002 through the Law 64-00. Before 2000, climate change was managed by the National Planning Office of the Technical Secretariat of Presidency.

[8] It focuses on biodiversity, protected areas, environmental education, sustainable agriculture, eco-tourism and coastal and maritime ecosystems.

[9] The END 2030 defines the country's long term vision, setting the axes, objectives and action lines that constitute the basis for national policies. While component 4 already included a reference to climate change, this was not fully integrated as a cross-cutting issue. The proposal developed as part of the preparation of the NCCP aimed to fill this gap.

[10] http://fundacionplenitud.org/files/Plan%20Nacional%20de%20Adaptaci%C3%B3n%20PANA.pdf

[11] There has been significant progress on mitigation planning. The country has developed a National Plan of Action for the Development of Projects for the Clean Development Mechanism, in 2010; a Climate Change-Compatible Economic Development Plan (Plan DECCC

National Communication to the UNFCCC, which was submitted in 2009[12]. Since then, the country has made some progress in several adaptation fronts. The NAPA was updated in 2016, for the period 2015-2030. An adaptation road map was developed in 2016-2017 as part of the preparation of the Thrid National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC, supported by UNDP[13]. Vulnerability assessments have been conducted[14] and some studies have provided information on the cost of adaptation[15]. In addition, some adaptation planning has taken place in some sectors: a climate change adaptation plan has been developed for the agricultural sector (for the period 2014-2020), a technology transfer action plan for climate change adaptation has been developed for the water, forestry and tourism sectors, and a management plan for protected areas has been prepared. Besides, there has been some progress on local adaptation, with progress in five main cities (Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago and Las Terrenas) and the establishment of the National Coalition for Resilient Cities, with support from USAID[16]. DR has indeed participated in 24 regional and global projects, and the GEF and the Adaptation Fund have supported several projects (the GEF has supported 12 national projects).

Importantly, the country is starting to implement a Green Climate Fund (GCF) readiness project. Between February 2017 and March 2018, the Dominican Republic will benefit from support from the GCF to strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and to define the strategic engagement framework with the GCF. Given the opportunities raised by the GCF, the country has also started to develop concept notes for this fund[17].

However, despite this progress, the Dominican Republic urgently needs to strengthen planning to address medium and long term (beyond 2020) adaptation needs. The NAPA is of limited use at this regard for several reasons. Although its approach was relatively complex, following the corresponding international guidelines, it focused on addressing urgent and immediate adaptation needs. Furthermore, the update of the NAPA has some caveats at the technical and consultative levels. Technically the process did not follow a rigorous sequential process, fully considering the changes experienced in the climate change arena. Since 2008, almost 10 years ago, the international climate change context and the national legal and policy framework have changed considerably. Internationally, the Paris Agreement and the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund are crucial changes, as well as the decisions 1/CP.16 and 5/CP.17 and the development of NAP Technical Guidelines. Domestically, the long term national development strategy (END 2030), prepared in 2012, and the proposal for mainstreaming climate change developed as part of the preparation of the NCCP are crucial. Moreover, new climate scenarios were produced in 2016 as part of the preparation of the Third National Communication to the UNFCCC. As noted, research and experience in adaptation planning and implementation has also increased notably, providing updated information on impacts and vulnerabilities and resulting in increased capacities on both adaptation planning and implementation. Moreover, the update of the NAPA did not involve a strong consultation process and did not design a clear institutional structure. Importantly, it has not been approved, and has not being assumed as a management tool, the elaboration process overlooking the creation of institutional and technical enabling environment that allows its

by its initials in Spanish), in 2011; and a National Mitigation Plan of Action (NAMA).The BUR and CBIT projects focus on strengthening the capacity to plan climate change adaptation.

[12] The Dominican Republic submitted its first national communication in 2003.

[13] Between 2014 and 2016,, with financial support from the GEF, and technical support from UNDP, the Dominican Republic prepared its Third National Communication to the UNFCCC.

[14] Among other studies, a report by USAID in 2013 stands out (USAID (2013): Critical issues regarding vulnerability to climate variability and change and adaptatio to them in the Dominican Republic (spanish)).

[15] The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) provided some numbers in 2011 and an estimation of financial needs for adaptation in water and tourism was conducted in 2011 with support from UNPD. In 2015 the World Bank made an economic estimation of disaster risk.

[16] Initiated in 2015, the Climate Adaptation Measures Project is expected to close in 2018. The focus is on watershed management, green infrastructure development, drinking water quality and waste management.

[17] Concept notes for adaption projects or projects with an adaptation component are currently being developed for the GCF. Concept notes with a national scope are being developed on coastal areas (Adaptación al Cambio Climático en Zonas Costeras de la República Dominicana); livestock (Mitigación y Adaptación al Cambio Climático a través de la ganadería sostenible); ecosystem-based approaches (Adaptación basada en ecosistemas en regiones de alta variabilidad climática); renewable energy (Mitigación y adaptación al cambio climático mediante sistemas comunitarios de energía solar y microhidroeléctrica) and productive investments (Propuesta Iniciativa de Inversiones Productivas para la Adaptación al Cambio Climático). Concept notes with a more specific geographical focus are being developed on integrated water management in rivers Isabela and Ozama (Ciclo de Protección Ambiental de Aguas Residuales (CPAAR) in Santo Domingo and reforestation with mangroves and bamboo); livelihoods in Barahona, Pedernales, Puerto Plata y Samaná (Mejora de los Medios de Subsistencia de la Comunidad Dirigiéndose a las Técnicas de Mitigación y Adaptación con el aliado del medio responsable) and Monseñor Nouel and Sánchez Ramirez (Adaptación y mitigación al cambio climático de las comunidades periféricas del distrito minero); and food security in Montecristi (Aumentar la energía de baja emisión y las comunidades resilientes al clima).

implementation. Other adaptation plans are also incomplete. The technology transfer action plan for water, forestry and tourism does no consider all adaptation needs. In geographical terms, local economic development plans have been developed for 11 of the 31 provinces of the country. However, although these include some activities on renewable energy and eco-tourism, climate change adaptation was not mainstreamed, this being completely overlooked in the diagnosis stage. Building on that lesson, this proposal is action oriented and includes both activities that facilitate the implementation of the NAP (component 3) and activities to mobilize resources to ensure its effective implementation (component 5).

The proposed project will address the above-mentioned barriers and challenges by supporting the efforts of the Government of the Dominican Republic to integrate adaptation to climate change into its economic development in a systematic manner and medium and long-term. UN Environment will provide expertise and technical support in integrating adaptation options into existing and new policies, strategies, and programmes (one of the objectives of NAP as mentioned in NAP Technical Guidelines).

b. Baseline situation with regards to each output

In this context, according to the NCCP, the document that systematizes its development, the adaptation road map developed as part of the TNC to the UNFCCC[18], and the consultation undertaken during the development of this proposal[19], the Dominican Republic faces the following challenges and barriers in terms of climate change adaptation planning and implementation:

Capacity: The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, responsible for the country's environmental policy, and its Climate Change Bureau recognises the need to mainstream considerations of climate change adaptation into cross-sectoral and sectoral policies, strategies and plans at national and local scales. In particular, capacities and coordination mechanisms to build linkages between climate change planning (e.g. NCCCP) and the climate change system to medium and long term national planning (e.g. END 2030 and PNPSP) and the National Planning System need to be strengthened to attain desired outputs. In addition, the institutional links between climate change institutions and the institutions responsible of other cross-cutting issues are weak. For instance, the Dominican Republic approved its National Plan for Integral Management of Disaster Risk in 2011, which does not fully consider climate change. These barriers will be addressed under Components 1, 2 and 3.

Climate change knowledge and information: The update of the NAPA included a vulnerability assessment and the production of climate scenarios, but the former did not consider the latter. As part of the Third National Communication scenarios for temperature and precipitation, including extreme events, were developed for the periods 2040-2060 and 2061-2080, with some detail at regional level. Despite these progresses, there is a need to boost scientific and technological research on climate change adaptation in a coordinated manner that responds to priority needs. It should be noted that the Ministry of High Education, Science and Technology (MESCyT by its initials in Spanish) has currently a fund to support research on climate change. However, a strategic prioritization of research topics is lacking, the link with research institutions is weak, and the scale of the fund is small. Moreover, the climate change scenarios for the Third National Communication before the UNFCCC were developed externally, by a Panama-based institution (Centre of Water of the Humid Tropic for Latin America and the Caribbean (CATHALAC by its initials in Spanish), because the meteorological office of the Dominican Republic doesn't have the required technical and technological capacity in-house. There is a need to build capacity internally so that scenarios can be developed periodically in-house. While the technological equipment will be provided through a complementary project on REDD+, it is important to ensure that the country has the required capacity in the use of R Climadex and ArcGIS. This barrier will be addressed under Component 2

Key stakeholder engagement, including at subnational level At the subnational level, while acknowledging the role of local institutions in facilitating adaptation to climate change, municipalities lack specific responsibilities and specific tools and knowledge. Their participation is mainly reactive to extreme events. The Government of the Dominican Republic recognises the need to further engage the Council on Municipal Development, CSOs, local communities and the private sector, among others, in climate change planning and implementation and to provide them with appropriated guidelines, methodologies and tools. Inter-sectoral coordination is also a challenge. For example, the country approved a resolution in 2014 (no. 02-2014) introducing climate change adaptation elements in the environmental impact assessments that have to be undertaken in the design and development of infrastructures. However, the government does not have the human capacity to put the resolution in place, even in the two

[18] This document prioritizes the following aspects: improving inter-institutional coordination; further engaging the local governments and the private sector; further implementing adaptation activities; and improving monitoring, reporting and verification of adaptation activities.

[19] In particular, see the areas considered of interest in the NCCP and the needs, the lessons learned and the recommendations highlighted in the systematization document (pages 21, 37-38, 140-141 and 141-143). The consultation process is presented in detail below.

priority areas, namely, projects related to fuel and tourism in coastal areas. These barriers will be addressed under Components 1 and 3.

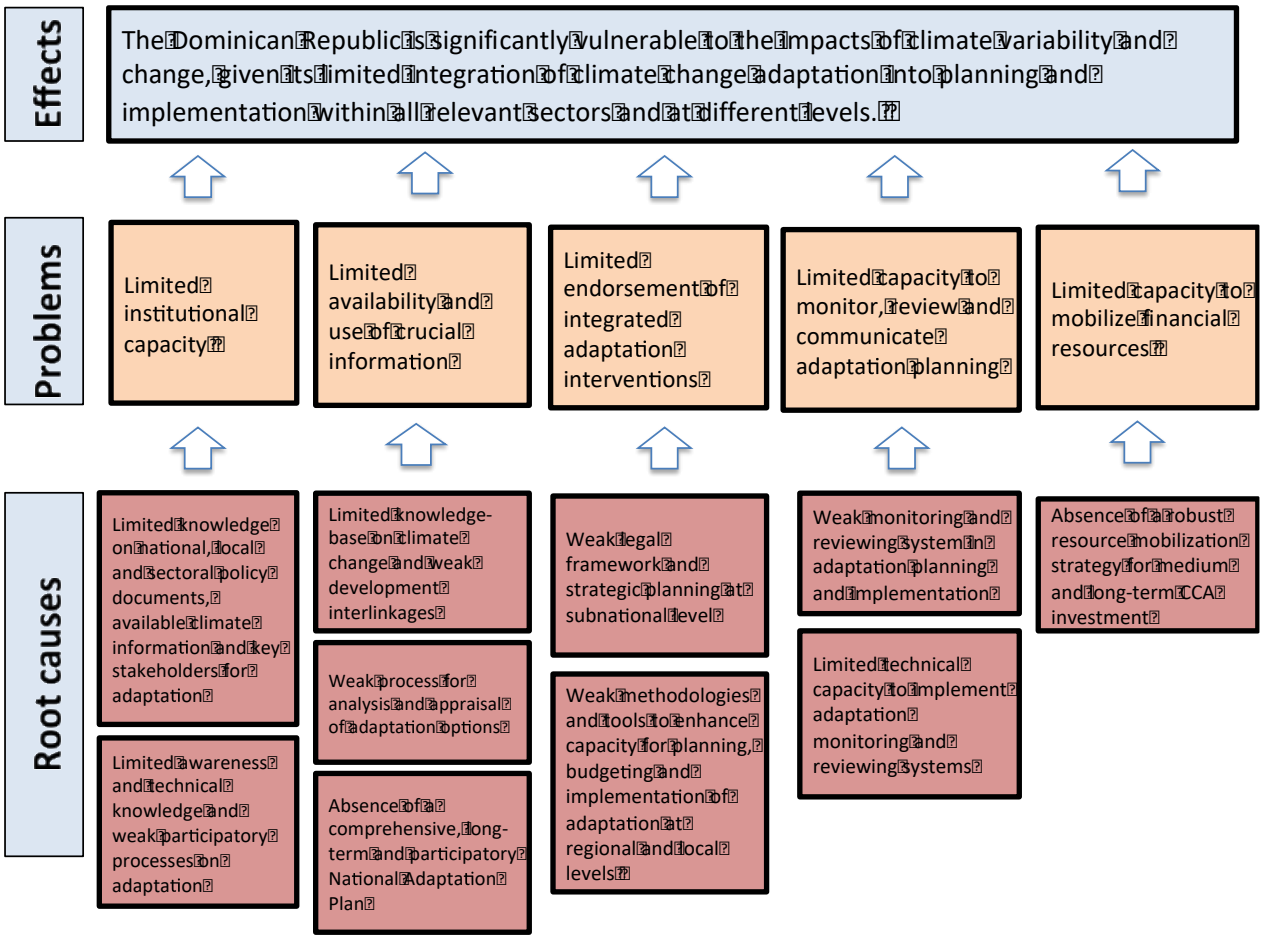
Climate change adaptation monitoring and evaluation: At present, many cross-sectoral and sectoral policies, strategies and plans do not include explicit consideration of climate change adaptation. As a result of this limited integration of climate change into cross-sectoral planning, capacity of technical staff of relevant government institutions at national and local levels on adaptation monitoring and evaluation, including data collection, analysis and dissemination is limited. This barrier will be addressed under Components 1 and 4.

Adaptation finance: At present, the Dominican Republic has not yet fully made use of the existing opportunities to access international and national climate financing. Therefore, the funds allocated to adaptation to climate change in the Dominican Republic are not commensurate to the needs for adaptation. Currently the Ministry of Environment supports other ministries regarding access to climate finance, but the country is in need of a robust strategy for funding adaptation in medium and long term.

This barrier will be addressed under Component 5.

Figure 1 below summarizes and organizes these gaps/barriers taking into account the structure of a NAP process.

Figure 1. Existing gaps/barriers for resilience to climate change in the Dominican Republic



All these aspects have to be duly taken into account in addressing the need for long term climate change adaptation planning, and considering the decisions 1/CP.16 and 5/CP.17 and all elements of the NAP Technical Guidelines.

National Designated Authority (NDA) of the Dominican Republic to Green Climate Fund (GCF) has requested UN Environment to support the Dominican Republic and act as a delivery partner to access GCF readiness and preparatory support for building capacity to advance national adaptation plan process. This request from the Government of the Dominican Republic falls within the approved PoW Outputs 2016-2017 of UN Environment specifically output number 4 "Technical support provided to countries to address UNFCCC adaptation planning and reporting requirements" under expected accomplishment EA(a). Please also note that UN Environment and UNDP are jointly implementing National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP) both for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Other Developing Countries with financial support from the LDCF under the Global Environment Facility (GEF), in collaboration with UN Environment's REGATTA initiative. This provides enhanced knowledge about the NAP process and specifically the support required under different areas for countries to advance their National Adaptation Plan Process as well as a wealth of technical expertise among NAP-GSP partners that can be tapped into.

c. Objectives, outcomes and impacts

Objectives: The proposed GCF project aims to sustainably build country capacity in identifying, prioritising, planning and implementing measures that address medium- and long-term adaptation needs taking into account the decisions 1/CP.16 and 5/CP.17 and all elements of the NAP Technical Guidelines. The ultimate objective of the project is to reduce the vulnerability of the country to the impacts of climate variability and change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience through the integration of climate change adaptation into planning and implementation within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate. In this sense, while the project pays particular attention to some priority sectors[20], the project is comprehensive in terms of sectors and stakeholders, working with different line ministries, national and local government institutions, the civil society and the private sector.

Outcomes: This project will identify and use multiple ways to integrate climate change adaptation (CCA) options into new and existing national policies, strategies, plans and programmes of the key climate-sensitive and economic development sectors and institutionalize CCA as a 'development strategy' for the Dominican Republic. Outcomes from this project are as follows:

- National and local institutions are capable of integrating Climate Change Adaptation into development policy and plans.
- Technical/Sectoral Institutions are able to use up to date climate information for risk assessment and appraisal of adaption interventions.
- National and local institutions endorse plans and concrete integrated adaptation interventions at sub-national level.
- National and Sectoral Planning Unit of the key Ministries are capable of reviewing, monitoring and communicating results of the NAP process.
- Government of the Dominican Republic endorses resource mobilization strategy for medium and long-term CCA investment.

The project seeks to achieve its objective through:

- Strengthening the institutional, legal, policy and planning frameworks;
- Engaging key stakeholders in climate change adaptation planning and implementation;
- Producing high-quality and pertinent knowledge; and
- Building capacity at different levels

Impacts: This project will have multi-fold impacts in integrating CCA into national to local level planning processes in different economic and social development sectors. The key impacts are expected as follows:

- Vulnerability of key economic sectors and people are addressed and climate resilient development promoted in Dominican Republic by capacitating national and provincial government institutions;
- Enhance effective use of climate change adaptation finance for vulnerable population, sectors and regions by bringing synergies and avoided duplication of efforts through coordination among key ministries and partnership with private sector.

The project builds on existing institutions, coordination mechanisms, processes and legislation to avoid duplication and foster sustainability of the progress already made. In this sense, it follows the lessons learned from the preparation of the NAPA and more recently the NCCP. Indeed, the exercise will consider the new international climate change architecture and commitments, the recent domestic policy developments and the new available scientific information, employing the experience that has been gained and the lessons in adaptation planning and implementation that have been learned since 2008. The project is also aligned

[20] In particular, to the sectors prioritized in the NDC and NAPCC, namely water resources, agriculture and food security, tourism, forest and biodiversity, health, energy, coastal and marine resources, infrastructure and human settlements (which include disaster risk reduction and early warning systems).

with the adaptation road map developed as part of the TNC to the UNFCCC. Furthermore, the project is complementary to the GCF readiness project, the proposed CBIT project and BUR project, exploiting synergies and avoiding duplication.

d. Stakeholders' consultation

An extensive consultative process has taken place throughout the preparation of this proposal.. At the government level, meetings have been conducted with all the relevant directorates and departments of the Ministry of Environment; with the National Council for Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism; with other ministries, departments and agencies (such as the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, and Energy and Mines, and the National Office for Meteorology). The consultative process has also entailed meetings with research institutes, national NGOs and international NGOs. A list of the consulted stakeholders is presented in Annex 5.

The elaboration and implementation of the National Adaptation Plan will also be broadly participatory and will serve to strengthen existing mechanisms for participation in climate change. While activity 1.2.1 will focus on the government level, activity 1.4 will ensure that adequate mechanisms are in place for the participation of the civil society and the private sector, with a resolution from the Ministry of Environment that expands the functions and formalises the role of existing participatory mechanisms, such as the National Climate Change Committee, the Technical Advisory Committee on REDD and the Dominican Environmental Consortium. Othe stakeholders, such as private sector federations or agrupations, will also be invited to participate. Activities 1.2.3 and 1.2.4 will contribute to enhanced participation through awareness raising and training activities. Moreover, the physical platforms will be complemented with digital platforms to further expand the opportunities for public consultation. Workshops to raise their awareness and get their inputs will take place throughout the project, that is, while preparing the development of a NAP document and its revision, during its development, during its monitoring and review (through consultation workshops) and during the implementation of plans. This process will further ensure transparency, inclusiveness, wider acceptance and ownership in making NAP gender-responsive and promote involvement of most climate vulnerable people.

SECTION 4: PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

Describe the main activities and the planned measures of the project/programme according to each of its components.

The structure of components, outcomes and outputs follows a logical and sequential order, taking into account the temporal character of the process, involving preparation, planning, monitoring and revision, with knowledge, participation and communication as cross-cutting. In this sense, giving that each outcome builds on the other and complement it, this section has to be reviewed together with Annex IV on timeline of implementation. In this regard, component 1 prepares the ground for component 2, which deals with national planning, which is followed by component 3, which facilitates the implementation of the planning conducted in component 2 by mainstreaming adaptation in decision-making at different scales. In turn component 5, complements this focusing on the financial aspects. On this basis, component 4 focuses on monitoring and review, and with those inputs on reviewing and updating the planning process. At this regard, activities conducted under outcome 2 will provide the underlying data for outcome 4.

The logic behind the 5 components as a whole is to follow a logical and sequential order that allows first to develop an adaptation plan (i) based on knowledge and (ii) developed in a participatory manner. The activities under output 1.1 and 2.1 provide this knowledge base. On the one hand they intend to compile the relevant studies carried out in the country and, on the other hand, they intend to identify the gaps and carry out the necessary studies to complete the missing information, both in relation with climatic scenarios as in relation to the institutional and legal framework of the country. While especial attention will be paid to water for human resources, generation of electricity, national systems of protected areas, human settlements and tourism, which are prioritised in the NDC and the NAPCC, and the planning blocks prioritized in the NDC document[21], this exercise would be comprehensive and dependent on the assessments and discussions undertaken by all stakeholders. This information is used to identify adaptation options, which are then prioritized (output 2.2). The main deliverable of these components is the preparation the National Adaptation Plan as such.

[21] Namely, ecosystem-based adaptation, territorial and sectoral approaches, integrated water management, health, food security, infrastructure, floods and droughts, coastal-marine areas and risk management and early warning systems.

Moreover, under outcome 1.2, a participation framework is designed, including an analysis of stakeholders and other activities such as training workshops, awareness campaigns and the design of an online participation platform. These activities are carried out in parallel to the process of elaborating the plan. Within these activities, special importance is attached to the training and strengthening of capacities of policy and decision makers and implementers from relevant institutions at national and local levels as an essential aspect for the appropriation and sustainability of this initiative.

Component 3 seeks to articulate the National Adaptation Plan at the regional level, providing support, training, specific tools and a legal framework to develop and implement local adaptation plans at regional level and for the main five cities in the country.

Component 4 will be developed in order to provide the National Adaptation Plan with a monitoring and follow-up framework that will allow the country to show progress made in adaptation (in this respect, the project complements the Readiness BUR initiative as indicated in section 1.9) and, on the other hand, to obtain lessons learned for subsequent planning cycles. This component draws on the studies and information elaborated in Output 1.1.2. The National Adaptation Plan designed under component 2 will provide the components of the system and will link key activities to adaptation outcomes. Component 2 will also provide a baseline against which progress is measured. On this basis, under component 4, indicators will be chosen and data sources, measurement tools, processes and resources required to implement the M&E system will be identified.

Finally, component 5 will be developed to identify funding sources for the priority initives idenfied in the Plan. One of the deliverables is therefore the development of concept notes for concrete interventions. At this point, coherence with the activities under the ongoing Readiness project implemented by UNDP, in particular with the development of the country program, is particularly relevant. For this reason, during the whole process the project management system (described in section 6 of this document) is conceived to ensure coordination between ongoing initiatives.

All components participate in the participation framework designed in Output 1.2, since workshops and processes of online participation through the platform are envisaged throughout the entire process.

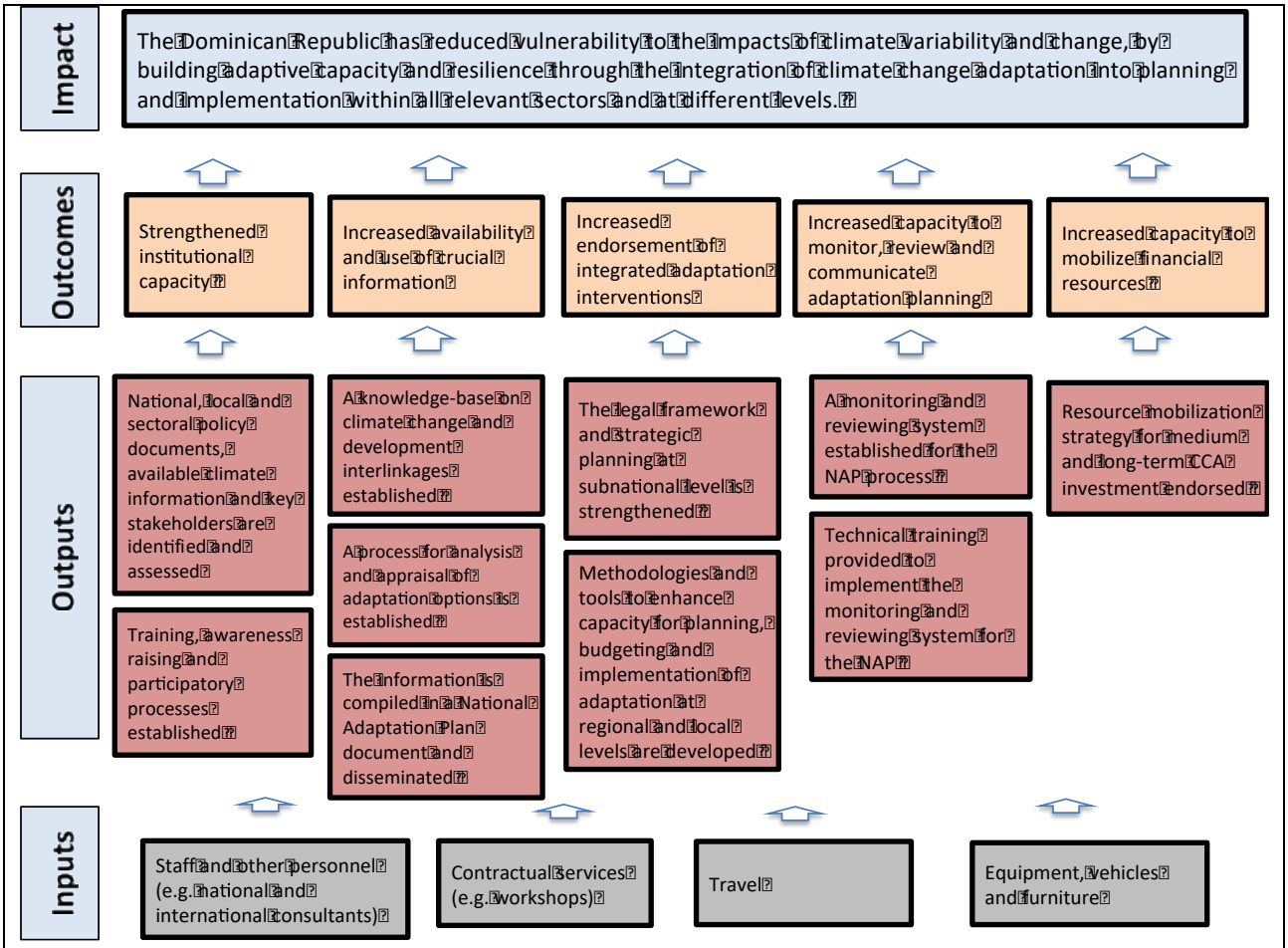
This integrated logic also applies at the activity level. For instance, activity 2.3.1 consolidates all the inputs prepared before, such as the production of climate and social scenarios, the analysis of vulnerabilities and the assessment and prioritization of adaption options. Likewise, to reflect the hierarchy of planning instruments, the planning process focuses first on the national and sectoral level, and then on the territorial (regional and municipal) level; and the development of concept notes builds both on the preparation of the funding strategy and the regional and municipal adaptation planning. Similarly, while activity 2.1.1 refers to the production of climate scenarios in a particular moment of time to inform the preparation of a NAP document, activities 4.2.4 and 4.2.5 build internally the technical and institutional capacities needed to review this document periodically. Capacity building activities including training sessions and development of tools also follow this integrated and sequential logic. In this sense, while raising awareness activities will be conducted in the preparation phase for the civil society and the private sector, training will be provided to facilitate implementation of NAP and to monitor and review it to government staff at different levels.

In this light, the outcomes, outputs and activities are tuned to meet collectively the key objective of sustainably building country capacity in identifying, prioritising, planning and implementing measures that address medium- and long-term adaptation needs. By strengthening the institutional, legal, policy and planning frameworks; engaging key stakeholders in climate change adaptation planning and implementation; producing high-quality and pertinent knowledge; and building capacity at different levels, the outcomes, outputs and activities contribute as a whole to reduce the vulnerability of the country to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience. Synergies with the GCF preparedness processes have been identified and exploited.

Figure2 below illustrates the theory of change, which is logically linked to the gaps/barriers presented in figure 1[22].

Figure 2. Theory of change of the project

[22] The formulation of outcomes and outputs has been shortened for the sake of graphic clarity.



The lines below present the outcomes, outputs and activities and how they build upon and complement the work already done.

Component 1: **National mandate, strategy and steering mechanisms are in place**

Under output 1.1, the NAP management framework will be defined on the basis of the existing institutional setting that include, at national level, a National Council for Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL), a National Climate Change Committee, a Technical Advisory Committee on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD), and a Dominican Environmental Consortium. Other institutions, in particular the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPyD) will also be involved under the coordination of the Directorate of Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. At subnational level, the National Coalition for Resilient Cities and the Council on Municipal Development (CSO) will also be considered, as well as business organisations to represent the private sector. Table 1 in section 6 provides further detail on the participation of different stakeholders.

Activity 1.1.2 intend to compile the relevant studies carried out in the country and to identify the gaps and carry out the necessary studies to complete the missing information in relation with climatic vulnerability assessments and scenarios. Available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation include existing vulnerability assessments (such as "Critical issues regarding vulnerability to climate variability and change and adaptation to them in the Dominican Republic", USAID 2013) and the climate change scenarios developed in the framework of the Third National Communication.

The institutions mentioned above will benefit from capacity building and awreness raising activities under output 1.2. The design of the different training sessions and awareness campaigns will take into account previous experiences, in particular the " Strategy to Strengthen Human Resources and Capacities to move towards a Green Development, with Low Emissions and Climate

Resilience[23]" (2012), as well as the Dominican Republic adaptation priorities established in the NDC and in the existing strategic framewotk for climate change adaptation. These priorites are mainly reflected in the NAPA (2008), developed in the framework of the Second National Communication to the UNFCCC and updated in 2016, and in the adaptation road map developed in the framework of the Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC (2016-2017).

Component 2: **Preparatory elements for the NAP in place to develop a knowledge-base and formulate a NAP.**

Activities under component 2 will update and complement existing vulnerability assessments (such as "Critical issues regarding vulnerability to climate variability and change and adaptation to them in the Dominican Republic", USAID 2013) and the climate change scenarios developed in the framework of the Third National Communication. As a result, this activity will provide further details at sub-national level. Also, sectoral priorities already established in the NDC and the NAPCCC will be taken into account, as a basis for identifying and prioritasying adaptation options that, in time (under component 5), will be part of the strategy for funding adaptation.

The studies elaborated in the framework of the Third National Communication will be considered for the elaboration of socio-economic analysis (output 2.1). Existing sectoral adaptation plans, including the Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Agricultural Sector (for the period 2014-2020), the Technology Transfer Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation for the water, forestry and tourism sectors, the Management Plan for Protected Areas, and the National Plan for Integral Management of Disaster Risk will be reviewed and updated when necessary (under output 2.1), to integrate them in a coherent manner into the National Adaptation Plan.

As part of the process for analysis and appraisal of adaptation options, a report on lessons learned on adaptation planning and implementation from past adaptation interventions will be produced (output 2.2). Particular attention will be paid to GEF and Adaptation Fund projects at the global, regional and national level, as mentioned in section 3 on the baseline.

The existing strategic and planning framework for adaptation will provide the basis for the preparation the National Adaptation Plan as such, including priorities and strategic orientations of the NAPA and the Adaptation road map. In addition, the strategic and planning framework for mitigation will also be considered as background information to ensure coherence in the country's climatic action. This will include the National Plan of Action for the Development of Projects for the Clean Development Mechanism (2010), the Climate Change-Compatible Economic Development Plan (2011) and the NDC.

Component 3: NAP implementation is facilitated

Under output 3.1, five regional adaptation plans and five municipal adaptation plans will be formulated will technical inputs from the studies developed under component 2. On going local adaptation plans, with progress in five main cities (Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago and Las Terrenas) will serve a a basis, as well as the local economic development plans developed for 11 out of the 31 provinces of the country, although climate change is not mainstreamed in the latter.

In addition, activities providing support, training, specific tools and a legal framework will be conducted. Specifically, on the basis of Resolution no. 02-2014 introducing climate change adaptation elements in the environmental impact assessments for the design and development of infrastructures, protocols will be elaborated as well as training for staff responsible for approval of infrastructure projects.

Component 4: National and Sectoral Planning Unit of the key Ministries are capable of reviewing, monitoring and communicating results of the NAP process

Component 4 will be developed in order to provide the National Adaptation Plan with a monitoring and follow-up framework that will allow the country to show progress made in adaptation and to obtain lessons learned for subsequent planning cycles.

In this respect, as indicated in section 1.9, this component complements the ongoing Readiness BUR initiative and the proposal under formulation to be subimitted to the GEF Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT). Complementarity is ensured as both the BUR and the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project focus on mitigation, addressing adaptation issues only when preparing integrated reports.

[23] Coordinated by the NCCCCDM with support provided by UN CC:Learn and funding from the Swiss Development Cooperation.

This component will draw on the studies and information elaborated in Output 1.1. 2. The National Adaptation Plan designed under component 2 will provide the components of the system and will link key activities to adaptation outcomes. Component 2 will also provide a baseline against which progress is measured. On this basis, under component 4, indicators will be chosen and data sources, measurement tools, processes and resources required to implement the M&E system will be identified.

Through this component, the existing National System on Environmental and climate change information will be strengthened. Meteorological offices will be involved, as well as the Environmental Network of Dominican Universities and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MESCyT, Spanish acronym) that supports research on climate change and will provide relevant information and experience in this regard.

Component 5: Funding strategy for the NAP and CCA is available

Existing information on the costs of adaptation developed by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC, 2011), and others such as the "Estimation of financial needs for adaptation in water and tourism" (UNPD, 2011) or the "Economic estimation of disaster risk" (World Bank, 2015) will serve as a basis for output 5.1 (Resource mobilization strategy for medium and long-term CCA investment endorsed), providing relevant information (and identification of gaps) for a estimation of the costs of adaptation n the medium and long term.

Finally, in order to develop GCF concepts and associated documentation for two adaptation programmes, one focusing on urban areas and one on rural areas, the GCF project pipeline mentioned in section 3 will be analysed to ensure that funds are used in a synergistic way. As mentioned in section 1.9, to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication with the readiness support, this project will only develop concept notes with a territorial approach, which will be mentioned in the Country Work Programme, but not formulated through the readiness grant already being implemented, given that this which will favour a sectoral approach regarding the development of concept notes.

In this framework, the outcomes, outputs and activities are the following:

Outcome 1: National and local institutions are capable of integrating Climate Change Adaptation into development policy and plans.

Output 1.1: National, local and sectoral policy documents, available climate information and key stakeholders are identified and assessed to facilitate integration of adaptation options and to promote an integrated approach to adaptation planning.

1.1.1 Initiate and launch the NAP process

1.1.2 Conduct stocktake, identity available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, and assess quantitative and qualitative gaps, with particular attention being paid to the sectors prioritized in the NDC and the NAPCCC.

1.1.3 Define the NAP management framework, indicating the tasks and responsibilities of key stakeholders, linking climate change planning (e.g. NCCCP) and the climate change system to medium and long term national planning (e.g. END 2030 and PNPSP) and the National Planning System; strengthening the institutional links between climate change institutions and the institutions responsible of other cross-cutting issues

Output 1.2: Training, awareness raising and participatory processes for public and private sectors at national and local levels, NGOs, CSOs and local communities on the NAP process established.

1.2.1 Develop a resolution that expands the functions and formalizes the role of the existing participatory platforms in the formulation and implementation of the NAP.

1.2.2 Provide orientation and training for policy and decision makers and implementers from relevant institutions at national and local levels on i) the importance of climate change adaptation planning and implementation (including vulnerabilities, potential impacts and opportunities); ii) the proposed process to develop, implement and update the NAP; and iii) methodologies and critical issues to implement adaptation measures, with particular attention being paid to the sectors prioritized in the NDC and the NAPCCC

1.2.3 Develop awareness raising campaigns at national and local levels for the Council for Municipal Planning, NGOs, CSOs and local communities on i) the importance of climate change adaptation planning and implementation (including

vulnerabilities, potential impacts and opportunities); ii) the proposed process to develop, implement and update the NAP; and iii) methodologies and critical issues to implement adaptation measures, with particular attention being paid to the sectors prioritized in the NDC and the NAPCCC

1.2.4 In collaboration with business organisations, develop awareness raising campaigns at national and local levels for the private sector on i) the importance of climate change adaptation planning and implementation (including vulnerabilities, potential impacts and opportunities); ii) the proposed process to develop, implement and update the NAP; and iii) methodologies and critical issues to implement adaptation measures at firm level, including investment opportunities, with particular attention being paid to the sectors prioritized in the NDC and the NAPCCC

1.2.5 Develop and maintain a digital platform for public participation in the process. The platform seeks to foster the participation of civil society stakeholders at any time and from any area of country with internet connection. In this sense, the digital platform will serve as a hub for accessing information and exchanging views, complementing the in person consultation processes. In particular, the public will be able to access legal and planning documents, studies and reports of consultation processes. These documents will include both existing documents and documents developed as a result of the project to fill information gaps. The platform contributes to overcome the challenge related to the weak participation of the civil society and the private sector in adaptation planning and implementation. After the project, the Ministry of Environment will take care of its maintenance.

Outcome 2: Technical/Sectoral Institutions are able to use up to date climate information for risk assessment and appraisal of adaption interventions

Output 2.1: A knowledge-base on climate change and development interlinkages established.

2.1.1 Develop temperature and precipitation scenarios for the period 2020-2040 and sea level rise scenarios for the periods 2020-2040, 2041-2060, 2061-2080, providing details at sub-national level

2.1.2 Analyse future socio-economic scenarios taking into account the latest studies and development planning (e.g. those developed as part of the preparation of the Third National Communication)

2.1.3 Assess climate vulnerabilities and socio-economic opportunities and identify adaptation options at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels, identifying priority climate change impacts, with particular attention being paid to the sectors prioritized in the NDC and the NAPCCC

2.1.4 Develop reports on the relationships of climate change adaptation with other cross-cutting issues, such as environmental sustainability, disaster risk management, gender equity and land use and territorial cohesion, including conceptual, legal, policy, institutional, vulnerability and strategic aspects, identifying entry points for proper two-directional integration.

Output 2.2: A process for analysis and appraisal of adaptation options is established, based on lessons learned from the Dominican Republic and other countries.

2.2.1 Review and appraise adaptation options, including economic, environmental and social costs and benefits, considering potential unintended effects (and correctly valuing ecosystem services). This exercise will use multiple criteria, including cost effectiveness, impact over time, and feasibility to implement, as informed by activity 2.2.2. It will pay particular attention to the sectors prioritized in the NDC and the NAPCCC.

2.2.2 Assess the effectiveness of past adaptation interventions to learn lessons on adaptation planning and implementation, with particular attention being paid to the sectors prioritized in the NDC and the NAPCCC.

2.2.3 Conduct exchange visits to 2 countries to learn lessons on adaptation planning and implementation during the preparation of the National Adaptation Plan

Output 2.3: The information is compiled in a National Adaptation Plan document and disseminated.

2.3.1 Consolidate the inputs developed in a National Adaptation Plan document that explicitly presents the prioritized adaptation solutions

2.3.2 Communicate the National Adaptation Plan

Outcome 3: Government of the Dominican Republic endorses plans and concrete integrated climate change adaptation interventions at sub-national level

Output 3.1: The legal framework and strategic planning at subnational level is strengthened

3.1.1 Support the approval of a Law on Climate Change in order to prioritize climate change adaptation in national planning and budgeting

3.1.2 Develop one adaptation plan for each of the 5 unified planning regions of the country

3.1.3 Develop adaptation plans in Santo Domingo and the other 4 most populous cities in the country, including interventions at systemic level and in two specific slums in each city

Output 3.2 Methodologies and tools to enhance capacity for planning, budgeting and implementation of adaptation at regional and local levels are developed

3.2.1 Develop protocols for and train staff responsible for approval of infrastructure projects on climate resilience for the implementation of the law 64-0000

3.2.2 Develop and disseminate methodological (step-by-step) guides on climate change adaptation planning and implementation at regional and local levels to enhance capacity for planning, budgeting and implementation of adaptation, with particular attention being paid to the sectors prioritized in the NDC and the NAPCCC

3.2.3 Provide institutional support to enhance the efficiency of the procurement and tendering process and preparation of preliminary tender documents to enable private sector participation and promote the establishment of public-private partnerships

Outcome 4: National and Sectoral Planning Unit of the key Ministries are capable of reviewing, monitoring and communicating results of the NAP process.

Output 4.1: A monitoring and reviewing system established for the NAP process.

4.1.1 Develop a monitoring and review framework for the NAP, including indicators, baselines, targets at different moments in time, means of verification and sources of information at national, sectoral and local levels

4.1.2 Support the creation of an Integrated National Climate Change Planning and Control System and the strengthening of the National System on Environmental and Climate Change Information

Output 4.2: Technical training provided to national and local government representatives and stakeholders to implement the monitoring and reviewing system for the NAP

4.2.1 Develop guidelines and tools for technical staff of relevant government institutions on data collection, analysis and dissemination, including the documentation of lessons learned and adaptive management

4.2.2 Train technical staff of relevant government institutions in the use of these guidelines at the national and local level

4.2.3 Develop annual progress and effectiveness reports (including financial aspects) and disseminate them using different formats

4.2.4 Train staff from meteorological offices developing climate change scenarios

4.2.5 Strengthen the collaboration of all institutions dealing with meteorological data

4.2.6 Together with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, identify research priorities on climate change adaptation and promote research on these topics through scaling-up the existing fund and setting cooperation frameworks with research institutions, including the Environmental Network of Dominican Universities

4.2.7 Conduct exchange visits to 2 countries to learn from them on adaptation planning and implementation during the implementation of NAP

4.2.8 Develop and institutionalize a strategy for the periodic review (every two years) of NAP, including the financing strategy, based on i) updated climate information; ii) updated socio-economic vulnerabilities, opportunities and plans; iii) lessons learned regarding adaptation planning (at legal, policy and institutional level); iii) lessons learned regarding implementation of adaptation measures on the ground (for iii and iv both nationally and internationally)

Component 5: Funding strategy for the NAP and CCA is available

Outcome 5: Government of the Dominican Republic endorses resource mobilization strategy for medium and long-term CCA investment

Output 5.1 Resource mobilization strategy for medium and long-term CCA investment endorsed

5.1.1 Review reports produced on costing adaptation in the Dominican Republic (such as the ECLAC (2011), UNDP (2011) and World Bank (2015) reports) [24], compile existing information and identify information gaps for a reliable estimation of costs for implementing climate change adaptation in the medium and long term

5.1.2 Fill the information gaps by undertaking a detailed economic study that estimates the costs of implementing the prioritized adaptation interventions at national, sectoral and local levels

5.1.3 Identify, analyse and recommend options for scaling up financing for adaptation, including through domestic public budgets, public-private partnerships and international cooperation

5.1.4 Develop an adaptation finance strategy to access new identified sources of adaptation finance. While activity 5.1.3 will identify, analyse and recommend options, activity 5.1.4 will develop a full strategy to access resources and mobilize and attract funds. In this sense, the objective of the strategy will be to help mobilize resources for climate change adaptation by aligning efforts of all national stakeholders towards internal and external mobilization. The strategy will also constitute a reference for the private sector and the international development partners.

5.1.5 Elaborate a report analysing the most convenient institutional arrangements to centrally and systematically manage all climate change-related funds and channelling them effectively across sectors and regions

5.1.6 Develop training toolkits and provide training to strengthen the capacity of relevant government stakeholders (at all levels) to initiate the implementation of the adaption finance strategy

5.1.7 Develop GCF concepts and associated documentation for two adaptation programmes, one focusing on urban areas and one on rural areas

SECTION 5: BUDGET, PROCUREMENT, IMPLEMENTATION AND DISBURSEMENT

[24] As noted before, ECLAC provided some numbers in 2011 and an estimation of financial needs for adaptation in water and tourism was conducted in 2011 with support from UNPD. In 2015 the World Bank made an economic estimation of disaster risk.

Budget per output, category and year

Budget per output, category and year

GCF Output	Budgetary Categories Description	Amount Y1 (USD)	Amount Y2 (USD)	Amount Y3 (USD)	Total
Output 1: National mandate, strategy and steering mechanisms are in place and gaps are assessed and addressed	Staff and other personnel costs (consultants)	135,550	45,400	41,350	222,300
	Travel	21,906	12,185	10,985	45,076
	Contractual services	123,750	150,000	75,000	348,750
		281,206	207,585	127,335	616,126
2. Preparatory elements for the NAP in place to develop a knowledge-base and formulate a NAP	Staff and other personnel costs (consultants)	479,500	105,250	8,500	593,250
	Travel	73,712	8,249	0	81,961
	Contractual services	38,750	65,000	0	103,750
		591,962	178,499	8,500	778,961
3. NAP Implementation facilitated	Staff and other personnel costs (consultants)	45,750	0	375,750	421,500
	Travel	6,154	0	58,232	64,386
	Contractual services	43,750	0	87,500	131,250
		95,654	0	521,482	617,136
4. Mechanisms for Reporting, Monitoring and Review of NAPs and adaptation progress in place	Staff and other personnel costs (consultants)	35,000	64,950	3,500	103,450
	Travel	6,354	10,022	24,450	40,826
	Contractual services	23,750	43,750	18,750	86,250
		65,104	118,722	46,700	230,526
5. Funding strategy for the NAP and CCA is available	Staff and other personnel costs (consultants)	0	53,800	209,000	262,800
	Travel	0	6,449	25,320	31,769
	Contractual services	0	21,250	60,000	81,250
		0	81,499	294,320	375,819
Total Project Outputs		**1,033,926**	**586,305**	**998,337**	**2,618,568**
Project Management	Staff and other personnel costs (staff)	35,000	35,000	35,000	105,000
	Travel	2,700	3,600	3,600	9,900
	Equipment and furniture	3,000	0	0	3,000
		40,700	38,600	38,600	117,900
Delivery Partner Fee (10 %)		87,286	87,286	87,286	261,857
Total Project		**1,161,912**	**712,191**	**1,124,223**	**2,998,325**

Procurement plan
Overall financial management and procurement of goods and services under this readiness and preparatory support proposal will be guided by UN Environment's regulations, rules, policies and procedures as well as its programme manual for nationally implemented project modalities. Further, procurement of goods and services will follow the general principles stated under clause 7 of Framework

Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement (Framework Agreement) between Green Climate Fund (GCF) and UN Environment[25]..”

For this readiness and preparatory support proposal, services of a technical nature will be recruited, or acquired, and directly managed by UN Environment, in consultation with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and GCF’s National Designated Authority (NDA) of the Dominican Republic. Recruitment and management of consultants will be in accordance with UN Environment rules, policies and procedures. UN Environment will coordinate with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources to procure goods and services in delivering activities at national level [for example meetings, workshops, etc] in accordance with the agreed procurement management plan. The types of procurement and process to be followed for this readiness and preparatory support project is presented below:

Procurement Plan

Item	Item Description	Estimated Cost (US $)	Procurement Method	Thresholds	Estimated Start Date	Projected Contracting Date
Goods and Non-Consulting Services						
Workshops in Santo Domingo (region 1)	Large and small workshops for all activities Y1	87,500	Request for Quotations	**US$10,000 >**	Y1Q1	Y1Q1
	Large and small workshops for all activities Y2	78,750			Y2Q1	Y2Q1
	Large and small workshops for all activities Y3	38,750	1. Vendors can submit bids via email to a centralized email address		Y3Q1	Y3Q1
Workshops in unified planning region 2	Large and small workshops for all activities Y1	42,500			Y1Q1	Y1Q1
	Large and small workshops for all activities Y2	36,250			Y2Q1	Y2Q1
	Large and small workshops for all activities Y3	32,500	2. Evaluation criteria are pass/fail basis only and a vendor needs to pass all criteria to be considered		Y3Q1	Y3Q1
Workshops in unified planning region 3	Large and small workshops for all activities Y1	27,500			Y1Q1	Y1Q1
	Large and small workshops for all activities Y2	36,250			Y2Q1	Y2Q1
	Large and small workshops for all activities Y3	26,250			Y3Q1	Y3Q1
Workshops in unified planning region 4	Large and small workshops for all activities Y1	27,500			Y1Q1	Y1Q1
	Large and small workshops for all activities Y2	36,250			Y2Q1	Y2Q1
	Large and small workshops for all activities Y3	30,000			Y3Q1	Y3Q1
Workshops in unified planning region 5	Large and small workshops for all activities Y1	21,250			Y1Q1	Y1Q1
	Large and small workshops for all activities Y2	30,000			Y2Q1	Y2Q1
	Large and small workshops for all activities Y3	30,000			Y3Q1	Y3Q1
Travel agency	For activity 2.2.3	12,000			Y3Q1	Y3Q1
DSA for country visits	For activity 2.2.3	11,250			Y3Q1	Y3Q1
Travel agency	For activity 4.2.7	12,000			Y3Q4	Y3Q4
DSA for country visits	For activity 4.2.7	11,250			Y3Q4	Y3Q4
Travel / Coordination support	For project management	29,355			YQ1	YQ3
Equipment and furniture		3,000	Low Value Procurement	**US$ <10,000**	Y1Q1	Y1Q1
DSA for monitoring (flexible)		9,900	Three informal quotations must be obtained with relevant information (price, quantity, delivery, time, etc) via email, fax etc using the best value for money approach		When needed	
Sub-Total (US $)		**670,005**				
Consultancy Services						
International consultant	For activities 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.2.1 and 4.1.2; lump-sum	42,458	Recruitment		Y1Q1	Y1Q1
National consultant	For activities 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.2.1 and 4.2.1	22,750	. Formulation of ToR and job vacancy announcement for a minimum of 7 days.		Y1Q1	Y1Q1
International consultant	For activities 1.2.2, 1.2.2 and 1.2.4; lump -sum including travel	23,713			Y1Q1	Y1Q1
National consultants	For activities 1.2.2, 1.2.3 and 1.2.4	47,200	2. Desk review of Applications followed by shortlisting.		Y1Q1	Y1Q1
National consultant	For activity 1.2.5	8,750			Y1Q1	Y1Q1
National consultant (coordination support)	For activities 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3 and 1.2.4	108,150	3. Interview of shortlisted applicants followed by selection by the Hiring Manager			
Consultancy firm on climate scenarios	For activities 2.1.1, 4.2.4 and 4.2.5	105,044			Y1Q1	Y1Q1
Consultancy firm to support adaptation planning at the national level	For activities 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.3.1 and 2.3.2	753,211			Y1Q1	Y1Q2
Consultancy firm to support adaptation planning at the local level	For activities 3.1.2, 3.1.3, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.2.3	485,886			Y2Q3	Y3Q1
Consultancy firm to support the monitoring and evaluation	For activities 4.1.1, 4.2.1, 4.2.2 and 4.2.8	43,422			Y2Q1	Y2Q3
National consultant	For activity 4.2.3	17,600			Y1Q4	Y2Q1
National consultant	For Activity 4.2.6	11,850			Y2Q2	Y2Q3
Consultancy firm to support the finance component	For activities 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6 and 5.7	291,429			Y1Q4	Y2Q2
National Consultant	Project coordinator	22,500			Y1Q1	Y1Q1
National consultant	Administrative assistant	82,500			Y1Q1	Y1Q1
Sub-Total (US $)		**2,066,463**				
Total		**2,736,468**				

Detailed costed logframe is provided as Annex I.

The national project coordinator and the international project manager will be in charge of monitoring the indicators and updating the log-frame on an annual basis, for review by senior management at MENR and UN Environment, with support from the finance and administrative officer.

Please note that the timeframe (annex IV) presents when each activity will be conducted and therefore when each input is required.

[25] UN Environment will comply with its obligation under clause 7(a) of the Framework Agreement, which states “The procurement of Goods and Services for Approved Readiness Support Proposals, whether by the Delivery Partner or by a third party, shall be done in accordance with the rules, policies and procedures of the Delivery Partner”.

Disbursement schedule

Specify the proposed schedule for requesting disbursements from the GCF, including amounts and periodicity. For amounts requested, keep to multiples of USD 5,000, and for periodicity, specify whether it's quarterly, bi-annually or annually only.

UN Environment, as the Delivery Partner for this Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal, will submit requests for disbursement for approved proposals to the GCF in accordance with the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between the GCF and UN Environment. Requests for disbursements will be made on an annual basis in line with Clause 4 of the Framework Readiness Agreement.. Disbursement requests will be signed by the authorised representative of the UN Environment and will include details of the bank account into which the grant will be deposited. UN Environment, the Delivery Partner for this R&P Support Proposal for the Dominican Republic, will administer the grant disbursed by the GCF in accordance with UN Environment's regulations, rules, and procedures including maintenance of records of grant, disbursements and expenditure. UN Environment will follow the disbursement schedule as per the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between the GCF and UN Environment.

UN Environment will allocate the grant proceeds as appropriate, in accordance with its obligations under clause 5 (Use of Grant Proceeds by the Delivery Partner) of Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between Green Climate Fund (GCF) and UN Environment. Requests for disbursements will be made on an annual basis in line with Clause 4.02a of the Framework Readiness Agreement

Disbursement schedule will follow the indicative yearly budget provided in the table above and in accordance with the procurement plan (costed logframe) presented in Annex I.

Additional information

This box provides an opportunity to include further explanations related to the budget, procurement plan and disbursement schedule, including any details on the assumptions to justify costs presented in the budget.

All travel within the proposal will be managed under the UN travel policy.

SECTION 6: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Please attach an "implementation map" or describe how funds will be managed by the NDA/FP or delivery partner

If the entity implementing the readiness support is not an accredited entity of the GCF, please complete the Financial Management Capacity Assessment (FMCA) questionnaire (URL) and submit it with this proposal.

As the selected Delivery Partner for this project, UN Environment will manage the funds for the activities under this readiness grant. UN Environment will agree on a plan with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources to monitor the implementation of the activities using the grant proceeds. However, UN Environment will be responsible for the implementation of the activities under this readiness and preparatory support proposal.

UN Environment's operating policies and procedures will follow the UN Environment's programme manual. As the DP for this project, UN Environment through its regional office for Latin America and the Caribbean will be responsible for overseeing the implementation and evaluation of the project in coordination with the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and the Project Management Unit (PMU), including inter alia M&E reports, a Mid-term Review and a Terminal Evaluation. A UN Environment Programme Officer (PO) will be responsible for project supervision to ensure consistency with GCF and UN Environment policies and procedures. The PO will formally participate in the following: a) Annual Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings; b) facilitating the the mid-term and final evaluations; c) the clearance of periodic Progress Reports and Project Implementation Reviews; and d) the technical review of project deliverables e) providing input to periodic readiness portfolio reporting to GCF; f) preparing requests for disbursements, etc.

The Project Steering Committee will be composed by the Ministry of Environment; the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development; the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Treasury. The PSC will have a decision making capacity and will primarily serve to provide project oversight and advisory support, including: a) overseeing project implementation; and b) reviewing annual budget and workplans. The PSC will meet at least twice a year (once per semester) – with *ad hoc* meetings held as and when necessary to deal with emerging issues – to discuss the project's main performance indicators and provide strategic guidance. A representative of UN Environment will also sit in the PSC.

In addition, there will be an Advisory Committee composed by the CNCCMDL; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the National Emergency Commission, dealing with disaster risk management; the Ministry of Women; and the Dominican Federation of Municipalities to provide strategic advice to the Project Steering Committee. The Advisory Committee will meet at least twice a year (once per semester), with *ad hoc* meetings held as and when necessary to deal with emerging issues.

In addition to this, a Technical Committee will be constituted under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Environment to provide technical guidance and ensure ownership, communication and reporting on the NAP process with national adaptation communities. The Technical Committee will be composed by the adaptation focal points of the following institutions: the CNCCMDL, the Ministries of Economy, Planning and Development; Finance; Treasury; Foreign Affairs; Agriculture; Public Works and Communication; Energy and Mines; Industry and Commerce; Tourism; Education, Science and Technology; and Women; the National Office for Statistics, the National Office for Meteorology; the National Commission on Emergencies; the National Institute on Housing; the National Institute on Water Resources; the Dominican Association of Municipalities[26]; the National Coalition for Resilient Cities; the Council on Municipal Development (CSO); the National Council of Private Enterprises; the National Network for Private Support to Environmental Protection (ECORED by its initials in Spanish); the Dominican Association of Agro Businesses; the Dominican Environmental Consortium (NGO), a national and a local NGO on a rotatory basis; the Environmental Network of Dominican Universities (RAUDO by its initials in Spanish); and the National Council for Agricultural, Livestock and Forestry Research. In addition, the coordinators of the GCF readiness and the CBIT projects will also be members of this committee. The Technical Committee will also punctually invite other stakeholders to provide specific technical support. The Technical Committee will meet at least twice a year (once per semester), with *ad hoc* meetings held as and when necessary to deal with emerging issues.

A Project Management Unit will be established for day to day management of the project. Based in the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the PMU will consist of a national Project Coordinator (PC) and a Finance and Administrative Officer. The PMU will coordinate activities between the project's DPex and various partners to oversee the implementation of the project's activities and reports. Approval of any changes to the project's targets, activities or timelines will be done by the GCF.

[26] The Liga Municipal Dominicana originally in Spanish.

UN Environment through its Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC) will provide the overall oversight functions of this project and provide necessary services to the Government of the Dominican Republic in an expedited manner. In particular, in consultation of the NAP coordinating body, UN Environment will monitor project activities to ensure that the Grant proceeds are used for their intended purposes as listed in the project document, , including providing technical advisory services to the coordinating body and other parts of the project execution team.

Figure 3 illustrates the institutional arrangements.

Figure 3. Project institutional structure

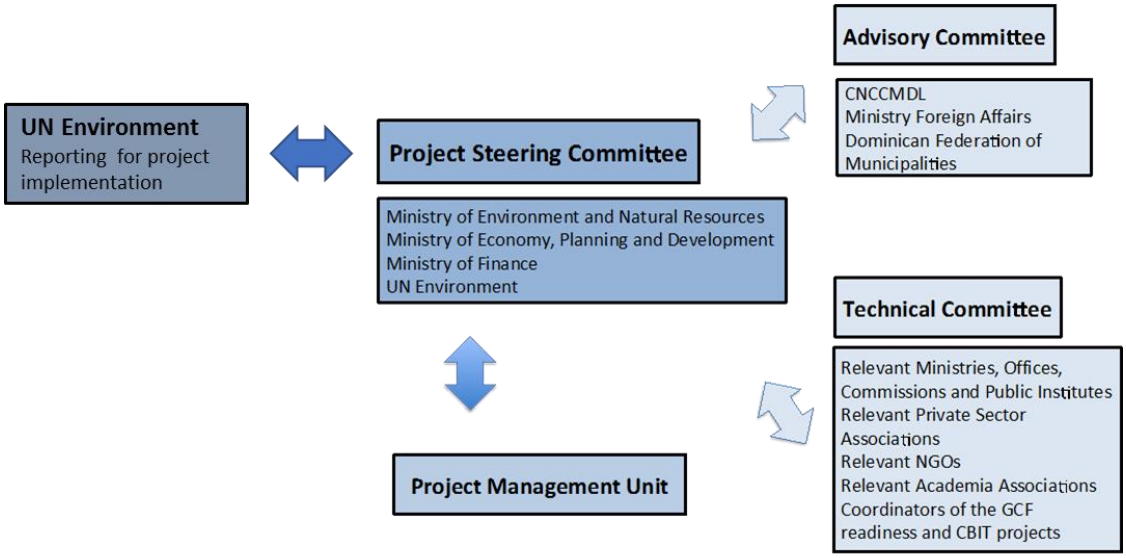


Table 1 provides more details on the participation of different stakeholders.

Table 1. Participation of stakeholders.

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise/ involvement
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	It is the institution responsible for the implementation of international environment treaties to which the Dominican Republic is a Part (including UNFCCC). It is the country's focal point for the GCF, the GEF, the Adaptation Fund, and REDD+ mechanism, among others. The Directorate for Climate Change in this Ministry is in charge of implementing all climate change-related initiatives and projects. In this line, it will chair the PSC, the Advisory Committee and the Technical Committee, and participate in all the activities of the project.
National Council for Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism	It is responsible for providing inputs to National Communications; Biennial Update Reports; and National Inventory Reports. It will be part of the Advisory Committee and the Technical Committee. It will participate in outputs 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2 and 5.1.
Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development	It is responsible for national planning. It will part of the PSC and the Technical Committee. It will participate in outputs 1.1, 1.2 (particularly 1.2.1 and 1.2.5), 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2 and 5.1.

Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Treasure	They will be part of the PSC and the Technical Committee. They will participate in outputs 1.1, 1.2 (particularly 1.2.1 and 1.2.5), 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2 and 5.1.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	It is responsible for the country's international relationships. In coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, it is in charge of following up multilateral environmental agreements, including the UNFCCC. It will be part of the Advisory Committee and the Technical Committee. It will participate in outputs 1.1, 1.2 (particularly 1.2.1 and 1.2.5), 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 4.1, 4.2 and 5.1
National Emergency Commission and Ministry of Women	They will be part of the Advisory Committee and the Technical Committee. It will participate in outputs 1.1, 1.2 (particularly 1.2.1 and 1.2.5), 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2 and 5.1.
Sectoral Ministries and agencies	The adaptation focal points of the ministries of Agriculture; Public Works and Communications; Energy and Mines; Industry and Commerce; Tourism; Public Health and Social Assistance; and Education, Science and Technology will be part of the Technical Committee. The adaptation focal points of the National Office for Statistics, the National Office for Meteorology; the National Institute on Housing; the National Institute on Water Resources will also be part of the Technical Committee. They will participate in outputs 1.1, 1.2 (particularly 1.2.1 and 1.2.5), 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2 and 5.1. The National Office for Meteorology will be particularly involved in 2.1.1, 4.2.4 and 4.2.5, while the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology will be particularly involved in 4.2.6.
Dominican Federation of Municipalities, the National Coalition for Resilient Cities, the Council on Municipal Development (CSO), and regional and local governments	According to the Law on Municipalities, local governments have responsibilities regarding land use plans and environmental management. The Dominican Federation of Municipalities will be part of the Advisory Committee. The National Coalition for Resilient Cities and the Council on Municipal Development (CSO) will participate in the Technical Committee. These institutions and local governments will participate in outputs 1.1, 1.2 (particularly in activity 1.2.1, 1.2.2 and 1.2.5), 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1.
Civil society	The Dominican Environmental Consortium (NGO), a national and a local NGO on a rotatory basis; the Environmental Network of Dominican Universities (RAUDO by its initials in Spanish); and the National Council for Agricultural, Livestock and Forestry Research will participate in the Technical Committee. They will participate in outputs 1.1, 1.2 (particularly in activities 1.2.1, 1.2.3 and 1.2.5), 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1 and 5.1. RAUDO and the National Council for Agricultural, Livestock and Forestry Research will be particularly involved in activity 4.2.6.
Private sector	The National Council of Private Enterprises; the National Network for Private Support to Environmental Protection (ECORED by its initials in Spanish) and the Dominican Association of Agro Businesses will participate in the Technical Committee. They will participate in outputs 1.1, 1.2 (particularly activity 1.2.1, 1.2.4 and 1.2.5), 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1 and 5.1.

As noted in section 1.9, this project has been designed with the GCF Readiness, GEF BUR and CBIT projects in mind, avoiding duplications and exploiting complementarities. At this regard, as the other projects, this project will be closely overseen by the Ministry of Environment, the country's NDA for the GCF and the GEF, and which has to endorse all proposals. In particular, the project will involve the close supervision of the Directorate of Climate Change, including the Director and the whole team. As noted, the PSC includes the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development, which oversees all planning processes in the country, and the Ministry of Treasury in charge of budget oversight in the country. Reflecting these efforts for a fruitfull integration of the four projects, the BUR and the CBIT will focus on mitigation and this project will only develop concept notes with a territorial approach, which will be mentioned in the Country Work Programme developed under the GCF readiness poject,

but not formulated through that grant, which will favour a sectoral approach regarding the development of concept notes. Furthermore, the coordinators of each of the projects will participate in the Technical Committees of the other projects.

Other relevant information

This box provides an opportunity to include any important information you wish to bring to the attention of the GCF Secretariat, but did not have an opportunity to provide in the sections above.

Value added for GCF involvement

The Marrakech Accord in 2001 provided LDCs an opportunity to access funding from LDCF for NAPA preparation and implementation. Nepal prepared its NAPA in 2008 with seed funding from the LDCF. This funding provided the Dominican Republic to expedite NAPA preparation, build country capacity and engage stakeholders.

Parties to the UNFCCC decided to request the GCF to provide funds for NAP formulation and implementation, as the operational entity to the UNFCCC and Paris agreement and a major funding source for the LDCs to implement future dedicated adaptation options to protect people and ecosystem resources from the adverse impacts of climate change. In this light, the GCF Board Decision (B.13/09) invited “national designated authorities and focal points to collaborate with readiness delivery partners and accredited entities, as appropriate, in order to submit requests for support to formulate their respective national adaptation plans and/or other adaptation planning processes”.

With this in perspective, the Government of the Dominican Republic has decided to prepare this request. While it developed a NAPA in 2008 and has made significant efforts since the in adaptation planning and implementation, the Dominican Republic urgently needs to plan how to address its medium and long term adaptation needs. Unfortunately, the Dominican Republic doesn’t have sufficient financial resources to carry out a NAP process in line with decisions 1/CP.16, 5/CP.17 and COPs' other decisions and Article 7 of the Paris Agreement. Hence, GCF resources are urgently needed and required to properly plan adaptation and protect people and ecosystems from the adverse impacts of climate change. Furthermore, the Dominican Republic would benefit from the experience of GCF in climate change adaptation.

Exit strategy

The financial sustainability of the project is ensured through (i) the inclusion of key activities in the national budget; and (ii) the mobilization of climate finance (GCF concept notes).

Every four years, the Dominican Republic draws up a National Multiannual Plan for the Public Sector. This Plan establishes the priorities to be addressed by the different governmental entities, in coherence with the National Development Strategy 2030 (approved as Law). This multiannual plan is accompanied by annual budgets (General State Budget Law).

In this context, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources will:

- Include the "Promotion and Establishment of Adaptation Measures to Climate Change" in its annual budgets to allow the continuity of the activities initiated by this project.

- Provide advice to public institutions linked to the National Adaptation Plan to include in their planning and budgets climate change adaptation activities that have been identified under the NAP.
- Support public institutions linked to the National Adaptation Plan in access to climate finance, as the designated National Authority to the Green Climate Fund and focal point to other climate change funds.

In particular, these mechanisms will ensure:

- The revision and updating of the National Adaptation Plan, including the updating of scenarios and other climate information every two years.
- The continuous process of monitoring the adaptation trajectories, including the monitoring of the indicators and the continuous improvement of the system.
- Continuous training of public institutions linked to the NAPA funding strategy.

In financial terms, not only the project will estimate the cost of implementing priority adaptation interventions in the medium and long-term, but it will identify, analyse and recommend policy options for scaling up financing for adaptation, including through public-private partnerships, and, as noted above, develop a financial strategy. Moreover, in order to secure initial funds, as mentioned above, the project will develop GCF concept notes.

The project's exit strategy is based on building capacity at institutional, legal, policy, planning, technical, financial and governance levels for planning and implementing climate change adaptation in a sustainable way. In this sense, this proposal provides holistic support to ensure the existence of an adequate enabling environment for climate change adaptation well beyond the duration of the project so that medium and long-term adaptation needs are consistently and effectively addressed over time.

Institutionally, the project will strengthen the climate change adaptation planning and management framework and the institutional links between climate change institutions and the institutions responsible of other cross-cutting issues, and create an Integrated National Climate Change Planning and Control System. Importantly, the PMU will coordinate this project as part of the country's climate change portfolio, ensuring lessons learned from this project are used in others, and vice versa.

In legal, policy and planning terms, the project will set the ground for mainstreaming adaptation. Not only it will result in the development and approval of key legal instruments, such as the Law on Climate Change and a legal instrument to integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk management in the life cycle of public and private infrastructure, but it will also involve the development of critical policies, such as the National Adaptation Plan and the Adaptation Finance Strategy. Furthermore, the project will develop adaptation plans at the regional and local levels. Moreover, crucially, the project will involve the development of GCF concept notes based on the plans ensuring the implementation of their key priorities.

In technical terms, the project will raise awareness and provide training, as well as produce methodological guides for government staff in different sectors, including meteorological offices; at different levels of responsibility (from the international negotiation team to administrative staff, via policy and decision makers and project managers); and at national, regional and municipal levels.

In terms of governance, the project will contribute to increase the involvement of the civil society, the academia and the private sector. Workshops will be organized to raise the awareness of these stakeholders, but also to get their inputs and ensure full ownership of adaptation planning and implementation. Indeed, these two types of workshops will take place throughout the project, that is, while preparing the development of a NAP document and its revision (through awareness raising workshops), during its development (through consultation workshops) and during its monitoring and review (through consultation workshops). The involvement of the civil society, the academia and the private sector in the implementation of plans will be crucially considered in their development and in the preparation of GCF concept notes.

Importantly, the project will create an M&E framework, build capacity to conduct M&E activities and review climate change adaptation planning based on strategic information. In this sense, the project will not only produce information and generate knowledge for one single moment in time, but will boost scientific, technological and social research, and will establish mechanisms to learn from the process of preparing, developing and implementing the NAP. Indeed, the project will develop and institutionalize a strategy to review the NAP every two years in parallel to the development of the biannual reports to the UNFCCC.

All these elements re-enforce each other, in the sense that stronger institutional arrangements and increased technical capacity will help implement laws, policies and plans, and that a robust M&E dynamic will inform decision-making, further engaging governmental stakeholders at local level and non-governmental stakeholders at all levels.

Importantly, the project supports existing efforts, which are considerable, building on what has already been built and what is now being done, such as through the GCF readiness project. This allows the project to focus on filling in strategic gaps so that the efforts already made can be capitalized to ensure sustained climate change adaptation planning and implementation in the medium and long term. At this regard, it is worth noting that the Dominican Republic has a crucial commitment with resilience to climate change, as demonstrated in its Constitution and its long-term development plan, and that the Government of the country is totally committed to make the outcomes of this NAP process sustainable.

Potential for knowledge and learning

The project has a strong knowledge and learning content. While it will support the generation of knowledge for the development of a NAP document, the project will generate knowledge in a sustained way, in a continuous process, so that adaptation planning can be reviewed over time when necessary based on robust information and detailed analysis. In this sense, the project will boost scientific, technological and social research and will establish mechanisms, including a M&E framework, to learn from the process of preparing, developing and implementing the NAP. Knowledge and learning will be two ways. The Dominican Republic will learn from other countries not only by online research and exchange, but also by personal face-to-face interaction through country visits, which allow understanding the context and meeting with stakeholders from different sectors, in a direct and interactive way, and are efficient complement to information platforms and videoconferences. In turn, the Dominican Republic will share its lessons with other relevant stakeholders in these interaction opportunities and through the production of annual and biannual reports for the UNFCCC, which will include a section on lessons learned. These lessons will also be shared in adaptation communities, such as the NAPs Community of Practice of UN Environment-REGATTA and the South-South Cooperation Forum and Platform, among others. Importantly, updated knowledge and lessons learned from domestic processes and international exchange will be used to revise adaptation planning and implementation. To that end, the project will establish a system to revise this every two years.

Project Management Costs

As noted above, a Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established for the day to day management of the project. Based in the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the PMU will consist of a national Project Coordinator (PC) and a Finance and Administrative Officer. For their operations, 2 computers and a printer will be purchased. In addition, the project management costs include resources for coordination and monitoring missions of the Project Coordinator (PC) and members of the Project Steering Committee (12 days per year for three years for the former and 6 days in the first year and 12 days in the second and third year for the latter). It has to be noted that the PMC have been prepared taking into account GCF's guideline that this cannot exceed 5%. The salaries of the PC and the Finance and Administrative Officer are competitive (similar to salaries for similar positions or consultancies in the country) and their level of effort enough to ensure an appropriate management of the project. It is worth noting that in order to follow the budget guidelines and at the same time ensure proper management, the project coordinator will conduct some technical facilitation activites that will be covered by the technical budget. The cost of equipment and DSA are all realistic in the specific context of the Dominican Republic.

SECTION 7: ARRANGEMENTS FOR MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

Please provide project/programme specific institutional setting and implementation arrangements for monitoring and reporting and evaluation. Please indicate how the interim/mid-term and final evaluations will be organized, including the timing.

UN Environment will agree on a plan with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources to monitor the implementation of the activities using the grant proceeds. The activities included in the proposal pay significant attention to monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the process. The project will create an M&E framework and build capacity to conduct M&E activities. In this sense, the project will establish mechanisms to learn from the process of preparing, developing and implementing the NAP. Indeed, the project will develop and institutionalize a strategy to review the NAP every two years in parallel to the development of the biannual reports to the UNFCCC.

In accordance with the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement, Clauses 9.02 and 10.02, UN Environment shall provide reports as below:

- Portfolio report: due 30 July and 30 Jan of the year
- Final report (completion report) together with Portfolio Report: either 30 July or 30 Jan, whichever is closer to the completion date
- Preliminary financial report based on the unaudited financial statements: by 30 March
- A certified annual financial report based on the Audited financial statements: by 30 June

Annex I- Costed logframe

Outcome	GCF Output	Project Output	Activity	FT30 Class	Class of expenditure	Explanation of cost			Cost			
						Type of input	Unitary Cost (USD/day; USD/flight/trip; USD/year)	Units	Y1	Y2	Y3	Total
Outcome 1: National and local institutions are capable of integrating Climate Change Adaptation into development policy and plans.	**Output 1: National mandate, strategy and steering mechanisms are in place and gaps are assessed and addressed**	Output 1.1: National, local and sectoral policy documents, available climate information and key stakeholders are identified and assessed to facilitate integration of adaptation options and to promote an integrated approach to adaptation planning	1.1.1 Initiate and launch the NAP process	120	Contractual services	Small (50 people) validation workshop	2,500	1	2,500	0	0	2,500
				120	Contractual services	Large (200 people) validation workshop	6,250	5	31,250	0	0	31,250
									33,750	**0**	**0**	**33,750**
			1.1.2 Conduct stocktake, identify available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, and assess quantitative and qualitative gaps	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Climate Change Planning Expert / Fees (1)	650	10	6,500	0	0	6,500
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / Flight (2)	1,200	2	2,400	0	0	2,400
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / DSA Santo Domingo (2)	259	7	1,813	0	0	1,813
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Climate Change Planning Expert / Fees	350	30	10,500	0	0	10,500
				120	Contractual services	Large validation workshop	6,250	1	6,250	0	0	6,250
									27,463	**0**	**0**	**27,463**
			1.1.3 Define the NAP management framework, indicating the tasks and responsibilities of key stakeholders, linking climate change planning and the climate change system to medium and long term national planning and the National Planning System; and strengthening the institutional links	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Climate Change Planning Expert / Fees	650	10	6,500	0	0	6,500
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Climate Change Planning Expert / Fees	350	20	7,000	0	0	7,000
				120	Contractual services	Small validation workshop (2)	2,500	1	2,500	0	0	2,500
									16,000	**0**	**0**	**16,000**
		Output 1.2: Training, awareness raising and	1.2.1 Develop a resolution that expands the functions and formalizes the role of	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Climate Change Planning Expert / Fees (1)	650	20	13,000	0	0	13,000

Outcome	GCF Output	Project Output	Activity	FT30 Class	Class of expenditure	Explanation of cost			Cost			
						Type of input	Unitary Cost (USD/day; USD/flight/trip; USD/year)	Units	Y1	Y2	Y3	Total
		participatory processes for public and private sectors at national and local levels, NGOs, CSOs and local communities on the NAP process established	the existing participatory platforms in the formulation and implementation of the NAP	160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / Flight (2)	1,200	1	1,200	0	0	1,200
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / DSA Santo Domingo (2)	259	5	1,295	0	0	1,295
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Coordination Support / Fees	350	51	5,950	5,950	5,950	17,850
					Travel	Travel / Coordination support / Road trips (USD/ day)	95	51	1,615	1,615	1,615	4,845
				120	Contractual services	Large validation workshop	6,250	1	6,250	0	0	6,250
									29,310	**7,565**	**7,565**	**44,440**
			1.2.2 Provide orientation and training on climate change adaptation for policy and decision makers and implementers from relevant institutions at national and local levels	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Climate Change Planning Expert / Fees (3)	650	20	13,000	0	0	13,000
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / Flight (3)	1,200	2	2,400	0	0	2,400
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / DSA Santo Domingo (3)	259	7	1,813	0	0	1,813
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Climate Change Planning Expert / Fees (4)	350	29	7,000	2,100	1050	10,150
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Coordination Support / Fees	350	75	8,750	8,750	8,750	26,250
					Travel	Travel / Coordination support / Road trips (USD/ day)	95	75	2,375	2,375	2,375	7,125
				120	Contractual services	Large validation workshop (two every 9 months) (2 SD, 6 elsewhere)	6,250	8	12,500	25,000	12,500	50,000
									47,838	**38,225**	**24,675**	**110,738**

Outcome	GCF Output	Project Output	Activity	FT30 Class	Class of expenditure	Explanation of cost			Cost			
						Type of input	Unitary Cost (USD/day; USD/flight/trip; USD/year)	Units	Y1	Y2	Y3	Total
			1.2.3 Develop awareness raising campaigns at national and local levels for the Council for Municipal Planning, NGOs, CSOs and local communities	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Climate Change Planning Expertg / Fees (3)	650	5	3,250	0	0	3,250
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Climate Change Planning Expert / Fees (3)	350	18	3,250	2,000	1,100	6,350
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Communication expert / Fees (5)	350	40	14,000	0	0	14,000
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Coordination Support / Fees	350	90	10,500	10,500	10,500	31,500
					Travel	Travel / Coordination support / Road trips (USD/ day)	95	90	2,850	2,850	2,850	8,550
				160	Travel	Travel national / Car (6)	150	16	600	1,200	600	2,400
				160	Travel	Travel / DSA outside Santo Domingo (6)	150	16	600	1,200	600	2,400
				120	Contractual services	Large validation workshops (one per region every 9 months)	6,250	20	31,250	62,500	31,250	125,000
									66,300	**80,250**	**46,900**	**193,450**
			1.2.4 In collaboration with business organisations, develop awarenees raising campaigns at national and local levels for the private sector	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Climate Change Planning Expert / Fees (4)	650	5	3,250	0	0	3,250
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Climate Change Planning Expert / Fees (6)	350	24	4,200	3,150	1,050	8,400
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Communication expert / Fees (6)	350	10	3,500	0	0	3,500
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Coordination Support / Fees	350	93	10,850	10,850	10,850	32,550

Outcome	GCF Output	Project Output	Activity	FT30 Class	Class of expenditure	Explanation of cost			Cost			
						Type of input	Unitary Cost (USD/day; USD/flight/trip; USD/year)	Units	Y1	Y2	Y3	Total
					Travel	Travel / Coordination support / Road trips (USD/ day)	95	93	2,945	2,945	2,945	8,835
				120	Contractual services	Large validation workshop (one per region every 9 months)	6,250	20	31,250	62,500	31,250	125,000
									55,995	**79,445**	**46,095**	**181,535**
			1.2.5 Develop and maintain a digital platform for public participation in the process	10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Web Developer and Manager (development and maintenance) (7)	350	25	4,550	2,100	2,100	8,750
									4,550	**2,100**	**2,100**	**8,750**
									281,206	**207,585**	**127,335**	**616,126**
Outcome 2: Technical/Sectoral Institutions are able to use up to date climate information for risk assessment and appraisal of adaption interventions	**2. Preparatory elements for the NAP in place to develop a knowledge-base and formulate a NAP**	Output 2.1: A knowledge-base on climate change and development interlinkages established.	2.1.1 Develop temperature and precipitation scenarios for the period 2020-2040 and sea level rise scenarios for the periods 2020-2040, 2041-2060, 2061-2080, providing details at sub-national level (8)	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Climate Change Scenarios Expert / Fees	650	90	58,500	0	0	58,500
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / Flight	1,200	4	4,800	0	0	4,800
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / DSA Santo Domingo	259	10	2,590	0	0	2,590
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Climate Change Scenarios Expert / Fees	350	60	21,000	0	0	21,000
				120	Contractual services	Small training workshop	2,500	1	2,500	0	0	2,500
									89,390	**0**	**0**	**89,390**
			2.1.2 Analyse future socio-economic scenarios taking into account the latest studies and development planning (e.g. those developed as part of the preparation of the Third National Communication)	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Socio-economic Planning Expert / Fees	650	15	9,750	0	0	9,750
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / Flight	1,200	2	2,400	0	0	2,400
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / DSA Santo Domingo	259	6	1,554	0	0	1,554

Outcome	GCF Output	Project Output	Activity	FT30 Class	Class of expenditure	Explanation of cost			Cost			
						Type of input	Unitary Cost (USD/day; USD/flight/trip; USD/year)	Units	Y1	Y2	Y3	Total
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Economic Planning Expert / Fees	350	30	10,500	0	0	10,500
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Socio- demographic Planning Expert / Fees	350	30	10,500	0	0	10,500
				120	Contractual services	Small validation workshop	2,500	1	2,500	0	0	2,500
									37,204	**0**	**0**	**37,204**
			2.1.3 Assess climate vulnerabilities and socio-economic opportunities and identify adaptation options at sector, subnational and national levels taking into account the latest studies and adaptation and development planning (e.g. those developed as part of the preparation of the Third National Communication, including the updated NAPA), identifying priority climate change impacts	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Adaptation Planning Expert / Fees (9)	650	30	13,000	6,500	0	19,500
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / Flight	1,200	2	1,200	1,200	0	2,400
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / DSA Santo Domingo	259	8	1,295	777	0	2,072
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Adaptation Planning Expert / Fees	350	50	8,750	8,750	0	17,500
				160	Travel	Travel national / Car	150	4	600	0	0	600
				160	Travel	Travel / DSA outside Santo Domingo	150	8	1,200	0	0	1,200
				120	Contractual services	Small validation workshop	2,500	1	0	2,500	0	2,500
				120	Contractual services	Large validation workshops (1 in each of planning regions)	6,250	5	0	31,250	0	31,250
									26,045	**50,977**	**0**	**77,022**
			2.1.4 Develop reports on the relationships of climate change adaptation with other cross-cutting issues, such as	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Adaptation Planning Expert / Fees	650	20	13,000	0	0	13,000
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / Flight	1,200	2	2,400	0	0	2,400

Outcome	GCF Output	Project Output	Activity	FT30 Class	Class of expenditure	Explanation of cost			Cost			
						Type of input	Unitary Cost (USD/day; USD/flight/trip; USD/year)	Units	Y1	Y2	Y3	Total
			environmental sustainability, disaster risk management, gender equity and land use and territorial cohesion, including conceptual, legal, policy, institutional, vulnerability and strategic aspects, identifying entry points for proper two-directional integration.	160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / DSA Santo Domingo	259	7	1,813	0	0	1,813
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Adaptation and Sustainable Development Expert / Fees	350	40	14,000	0	0	14,000
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management Expert / Fees	350	40	14,000	0	0	14,000
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Adaptation and Gender Expert / Fees	350	40	14,000	0	0	14,000
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Adaptation and Land use planning Expert / Fees	350	40	14,000	0	0	14,000
				120	Contractual services	Large validation workshop	6,250	1	6,250	0	0	6,250
									79,463	**0**	**0**	**79,463**
		Output 2.2: A process for analysis and appraisal of adaptation options is established, based on lessons learned from the Dominican Republic and other countries	2.2.1 Review and appraise adaptation options, including economic, environmental and social costs and benefits, considering potential unintended effects (and correctly valuing ecosystem services)	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Adaptation Planning Expert / Team Leader / Fees	800	60	48,000	0	0	48,000
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Adaptation Planning Expert / Fees	650	210	136,500	0	0	136,500
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / Flight	1,200	8	9,600	0	0	9,600
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / DSA Santo Domingo	259	40	10,360	0	0	10,360
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Adaptation Planning Expert / Fees	350	210	73,500	0	0	73,500
				160	Travel	Travel National / Car	150	15	2,250	0	0	2,250

Outcome	GCF Output	Project Output	Activity	FT30 Class	Class of expenditure	Explanation of cost			Cost			
						Type of input	Unitary Cost (USD/day; USD/flight/trip; USD/year)	Units	Y1	Y2	Y3	Total
				160	Travel	Travel National DSA Outside Santo Domingo	150	56	8,400	0	0	8,400
				120	Contractual services	Large validation workshop	6,250	4	25,000	0	0	25,000
									313,610	**0**	**0**	**313,610**
			2.2.2 Assess the effectiveness of past adaptation interventions to learn lessons on adaptation planning and implementation	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Adaptation Planning Expert / Fees	650	10	6,500	0	0	6,500
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Adaptation Planning Expert / Fees	350	40	14,000	0	0	14,000
				120	Contractual services	Small validation workshop	2,500	1	2,500	0	0	2,500
									23,000	**0**	**0**	**23,000**
			2.2.3 Conduct exchange visits to 2 countries to learn lessons on adaptation planning and implementation during the preparation of the National Adaptation Plan	160	Travel	Travel National Decision-Makers / Flight (10)	1,200	10	12,000	0	0	12,000
				160	Travel	Travel National Decision-Makers / DSA (11)	225	50	11,250	0	0	11,250
									23,250	**0**	**0**	**23,250**
		Output 2.3: The information is compiled in a National Adaptation Plan document and disseminated	2.3.1 Consolidate the National Adaptation Plan **that explicitly presents the prioritized adaptation solution** and establishes an implementation strategy	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Adaptation Planning Expert / Fees	650	90	0	58,500	0	58,500
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / Flight	1,200	2	0	2,400	0	2,400
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / DSA Santo Domingo	259	8	0	2,072	0	2,072
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Adaptation Planning Expert / Fees	350	90	0	31,500	0	31,500
				160	Travel	Travel national / Car	150	4	0	600	0	600
				160	Travel	Travel / DSA outside Santo Domingo	150	8	0	1,200	0	1200

Outcome	GCF Output	Project Output	Activity	FT30 Class	Class of expenditure	Explanation of cost			Cost			
						Type of input	Unitary Cost (USD/day; USD/flight/trip; USD/year)	Units	Y1	Y2	Y3	Total
				120	Contractual services	Large validation workshops	6,250	5	0	31,250	0	31,250
									0	**127,522**	**0**	**127,522**
			2.3.2 Communicate the National Adaptation Plan	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Adaptation Planning Expert / Fees	650	5	0	0	3,250	3,250
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Adaptation and Communication Expert / Fees	350	15	0	0	5,250	5,250
									0	**0**	**8,500**	**8,500**
									591,962	**178,499**	**8,500**	**778,961**
Outcome 3: Government of the Dominican Republic endorses plans and concrete integrated climate change adaptation interventions at sub-national level	**3. NAP Implementation facilitated**	Output 3.1: The legal framework and strategic planning at sub-national level is strengthened	3.1.1 Support the approval of a Law on Climate Change in order to prioritize climate change adaptation in national planning and budgeting	120	Contractual services	Small validation workshop	2,500	2	5,000	0	0	5,000
				120	Contractual services	Large validation workshop	6,250	5	31,250	0	0	31,250
									36,250	**0**	**0**	**36,250**
			3.1.2 Develop one adaptation plan for each of the 5 unified planning regions of the country	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Adaptation Planning Expert / Team Leader / Fees (12)	800	30	**0**	**0**	24,000	**24,000**
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Adaptation Planning Expert / Fees (13)	650	100	0	0	65,000	**65,000**
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / Flight (14)	1,200	14	0	0	16,800	**16,800**
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / DSA Santo Domingo (15)	259	23	0	0	5,957	**5,957**
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Adaptation Planning Expert / Fees (16)	350	200	0	0	70,000	**70,000**
				160	Travel	Travel national / Bus (17)	75	16	0	0	1,200	**1,200**
				160	Travel	Travel DSA outside Santo Domingo (18)	150	40	0	0	6,000	**6,000**

Outcome	GCF Output	Project Output	Activity	FT30 Class	Class of expenditure	Explanation of cost			Cost			
						Type of input	Unitary Cost (USD/day; USD/flight/trip; USD/year)	Units	Y1	Y2	Y3	Total
				120	Contractual services	Large data collection and validation workshops	6,250	5	0	0	31,250	**31,250**
									0	**0**	**220,207**	**220,207**
			3.1.3 Develop adaptation plans in Santo Domingo and the other 4 most populous cities in the country, including interventions at systemic level and in two specific slums in each city (5 local urban adaptation plans in total)	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Adaptation Planning Expert / Team Leader / Fees (19)	800	30	0	0	24,000	24,000
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Adaptation Planning Expert / Fees (20)	650	150	0	0	97,500	97,500
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / Flight	1,200	12	0	0	14,400	14,400
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / DSA Santo Domingo (21)	259	18	0	0	4,662	4,662
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Adaptation Planning Expert / Fees (22)	350	200	0	0	70,000	70,000
				160	Travel	Travel national / Car (23)	200	16	0	0	3,200	3,200
				160	Travel	Travel National Consultant / DSA outside Santo Domingo (24)	150	12	0	0	1,800	1,800
				120	Contractual services	Small validation workshop	2,500	5	0	0	12,500	12,500
				120	Contractual services	Large data collection and validation workshops	6,250	5	0	0	31,250	31,250
									0	**0**	**259,312**	**259,312**
		Output 3.2 Methodologies and tools to enhance capacity for planning, budgeting and implementation of adaptation at	3.2.1 Develop protocols for and train staff responsible for approval of infrastructure projects on climate resilience for the implementation of the law 64-00	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Vulnerability and Adaptation Expert / Fees	650	30	19,500	0	0	19,500
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / Flight	1,200	2	2,400	0	0	2,400
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / DSA Santo Domingo	259	6	1,554	0	0	1,554

Outcome	GCF Output	Project Output	Activity	FT30 Class	Class of expenditure	Explanation of cost			Cost			
						Type of input	Unitary Cost (USD/day; USD/flight/trip; USD/year)	Units	Y1	Y2	Y3	Total
		regional and local levels are developed		10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Vulnerability and Adaptation Expert / Fees	350	50	17,500	0	0	17,500
				160	Travel	Travel national / Car	200	5	1,000	0	0	1,000
				160	Travel	Travel DSA outside Santo Domingo	150	8	1,200	0	0	1,200
				120	Contractual services	Small validation workshops	2,500	2	5,000	0	0	5,000
									48,154	**0**	**0**	**48,154**
			3.2.2 Develop and disseminate methodological guides on climate change adaptation planning and implementation at regional and local levels	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Adaptation Planning and Implementation Expert / Fees	650	20	0	0	13,000	13,000
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / Flight	1,200	2	0	0	2,400	2,400
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / DSA Santo Domingo	259	7	0	0	1,813	1,813
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Adaptation Planning and Implementation Expert / Fees	350	30	0	0	10,500	10,500
				120	Contractual services	Large validation workshops	6,250	2	0	0	12,500	12,500
									0	0	**40,213**	**40,213**
			3.2.3 Provide institutional support to enhance the efficiency of the procurement and tendering process and preparation of preliminary tender documents to enable private sector participation and promote the establishment of public-private partnerships.	10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Adaptation Planning Expert / Fees	350	30	8,750	0	1,750	10,500
				120	Contractual services	Small validation workshop	2,500	1	2,500	0	0	2,500
									11,250	**0**	**1,750**	**13,000**

Outcome	GCF Output	Project Output	Activity	FT30 Class	Class of expenditure	Explanation of cost			Cost			
						Type of input	Unitary Cost (USD/day; USD/flight/trip; USD/year)	Units	Y1	Y2	Y3	Total
									95,654	**0**	**521,482**	**617,136**
Outcome 4: National and Sectoral Planning Unit of the key Ministries are capable of reviewing, monitoring and communicating results of the NAP process	**4. Mechanisms for Reporting, Monitoring and Review of NAPs and adaptation progress in place**	Output 4.1: A monitoring and reviewing system established for the NAP process.	4.1.1 Develop a monitoring and review framework for the NAP, including indicators, baselines, targets at different moments in time, means of verification and sources of information at national, sectoral and local levels.	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Adaptation M&E Expert / Fees	650	15	0	9,750		9,750
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / Flight	1,200	2	0	2,400		2,400
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / DSA Santo Domingo (33)	259	6	0	1,554		1,554
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Adaptation M&E Expert / Fees	350	20	0	7,000		7,000
				120	Contractual services	Large validation workshops	6,250	1	0	6,250		6,250
									0	**26,954**	**0**	**26,954**
			4.1.2 Support the creation of an Integrated National Climate Change Planning and Control System and the strengthening of the National System on Environmental and Climate Change Information	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Climate Change Planning Expert / Fees (34)	650	15	9,750		0	9,750
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Climate Change Planning Expert / Fees (35)	350	15	5,250		0	5,250
				120	Contractual services	Small workshop	2,500	1	2,500		0	2,500
									17,500	**0**	**0**	**17,500**
		Output 4.2: Technical training of national and local government representatives and stakeholders to	4.2.1 Develop guidelines and tools for technical staff of relevant government institutions on data collection, analysis and dissemination, including the documentation of	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Adaptation M&E Expert / Fees	650	15	0	9,750	0	9,750
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Adaptation M&E Expert / Fees	350	15	0	5,250	0	5,250
									0	**15,000**	**0**	**15,000**

Outcome	GCF Output	Project Output	Activity	FT30 Class	Class of expenditure	Explanation of cost			Cost			
						Type of input	Unitary Cost (USD/day; USD/flight/trip; USD/year)	Units	Y1	Y2	Y3	Total
		implement the monitoring and reviewing system for the NAP	lessons learned and adaptive management									
			4.2.2 Train technical staff of relevant government institutions in the use of these guidelines at the national and local level	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Adaptation M&E Expert / Fees	650	7	0	4,550	0	4,550
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / Flight	1,200	1	0	1,200	0	1,200
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / DSA Santo Domingo	259	2	0	518	0	518
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Adaptation M&E Expert / Fees	350	7	0	2,450	0	2,450
				160	Travel	Travel national / Car	150	4	0	600	0	600
				160	Travel	Travel Consultant / DSA outside Santo Domingo	150	8	0	1,200	0	1,200
				120	Contractual services	Small validation workshops	2,500	5	0	12,500	0	12,500
									0	**23,018**	**0**	**23,018**
			4.2.3 Develop annual progress and effectiveness reports (including financial aspects) and disseminate them using different formats	10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Adaptation M&E Expert / Fees	350	40	7,000	3,500	3,500	14,000
				160	Travel	Travel national / Car 5	150	12	600	600	600	1,800
				160	Travel	Travel Consultant / DSA outside Santo Domingo	150	12	600	600	600	1,800
				120	Contractual services	Small validation workshops	2,500	15	12,500	12,500	12,500	37,500
				120	Contractual services	Large validation workshops	6,250	3	6,250	6,250	6,250	18,750
									26,950	**23,450**	**23,450**	**73,850**
			4.2.4 Train staff from meteorological offices developing climate change scenarios	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Climate change scenarios Expert / Fees (36)	650	15	9,750	0	0	9,750
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / Flight	1,200	3	3,600	0	0	3,600

Outcome	GCF Output	Project Output	Activity	FT30 Class	Class of expenditure	Explanation of cost			Cost			
						Type of input	Unitary Cost (USD/day; USD/flight/trip; USD/year)	Units	Y1	Y2	Y3	Total
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / DSA Santo Domingo	259	4	1,036	0	0	1,036
				120	Contractual services	Small workshop	2,500	1	2,500	0	0	2,500
									16,886	**0**	**0**	**16,886**
			4.2.5 Strengthen the collaboration of all institutions dealing with meteorological data	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Climate Change Scenario Expert / Fees	650	5	3,250	0	0	3,250
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / DSA 1	259	2	518	0	0	518
									3,768	**0**	**0**	**3,768**
			4.2.6 Together with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, identify research priorities on climate change adaptation and promote research on these topics through scaling-up the existing fund and setting cooperation frameworks with research institutions, including the Environmental Network of Dominican Universities.			National Consultant / Adaptation Expert / Fees	350	30	0	10,500	0	10,500
				160	Travel	Travel national / Car	150	5	0	750	0	750
				160	Travel	Travel Consultant / DSA outside Santo Domingo	150	4	0	600	0	600
				120	Contractual services	Large validation workshop	6,250	1	0	6,250	0	6,250
									0	**18,100**	**0**	**18,100**
			4.2.7 Conduct exchange visits to 2 countries to learn from them on adaptation planning and implementation during the implementation of NAP	160	Travel	Travel National Decision-Makers / Flight (5 people for each of the 2 trips)	1,200	10	0	0	12,000	12,000
				160	Travel	Travel National Decision-Makers / DSA (5 days for 5 people for each of the 2 trips)	225	50	0	0	11,250	11,250
									0	**0**	**23,250**	**23,250**

Outcome	GCF Output	Project Output	Activity	FT30 Class	Class of expenditure	Explanation of cost			Cost			
						Type of input	Unitary Cost (USD/day; USD/flight/trip; USD/year)	Units	Y1	Y2	Y3	Total
			4.2.8 Develop and institutionalize a strategy for the periodic review (every two years) of NAP, including the financing strategy, based on i) updated climate information; ii) updated socio-economic vulnerabilities, opportunities and plans; iii) lessons learned regarding adaptation planning (at legal, policy and institutional level); iii) lessons learned regarding implementation of adaptation measures on the ground (for iii and iv both nationally and internationally)	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Climate Change Planning Expert / Fees (37)	650	15	0	9,750	0	9,750
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Adaptation Expert / Fees (38)	350	7	0	2,450	0	2,450
									0	**12,200**	**0**	**12,200**
									65,104	**118,722**	**46,700**	**230,526**
Outcome 5: Government of the Dominican Republic endorses resource mobilization strategy for medium and long-term CCA investment	**5. Funding strategy for the NAP and CCA is available**	Output 5.1 Resource mobilization strategy for medium and long-term CCA investment endorsed	5.1.1 Review reports produced on costing adaptation, compile existing information and identify information gaps for a reliable estimation of costs for implementation climate change adaptation in the medium and long term	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Adaptation Financing Expert / Fees	650	5	0	3,250	0	3,250
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Adaptation Financing Expert / Fees	350	3	0	1050	0	1050
									0	**4,300**	**0**	**4,300**
			5.1.2 Fill the information gaps by undertaking a detailed economic study that estimates the costs of implementing the prioritized	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Adaptation Financing Expert / Fees	650	20	0	13,000	0	13,000
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / Flight	1,200	1	0	1,200	0	1,200

Outcome	GCF Output	Project Output	Activity	FT30 Class	Class of expenditure	Explanation of cost			Cost			
						Type of input	Unitary Cost (USD/day; USD/flight/trip; USD/year)	Units	Y1	Y2	Y3	Total
			adaptation interventions at national, sectoral and local levels	160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / DSA Santo Domingo	259	4	0	1,036	0	1,036
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Adaptation Financing Expert / Fees	350	10	0	3,500	0	3,500
				120	Contractual services	Large validation workshop	6,250	1	0	6,250	0	6,250
									0	**24,986**	**0**	**24,986**
			5.1.3 **Identify, analyse and recommend options for scaling up financing for adaptation, including through domestic public budgets, public-private partnerships and international cooperation**	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Adaptation Financing Expert / Fees	650	10	0	6,500	0	6,500
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / Flight 1	1,200	1	0	1,200	0	1,200
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / DSA Santo Domingo	259	4	-	1,036	0	1,036
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Adaptation Financing Expert / Fees	350	5	0	1,750	0	1,750
				120	Contractual services	Small validation workshop	2,500	1	0	2,500	0	2,500
				120	Contractual services	Large validation workshop	6,250	1	0	6,250	0	6,250
									0	**19,236**	**0**	**19,236**
			5.1.4 Develop an adaptation finance strategy to access new identified sources of adaptation finance	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Adaptation Financing Expert / Fees	650	10	0	6,500	0	6,500
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / Flight	1,200	1	0	1,200	0	1,200
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / DSA Santo Domingo	259	3	0	777	0	777
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Adaptation Financing Expert / Fees	350	5	0	1,750	0	1,750

Outcome	GCF Output	Project Output	Activity	FT30 Class	Class of expenditure	Explanation of cost			Cost			
						Type of input	Unitary Cost (USD/day; USD/flight/trip; USD/year)	Units	Y1	Y2	Y3	Total
				120	Contractual services	Large validation workshop	6,250	1	0	6,250	0	6,250
									0	**16,477**	**0**	**16,477**
			5.1.5 Explore the most convenient institutional arrangements to centrally and systematically manage all climate change-related funds and channelling them effectively across sectors and regions	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Adaptation Financing Expert / Fees	650	20		13,000	0	13,000
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Adaptation Financing Expert / Fees	350	10	0	3,500	0	3,500
									0	**16,500**	**0**	**16,500**
			5.1.6 Develop training toolkits and provide training to strengthen the capacity of relevant government stakeholders (at all levels) to initiate the implementation of the adaptation finance strategy	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Adaptation Financing Expert / Fees	650	10	0	0	6,500	6,500
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / Flight	1,200	1	0	0	1,200	1,200
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / DSA Santo Domingo	259	3	0	0	777	777
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Adaptation Financing Expert / Fees	350	10	0	0	3,500	3,500
				120	Contractual services	Small validation workshop	2,500	1	0	0	2,500	2,500
									0	**0**	**14,477**	**14,477**
			5.1.7 Develop GCF concept notes and associated documentation for two adaptation programmes	10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Adaptation Planning Expert / Team Leader / Fees	800	30	0	0	24,000	24,000
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	International Consultant / Adaptation Planning Expert / Fees (25)	650	175	0	0	113,750	113,750
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / Flight (26)	1,200	11	0	0	13,200	13,200

Outcome	GCF Output	Project Output	Activity	FT30 Class	Class of expenditure	Explanation of cost			Cost			
						Type of input	Unitary Cost (USD/day; USD/flight/trip; USD/year)	Units	Y1	Y2	Y3	Total
				160	Travel	Travel International Consultant / DSA Santo Domingo (27)	259	27	0	0	6,993	6,993
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	National Consultant / Adaptation Planning Expert / Fees (28)	350	175	0	0	61,250	61,250
				160	Travel	Travel national / Car (29)	200	9	0	0	1,800	1,800
				160	Travel	Travel Consultant / DSA outside Santo Domingo (30)	150	9	0	0	1,350	1,350
				120	Contractual services	Small validation workshop (31)	2,500	3	0	0	7,500	7,500
				120	Contractual services	Large data collection and validation workshops	6,250	8	0	0	50,000	50,000
									0	**0**	**279,843**	**279,843**
									0	**81,499**	**294,320**	**375,819**
	Total Project Outputs								**1,033,926**	**586,305**	**998,337**	**2,618,568**
	Project Management Costs			10	Staff and other personnel costs	Project Coordinator[27](32)	7,500	3	7,500	7,500	7,500	22,500
				10	Staff and other personnel costs	Finance and Administrative Officer[28] (33)	27,500	3	27,500	27,500	27,500	82,500
				135	Equipment and furniture	Equipment and furniture (34)	3,000	1	3,000	0	0	3,000
				160	Travel	Travel DSA outside Santo Domingo Project Management Team (35)	150	36	1800	1,800	1,800	5,400

[27] Full time position. Some coordination activities of a more technical nature are covered by the technical budget (see activities 1.2.1, 1.2.1, 1.2.3 and 1.2.4).
[28] Full time position.

Outcome	GCF Output	Project Output	Activity	FT30 Class	Class of expenditure	Explanation of cost			Cost			
						Type of input	Unitary Cost (USD/day; USD/flight/trip; USD/year)	Units	Y1	Y2	Y3	Total
				160	Travel	Travel DSA outside Santo Domingo Steering Committee (36)	150	36	900	1,800	1,800	4,500
	Total Project Management Costs								40,700	38,600	38,600	117,900
	Delivery Partner Fee (10 %)		Delivery Partner Fee (10%)						87,286	87,286	87,286	261,857
	Total Project		TOTAL						1,161,912	712,191	1,124,223	2,998,325

(1) Consultant with more than 10 years of experience

(2) The same international and national consultants (with expertise in climate change institutional arrangements) will conduct activities 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 in order to be more cost-efficient. In this sense, the travel costs included in activity 1.2 include the travel for 1.3 and 1.4 .

(3) The international consultant would be the same for activities 1.5, 1.6 and 1.7. He/she will provide the training for 1.5, but will not conduct the training for activities 1.6 and 1.7, which will be conducted by national consultant. The role of the international consultant in activities 1.6 and 1.7 will be to provide technical backstopping on those trainings and the media campaigns.

(4) The national consultant with experience at local level would be the same for activities 1.5, 1.6 and 1.7. Note that this consultant will conduct the workshops at local level alone.

(5) The national communication expert would be the same for activities 1.6 and 1.7

(6) 10 for initial design, 5 per training session, 1 to review before every training session

(7) Five (5) days to develop it, and 0.5 days per month over three years to maintain it.

(8) This will involve strengthening the capacity of the National Meteorological Office, including training and improving institutional arrangements. The inputs for and costs of these are considered for activities 4.7 and 4.8 respectively.

(9) Note that the international adaptation expert for activities 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.8 and 2.9 will be the same. Synergies on the missions have been ensured.

(10) (5 people for each of the 2 trips)

(11) 5 days for 5 people for each of the 2 trips

(12) 5 general and 5 per region

(13) 20 per consultant

(14) team leader 1, the rest 2 each

(15) 3 the one that is in charge of the region including Santo Domingo; 8 days the one who is charge of it; 3 days the team leader

(16) 20 per consultant

(17)8 consultants 2 returns

(18) 5 days 8 consultants

(19) 5 general and 5 per city

(20) 30 per city

(21) 4 per consultant, plus 2 more one consultant' TL 4

(22) 20 per city

(23) 4 cars 4 days

(24) 3 nights in each of the cities outside

(25) for the cities 20 days; for the other areas 25 days

(26) for the cities 1, for the other areas 2

(27) for the cities 3; for the other areas 4

(28) for the cities 10 days; for the other areas 15 days

(29) for the non-urban areas 3 days

(30) for the non-urban areas 3 days

(31) for the non-urban areas 1 each

(32)Full time – some coordination activities of a more technical nature are covered by the technical budget.

(33) Full time

(34) 2 computers, 1 printer

(35) 12 days per year

(36) 6 days on year 1, 12 days in years 2 and 3.

Annex II. Additional reasoning and documentation

Paradigm shift and replication potential

This project seeks to change the mindset and behaviour of the society of the Dominican Republic so that climate change adaptation becomes an integral part of any development plan, strategy or action. In this sense, NAP is considered a comprehensive process to mainstream adaptation into development planning and implementation across stakeholders, sectors and levels of government. Indeed, the NAP process aims not only to integrate climate change adaptation into relevant existing and new policies and programmes, but also to ensure that private investment, small and big, boost resilience, making it a norm rather than an afterthought in all climate-sensitive sectors. To that end, the project will facilitate the consistent integration of climate change adaptation in all decision-making processes, from national to municipal via regional and provincial development planning, ensuring the rules and incentives strengthen the capacity of the country to address medium and long term adaptation needs.

Contribution to the creation of an enabling environment

In line with the proposed paradigm shift, the project seeks to create an enable environment that facilitates climate change adaptation. As noted above, the project follows a comprehensive approach to achieve this, addressing the existing institutional, legal, policy, planning, technical, financial and governance barriers for planning and implementing climate change adaptation in a sustainable way. This integral approach will ensure that the regulatory framework is robust and strategic, that government institutions at all levels have the technical capacity, that public and private stakeholders of different sort have additional financial resources to complement their own adaptation investments and that all actors can learn from the experience through an effective monitoring and review mechanisms. With all these elements the enable environment will definitely lead to increased sustainable adaptive capacity.

Contribution to regulatory framework and policies

The project will fill in existing legal, policy and planning gaps for climate change adaptation. The NAP process will include the development and approval of key legal instruments, such as the Law on Climate Change, and an instrument to integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk management in the life cycle of public and private infrastructure. Furthermore, the project will result in the formulation of critical policies, namely the National Adaptation Plan and the Adaptation Finance Strategy. Moreover, the project will develop adaptation plans at regional/provincial and municipal levels. In addition, the project entails the preparation of GCF concept notes to ensure the implementation of key adaptation priorities.

It is important to note that coherence will be a crucial principle. The laws and policies to be developed will be in line with existing ones. The Law on Climate Change will be aligned to the National Climate Change Policy, the END 2030 and the new PPSP, as well as to other laws and policies, as appropriate. Regional/provincial and municipal plans will be in tune with this overall regulatory framework, while GCF concept notes will be a logical development of these. In terms of processes, this project will be in harmony with other efforts, such as the GCF readiness process, among other projects.

Environmental, social and economic co-benefits, including gender-sensitive development impact

The NAP process in the Dominican Republic will have a comprehensive scope, integrating climate change adaptation in development policies, plans and actions across sectors. In this sense, the NAP process will help all sectors become climate-resilient and adaptation-responsive. In that process, the NAP process will contribute to make the most of development efforts, not only avoiding mal-adaptation, which makes these efforts unsustainable and can turn them in counterproductive actions, but also exploiting any potential opportunities, multiplying when possible socio-economic benefits. Importantly, the Dominican Republic NAP process will favour ecosystem-based adaptation, identifying and exploiting synergies between socio-economic benefits and environmental benefits in the medium and long term. While hard infrastructure options will also be considered, soft and ecosystem-based options will be favoured when appropriate.

In addition, the NAP process will accord high priority to inclusiveness. Following national policy documents, the NAP process will ensure that the needs of disadvantaged communities, indigenous and traditional groups, disables, women and youth are carefully considered and addressed. In this light, the project will fully involve these groups during the NAP process, ensuring their participation in all stages of the process. This general framework will ensure a gender-sensitive process, as well as gender-sensitive results in terms of the actions that are prioritized for implementation.

Vulnerability of country and beneficiary groups

Despite being a middle-income country, the Dominican Republic is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, given the development challenges that it still faces, its condition of small insular state, and its tropical location, which implies significant exposure to cyclonic activity. Economic losses related to big hurricanes and tropical storms have been estimated in USD 9,470 million, with smaller yet important events taking place regularly. The Global Climate Change Risk Index 2017 ranked the Dominican Republic as the 11th country in the world most affected by extreme weather events between 1996 and 2015 – it was 7th most affected country in the world in terms of annual average fatalities per 100,000 inhabitants in the same period[29].

Climate scenarios produced during the development of the Third National Communication to the UNFCCC suggest that climate change is likely to be considerable in the future. Minimum average near-surface temperatures are expected to increase between 2 and 3 degree Celsius between 2050 and 2070, while maximum average temperatures would increase between 1 and 3°C in the same period. Precipitation is expected to diminish up to 17 per cent in the same period, with higher variability implying both longer and more intense dry spells and droughts and heavier rains. The national vulnerability study conducted in 2013 found that 13 of the 31 provinces of the country, including the most populated ones, such as Santo Domingo, are highly or very highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change[30].

As noted above, the objective of the NAP process in the Dominican Republic will be to create the enable environment for sustained climate change adaptation that increases the resilience of the Dominican society. In this sense, the NAP process will have a comprehensive scope, addressing the medium and long term adaptation needs of all sectors, groups and individuals. However, the NAP process will pay especial attention to the most vulnerable sectors and groups. In the Dominican Republic, the most vulnerable sectors to climate change are water for human consumption, energy (particularly, electricity supply), the National System of Protected Areas, human settlements, and tourism. Regarding social groups, the poor tend to be the most vulnerable. According to the latest data from the National Office for Statistics, 7 per cent of the population of the country lived below the extreme poverty line in 2015, while 32.3 per cent of Dominicans lived below the general poverty line that year[31]. In tune with the national development plan and its corresponding strategies, the NAP process will contribute to poverty reduction, ensuring that efforts in that front are resilient and creating synergies and complementarities with other actions.

Need for strengthening institutional capacity (financial, economic, social and institutional needs)

As noted above, there is a need to strengthen the institutional capacity for climate change adaption in the Dominican Republic in several fronts. Institutionally, the project will strengthen the climate change adaptation planning and management framework and the institutional links between climate change institutions and the institutions responsible of other cross-cutting issues, in which there are critical gaps in the country. In addition to strengthening existing institutional arrangements and mechanisms, the project will facilitate the creation of institutions that are missing, an issue that has been prioritize in policy documents. In particular, an Integrated National Climate Change Planning and Control System and a National Fund on Carbon and Climate Change will be created as part of the NAP process.

Furthermore, the project will build technical capacity in different sectors, at different levels of responsibility (from the international negotiation team to administrative staff, via policy and decision makers and project managers) and at national, regional/provincial and municipal levels, also a critical issue. To that end the project will raise awareness, provide training, produce methodological guides and favour learning-by-doing approach, in which government staff and other relevant stakeholders will improve their understanding of climate change adaptation while analysing challenges, identifying and prioritizing coping strategies and implementing them, using the knowledge that they already have and the technical information transmitted in workshops and guides.

Moreover, the project will address economic and financial needs for adaptation. To start with the project will estimate the cost of implementing priority adaptation interventions in the medium and long-term, taking into account the information already generated. Based on this, the NAP process will involve the identification, analysis and recommendation of policy options for scaling up financing for adaptation, including through public-private partnerships. A financial strategy will result from this process. Furthermore, in order to secure initial funds, as mentioned above, the project will develop GCF concept notes. As also indicated above, a special fund will be created to manage incoming financial resources centrally and in an efficient way.

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[29] Kreft, S.; Eckstein, D.' and Melchior, I. (2017). Global climate risk index 2017: Who suffers most from extreme weather events? Weather related loss Events in 2015 and 1996 to 2015.

[30] USAID (2013): Critical issues regarding vulnerability to climate variability and change and adaptatio to them in the Dominican Republic (spanish)), p. 30.

[31] The extreme poverty line is based on the cost of a basic food basket, while the general poverty line is based on the cost of a basic food and non-food basket.

Finally, the project will try to overcome the existing difficulties in terms of monitoring and evaluation, and of ensuring adaptation planning and implementation is a continuous process instead of the development of a document in a particular moment in time. To that end, the project will create an M&E framework, build capacity to conduct M&E activities and set a mechanism to review climate change adaptation planning based on strategic information every two years.

The capacity needs at institutional, technical, economic and financial level mentioned above, and which the project will address in a holistic and consistent way, are clearly highlighted in policy documents and have been confirmed throughout the consultation sessions undertaken during the preparation of this proposal.

Existence of national coordination mechanism that creates coherence with existing development and climate change plans and policies

As noted above, this project will be overseen by a Steering Committee that includes all relevant institutions, and which will be chaired by the Directorate of Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism. Importantly, the PMU will be attached to the Directorate. This structure will ensure that this project is coordinated as part of the country's climate change portfolio, ensuring full institutional, legal and policy coherence and facilitating that lessons learned from this project are used in others, and vice versa.

Application of best practices

The Dominican Republic developed a NAPA in 2008. Since then, as noted above, the country has made significant progress on climate change adaptation planning and implementation. The NAP process will build upon this experience, using lessons learned from both good and failure practices, an important number of which have been used in the design of this project and have been presented above. Furthermore, the NAP process has a strong focus on monitoring and review, so that lessons from the implementation of the project can be drawn continuously and the process can be adjusted as appropriate. The participatory character of the process will ensure that lessons from all relevant stakeholders are considered throughout implementation.

Environmental, social assessments, including gender considerations

Focused on advancing a National Adaptation Plan Process, this project will not impose additional pressure on environmental and social resources. Hence, there is no need for conducting environmental and social impact assessment to identify, predict and evaluate environmental impacts and propose corresponding measures to avoid, mitigate or compensate the significant adverse environmental and social impacts. Hence, there is neither a need for a separate environmental and social management plan nor to comply with Funds' environmental and social safeguard standards. As noted above, the NAP process follows a gender-sensitive approach, ensuring gender participation in the process and seeking to increase the resilience of women and other vulnerable groups to the impacts of climate change.

Risk assessment summary

A critical risk is the involvement of all relevant stakeholders. The robustness of the planning and the breath and depth of implementation crucially depend on ownership by all concerned bodies and individuals. To ensure high participation the project will conduct awareness raising workshops in different regions, produce awareness raising campaigns in different media and offer different ways of participation, including digital. The institutional arrangements of the project, with all key ministries represented both in the Steering Committee and the Technical Committee, and with a PMU in charge of coordinating implementation, will ensure the political, technical and operational leadership. The alignment of the NAP process with the Constitution and the main development planning instruments in the country, such as the END 2030 and the future PPSP, also contribute to ensure institutional ownership across sectors.

Another risk is associated with the availability of quality scientific data on climate scenarios, exposure and vulnerability. The project will use existing data, taken into account that information has been generated recently as part of the development of the Third National Communication to the UNFCCC. Importantly, the project includes funds to build the capacity of the meteorological office, so that climate information can be produced in-house whenever is needed. The project will also boost scientific research.

In addition, weak technical capacity may be a driver of failure. To mitigate this risk, the project includes the provision of training a range of stakeholders as well as the development of technical guides. Importantly, the M&E mechanism will ensure a learning by doing, so that government staff and other stakeholders gain technical capacity as a result of being reflective about what they are doing, achieving and failing to achieve.

Finally, funding is a key limiting factor for keeping the NAP process ongoing and its timely completion. Timely funding and disbursement will minimize this risk. At this regard, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of the Dominican Republic, the NDA of the country before the GCF, has proved capacity to manage international projects. The involvement of UN Environment as the

implementing agency further ensures delivery. The institutional structure and procurement process have been carefully designed to warranty proper financial management so that the political and technical process can take place as planned.

Annex III. Letters from the government of the Dominican Republic

Annex IV. Timeline of project implementation

Per quarter

Output	Activity	Deliverable	Timeline												Milestones
			Y1				Y2				Y3				
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
1. National mandate, strategy and steering mechanisms are in place and gaps are assessed and addressed	1.1.1 Initiate and launch the NAP process	NAP launching workshop report													NAP launching workshop report by the end of the 1st quarter
	1.1.2 Conduct stocktake, identify available information, and assess quantitative and qualitative gaps	Report on available and non-available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation													
	1.1.3 Define the NAP management framework, indicating the tasks and responsibilities of key stakeholders, linking climate change planning (e.g. NCCCP) and the climate change system to medium and long term national planning (e.g. END 2030 and PNPSP) and the National Planning System; strengthening the institutional links between climate change institutions and the institutions responsible of other cross-cutting issues[32]	Report on the NAP management framework													Report on the NAP management framework by the end of the 2nd quarter
	1.2.1 Develop a resolution that expands the functions and formalizes the role of the	Draft resolution on the role of													

[32] Once strategies for this have been designed, multi-stakeholder, cross-sectoral coordination meetings will take place through the Technical Committee of the project.

existing participatory platforms in the formulation and implementation of the NAP	the existing participatory platforms in the formulation and implementation of the NAP for political approval														
1.2.2. Provide orientation and training for policy and decision makers and implementers from relevant institutions at national and local levels	Training sessions for policy and decision makers and implementers from relevant institutions at national and local levels														
1.2.3 Develop awareness raising campaigns at national and local levels for the Council for Municipal Planning, NGOs, CSOs and local communities	Awareness raising campaign at national and local levels for the Council for Municipal Planning, NGOs, CSOs and local communities														
1.2.4 In collaboration with business organisations, develop awareness raising campaigns at national and local levels for the private sector	Awareness raising campaigns at national and local levels for the private sector														

	1.2.5 Develop and maintain a digital platform for public participation in the process	Operating digital platform for public participation in the NAP process													
2. Preparatory elements for the NAP in place to develop a knowledge-base and formulate a NAP	2.1.1 Develop temperature and precipitation scenarios for the period 2020-2040 and sea level rise scenarios for the periods 2020-2040, 2041-2060, 2061-2080, providing details at sub-national level	Temperature and precipitation scenarios for the period 2020-2040 and sea level rise scenarios for the periods 2020-2040, 2041-2060 and 2061-2080, providing details at sub-national level													
	2.1.2 Analyse future socio-economic scenarios	Report on future socio-economic scenarios													
	2.1.3 Assess climate vulnerabilities and socio-economic opportunities and identify adaptation options at sector, subnational and national levels, identifying priority climate change impacts	Report on climate vulnerabilities and socio-economic opportunities, and adaptation options at the sector, sub-national and national levels													Report on climate vulnerabilities and socio-economic opportunities, and adaptation options at the sector, sub-national and national levels by the end of the 5th quarter

	2.1.4 Develop reports on the relationships of climate change adaptation with other cross-cutting issues, identifying entry points for proper two-directional integration	Integrated report on the relationship of climate change adaptation with other cross-cutting issues, identifying entry points for two-directional integration														
	2.2.1 Review and appraise adaptation options, including economic, environmental and social costs and benefits	Assessment report on adaptation options														
	2.2.2 Assess the effectiveness of past adaptation interventions	Report on lessons learned on adaptation planning and implementation from past adaptation interventions														
	2.2.3 Conduct exchange visits to 2 countries to learn lessons on adaptation planning and implementation	Exchange visit report, presenting the lessons learned by the team on adaptation planning and implementation														
	2.3.1 Consolidate the National Adaptation Plan, prioritizing climate change adaptation options and establishing an implementation strategy	National Adaptation Plan document, including priority adaptation actions														National Adaptation Plan document, including priority adaptation actions by the

															end of the 8th quarter
	2.3.2 Communicate the National Adaptation Plan	Communication Strategy for the NAP													
3. NAP Implementation facilitated	3.1.1 Support the approval of a Law on Climate Change in order to prioritize climate change adaptation in national planning and budgeting	Draft Law on Climate Change for political approval													
	3.1.2 Develop one adaptation plan for each of the 5 unified planning regions of the country	5 adaptation plans at the municipal level, in urban areas (Santo Domingo and the other 4 most populous cities in the country)													
	3.1.3 Develop adaptation plans in Santo Domingo and the other 4 most populous cities in the country	Training sessions for staff responsible for approval of infrastructure projects; Protocols on climate resilience of infrastructure projects for the same audience													
	3.2.1. Develop protocols for and train staff responsible for approval of infrastructure projects on climate resilience for the implementation of the law 64-00	Methodological guide on climate change adaptation planning and implementation at regional and local levels													

	3.2.2 Develop and disseminate methodological guides on climate change adaptation planning and implementation at regional and local levels	Report with recommendations to enhance the efficiency of the procurement and tendering process; Preliminary tender documents														
	3.3.3 Provide institutional support to enhance the efficiency of the procurement and tendering process	Preliminary tender documents to enable private sector participation and promote the establishment of public-private partnerships.														
4. Mechanisms for Reporting, Monitoring and Review of NAPs and adaptation progress in place	4.1.1 Develop a monitoring and review framework for the NAP.	Monitoring and review framework for the NAP														Monitoring and review framework for the NAP by the end of the 8th quarter
	4.1.2 Support the creation of an Integrated National Climate Change Planning and Control System and the strengthening of the National System on Environmental and Climate Change Information	Creation Act of the Integrated National Climate Change Planning and Control System, in coordination with the National System on Environmental and Climate Change Information														

	4.2.1 Develop guidelines and tools for technical staff of relevant government institutions on M&E	Monitoring and review guidelines and tools ofr technical staff of relevant government institutions														
	4.2.2 Train technical staff of relevant government institutions in the use of these guidelines at the national and local level	Training sessions to technical staff of relevant government institutions in the use of the mentioned guidelines														
	4.2.3 Develop annual progress and effectiveness reports (including financial aspects) and disseminate them using different formats	Annual progress and effectiveness reports; Dissemination workshops														
	4.2.4 Train staff from meteorological offices in developing climate change scenarios	Training sessions on developing climate change scenarios for staff from the meteorological offices														
	4.2.5 Strengthen the collaboration of all institutions dealing with meteorological data	Collaboration agreement among institutions dealing with meteorological data														

	4.2.6 Together with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, identify research priorities on climate change adaptation and promote research on these topics through scaling-up the existing fund and setting cooperation frameworks with research institutions	Report on the research priorities on climate change adaptation; Cooperation agreements between the Directorate of Climate Change and research institutions														
	4.2.7 Conduct exchange visits to 2 countries to learn from them on adaptation planning and implementation during the implementation of NAP	Exchange visit report, presenting the lessons learned by the team on adaptation planning and implementation														
	4.2.8 Develop and institutionalize a strategy for the periodic review (every two years) of NAP	Strategy for periodic review of NAP														
5. Funding strategy for the NAP and CCA is available	5.1.1 Review reports produced on costing adaptation in the Dominican Republic, compile existing information and identify information gaps	Report on the information available and non-available on costs of adaptation														
	5.1.2 Undertake a detailed economic study to estimate the costs of implementing the prioritized adaptation interventions	Economic assessment of the costs of implementing the prioritized adaptation interventions at national, sectoral														

		and sub-national levels													
	5.1.3 Identify, analyse and recommend options for scaling up financing for adaptation, including through domestic public budgets, public-private partnerships and international cooperation	Report on options for scaling up financing for adaptation													
	5.1.4 Develop an adaptation finance strategy to access new identified sources of adaptation finance	Adaptation finance strategy													Adaptation finance strategy by the end of the 8th quarter
	5.1.5 Explore the most convenient institutional arrangements to centrally and systematically manage all climate change-related funds	Report on the most convenient institutional arrangements to centrally and systematically manage all climate change related funds													
	5.1.6 Develop training toolkits and provide training for the implementation of the adaption finance strategy	Training tools; Training sessions for relevant government stakeholders on the implementation of the adaptation finance strategy													
	5.1.7 Develop GCF concepts and associated documentation for two adaptation programmes, one focusing on urban areas and one on rural areas	GCF concepts and associated documentation for 2 adaptation programmes, one focusing on urban areas and													

		one on rural areas													

Per month

INPUTS AND KEY DELIVERABLES	YEAR 1												YEAR 2												YEAR 3											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1.1.1 Initiate and launch the NAP process Deliverable: NAP launching workshop report																																				
1.1.2 Conduct stocktake, identify available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, and assess quantitative and qualitative gaps Deliverable: Report on available and non-available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation																																				
1.1.3 Define the NAP management framework, indicating the tasks and responsibilities of key stakeholders, linking climate change planning (e.g. NCCCP) and the climate change system to medium and long term national planning (e.g. END 2030 and PNPSP) and the National Planning System; strengthening the institutional links between climate change institutions and the institutions responsible of other cross-cutting issues Deliverable: Report on the NAP management framework																																				
1.2.1 Develop a resolution that expands the functions and formalizes the role of the existing participatory platforms in the formulation and implementation of the NAP. Deliverable: Draft resolution on the role of the existing participatory platforms in the formulation and implementation of the NAP for political approval																																				
1.2.2 Provide orientation and training for policy and decision makers and implementers from relevant institutions at national and local levels on i) the																																				

	YEAR 1												YEAR 2												YEAR 3											
INPUTS AND KEY DELIVERABLES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
importance of climate change adaptation planning and implementation (including vulnerabilities, potential impacts and opportunities); ii) the proposed process to develop, implement and update the NAP; and iii) methodologies and critical issues to implement adaptation measures Deliverable: Training sessions for policy and decision makers and implementers from relevant institutions at national and local levels																																				
1.2.3 Develop awareness raising campaigns at national and local levels for the Council for Municipal Planning, NGOs, CSOs and local communities on i) the importance of climate change adaptation planning and implementation (including vulnerabilities, potential impacts and opportunities); ii) the proposed process to develop, implement and update the NAP; and iii) methodologies and critical issues to implement adaptation measures Deliverable: Awareness raising campaign at national and local levels for the Council for Municipal Planning, NGOs, CSOs and local communities																																				
1.2.4 In collaboration with business organisations, develop awareness raising campaigns at national and local levels for the private sector on i) the importance of climate change adaptation planning and implementation (including vulnerabilities, potential impacts and opportunities); ii) the proposed process to develop, implement and update the NAP; and iii) methodologies and critical issues to implement adaptation measures at firm level, including investment opportunities Deliverable: Awareness raising campaigns at national and local levels for the private sector																																				

INPUTS AND KEY DELIVERABLES	YEAR 1												YEAR 2												YEAR 3											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1.2.5 Develop and maintain a digital platform for public participation in the NAP process to foster the participation of civil society stakeholders at any time and from any area of country with internet connection. Deliverable: Operating digital platform for public participation in the NAP process																																				
2.1.1 Develop temperature and precipitation scenarios for the period 2020-2040 and sea level rise scenarios for the periods 2020-2040, 2041-2060, 2061-2080, providing details at sub-national level Deliverable: Temperature and precipitation scenarios for the period 2020-2040 and sea level rise scenarios for the periods 2020-2040, 2041-2060 and 2061-2080, providing details at sub-national level																																				
2.1.2 Analyse future socio-economic scenarios taking into account the latest studies and development planning (e.g. those developed as part of the preparation of the Third National Communication) Deliverable: Report on future socio-economic scenarios																																				
2.1.3 Assess climate vulnerabilities and socio-economic opportunities and identify adaptation options at the sector, subnational and national levels, identifying priority climate change impacts Deliverable: Report on climate vulnerabilities and socio-economic opportunities, and adaptation options at the sector, sub-national and national levels																																				
2.1.4 Develop reports on the relationships of climate change adaptation with other cross-cutting issues, such as environmental sustainability, disaster risk management, gender equity and land use and territorial cohesion, including conceptual, legal, policy, institutional, vulnerability and strategic																																				

INPUTS AND KEY DELIVERABLES	YEAR 1												YEAR 2												YEAR 3											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
aspects, identifying entry points for proper two-directional integration. Deliverable: Integrated report on the relationship of climate change adaptation with other cross-cutting issues, identifying entry points for two-directional integration																																				
2.2.1 Review and appraise adaptation options, including economic, environmental and social costs and benefits, considering potential unintended effects (and correctly valuing ecosystem services) Deliverable: Assessment report on adaptation options																																				
2.2.2 Assess the effectiveness of past adaptation interventions to learn lessons on adaptation planning and implementation Deliverable: Report on lessons learned on adaptation planning and implementation from past adaptation interventions																																				
2.2.3 Conduct exchange visits to 2 countries to learn lessons on adaptation planning and implementation during the preparation of the National Adaptation Plan Deliverable: Exchange visit report, presenting the lessons learned by the team on adaptation planning and implementation																																				
2.3.1 Consolidate the inputs developed in a National Adaptation Plan document that explicitly presents the prioritized adaptation solutions Deliverable: National Adaptation Plan document, including priority adaptation actions																																				
2.3.3 Communicate the National Adaptation Plan Deliverable: Communication Strategy for the NAP																																				

	YEAR 1												YEAR 2												YEAR 3											
INPUTS AND KEY DELIVERABLES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
3.1.1 Support the approval of a Law on Climate Change in order to prioritize climate change adaptation in national planning and budgeting Deliverable: Draft Law on Climate Change for political approval																																				
3.1.2 Develop one adaptation plan for each of the 5 unified planning regions of the country Deliverable: 5 adaptation plans at the regional level (one for each of the 5 unified planning regions of the country)																																				
3.1.3 Develop adaptation plans in Santo Domingo and the other 4 most populous cities in the country, including interventions at systemic level and in two specific slums in each city Deliverable: 5 adaptation plans at the municipal level, in urban areas (Santo Domingo and the other 4 most populous cities in the country)																																				
3.2.1 Develop protocols for and train staff responsible for approval of infrastructure projects on climate resilience for the implementation of the law 02-2014 on the introduction of climate change adaptation elements in the environmental impact assessments that have to be undertaken in the design and development of infrastructures Deliverables: Training sessions for staff responsible for approval of infrastructure projects; Protocols on climate resilience of infrastructure projects for the same audience																																				
3.2.2 Develop and disseminate methodological (step-by-step) guides on climate change adaptation planning and implementation at regional and local levels to enhance capacity for planning, budgeting and implementation of adaptation																																				

	YEAR 1												YEAR 2												YEAR 3											
INPUTS AND KEY DELIVERABLES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Deliverable: Methodological guide on climate change adaptation planning and implementation at regional and local levels																																				
3.2.3 Provide institutional support to enhance the efficiency of the procurement and tendering process and preparation of preliminary tender documents to enable private sector participation and promote the establishment of public-private partnerships Deliverables: Report with recommendations to enhance the efficiency of the procurement and tendering process; Preliminary tender documents																																				
4.1.1 Develop a monitoring and review framework for the NAP, including indicators, baselines, targets at different moments in time, means of verification and sources of information at national, sectoral and local levels Deliverables: Monitoring and review framework for the NAP																																				
4.1.2 Support the creation of an Integrated National Climate Change Planning and Control System and the strengthening of the National System on Environmental and Climate Change Information Deliverable: Creation Act of the Integrated National Climate Change Planning and Control System, in coordination with the National System on Environmental and Climate Change Information																																				
4.2.1 Develop monitoring and review guidelines and tools for technical staff of relevant government institutions on data collection, analysis and dissemination, including the documentation of lessons learned and adaptive management Deliverable: Monitoring and review guidelines and tools ofr technical staff of relevant government institutions																																				

	YEAR 1												YEAR 2												YEAR 3											
INPUTS AND KEY DELIVERABLES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
4.2.2 Train technical staff of relevant government institutions in the use of these guidelines at the national and local level Deliverable: Training sessions to technical staff of relevant government institutions in the use of the mentioned guidelines																																				
4.2.3 Develop annual progress and effectiveness reports (including financial aspects) and disseminate them using different formats Deliverables: Annual progress and effectiveness reports; Dissemination workshops																																				
4.2.4 Train staff from meteorological offices developing climate change scenarios Deliverable: Training sessions on developing climate change scenarios for staff from the meteorological offices																																				
4.2.5 Strengthen the collaboration of all institutions dealing with meteorological data Deliverable: Collaboration agreement among institutions dealing with meteorological data																																				
4.2.6 Together with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, identify research priorities on climate change adaptation and promote research on these topics through scaling-up the existing fund and setting cooperation agreements with research institutions, including the Environmental Network of Dominican Universities Deliverables: Report on the research priorities on climate change adaptation; Cooperation agreements between the Directorate of Climate Change and research institutions																																				
4.2.7 Conduct exchange visits to 2 countries to learn from them on adaptation planning and implementation during the implementation of NAP																																				

INPUTS AND KEY DELIVERABLES	YEAR 1												YEAR 2												YEAR 3											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Deliverable: Exchange visit report, presenting the lessons learned by the team on adaptation planning and implementation																																				
4.2.8 Develop and institutionalize a strategy for the periodic review (every two years) of NAP, including the financing strategy, based on i) updated climate information; ii) updated socio-economic vulnerabilities, opportunities and plans; iii) lessons learned regarding adaptation planning (at legal, policy and institutional level); iii) lessons learned regarding implementation of adaptation measures on the ground (for iii and iv both nationally and internationally) Deliverable: Strategy for periodic review of NAP																																				
5.1.1 Review reports produced on costing adaptation in the Dominican Republic[33], compile information and identify information gaps for a reliable estimation of costs for implementing climate change adaptation in the medium and long term Deliverable: Report on the information available and non-available on costs of adaptation																																				
5.1.2 Fill the information gaps by undertaking a detailed economic study that estimates the costs of implementing the prioritized adaptation interventions at national, sectoral and local levels Deliverable: Economic assessment of the costs of implementing the prioritized adaptation interventions at national, sectoral and sub-national levels																																				
5.1.3 Identify, analyse and recommend options for scaling up financing for adaptation, including through																																				

[33] That is, the ECLAC (2011), UNDP (2011) and World Bank (2015) reports.

INPUTS AND KEY DELIVERABLES	YEAR 1												YEAR 2												YEAR 3											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
domestic public budgets, public-private partnerships and international cooperation Deliverable: Report on options for scaling up financing for adaptation																																				
5.1.4 Develop an adaptation finance strategy to access new identified sources of adaptation finance Deliverable: Adaptation finance strategy																																				
5.1.5 Explore the most convenient institutional arrangements to centrally and systematically manage all climate change-related funds and channelling them effectively across sectors and regions Deliverable: Report on the most convenient institutional arrangements to centrally and systematically manage all climate change related funds																																				
5.1.6 Develop training toolkits and provide training to strengthen the capacity of relevant government stakeholders (at all levels) to initiate the implementation of the adaption finance strategy Deliverables: Training tools; Training sessions for relevant government stakeholders on the implementation of the adaptation finance strategy																																				
5.1.7 Develop GCF concepts and associated documentation for two adaptation programmes, one focusing on urban areas (covering Santo Domingo and 4 other cities) and one focusing on rural areas (covering 2 rural areas and 1 protected ecosystem and its mitigation areas), in coordination with efforts conducted through the readiness grant already been implemented Deliverable: GCF concepts and associated documentation for 2 adaptation programmes, one focusing on urban areas and one on rural areas																																				

Annex 5. Stakeholders consulted during the preparation of proposal

No.	Name	Institution	Department	Position	Telephone	Email address	Meeting day
1	Pedro García Brito	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Directorate of Climate Change	Director		pedro.garcia@ambiente.gob.do	7/3/17
2	Patria Sánchez			Adaptation Specialist	809-905-7435	patriavictoriasanchez@gmail.com	
3	Cyntia Ortiz			Climate Change Analyst	829-747-0401	cyntia.ortizrojas@gmail.com	
4	Joan Beras			REDD+ Specialist	849-642-7006	joan.beras@ambiente.gob.do	
5	Maribel Chalas		Directorate of Solid Waste	Technical Coordinator	809-545-1995	maribel.chalas@ambiente.gob.do	
6	Francisco Cuevas		Directorate of Forestry	Director	809-501-9457	fracuevas@hotmail.com	
7	Nelson García Marcano		Directorate of Biodiversity	Technical Assistant	829-410-0871	nelson.garcia@ambiente.gob.do	
8	María C. Encarnación		Directorate of Environmental Information	Director	809-972-3040	maria.encarnacion@ambiente.gob.do	
9	Bienvenido Santana		Viceministry of Coastal and Maritime Resources	Technical Assistant	809-899-0640	bienvenido.santana@ambiente.gob.do	
10	Belkis Fernández		Formulation and Planning Division	Technical Assistant	809-852-5135	belkis. fernandez@gmail.com	
11	Ramón Díaz		Viceministry of Forest Resources			ramon.diaz@ambiente.go.do	
12	Francisca Rosario		Viceministry of Forest Resources	Director of the Bank of Endemic and Native Seeds		francisca. rosario@ambiente.gob.do	
13	Víctor Almanzar Rosario		Directorate of Evaluation	Director			17/3/2017
14	Víctor Viñas	National Council on Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism		Technical Assistant	829-471-6218	v.vinas@cambioclimatico.gob.do	7/3/2017
15	Venecia Álvarez	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Department for Science and Technology	Director	809-987-1065	venecia.alvarez@gmail.com	8/3/17

16	Felipe Ditren	Ministry of Energy and Mines	Department for Environmental Issues	Director	849-410-4234	fditren@mem.gob.do	
17	Juan Mancebo	Ministry of Agriculture	Department of Risk Management	Director	809-910-4204	jmancebo62@yahoo.com	9/3/17
18	Yolanda Sosa		Department of Livestock	Planning Officer	809-535-9689	planificacion.ganaderia@gob.do	
19	Solangel González	National Office on Meteorology	Department of Climate Change	Technical Assistant	809-788-1122	solangel1530@yahoo.com	7/3/17
20	Juana Sille			Technical Assistant	809-788-1123	investigacionjs@gmail.com	
21	Cesar F. Guzmán	Banco Agrícola	Department of Planning	Director	809-535-8088	c.guzman@bagricola.gob.do	9/3/17
22	Rafael Lorenzo	Dominican Federation of Municipalities		Technical Assistant	829-423-8426	rlorenzo@fedomu.org.do	8/3/17
23	Rosario González	Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo Integral		Planning Officer	809-481-1796	rgonzalez@iddi.org	9/3/17
24	María Taveras	Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo Integral		Project Coordinator	809-399-4122	maria.taveras@iddi.org	
25	Juan Reyes	Instituto Dominicano de Investigaciones Agropecuarias y Forestales	Department for Planning and Development	Director	809-440-1944	jreyes@idiaf.org	
26	Solhanlle Bonilla	Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo		Researcher	829-986-5112	solhanlle.bonilla@intec.edu.do	
27	Santiago Rivas	Centro para el Desarrollo Agroforestal	Technical Unit	Director	809-565-5603	srivas@cedaf.org.do	
28	Cesar Rodríguez	Consorcio Ambiental Dominicano		or	809-385-0480	sesar_rodriguez@yahoo.com	
29	Ana S. Ovalle	Sur futuro	Climate Change Office		809-472-0611	aovalle@surfuturo.org	
30	Paul Guggenheim	Counterpart International		National Representative	829-641-8838	pguggenheim@counterpart.org	
31	Marlig Pérez	Counterpart International		Programme Coordinator	809-210-3070	mperez@counterpart.org	