



**Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)  
Carbon Fund**

**Emission Reductions Program Idea Note (ER-PIN)**

**Country:**  
**Dominican Republic**

**ER Program Name:**

**Emission Reduction Program of the Dominican Republic: Emission  
Reduction Program of the Dominican Republic: Contributions to  
Sustainable Livelihoods of Rural Communities and Carbon  
Enhancements**

**Date of Submission or Revision: September 21<sup>st</sup> 2015**

Disclaimer

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The Facility Management Team and the REDD Country Participant shall make this document publicly available, in accordance with the World Bank Access to Information Policy and the Guidance on Disclosure of Information for the FCPF (FMT Note CF-2013-2 Rev, dated November 2013).

Guidelines:

1. The FCPF Carbon Fund will deliver Emission Reductions (ERs) from activities that reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conserve forests, promote the sustainable management of forests, and enhance forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD+) to the Carbon Fund Participants.
2. A REDD Country Participant interested in proposing an ER Program to the Carbon Fund should refer to the selection criteria included in the Carbon Fund Issues Note available on the FCPF website ([www.forestcarbonpartnership.org](http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org)) and to further guidance that may be communicated by the FCPF Facility Management Team (FMT) over time.
3. ER Programs shall come from FCPF REDD Country Participants that have signed their Readiness Preparation Grant Agreement, using this ER Program Idea Note ('ER-PIN') template.
4. The completed ER-PIN should ideally not exceed 40 pages in length (including maps, data tables, etc.). If additional information is required, the FCPF FMT will request it.
5. Please submit the completed ER-PIN to: 1) the World Bank Country Director for your country; and 2) the FCPF FMT ([fcpfsecretariat@worldbank.org](mailto:fcpfsecretariat@worldbank.org)).
6. As per Resolution CFM/4/2012/1 the Carbon Fund Participants' decision whether to include the ER-PIN in the pipeline will be based on the following criteria:
  - i. **Progress towards Readiness:** The Emission Reductions Program (ER Program) must be located in a REDD Country Participant that has signed a Readiness Preparation grant agreement (or the equivalent) with a Delivery Partner under the Readiness Fund, and that has prepared a reasonable and credible timeline to submit a Readiness Package to the Participants Committee;
  - ii. **Political commitment:** The REDD Country Participant demonstrates a high-level and cross-sectoral political commitment to the ER Program, and to implementing REDD+;
  - iii. **Methodological Framework:** The ER Program must be consistent with the emerging Methodological Framework, including the PC's guiding principles on the methodological framework;
  - iv. **Scale:** The ER Program will be implemented either at the national level or at a significant sub-national scale, and generate a large volume of Emission Reductions;
  - v. **Technical soundness:** All the sections of the ER-PIN template are adequately addressed;
  - vi. **Non-carbon benefits:** The ER Program will generate substantial non-carbon benefits; and
  - vii. **Diversity and learning value:** The ER Program contains innovative features, such that its inclusion in the portfolio would add diversity and generate learning value for the Carbon Fund.

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## 1. Entity responsible for the management of the proposed ER Program

### 1.1 Entity responsible for the management of the proposed ER Program

Please provide the contact information for the institution and individual responsible for proposing and coordinating the proposed ER Program.

<b>Name of managing entity</b>	<b>Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of the Dominican Republic (Ministry of Environment)</b>
<b>Description of organization</b>	The Ministry of Environment is the National Entity for REDD+ and is the Focal Point for the UNFCCC. It also serves as the REDD+ Focal Point for the FCPF and UN-REDD.
<b>Main contact person</b>	Bautista Rojas Gomez
<b>Title</b>	Minister of the Environment and Natural Resources
<b>Address</b>	Cayetano Germosen Ave & Gregorio Luperon Ave. El Pedregal, Santo Domingo, D.R.
<b>Telephone</b>	(809) 567-4300, (809) 567-0555
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:bautista.rojas@ambiente.gob.do">bautista.rojas@ambiente.gob.do</a>
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.ambiente.gob.do">www.ambiente.gob.do</a>

### 1.2 List of existing partner agencies and organizations involved in the proposed ER Program

Please list existing partner agencies and organizations involved in the development of the proposed ER Program or that have executive functions in financing, implementing, coordinating and controlling activities that are part of the proposed ER Program. Add rows as necessary.

<b>Name of partner</b>	<b>Contact name, telephone and email</b>	<b>Core capacity and role in the proposed ER Program</b>
<b>Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources</b>	<b>Pedro Garcia Briton</b> Focal Point of the Ministry +1-809-567-4300 Ext. 6240, 6250, <a href="mailto:Pedro.garcia@ambiente.gob.do">Pedro.garcia@ambiente.gob.do</a>	Climate Change Directorate. Governs the management of the environment, including ecosystems and natural resources, in order to contribute to sustainable development and the assets that comprise the national heritage. The Climate Change Directorate is in charge of the national readiness process, and the implementation of REDD+ in its country, and its ER Program.  Other units such as the Directorate of Social Participation, Access to Public Information and Forest Monitoring Unit play a key role in the development of the ER-PIN.
<b>Ministry of Agriculture</b>	<b>Ing. Angel Estevez Bourdier</b>  Autopista Duarte Km 6 ½, Jardines del Norte, Santo Domingo, Rep. Dom., <a href="mailto:info@agricultura.gob.do">info@agricultura.gob.do</a> (809) 547-3888	Formulates and directs agricultural policies according to the country's development plans; encourages local producers to use their comparative and competitive advantages in the market; and promotes food security, the generation of productive employment and foreign trade with the objective of improving the living conditions of the population.  One of the Ministry of Agriculture's roles within the RE Program is to coordinate the activities that are linked to actions that reduce greenhouse gas emissions through strategic alliances with the Ministry of Environment.
<b>Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Development</b>	<b>Temistocles Montas</b> Minister Email: <a href="mailto:informacion@economia.gob.do">informacion@economia.gob.do</a> Web: <a href="http://www.economia.gob.do">http://www.economia.gob.do</a> (809) 688-7000	Direct and coordinate the formulation, follow up, and evaluation of macroeconomic and sustainable development policies, with the ultimate goal of economic, social, territorial and institutional cohesion in the DR. This Ministry is responsible for the implementation of the Development Strategy by 2030, which contains strategic elements for the effective implementation of the RE Program.
<b>USAID Regional Climate Change</b>	<b>Mario Escobedo</b> Focal Point RCCP (503) 7844-9997 <a href="mailto:maescobedo@catie.ac.cr">maescobedo@catie.ac.cr</a>	The Regional Climate Change Program (RCCP), sponsored by USAID, supports the development of national climate change strategies in the Central American countries and the DR. It is executed by CATIE, IUCN, CARE International and TerraGlobal Capital LLC. With regard to REDD+ policies, the RCCP's partners provide support on topics related to forest

Name of partner	Contact name, telephone and email	Core capacity and role in the proposed ER Program
<b>Program (RCCP)</b>	<b>Tropical Agricultural Center of Research and Teaching (CATIE)</b> <b>Mario Chacón</b> <a href="mailto:mchacon@catie.ac.cr">mchacon@catie.ac.cr</a>	monitoring systems, reference emission levels, finance, safeguards, and benefit sharing. As an implementing partner within the RCCP, CATIE assists with the strategic development and structure of the ER-PIN for the DR. In addition, CATIE provides technical assistance for the analysis of proposed activities and their locations, as well as MRV and REL, while ensuring coherence with UNFCCC guidelines and the Methodological Framework of the Carbon Fund.
	<b>TERRA GLOBAL CAPITAL</b> <b>Leslie Durschinger</b> +1 415-215-5941 <a href="mailto:leslie.durschinger@terraglobalcapital.com">leslie.durschinger@terraglobalcapital.com</a>  <b>Glenda Lee</b> (502) 5412-9990 <a href="mailto:glenda.lee@terraglobalcapital.com">glenda.lee@terraglobalcapital.com</a>	Terra is an implementing partner in Central America and the DR in the framework of the RCCP. More specifically, Terra provides support in the writing of the ER-PIN, as well as the development of the Financial Plan, Benefit Distribution Mechanisms and Institutional Arrangements. Terra carries out these tasks while ensuring coherence with UNFCCC guidelines and the Methodological Framework of the Carbon Fund.
	<b>International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)</b> <b>Zelma Larios</b> <a href="mailto:Zelma.Larios@iucn.org">Zelma.Larios@iucn.org</a> 506-22838449 ext. 318	The IUCN is an implementing partner in Central America and the DR in the framework of the RCCP. It provides support in the writing of the ER-PIN and by providing guidance on consultation mechanisms and SESA.
<b>CATIE (Tropical Agricultural Center of Research and Teaching)</b>	<b>Sr. Ramon Ovidio Sanchez</b> <a href="mailto:rsanchez@catie.ac.cr">rsanchez@catie.ac.cr</a>  <b>Guillermo Navarro</b> <a href="mailto:gnavarro@catie.ac.cr">gnavarro@catie.ac.cr</a>	CATIE representative in the DR.  Provides support in the management, counseling and final revision of the ER-PIN through work with the World Bank FCPF, and ensures coherence with UNFCCC guidelines and the Methodological Framework of the Carbon Fund.
<b>REDD/CCAD-GIZ Program</b>	<b>Abner Jiménez</b> <a href="mailto:abner.jimenez@giz.de">abner.jimenez@giz.de</a>	The REDD (Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Central America and the DR) program seeks to create effective mechanisms for the reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions and enable environmental compensation through reforestation in the region. In this sense, REDD attempts to mitigate the effects climate change through the proper management of forests. The program cooperated strongly with the Climate Change Directorate in the development of the reference levels for deforestation and forest degradation in the DR.
<b>National Confederation of Cocoa Producers</b>	<b>Isodoro de la Rosa</b> Executive Director 809-957-6203 <a href="mailto:isodoro@conacado.com">isodoro@conacado.com</a>	The National Confederation of Cocoa Producers (CONACADO) has more than 30 years of experience as a holding in the production, processing and trading of cacao. It is structured with three specialized agencies: Agroindustrial CONACADO, CONACADP Cooperative of producers, and NGO Conacado. It aims at improving the quality of life of the cocoa producers and their families with extension services for the sustainable management of farms, quality, commercialization and strengthening of local associations. It will be involved in the ER-Program by providing support to farmers that make up cocoa value chains.
<b>Dominican Coffee Council</b>	<b>José Fermin Nuñez</b> Executive Director (809) 533-1984 <a href="mailto:info@codocafe.gov.do">info@codocafe.gov.do</a>	The Dominican Coffee Council (CODOCAFE) was created in 2000. It is a public, autonomous and decentralized institution responsible for the design, planning, and implementation of the coffee sector policies. It is a permanent indefinite institution. The board is led by the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and several associations of private producers. CODOCAFE will be involved in providing support to farmers belonging to coffee value chains and improve agricultural practices.

**2. Authorization by the National REDD+ focal point**

*Please provide the contact information for the institution and individual who serve as the national REDD+ Focal Point and endorses the proposed ER Program, or with whom discussions are underway.*

<b>Name of entity</b>	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
<b>Main contact person</b>	Pedro García Brito
<b>Title</b>	Director of Climate Change
<b>Address</b>	Cayetano Germosen Ave & Gregorio Luperón Ave. El Pedregal, Santo Domingo, D.R.
<b>Telephone</b>	+1-809-567-4300 Ext. 6240, 6250
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:Pedro.garcia@ambiente.gob.do">Pedro.garcia@ambiente.gob.do</a> y <a href="mailto:cambio.climatico@ambiente.gob.do">cambio.climatico@ambiente.gob.do</a>
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.ambiente.gob.do">www.ambiente.gob.do</a>

**2.1 Endorsement of the proposed ER Program by the national government**

*Please provide the written approval for the proposed ER Program by the REDD Country Participant's authorized representative (to be attached to this ER-PIN). Please explain if the national procedures for the endorsement of the Program by the national government REDD+ focal point and/or other relevant government agencies have been finalized or are still likely to change, and how this might affect the status of the attached written approval. ER Program) must be located in a REDD Country Participant that has signed a Readiness Preparation grant agreement (or the equivalent) with a Delivery Partner under the Readiness Fund, and that has prepared a reasonable and credible timeline to submit a Readiness Package to the Participants Committee.*

Early ideas for the National Emission Reduction Program (ER-PIN) of the DR were approved by the National Government through the letter, signed by the Minister, and email attached in the annex (2.1). It is worth noting that the DR recently signed a Readiness Preparation agreement with the World Bank, which will be implemented in the fourth quarter of 2015.

**2.2 Political commitment**

*Please describe the political commitment to the ER Program, including the level of support within the government and whether a cross-sectoral commitment exists to the ER Program and to REDD+ in general.*

The Dominican Republic (DR) has ranked as the eighth country most vulnerable to climate change for the past two decades, according to the Global Climate Risk Index (CRI)<sup>1</sup>. Because of this, all actions related to climate change mitigation and adaptation are a development priority for the country. A significant amount of effort has gone into the effective management of the DR's forestry sector, and the country continues to show political will in the implementation of policies and actions in the field, with the goal of reducing emissions in the short and medium term. Currently, the country has all the necessary conditions to continue with this process (see details in sections 3 and 7 of this document).

The DR's trajectory of forest and conservation policy implementation spans more than four decades. This has permitted the creation of natural protected areas for the conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity, as well as the recuperation of natural forests and forestry plantations (see details in sections 5 and 7 of this document)<sup>2</sup>. The reforms in the DR's economic and developmental policies, coupled with improvements in the institutional structure, have allowed the country to benefit from an accelerated economic growth during the last two decades. This growth has in turn led to improvements in the quality of life of its inhabitants and the attraction of foreign investment<sup>3</sup>. As for actions specific to climate change, the country has taken on national and international political commitments that support the creation of emission reduction programs such as REDD+, proposed in this early idea.

**Commitment of the Country for the implementation of REDD+:** The country's commitment to carry out the program activities of ER Program is reflected under the ENREDD+. The country has committed to providing US \$ 432,000 for these purposes.

<sup>1</sup> Global Climate Risk Index 2015 <https://germanwatch.org/en/cri>

<sup>2</sup> Para más detalles, Ministerio de Ambiente y Recursos Naturales [www.ambiente.gob.do](http://www.ambiente.gob.do)

<sup>3</sup> Mapa de Desarrollo Humano de la República Dominicana, UNDP, 2013.

[http://www.do.undp.org/content/dominican\\_republic/es/home/library/human\\_development/mapa\\_DH\\_RD/](http://www.do.undp.org/content/dominican_republic/es/home/library/human_development/mapa_DH_RD/)

Doing Business, World Bank <http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/dominican-republic>

### **Kyoto Protocol and the United Nations Framework Convention about Climate Change (UNFCCC):**

To date, the DR has presented two national communications to the UNFCCC, the latest one in 2009<sup>45</sup>. The DR has also actively participated in the REDD+ construction discussions under the UNFCCC, framework and is a member of the Caribbean constitution that created the first Board of the Green Climate Fund.

**National commitment:** Since its beginnings, the DR has manifested a strong commitment to the sustainable management of its natural resources through its Constitution<sup>6</sup>. Article 194 of the constitution stipulates that "The formulation and implementation by law of a territorial ordinance plan that ensures an efficient and sustainable use of the Nation's natural resources, consistent with the need for adaptation to climate change, is a priority for the State". Article 19 (2) also declares the country's reforestation, forest conservation and renewal of forest resources both a national priority and of social interest. Additionally, Article 241 lays out the parameters for the country's Development Strategy: "the Executive Authority, after consulting the Economic and Social Council and the political parties, prepares and submits to the National Congress a development strategy that defines the nation's long term vision. The process of planning and public investment is governed by the applicable law".

The Emissions Reduction Program (ER) that the country proposes in this preliminary idea fits into the national development objectives. It is supported by the Law 01-12, which establishes the **National Development Strategy 2030 (ENDE30)**<sup>7</sup>, and in its Article 6 states that "Public policies shall be structured around four strategic axes, with their corresponding Objectives and Action Lines, which define the model of sustainable development to which the DR aspires to". These axes seek to ensure first a Social Democratic State of Law; second a Society with equal rights and opportunities; third a sustainable, inclusive and competitive economy; and fourth a Society with Environmentally Sustainable Production and Consumption that adapts to climate change. Axes three and four are directly linked to the ER that the country is proposing to the Carbon Fund. The third axis, which is related to establishing a sustainable economy in the country, highlights the need to work in conjunction with each key player in the implementation of the ER Program. This is tied to ensuring financial resources that will enable economic sustainability. Action line 3.1.1.2 of the ENDE30 declares that it will "Promote a comprehensive fiscal reform, aimed at financing sustainable development and ensuring the long-term sustainability of the consolidated public sector finance, as part of a fiscal responsibility law that allows the implementation of anti-cyclical policies and sets rules and penalties to ensure compliance". Given this, it is expected that the country could use its fiscal framework to link and finance sustainable development through the implementation of the ER Program.

Additionally, the fourth axis aims the sustainable management of the environment while adapting to climate change. It proposes "A society with a sustainable production and consumption culture that manages the risks and the protection of the environment and natural resources with equity and efficiency, and promotes an adequate adaptation to climate change". More specifically, objective 4.3.1 mentions the need to reduce vulnerability, achieve progress in climate change adaptation, and contribute to the mitigation of its causes. Several of these milestones can be linked to the execution and implementation of the ER Program.

In terms of climate change-specific plans and programs, the DR has a National Adaptation Plan (2008)<sup>8</sup> and a General Law on Climate Change<sup>9</sup>. Both documents justify and provide institutional support for the implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, including those of the National Emission Reduction Strategy REDD +.

<sup>4</sup> Comunicaciones nacionales presentadas ante UNFCC <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/domrepsc1.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> Comunicaciones nacionales presentadas ante UNFCC <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/domrepsc2.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.ifrc.org/docs/idrl/751ES.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo <http://www.omg.com.do/files/Uploads/Documents/Ley%20No.%201-12,%20Que%20establece%20la%20Estrategia%20Nacional%20de%20Desarrollo%202030.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> Acceso Plan Nacional de Adaptación de RD

[https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=4&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CDMQFjADahUKewjC042wzbDHAhWmpB4KHQ3VAm8&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.medioambiente.gov.do%2Fcms%2Farchivos%2Fweb%2Fcambioclimatico%2Fdoc%2Festnac%2Fplan.pdf&ei=zHTSVcK0PlzJeo2qi\\_gG&usq=AFQjCNGSF5isPbfcB7oFtpgzQLVgpl78eQ&sig2=34lhgUx54oRVkttYWysG9Q&bvm=bv.99804247,d.dmo](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=4&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CDMQFjADahUKewjC042wzbDHAhWmpB4KHQ3VAm8&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.medioambiente.gov.do%2Fcms%2Farchivos%2Fweb%2Fcambioclimatico%2Fdoc%2Festnac%2Fplan.pdf&ei=zHTSVcK0PlzJeo2qi_gG&usq=AFQjCNGSF5isPbfcB7oFtpgzQLVgpl78eQ&sig2=34lhgUx54oRVkttYWysG9Q&bvm=bv.99804247,d.dmo)

<sup>9</sup> Acceso al documento de la Nueva Ley DOF 06-06-2012

[https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CBOQFjAAahUKewjR0au\\_zrDHAhUG1x4KHdPC\\_C\\_A&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.climaccion.org%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2013%2F04%2FAnteproyecto-Modif-Ley-CC-2.4.2013.pdf&ei=XXSVZHoFoae9OfR4AP&usq=AFQjCNGvvp5ObkBQjRkVkgNnT1AIB2DJ4Q&sig2=IfcD4o1FGC2XTUlurow52Q&bvm=bv.99804247,d.dmo](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CBOQFjAAahUKewjR0au_zrDHAhUG1x4KHdPC_C_A&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.climaccion.org%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2013%2F04%2FAnteproyecto-Modif-Ley-CC-2.4.2013.pdf&ei=XXSVZHoFoae9OfR4AP&usq=AFQjCNGvvp5ObkBQjRkVkgNnT1AIB2DJ4Q&sig2=IfcD4o1FGC2XTUlurow52Q&bvm=bv.99804247,d.dmo)

**Political commitment that supports the National Emissions Reduction Strategy REDD + (ENREDD +):** ENREDD+, which is currently underway, has begun to position itself in the country as a planning tool at both the national and regional levels. Since 2010, the DR began its REDD+ preparation process, and in a relatively short period of time became part of the list of countries that belong to the Forestry Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)<sup>10</sup>. The DR hopes to complete this process with the sale at the international level of reduced or averted emissions through the FCPF Carbon Funder.

The DR boasts a strong political commitment coupled with solid institutional arrangements that will enable the proper implementation of climate change policies and actions (section 7.1 provides details about institutional arrangements around the ENREDD+ and ER Program). Namely, the ER Program can address the country's commitments and activities with regards to counteracting deforestation and degradation and enhancing the restoration of forest cover through the following instruments:

- a. The National Climate Committee (Environment Ministry Resolution No.02-02)<sup>11</sup>
- b. The National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanisms (Decree 601-08)<sup>12</sup>
- c. The Climate Change Directorate of the Ministry of Environment (Resolution 011-10)
- d. The Economic Development Plan Compatible with Climate Change (DECCC)<sup>13</sup>
- e. The National System of Greenhouse Gases Inventory (included in the inventory department of greenhouse gas effects).
- f. The Sectorial Law for Protected Areas (Law 202-04)<sup>14</sup>
- g. The Directorate of Social Participation and Access to Public Information (Resolution06/2009)

### **3. Strategic Context and Rationale for the ER Program**

#### **3.1 Brief summary of major achievements of readiness activities in country thus far**

*Please briefly provide an update on REDD+ readiness activities, using the component categories of the R-PP as a guide. If public information is available on this progress, please refer to this information and provide a link.*

The DR began to work on the preparation of REDD+ at a national level in 2009, and in 2012 expressed its interest in joining the FCPF, which was granted the following year. In less than three years, the DR managed not only to join the FCPF but also to gain the support of cooperation agencies and NGO's.

Currently, the National REDD+ Strategy (ENREDD+) is being prepared by the Climate Change Directorate of the Ministry of Environment with the support of the FCPF as well as the strategic support of public institutions, NGOs, technical assistance agencies and the private sector,. The government has submitted the "Preparation Proposal for the Reduction of Emissions caused by Deforestation and Forest Degradation" to the FCPF in order to guide the preparation actions of the Strategy, for which the FCPC will contribute USD3.8 million. In addition, the Dominican government is to make an in-kind contribution of USD432,000 and the REDD/CCAD-GIZ Program will provide USD845,000.

Since 2009, the DR has benefitted from the support of REDD/CCAD-GIZ for the development of actions and mechanisms focused on the establishment of REDD+ in the country. In 2015, the Climate Change Directorate was able to forge a partnership with the Regional Climate Change Program of USAID (RCCP), which includes the participation of CATIE in consortium with Terra Global, IUCN and CARE. It is expected that the RCCP will accompany the development of ENREDD+ in the DR during a two-year period, providing guidance on issues such as safeguards, MRV and the setting of reference levels.

The following is a list of the main achievements to date vis-à-vis the development of a REDD+:

- Development of a strategy document under the cooperation framework of the FCPC (R-PP), which helps guide the preparation process of the ENREDD+.

<sup>10</sup> Página de FCPF <https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/dominican-republic>

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.ambiente.gob.do/Transparencia/Legal/Paginas/Resoluciones.aspx>

<sup>12</sup> [www.cne.gov.do/serve/listfile\\_download.aspx?id=970&num=1](http://www.cne.gov.do/serve/listfile_download.aspx?id=970&num=1)

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/forestcarbonpartnership.org/files/Documents/PDF/Jan2013/Hacia%20un%20crecimiento%20sostenible%20-%20El%20Plan%20DECCC%20de%20RD%20-%20Vers.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.ambiente.gob.do/Transparencia/Legal/Legal/Leyes/Ley%20No.%20202-04.pdf>



- Institutionally, the creation of a REDD+ Monitoring Technical Committee. In addition, the Forest Dialogue Table is an authority made up of stakeholders in the forestry sector that takes part in all the preparation actions organized by Ministry of Environment, through the Climate Change Directorate and the CDM.
- Through support provided by the REDD/CCAD-GIZ program, the country has received training and financial resources that have allowed the development of the instruments necessary for the REDD+ preparation process such as:
  - Accompaniment during the early dialogue process;
  - Studies on the capacities of the national institutions and of the legal framework;
  - Formulation and implementation of a national forest inventory (in process);
  - Study on land tenure;
  - Study on what is required for the establishment of reference levels, among other things.
- National capacities have been increased through the UN REDD+ program. Training has been received in the framework of the Mesoamerican Environmental Sustainability Strategy (EMSA), with support from the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD).
- International technical cooperation has been sought to support the preparation of REDD+. The DR, together with the UN REDD+ program, is developing its initial support program, for which the FAO was selected as the implementing agency.

#### **Specific progress achieved from 2011 to date:**

**Organization and consultation:** Under the framework of the R-PP formulation process, a proposal was put forth to create a stakeholder participation platform that includes the most vulnerable sectors associated with forests. The Social Participation Directorate of Ministry of Environment performs and monitors this process. This directorate is the body responsible for ensuring the participation of civil society, coordinating the implementation of the mechanisms linked to social and environmental safeguards and conflict resolution. Bilateral dialogues have also been held between different sectors of the government and the civil society. The REDD/CCAD-GIZ program has supported this work. Documents showing the progress of the process from 2011 to date are available on the website of the Center for Agricultural and Forestry Development (CEDAF)<sup>15</sup>. Achievements attained so far include:

- Participatory development of the Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) in the Dominican Republic;
- Draft guidelines for the involvement of relevant stakeholders in the preparation of REDD+;
- Conduction of more than 20 workshops during which information and consultation was provided on the formulation of the Preparatory Document for the Making of the REDD+ Strategy (ENREDD+) in the DR.

**Preparation of the ENREDD+ strategy:** part of the preparatory work for REDD+ has been conducted in collaboration with the REDD/CCAD-GIZ program; including a technical study to define the past and present causes of deforestation and forest degradation<sup>16</sup>. In addition, a workshop for the preparation of REDD+ (R-PP) in the DR, which included an assessment of land use, forest policy and governance,<sup>17</sup> was conducted.

#### **Development of a national forest reference emission level or a national forest reference level:**

The DR has been generating information for the development of a reference level (such as deforestation maps and progressing with the national forest inventory), as well as carrying out internal analyses in order to inform decisions regarding the country's needs and the opportunities. This process is receiving support from the REDD/CCAD-GIZ Program, which will continue throughout 2015 and 2016. It is expected that this shall be supplemented by support from other cooperation agencies such as the UN-REDD program and the CATIE through the Regional Climate Change Program of the USAID. The following points briefly summarize what has been achieved with regards to the development of forest reference levels:

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<sup>15</sup> Portal del CEDAF sobre el proceso de formulación del documento preparatorio para la elaboración de la estrategia REDD+ en la República Dominicana <http://www.cedaf.org.do/REDD/REDD.htm>

<sup>16</sup> Ovalles, P. 2011. Identificación de las causas de la deforestación y la degradación de los bosques en la república dominicana (no. De contrato: 83084744) informe final. Programa REDDCCAD/GIZ en Centroamérica y República Dominicana <https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/forestcarbonpartnership.org/files/Documents/PDF/Jan2013/Informe%20final%20Causas%20Deforestacion%20Rep.%20Dominicana%2005.09.11.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> CEDAF portal on the formulation of the preparatory document for the development of the REDD + strategy in the Dominican Republic <http://www.cedaf.org.do/REDD/REDD.htm>

- The approach that the DR has taken contemplates interventions at the regional level, seeks to reduce emissions resulting from deforestation and forest degradation, and seeks to improve carbon stocks. The improvement in carbon stocks includes sustainable forest management, reforestation activities, and the establishment of agroforestry systems for coffee, cocoa and silvopasture to encourage the generation of co-benefits.
- With the support of t REDD/CCAD -GIZ, a thorough revision of the country coverage maps developed by the Information Directorate on Environment and Natural Resources (DIARENA) has been carried out. These maps serve as a validation tool for the coverage maps dating from 2000, 2005 and 2010 that will be used to estimate the historical reference level.
- A map of the DR's forest coverage is being prepared using RapidEye high-resolution (5m) images, which will be continuously updated with regards to the classification of forest types and the estimation of their area.
- With the support of REDD/CCAD-GIZ, the DR is conducting a National Forest and Carbon Stock Inventory, which is in its pre-sampling stage. It has been envisioned that the pre-sampling and its analysis shall be completed by the end of 2015.

**Design of systems for national forest monitoring and information on safeguards:** The Ministry of Environment is currently analyzing options for the design of activity data monitoring through DIARENA and emission factors monitoring through the Forest Monitoring Unit. Methodologies for map-making and national forest inventories are being developed in conjunction with the REDD/CCAD-GIZ program with the intention of measuring carbon.

The safeguards information system is being prepared through a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) plan, which materialized in April 2015. Under this framework, three preparatory workshops and one national workshop on environmental and social safeguards (SESA) have been conducted. Within the SESA plan, 7 regional consultation workshops are being proposed.

**Table 3.1-1.** Regional consultation workshops.

Region	Provinces	Estimated date
El Valle y Valdesia (Southwest)	Elias Piña, San Juan, Azua, Peravia and San José de Ocoa.	November 2015
Enriquillo (Southwest)	Pedernales, Barahona, Independencia, Bahoruco.	January 2016
East	La Altagracia, La Romana, El Seibo, Hato Mayor, San Pedro de Macoris, Monte Plata.	January 2016
Northwest	Monte Cristi, Santiago Rodriguez, Dajabon, Valverde.	February 2016
Central Cibao	Santiago, Puerto Plata, Hermanas Mirabal, Espaillat, La Vega, Monseñor Nouel.	February 2016
Northeast	San Francisco de Macoris, Maria Trinidad Sanchez, Samana, Cotui.	February 2016
Metropolitan area	Santo Domingo and Distrito Nacional.	March 2016

The creation of relevant specialized studies in order to fill information gaps as well as to provide input and analysis for the preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy, together with the development of an information dissemination campaign through which the effective participation of the most vulnerable populations will be ensured have also been proposed (see more details in section 13 of this document). For specific details on the implementation of the RPP, see timeline in table 3.2-1.

### **3.2 Current status of the Readiness Package and estimated date of submission to the FCPF Participants Committee (including the REL/FRL, REDD+ Strategy, national REDD+ monitoring system and ESMF).**

The Government of the DR and the FCPF of the World Bank signed an agreement for the REDD+ preparation process (Readiness Package) in September 2015. Prior to this agreement, all of the DR's emission reduction efforts were carried out by way of its own funding and support from the REDD/CCAD GIZ program. It is estimated that the activities funded by the aforementioned agreement will be implemented between September and December of 2015, culminating with the delivery of products following the time line summarized in the Table 3.2-1.

It is important to point out that should the DR's ER-PIN enter the CF pipeline, a process will be brought about immediately to define critical REDD+ preparation actions for the support of the ER Program design.

**Table 3.2-1.** Timelines for the REDD+ Preparation Components

Activity	Timeline per semester					
	2015/2	2016/1	2016/2	2017/1	2017/2	2018/1
<b>Component 1: REDD+ Readiness Organization and Consultation</b>						
<b>1.a National Readiness Management Arrangements</b>						
1.a.1 Establishment and operation of REDD+, Steering Committee (CD) and Technical Advisory Committee (CTA)						
1.a.1.1) CTA (Technical Advisory Committee) regular meetings (3 / year)						
1.a.1.2) Two Steering Committee meetings / year						
1.a.1.4) Working meetings (5 / year)						
1.a.1.5) Equipment and logistics						
1.a.2) Strengthening of the Forests and REDD+ Government Coordination body (CTA), and other key stakeholder platforms						
1.a.2.1) Drafting a strengthening plan for stakeholders						
1.a.2.2) Workshops, courses and meetings (20 activities / year)						
<b>1.b Information Sharing and early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups</b>						
1.b.1) Design and implementation of a national communications strategy for REDD+						
1.b.2) Design of a web-based platform and dissemination materials						
1.b.3) Early dialogue and training activities on REDD+ with key stakeholders						
<b>1.c Consultation and Participation Process</b>						
1.c.1) Gender strategy for REDD+						
1.c.2) Stakeholder analysis and design of a national participation/consultation strategy for REDD+						
1.c.3) Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the participation/consultation strategy						
1.c.3.1) Capacity building of the Provincial and Municipal Directorates and other stakeholders						
1.c.4) Participation/consultation activities at regional events						
1.c.5) Design and implementation of a Grievance Redress Mechanism						
1.c.5.1) Development of the Grievance Redress Mechanism regulations						
1.c.5.2) Formation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism team						
<b>Component 2. National REDD+ Strategy</b>						
<b>2.a Drivers of Deforestation and Landscape Degradation.</b>						
In-depth assessment of direct and underlying causes of deforestation and landscape degradation						
Influence of productive sectors on REDD+						
Analysis and lessons learned of past policies and programs to reduce deforestation						
Perverse incentives analysis of policies and legal instruments on deforestation/degradation						
<b>2.b REDD+ Strategy Options</b>						
Policy instruments to reduce deforestation/degradation in the agriculture and cattle ranching sectors						
Policy instruments to improve productivity in the shade-grown coffee, cocoa and forest sector						
Policy and legal instruments to regulate the land use and use change sector						
Cross-sectoral policy options to reduce deforestation/degradation						
<b>2.c REDD+ Implementation Framework</b>						
Institutional arrangements for REDD+ implementation						
Adjustments to legal frameworks and specific instruments						
Identification of potential sites/projects for REDD+						
Carbon rights and benefit-sharing arrangements						

Activity	Timeline per semester					
	2015/2	2016/1	2016/2	2017/1	2017/2	2018/1
<b>2.d Social and Environmental Impacts</b>						
Early engagement with key stakeholders						
Environmental and socio-economic risk assessment studies						
Participation, consultation and dissemination activities						
Development of an ESMF						
Institutional arrangements and management of the SESA process and ESMF						
Operational costs and publications						
<b>Component 3: National Forest Reference /mission Level</b>						
Define “forests” and degradation for REDD+						
Develop a consistent time series of land use change based on standardized protocols						
Assessment of forest degradation						
Sampling methods, data gathering and analysis						
Assessment of emissions and uptake						
National Forest and Carbon Inventory and LULUCF mapping						
Develop potential Business as Usual scenarios and econometric modeling						
Assessment of REDD+ co-benefits						
<b>Component 4: National Forest Monitoring Systems</b>						
<b>4.a National Forest Monitoring System</b>						
Establish the logical framework and required institutional arrangements for MRV						
Strengthen the institutional capacity of key agencies involved in the national forest monitoring system for REDD+						
Develop an information prototype platform to monitor forest and LULUCF activities						
Development of forest cover map with RapidEye and Landsat						
Strengthening of the GHG Inventory Department, the Remote Sensing System and the Forest Monitoring Unit						
National Forest Inventory						
Generate expansion factors and/or allometric equations						
Support a research program on forest monitoring						
<b>4.b Information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards.</b>						
Development of monitoring protocols to assess the environmental impacts of the REDD+ strategy						
Generation of information for the monitoring of carbon in soils and biodiversity						
Development of monitoring protocols to assess the socioeconomic impacts of the REDD+ strategy						
Development and implementation of non-carbon monitoring methodologies						
Development of baselines for non-carbon benefits						
<b>Component 5: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E) Framework and Grant Administration</b>						
Design of a M&E for the REDD+ preparation phase						
Office space and services						
Project coordination						
Technical support for fiduciary services						
Monitoring and External evaluations and audits						
Equipment						
Delivery of the R-Package						
Mid term report						

**3.3 Consistency with national REDD+ strategy and other relevant policies**

*Please describe:*

- a) *How the planned and ongoing activities in the proposed ER Program relate to the variety of proposed interventions in the (emerging) national REDD+ strategy.*
- b) *How the proposed ER Program is strategically relevant for the development and/or implementation of the (emerging) national REDD+ strategy (including policies, national management framework and legislation).*
- c) *How the activities in the proposed ER Program are consistent with national laws and development priorities.*

The proposed ER Program activities (see section 5.1) are directly related to the ENREDD+. The ER Program will be applied at the national level, beginning with initial, context-specific regional activities (see details in section 4 of this document). The development of the ER Program will be guided and designed in a manner parallel to the preparation process of ENREDD+. In this sense, the ENREDD+ preparation activities and strategy will contemplate both in their analysis and design aspects that permit the development and integration of the proposed ER Program (further details are provided in Section 5 of this document).

Furthermore, the emission reduction policies and implementation activities proposed in the ENREDD+ framework are to be addressed by the ER Program. For example, the ER Program is to be taken into consideration in the development of reference levels, a national forest monitoring system and safeguards information for ENREDD+.

The FCPF funds are expected to become available between October and December 2015. A first step prior to the execution of these funds will be to initiate an analytical process that permits the integration of the creation of the ER Program into the development of the ENREDD+. According to what was agreed upon at a national level, the DR will initiate the preparation of the ER strategy and the ENREDD+ preparatory process simultaneously. This collaboration will be designed in such a way that the products generated in the R-PP will serve as a basis for the preparation of the emissions reduction program. The R-PP is expected to be finalized by the first semester of 2018.

The simultaneous execution of the REDD+ Readiness phase and the construction of the ER Program is of strategic importance as it is seen as an opportunity for the country to advance efficiently towards resolving issues related to carbon rights, land ownership, mechanisms for benefit distribution and the creation of an emission reduction registry system.

This process shall be consistent with the policies, laws and development priorities of the DR as well as with the international commitments the country assumed at the three Rio conventions of the United Nations, primarily with regards to the guidelines of the UNFCCC. In addition, the program will be aligned with the plans and targets contemplated in the National Development Strategy (END) 2010-2030, which establishes in Article 10 a Strategic Axis to "advocate for a sustainably managed environment and an adequate adaptation to climate change". As a follow up to the END, the creation of climate change units in various ministries is in progress, including: the Ministry of Environment, Planning, Economic Development (MEPyD) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MAG). These two ministries, in collaboration with the National Institute of Hydraulic Resources (INDRHI) and the Institution of Agricultural and Forestry Research (IDIAF), participate in the coordination of the REDD+.

Finally, the design and implementation of the ER Program shall be governed by the corresponding national legislation, specifically: Law 64-00 on Environment and Natural Resources; Law 202-04 on Sectoral Protected Areas; the Forestry Bill, currently undergoing legislative debate in Congress; and Resolution No.10-08 that establishes the Payments and Compensation for Environmental Services, which has been approved by Congress and is awaiting the approval of the executive branch.

**4. ER Program location and lifetime**

**4.1 Scale and location of the proposed ER Program**

*Please present a description and map of the proposed ER Program location and surrounding areas, and its physiographic significance in relation to the country. Indicate location and boundaries of the proposed ER Program area, e.g., administrative jurisdiction(s).*

The ER Program covers the entire country (48,442 km<sup>2</sup>), as does the establishment and monitoring of the emissions reference level. However, priority areas have been identified for the purposes of program activities, depending on the extent of their deforestation and degradation, as have areas benefitting from successful government restoration activities

The DR<sup>18</sup> currently has a forest coverage of 39%, consisting of broadleaf, coniferous, and dry forests (Table 4.1-1). These tropical forests are losing coverage due to deforestation and forest degradation,<sup>19</sup> resulting in increased greenhouse gas emissions and negatively affecting biodiversity, water sources, and the livelihood of rural populations.

**Table 4.1-1.** Types of forests and agricultural uses in the DR.

CLASES	AREA (HA)	%
Humid Broadleaf Forest	667,543.4	13.8
Broadleaf Cloud Forest	78,536.7	1.6
Dense Conifer Forest	214,650.8	4.5
Scattered Conifer Forest	135,242.8	2.8
Mangroves	30,073.1	0.6
Semi-Humid Broadleaf Forest	236,731.9	4.9
Dry Forest	476,394.5	9.9
Scrub / Agroforestry / Fruit	416,863.0	8.6
Agriculture / Pasture	1,466,174.7	30.4
Coffee / Cocoa	300,561.2	6.2
Urban area	113,467.5	2.4
Crops	572,533.2	11.9
Scarce or no vegetation	61,863.3	1.3
Bodies of Water	52,289.9	1.1
TOTAL	4,822,926.0	100.0

**Source:** Ministry of Environment use and coverage Map (2011)<sup>20</sup>

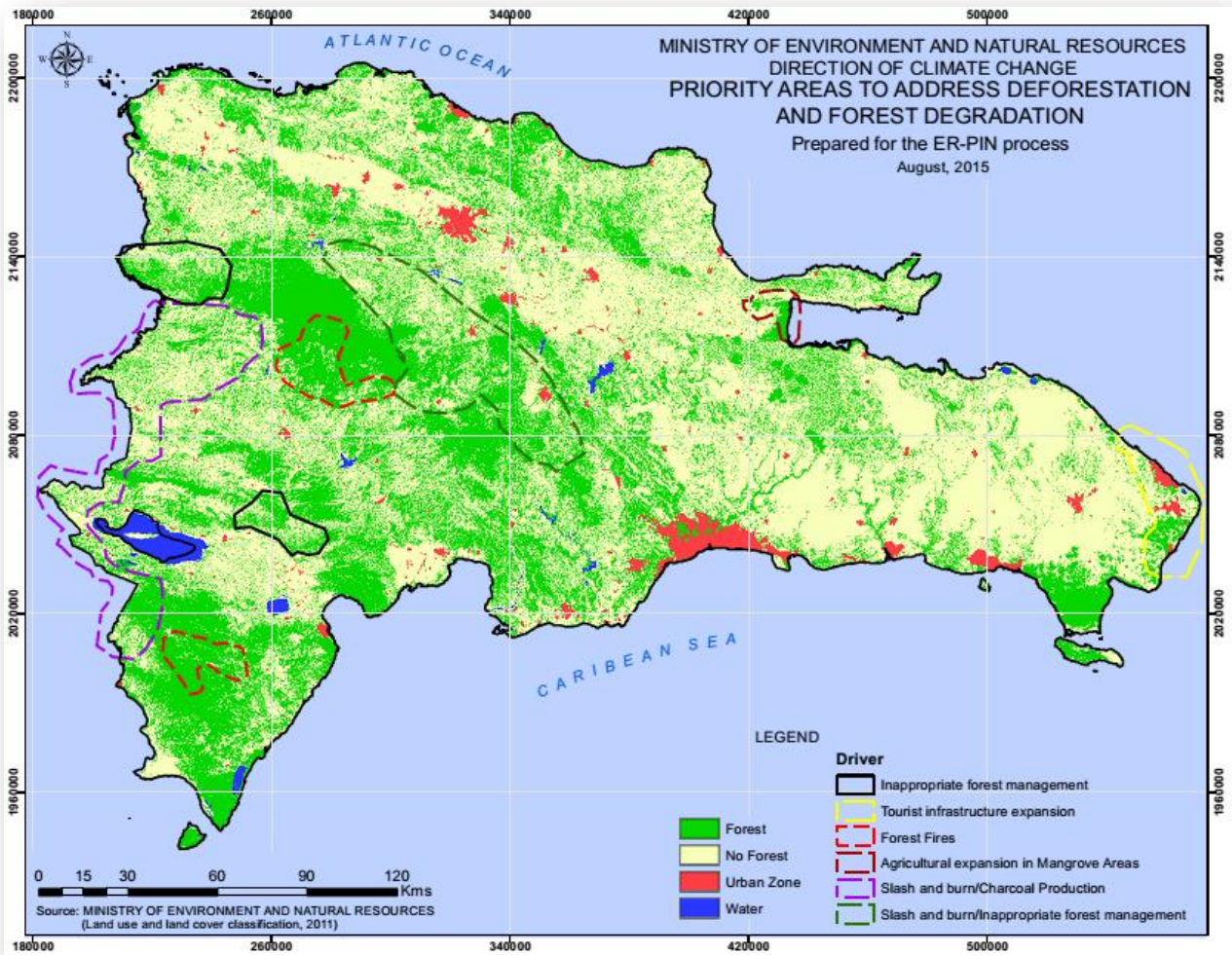
In order to reduce deforestation and forest degradation as well as increase greenhouse gas offsets by expanding forest coverage, the ER Program proposes initial activities in specific regions or priority areas (Figures 4.1-1 and 4.1- 2, the dotted areas are the ER Program's priority areas) as a starting point, as mentioned above. Priority areas have been selected following criteria laid out by experts from the Ministry of Environment, who have reiterated the relevance of focusing emission reduction activities in areas where deforestation and forest degradation are high. Moreover, areas benefitting from carbon offsetting through reforestation of natural forests and forest plantation activities, as well as and cocoa, coffee and silvopastoral management activities are identified. In section 5 of this document, the causes of deforestation and degradation of forest cover and the ER Program priority regions are discussed in further detail.

The DR intends to continue focusing attention on the removal of atmospheric carbon given the success to date of their national reforestation plans. As an example, the National Quisqueya Verde Plan, a social investment project implemented by the Ministry of Environment, is aimed at the alleviation of extreme poverty through reforestation and the restoration of natural forests. It was created by the Executive Order No. 138-97, as an initiative of the Dominican Government to counteract the accelerated deterioration of natural resources. The Plan establishes reforestation zones across the country, mainly in the central and northern mountains. In each zone, management units composed of one or more groups of local people are dedicated exclusively to the establishment of forest plantations. Since 2008 this plan has also included a program in the border region with Haiti, called Green border.

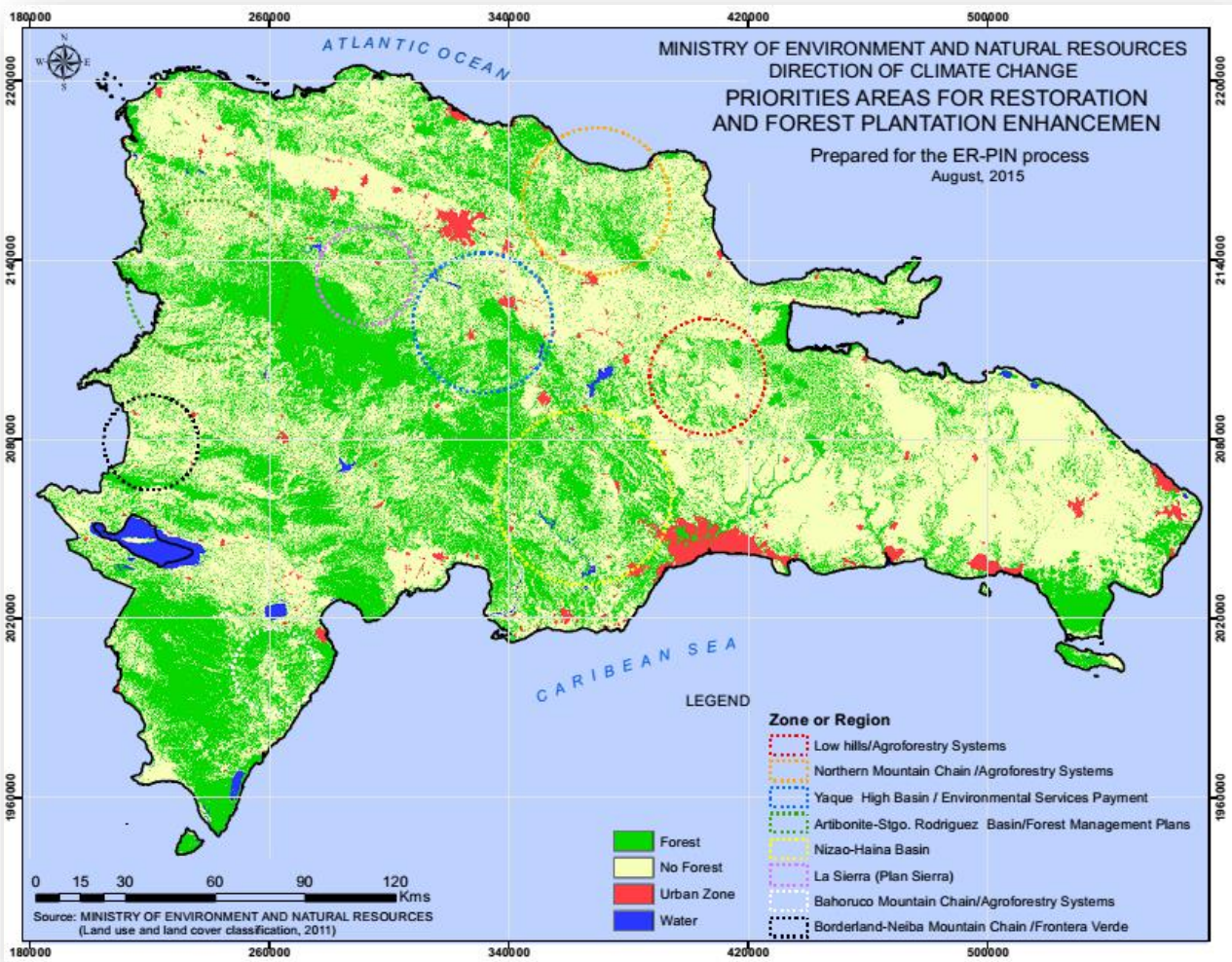
<sup>18</sup> PLENITUD, Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), Consejo Nacional para el Cambio Climático y Mecanismo de Desarrollo Limpio (CNCCMDL) Ministerio de Agricultura, UE. (2014). Estrategia Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático en el Sector Agropecuario de la República Dominicana. Santo Domingo, República Dominicana  
<http://www.agricultura.gob.do/media/107758/NASAP%20Rev%201%20ESP%2027-11-14.pdf>

<sup>19</sup> Ovalles, P. 2011. Identificación de las causas de la deforestación y la degradación de los bosques en la republica dominicana (no. De contrato: 83084744) informe final. Programa REDDCCAD/GIZ en Centroamérica y República Dominicana  
<https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/forestcarbonpartnership.org/files/Documents/PDF/Jan2013/Informe%20final%20Causas%20Deforestacion%20Rep.%20Dominicana%2005.09.11.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> Mapa de uso y cobertura del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (2011)<sup>20</sup>  
<http://www.ambiente.gob.do/Noticias/Documents/Informe%20USO%20Y%20COBERTURA-%20web.pdf>



**Figure 4.1-1.** Forest cover Map of the DR with priority regions where the ER Program will focus its deforestation and forest degradation reduction activities. Dotted areas are those prioritized for the launch of the ER Program.



**Figure 4.1-2.** Forest cover Map of the DR and priority regions where the ER will focus its reforestation agroforestry management activities. Dotted areas are those prioritized for the launch of the ER Program.

#### 4.2 Expected lifetime of the proposed ER Program

Please describe over how many months/years the proposed ER Program will be:

- a) prepared; and
- b) implemented (including expected start date of the proposed ER Program).

- a) The Emissions Reduction Program Document (ERPD) will be prepared during a period of 18-24 months, starting with the signature of the letter of intent (LOI).
- b) The Emissions Reduction Program will last one hundred (100) years, during which the first five (5) the reduced emissions will be negotiated with the Carbon Fund, according to the date specified in the Emissions Reduction Payments Agreement (ERPA) between the World Bank and the entity designated by the government of the DR. The reference level is to be adjusted every ten years.
- c) The start date of the Emissions Reduction Program is estimated to be October 2018.



## **5. Description of activities and interventions planned under the proposed ER Program**

### **5.1 Analysis of drivers and underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation, and conservation or enhancement trends**

*Please present an analysis of the drivers, underlying causes and agents of deforestation and forest degradation. Also describe any policies and trends that could contribute to conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks. Please distinguish between both the drivers and trends within the boundaries of the proposed ER Program, and any drivers or trends that occur outside the boundaries but are affecting land use, land cover and carbon stocks within the proposed ER Program area. Draw on the analysis produced for your country's Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) and/or Readiness Package (R-Package).*

It is estimated that the DR's pre-industrial forest coverage reached 85% of the territory. Historically, the causes of deforestation in the DR were the expansion of the agricultural frontier (small-scale agriculture) and the extraction of timber for exportation, a product of government policies of the twentieth century. The expansion of the agricultural frontier has been the cause of 55% of the forest loss in the DR, while the extraction of timber and firewood, charcoal production and the use of other forest products accounts for 26% of such losses. Other important drivers include forest fires, which are estimated to have reduced 7% of the national forest coverage, and the construction and expansion of roads, highways, ports, cities and other forms of infrastructure. These figures are of course all approximations based on a variety of statistics and diagnostics.

During the 1970's and 80's, deforestation caused by the expansion of land intended for agricultural purposes soared, reaching its peak in the 1990's. It is estimated that during this period, the loss of broadleaf and pine forests was of approximately 14,100 ha per year, given that pastureland increased 42% and cultivated land by 34%, while the forest coverage was reduced by 32%. This deforestation driven by agricultural expansion began to diminish in the 1990's, mainly due to the increasing difficulty of accessing the remaining forest areas.

Historical causes of deforestation are presented individually in detail in the following paragraphs, and summarized in Table 5.1-1 below. This summary table demonstrates the causes and agents of deforestation and forest degradation that the ER Program wishes to address through its activities.

#### **a) Slash and burn agriculture**

In the DR, the expansion of different forms of agriculture and farming are the direct drivers of over 60% of deforestation. Overall, the agricultural sector contributes to about 12% of the GDP in the DR, and the area devoted to agricultural and livestock activities in 2004 occupied 53.4% of the country. Principal crops include: sugar cane 453,548 ha (9.4%), cocoa 219,225 ha (4.6%), coffee 132,000 ha (3%), palm 13,577 ha (0.3%), and coconut 20,975 ha (0.4%). Hillside farmers include mostly small producers without land titles that are either self-employed or work for landowners. 100% of the coffee and 30% of the food crops are grown on hillside lands, which of course has an impact on forest coverage in these zones.

#### **b) Expansion of livestock**

Livestock production competes with forested areas and is a driving force of land use change in the country. Livestock occupies the largest area of hillside land in the upper and middle basins of the country. It is estimated that the pasture area is currently five times larger than the optimal area for such use (475,000 ha in 9,108 farms). Traditionally, "conuqueros"<sup>21</sup> have been hired by livestock farmers to clear forest areas and turn them into pasture areas after several years of cultivation. As an example, the Sierra de Neiba region had a conifer coverage that occupied most of its northern slope. However, the area was affected by timber production, and subsequently by the expansion of agriculture and livestock. The forest coverage in this mountain range is now mostly found in the La Rabona and Gajo de La Sabina hillsides and near the old El Hoyazo sawmill.<sup>22</sup>

#### **c) Extraction of timber and non-timber forest products**

<sup>21</sup> Conuqueros are subsistence farmers that produce food for home consumption.

<sup>22</sup>Ministry of Environment, Estudio de uso y cobertura de suelo 2012. Santo Domingo, R.D., 38 páginas.  
<http://www.ambiente.gob.do/Noticias/Documents/Informe%20USO%20Y%20COBERTURA-%20web.pdf>

The extraction of forest products such as firewood, charcoal, resin, and mahogany, and have also been among the most important causes of forest degradation. A study carried out in 2009 revealed that the production of charcoal in the country was of 27,300 tons annually, representing 5,247 hectares of forest under harvesting<sup>23</sup>.

#### **d) Hurricanes**

Due to its geographic and topographic location, the country is constantly exposed to hurricanes and heavy rains that can cause significant damage to vegetation and other related resources. These naturally occurring phenomena are thus considered direct causes of deforestation and degradation. During the 2000-2009 period<sup>24</sup>, 39 hurricanes reached the Caribbean basin, compared with 15 and 9 in the decades of 1980 and 1990, respectively (UNEP-ECLAC, 2010). The impacts of these events on the population and the economy of the region have been enormous: the economic loss derived from 11 recently evaluated hydro meteorological events totaled US\$ 13.642 million and the number of people affected peaked with Hurricane Mitch in 1998, affecting more than 600,000 people (CEPAL, 2010c).

#### **e) Forest fires**

Forest fires are also considered a direct cause of deforestation and forest degradation, and they occur regularly in pine forests either due to natural reasons, human carelessness or criminal activities. Such fires contribute to the deforestation and degradation of the country forests (Geilfus, 2002). According to official statistics (Ministry of Environment, 2013) during the 2003 to 2013 period, 2061 forest fires occurred in the country, affecting 90010 ha. This means that 8182 ha were burned annually.

#### **f) Unplanned expansion of touristic and urban areas**

The expanding area devoted to tourism infrastructure also results in significant forest area losses, especially mangroves. The impact of tourism on biodiversity is considered high in the coastal forests, mangroves, and seagrass beds, which are seriously threatened ecosystems. The study of the dynamics of land use and coverage change, carried out by the REDD+/CCAS-GIZ Program, estimated that in the 2000- 2010 period about 436 hectares of mangrove forest were lost due to tourism activities<sup>25</sup>.

The underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation include<sup>26</sup>: changing demographics (e.g. rural and urban population growth and expansion)<sup>27</sup>; currency devaluations, which can render agricultural expansion more profitable; economic adjustments, which can reduce the size of urban economies, forcing people to return to agricultural regions; trade policies, which can protect extensive crops and forest sectors from imported alternatives, increasing the pressure on forests to meet local demand; fuel and transportation subsidies, which may favor the extraction of wood in remote regions or increase the profitability of agricultural land development; favorable environmental conditions (e.g. forests in areas with good drainage and high soil fertility are more likely to be converted into agricultural land); and increases in the prices of commodities in the international marketplace, which may encourage the expansion of crops.

### **Policies and trends that help reduce deforestation and increase the forest coverage**

The DR's forest policy rests on three main pillars: a) the sustainable management of the national forest resources through the Sustainable Forest Management Plans (PMFS); b) commercial reforestation and the conservation of deteriorated areas (e.g. Quisqueya Verde, localized programs, projects with international support, etc.); and, c) incentive and compensation systems to support forestry development and averted deforestation with Payments for Environmental Services (PSA), particularly in water recharge areas. Under these three pillars, the program that has seen the greatest impacts with regards to forest promotion policies is the Quisqueya Verde National Plan, which

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<sup>23</sup> Checo, H. "Identificación y descripción de la red de comercialización del carbón vegetal en comunidades de las provincias Independencia y Bahoruco. 1999. Jimaní, RD, 28 páginas.

<sup>24</sup> PLENITUD, Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), Consejo Nacional para el Cambio Climático y Mecanismo de Desarrollo Limpio (CNCCMDL) Ministerio de Agricultura, UE. (2014) Estrategia Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático en el Sector Agropecuario de la República Dominicana. Santo Domingo, República

Dominicana. <http://www.agricultura.gob.do/media/107758/NASAP%20Rev%201%20ESP%2027-11-14.pdf>

<sup>25</sup> Programa REDD+/CCAD-GIZ

<sup>26</sup> Ovalles, P. 2011. Identificación de las causas de la deforestación y la degradación de los bosques en la republica dominicana (no. De contrato: 83084744) informe final. Programa REDDCCAD/GIZ en Centroamérica y República Dominicana

<sup>27</sup> FAO, 2004. [Estudio de tendencias y perspectivas del sector forestal en América Latina Documento de Trabajo. Informe Nacional República Dominicana. Secretaría De Estado De Medio Ambiente Y Recursos Naturales Organización De Las Naciones Unidas Para La Agricultura Y La Alimentación. Roma, 2004. ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/009/i3268s/i3268s00.pdf](http://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/009/i3268s/i3268s00.pdf)

covers the entire territory of the country. This plan entails activities focused on permanent reforestation and the promotion of forest fire prevention and control.

**Table 5.1-1.** Causes and deforestation agents, forest degradation and restoration in the DR.

Direct causes of deforestation and degradation	Underlying causes	Deforestation agents
<b>Slash and burn agriculture &amp; extensive livestock farming</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Population growth</li> <li>- Poverty</li> <li>- Lack of productive alternatives</li> <li>- Land Tenure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Small producers</li> <li>- Farmers and rural population in general</li> <li>- Agroforestry Producers (coffee, cocoa and silvopasture)</li> </ul>
<b>Inadequate Forest Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cutting permits <b>with</b> no specifications or technical advice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forest Producers</li> <li>- Forest Regents</li> </ul>
<b>Extraction of timber and non-timber forest products</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cutting permits with no specific technical advice by the Provincial Offices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Small and medium producers</li> <li>- Wood Buyers</li> </ul>
<b>Forest Fires</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "Conuquismo" (slash and burn)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farmers, rural population in general</li> </ul>
<b>Unplanned expansion of urban and touristic areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Population growth</li> <li>- Absence of territorial planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction Companies</li> <li>- Inhabitants of urban and peri-urban areas</li> </ul>
<b>Forest pests and diseases</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incorrect application and management of forest techniques</li> <li>- Expansion of the agricultural frontier in non-appropriate places</li> <li>- Climate (floods, droughts)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farmers</li> <li>- Livestock</li> <li>- Forest product producers</li> </ul>
Restoration / Regeneration Causes	Underlying causes	Restoration agents
<b>Reforestation and protection policies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Abandonment of grazing land in mountains caused by profitability losses (see also "profitability of production" below)</li> <li>- Protected areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farmers, cattle ranchers</li> <li>- Ministry of Environment</li> <li>- Ministry of agriculture</li> <li>- ONGs</li> </ul>
<b>Timber market and government incentives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase of timber demand caused by expansion of the construction sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Private reforestation companies</li> </ul>
<b>National Reforestation policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of forest management plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government institutions</li> <li>- Ministry of Environment</li> <li>- Ministry of agriculture</li> </ul>
<b>Profitability of production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Abandonment of grazing land in mountains caused by profitability losses</li> <li>- Land use change - agroforestry and silvopastoral systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agroforestry producers (coffee, cocoa, and silvopastoral)</li> <li>- Mountain livestock producers</li> </ul>

**Source:** Ovalles 2011<sup>28</sup> and meetings of Ministry of Environment experts.

With the approval of Law 64-00, which created the Ministry of Environment, general guidelines and principles related to the policies and structure of democratic environmental governance were established in the DR in conformity with the mandates and commitments of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration 92. The Viceministry of Forest Resources is responsible for regulating the sustainable management of forest resources that exist outside the national system of protected areas, and involving the private sector and local communities in a collaborative protection of forest ecosystems<sup>29</sup>. Under this framework, forest plantations are encouraged in the upper basins with the objective of conserving water and soil, and producing timber for trade, energy, industry, food and ornamental purposes. In this sense, forest seedlings produced in a nationwide network of vivariums are supplied to private producers and NGOs.

The combination of these measures has produced successful results: a) More than 75,000 hectares have been planted in the last 30 years by the private sector with government assistance; b) More than 60,000 hectares are under Sustainable Forest Management Plans (PMFS); c) More than 200 small industries are operated with locally-sources

<sup>28</sup> Ovalles, P. 2011. Identificación de las causas de la deforestación y la degradación de los bosques en la republica dominicana (no. De contrato: 83084744) informe final. Programa REDDCCAD/GIZ en Centroamérica y República Dominicana <https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/forestcarbonpartnership.org/files/Documents/PDF/Jan2013/Informe%20final%20Causas%20Deforestacion%20Rep.%20Dominicana%2005.09.11.pdf>

<sup>29</sup> <http://www.ambiente.gob.do/Ministerio/RecursosForestales/Paginas/Viceministerio.aspx>

wood; d) 20% of the domestic consumption of wood is locally produced (however still RD imports US\$300 million per year); and, e) It is estimated that the number of direct jobs generated by the national forest sector at present is 40,000<sup>30</sup>.

Furthermore, the National Forest Management Program, which is part of the current environmental framework, is starting to play a crucial role in forest restoration by promoting forest management projects that seek to conserve the natural resources comprised in the forest ecosystem while contributing to the development of rural communities. This program also promotes the increase of forest cover, through the establishment of new forest plantations. The forestry sector still suffers from structural weaknesses, but it is clear that the DR's commercial management of natural forests has been a key contributing factor to preserving forest areas. What's more, this commercial management has served as the basis for the promotion of plantations that now generate wealth, jobs, and an increased national forest coverage. An example of this is the experience of the Sierra Plan, an integrated development program supported by the Dominican State in collaboration with a team of Swedish experts, over several decades. The household and multi-household forest management initiatives (household SMPs and La Celestina) implemented by the Sierra Plan in 1980 laid the groundwork for sustainable forest management in the DR. Since then, several programs with similar conceptual frameworks have contributed greatly to the reduction of deforestation in the country.

### **5.2 Assessment of the major barriers to REDD+**

*Please describe the major barriers that are currently preventing the drivers from being addressed, and/or preventing conservation and carbon stock enhancement from occurring.*

While the DR has been working to implement plans and activities aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation and increasing forest coverage, a series of barriers that have yet to be addressed are affecting the country's potential to further reduce emissions. These barriers can be classified as legal, institutional, financial, technical, cultural and climatic (see Table 5.2-1). In order to identify and record these barriers, during the preparation of the ER-PIN the Climate Change Directorate held three consultation workshops between July and August of 2015<sup>31</sup>. Key stakeholders from government institutions such as ministries of finance, planning and agriculture, and directorates of the Ministry of Environment charged with protected areas and biodiversity conservation were invited to the first consultation workshop held on July 15<sup>th</sup> of this year. Producers, NGOs, and local agencies were invited to the other two consultation workshops, held on the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> of August.

The barriers identified at these workshops will serve as an input for the design of the ER Program and the evaluation and follow up of emission reductions and as a starting point for measuring the risk associated with failing to achieve the reduction targets proposed by the program (including emissions risk reduction by displacement or reversals (see sections 10 and 11 of this document).

### **5.3 Description and justification of planned and ongoing activities under the proposed ER Program**

*Please describe the proposed activities and policy interventions under the proposed ER Program, including those related to governance, and justify how these activities will address the drivers and underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation and/or support carbon stock enhancement trends, to help overcome the barriers identified above (i.e., how will the ER Program contribute to reversing current less sustainable resource use and/or policy patterns?)*

The ER Program of the DR will be carried out on a national scale, but will focus its initial activities on priority areas as was explained in section 4.1. The decision to begin work in specific areas aims to ensure reduced emissions and increased removals during the initial implementation of ENREDD+. In this sense pilot activities will occur while the country prepares for the full implementation of REDD+ at the national level.

<sup>30</sup> Checo, H. Cámara Forestal Dominicana

<sup>31</sup> Anexo 5.2. Taller de Consulta con actores claves sobre la "Nota de Idea del Reducción de Emisiones ER- PIN" Realizado el 14 de julio del año 2015 en santo domingo, RD.; Talleres de Socialización sobre el proceso REDD+ en República Dominicana "Nota de Idea del Programa de Reducción de Emisiones (ER-PIN, por sus siglas en inglés)" en Santiago de los Caballeros y en Santo Domingo para atender diferentes actores regionales del país.

The activities proposed by the ENREDD+ and thus the ER program will focus on strengthening existing policies and plans that the government of the DR has implemented in recent decades. The Table 5.3-1 shows a list of policies, plans, and forestry, agricultural and conservation programs which are currently being implemented in the country. Although detailed quantitative studies have not yet been conducted on these initiatives, field observations indicate that they have managed to slow down deforestation and degradation of forests and increase forest coverage. This has been achieved thanks to a series of transversal activities that include forest protection through the national system of protected areas, reducing deforestation and degradation through cross-border development projects and soil and water management, and improved agricultural practices in key sectors such as coffee and cocoa plantations.

**Table 5.2-1.** Principal barriers identified in the DR that prevent conservation and permanence of carbon stocks.

<b>Barriers</b>	
<b>Legal</b>	
-	Poor or contextually lacking legal framework in relation to climate change mitigation.
-	The mining law does not include activities that seek to mitigate environmental impacts that could be solved through reforestation.
-	Lack of legal certainty about land tenure and the ownership of land and carbon.
<b>Institutional</b>	
-	Limitations with regards to logistics, budget and lack of institutional platforms to follow up on projects or programs like the National Plan Quisqueya Verde, the PROMAREN Project, and the MARENA fund.
-	Limited state budget earmarked for the implementation of programs aimed at reducing emissions (e.g. environmental services payment programs).
-	Lack of institutional knowledge, especially about REDD+ in regional agencies.
-	Weak communication and lack of synergies between public institutions and the private sector with regards to the dissemination of publish emission reduction plans and programs, and the protection and growth of forest coverage.
-	Lack of political will on the part of decision-makers (as well as empowerment of the society to demand the creation of public policies that promote forest production).
<b>Financial</b>	
-	Lack of incentives for reforestation and forest protection programs.
-	Under-promotion of the supply potential of timber for fuel and construction.
-	Low profitability in the exploitation of timber and fruit farms, and a lengthy timespan to see the returns on investment.
<b>Technical</b>	
-	Lack of a reliable, inexpensive, and organized monitoring system that can follow up on key forest conservation and reforestation programs and activities.
-	Limited capacity among government technicians and local producers on a variety of climate change issues.
<b>Socio-cultural</b>	
-	Low quality educational programs.
-	Lack of enforcement of current laws.
-	Poverty and land tenure issues that promote "conuquismo" through the practice of slash and burn of forests, and the use of wood as an energy source.
-	Lack of forest valuation.
-	Low levels of community empowerment and involvement on issues such as reforestation processes.
-	Lack of knowledge regarding the benefits of sustainable forest management.
-	General lack of environmental awareness of society.
<b>Climatic</b>	
-	Droughts that affect the survival of reforested areas.
-	Lack of research on the control of forest pests.

**Source:** consultation workshops with stakeholders from government institutions and with regional producers, held between July and August of 2015. See Annex 5.2.

Reforestation will be an important pillar of the ER program not only due to its immediate carbon benefits, but also because it can contribute to the improvement of local livelihoods and biodiversity. An example is the Quisqueya Verde National Plan, a social investment project implemented by the Ministry of Environment aimed at alleviating extreme poverty through reforestation for the protection of forests and plantations and for commercial purposes. The plan was created by Executive Order No. 138-97, as an initiative of the Dominican Government, to counteract the accelerated deterioration of natural resources. The Plan consists of action or reforestation areas throughout the country, mainly in the central and northern mountains. In each zone there are integrated units formed by one or more

groups of local people dedicated exclusively to the establishment of forest plantations on degraded or deforested areas. It is estimated that during the 1997-2012 period over 118 million trees were planted over an area of 101,223 hectares<sup>32</sup>. Another noteworthy program is that of the Yaque del Norte river basin (CAY), located on the northern slope of the Cordillera Central that covers approximately 83,000 hectares.

Meanwhile, in order to improve governance at the institutional level, the DR has developed a series of preparatory activities for the implementation of the Emission Reduction Program including:

- Establishment of institutional arrangements to conduct consultations and participation activities in the project priority areas.
- A framework to promote early dialogue with stakeholders was created in 2014, and is currently being used for the participatory process of REDD+.
- The consultation and participation mechanisms under the coordination of the Social Participation Directorate will operate locally, focusing on areas where the program's activities take place.
- A proposal for the feedback, grievance and redress mechanism was included in the framework of the R-PP and will be developed on the basis of existing mechanisms and institutions.

Furthermore, as a part of the ER program design, the manner in which activities surrounding mangrove areas affected by tourism and the inclusion of the agroforestry sector can be integrated will be analyzed. The viability of climate change mitigation activities in mangrove areas threatened by agricultural activities, especially rice, must also be analyzed. Working closely on these topics with the Vice Ministry of Protected Areas and Biodiversity is a priority for the ER Program implementation.

Additionally, further analysis is required in order to decide whether or not it is pertinent to include activities related to reducing deforestation and degradation caused by urban growth as a result of tourism. This analysis will be coordinated with the Ministry of Tourism. Finally, collaboration must occur with both the Ministry of Agriculture and the councils belonging to the agroforestry sector, such as the National Cacao Council (CONACADO), the Dominican Coffee Council (CODOCAFE), the Dominican Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Research (IDIAF) and the National Council of Agricultural Research and Forestry (CONIAF) to discuss options for the integration of these sectors in the ENREDD+.

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<sup>32</sup> Rosario, F. Taller desarrollo de capacidades para Mesoamérica en restauración y conservación de ecosistemas para apoyar el logro de las Metas Aichi para la Biodiversidad. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/ecr/cbwecr-2014-09/other/cbwecr-2014-09-presentation-26-es.pdf>

**Table 5.3-1.** Policies, plans and current programs that will be reinforced by the ER Program, to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

Direct causes	Policies, plans and programs to be reinforced	Actions proposed for the ER-PIN	Priority intervention areas
<b>Slash and burn agriculture, and extensive livestock farming</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategy for the Sustainable Management of Soil</li> <li>- Law on border development</li> <li>- National program for forest management</li> <li>- Megaleche Program</li> <li>- National program for forest protection</li> <li>- National Reforestation Plan</li> <li>- National System of Protected Areas (SINAP)</li> <li>- Work plans of CODOCAFE, CONACADO, IDIAF and CONIAF</li> <li>- ENDA Dominicana Work Plans, Sierra Plan, Floresta, ASODEJO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand the Quisqueya Verde Plan</li> <li>- Establish silvopastoral systems with foraged plants and timber</li> <li>- Expand the technological transfer Megaleche Program<sup>33</sup> of the Ministry of Agriculture, extending and improving it</li> <li>- Training and workshops to raise awareness and education for sustainable production on hillside land</li> <li>- Strengthen forest sector organizations (Forest Roundtables, Dominican Forestry Chamber, etc.)</li> <li>- Promote the legal and institutional strengthening of the forestry sector</li> <li>- Establish a national monitoring, follow up and log of forests and fire management</li> <li>- Include silvopastoral technologies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Border Area (in the provinces of Elias Piña and Independencia;</li> <li>- Cordillera Central (south and north slope, in the buffer zones of the protected areas</li> </ul>
<b>Inadequate Forest Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sustainable Forest Management Program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Upgrade the Forestry Regulations (forest management and forest permit regulations )</li> <li>- Train and equip the Ministry of Environment surveillance personnel to improve implementation of environmental legislation</li> <li>- Updating and reformulation of permits for cutting trees in forests</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cordillera Central (Restoration, Santiago Rodriguez, San Jose de las Matas, Jarabacoa, Constanza, Monción)</li> <li>- Areas of dry forest coverage</li> <li>- Azua, Neiba, Barahona and San Juan</li> </ul>
<b>Extraction of timber and non-timber forest products</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Sustainable Forest Management Program</li> <li>- National System of Protected Areas (SINAP)</li> <li>- Environmental Protection Program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extend PES program in other regions</li> <li>- Strengthening of forestry programs for renewable energy</li> <li>- Strengthening of surveillance in the border region</li> <li>- Support the regularization of the coal processing and marketing program</li> <li>- Upgrading and restructuring the of permit system for cutting trees in forests</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- South border region for the production of firewood</li> <li>- Elias Piña Province</li> </ul>
<b>Forest Fires</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Fire Management Program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening local fire control units</li> <li>- Equipment</li> <li>- Improving containment and prevention</li> <li>- Raising awareness about the proper use of fire</li> <li>- Encouraging society to care for and use forest resources rationally</li> <li>- Promote specific studies on the determination of causes, damage assessment and economic valuation of forest fires</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sierra de Neiba, Bahoruco (southwest of the country), south slope of the Cordillera Central</li> </ul>

<sup>33</sup> More details about the Megaleche Program may be found at: <http://www.ganaderia.gob.do/index.php/sobre-nosotros/departamentos/item/programa-megaleche>

Direct causes	Policies, plans and programs to be reinforced	Actions proposed for the ER-PIN	Priority intervention areas
<b>Unplanned expansion of urban and touristic areas</b>	Spatial planning at the municipal level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop plans for the management of natural resources</li> <li>- Classify the lands according to their potential use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Altagracia Province, Puerto Plata, Semana, La Romana, Montecristi.</li> </ul>
<b>Pests and Forest Diseases</b>	Pest and Forest Diseases Management Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training in management of pests and diseases</li> <li>- Acquisition of equipment and materials for mechanical control of pests in natural forests of native pine</li> <li>- Merge criteria for Sustainable Forestry Management (SFM) in plantations and natural forests</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cordillera Central</li> <li>- Sierra de Bahoruco</li> </ul>
Causes for Restoration	Policies, Plans and Programs	Actions proposed for the ER-PIN	Implementation sites
<b>Reforestation and protection policies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Reforestation Plan</li> <li>- Water Fund</li> <li>- National System of Protected Areas</li> <li>- Strategy for Sustainable Management of Soil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand the Quisqueya Verde Plan</li> <li>- Strengthen the protection of protected areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Upper basin of the Yaque del Norte, Low (Region East) Hills, Border Region</li> </ul>
<b>Timber market and government incentives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Reforestation Plan</li> <li>- Reforestation Projects (Plan Sierra, Dominican ENDA program, among other plans)</li> <li>- Forest Management Program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encourage private forest management plans</li> <li>- Increase the profitability of production, income diversification and sustainability of production</li> <li>- Establish a technical assistance program for timber producers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sanchez Ramirez Province</li> <li>- Monsignor Nouel</li> <li>- Cordillera Central</li> <li>- Cordillera Septentrional</li> </ul>
<b>State policy on reforestation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Reforestation Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The ER-PIN will reinforce these actions</li> <li>- Strengthen the national production of forest-derived plants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Country-wide</li> </ul>
<b>Profitability of production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Reforestation Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish a technical assistance program of for timber producers</li> <li>- Support the updating of standards and regulations for the management and marketing of forest products</li> <li>- Promote the profitability of forest plantations;</li> <li>- Support the development of timber marketing strategies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cordillera Central, Cordillera Septentrional and Colinas Bajas (East Region)</li> </ul>



**5.4 Risk/benefit analysis of the planned actions and interventions under the ER Program**

*Please explain the choice and prioritization of the planned actions and interventions under the ER Program identified in 5.3 taking into account the implementation risks of the activities and their potential benefits, both in terms of emission reductions and other non-carbon benefits.*

The priority activities to be implemented under the ER program are aimed at improving the country's performance in terms of conserving forests, while simultaneously working towards forest coverage and emissions reduction goals, established in the Pluri-annual National Development Strategy Plan. This plan indicates that the country will have achieved a 25% reduction of GHG emissions by 2030, going from 3.6 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per capita (2009) to 2.8 tons.

Among the causes of deforestation and degradation of forests in the DR, slash and burn agriculture, and extensive livestock farming are those that generate the greatest impacts. In this regard, the activities proposed were prioritized according to the following logic: the extension of the Quisqueya Verde program, which contemplates an increase in forest plantations intended for conservation and commercial use, is expected to reduce pressure on forests. The surface to be reforested can be increased from 6,000 (average current reforestation) to 10,000 during the execution of the ER Program.

Moreover, an important part of the rural population lives on hillsides, where they perform subsistence agriculture following slash and burn practices, including perennial farming of agroforestry and silvopastoral systems. In order to ameliorate ground coverage and local incomes, these practices will be strengthened through silvopastoral systems with foraged tree and timber products, especially on sloped lands. The Megaleche program of the General Livestock Directorate will also be expanded in order to encourage the planting of wood species that grow perennially in pastures.

In order for productive activities to be carried out in accordance with sustainability criteria, it is necessary to raise awareness and knowledge amongst producers. To this end, courses and workshops focused on raising awareness and educating on sustainable forest and agricultural production on hillside land have been proposed. In addition, producer organizations are to be strengthened with both legal and institutional support in the interest of allowing for a more effective exchange and sharing of best practices between producers.

The slash and burn agriculture is one of the principal factors affecting the occurrence and frequency of forest fires. Consequently, it is necessary to establish a National Surveillance, Monitoring and Control System of forest and fire management.

**Inadequate forest management** is seen as problematic for forest conservation. It is thus necessary to improve the existing management standards. Specifically, the standards associated with management plans and the criteria for the granting of permits for forest management should be revised, given that they date back 25 years. Similarly, Ministry of Environment security personnel must go through more rigorous training processes so that they may apply the environmental legislation more effectively.

**Extraction of timber and non-timber forest products**

The extraction of forest products, whether regulated or not, almost always impacts forests negatively, in some cases leading to degradation, and in others to wholesale elimination of forest areas. Extraction impacts often take two different forms: one has to do with illegal exploitation and the other is related to overuse of resources due to a local lack of alternative energy sources. In order to prevent the illegal extraction of forest products, forest monitoring must be strengthened, with a greater emphasis on the border region, where it has been found that the impact of this activity is greater. Concerning the demand for energy sources, it is necessary to strengthen plans and programs that support the harvesting and production of wood as a renewable energy source. Special attention will be given to dry forest areas. Ultimately, ensuring a sustainable management of wood extraction must involve improvements in monitoring systems along with efficient control mechanisms. This will be addressed by the Ministry of Environment under the ER Program.

**Forest Fires**

Forest fires affect more than 8,000 hectares of forest each year, especially in protected areas and their surroundings. It is thus necessary to lend support to the protection against forest fires program through the strengthening of local fire fighting units, the training and equipping of local brigades, raising awareness amongst local inhabitants through activities and publications, and creating opportunities for people to care for and use forest resources in a rational, efficient manner. Furthermore, specific studies are to be carried out on the topic of forest fires to determine the precise causes of fires in distinct regions of the country, as well to ascertain the economic and environmental impacts of fires.

**Unplanned expansion of urban and touristic areas**

According to the National Development Strategy for 2030, a Land Use Plan proposal should be presented no later than 2015. This proposal has been completed and was presented before the National Congress for its approval. The plan suggests that the DR's natural resources be ordered according to their characteristics, and be considered based on the socio-economic environment in which they exist. In this context it is expected that lands will be classified according to their potential use. The ER program's method of territorial ordering will be taken into account in order to prioritize the planned actions, and coordination will be carried out with other agencies involved in land use planning, especially in urban and tourist areas of expansion, to ensure that an approach that contributes to the objectives of the ENREDD+ will be applied.

**Pests and Forest Diseases**

Due to changing climatic conditions and forest degradation in recent years, forest pests and diseases are proliferating. This problem must be addressed in order to ensure the long-term health and existence of forests. Addressing this issue will involve training local farmers and producers in the pest and disease management, acquiring equipment and materials for mechanical pest control in natural pine forests, and establishing criteria for the sustainable management of plantations and natural forests with a view to pest and disease control.

The decision to work with these specific policies, plans and programs is based on the fact that, despite the fact that the DR makes great efforts to provide the implementing institutions with adequate resources, they still lack the resources and capacity required to strengthen the impact of their actions. The activities planned under the ER program were prioritized due to their perceived success in reducing deforestation and forest degradation and increasing tree coverage. Additionally, it is expected that the aforementioned policies, plans and programs will increase the potential of the country to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

Table 5.4-1 presents a summary of the REDD+ proposed activities, potential risks and benefits.

Table 5.4.-1. Risks and benefits of REDD+ activities in the DR.

Direct causes	Policies, plans and programs to be reinforced	Actions proposed for the ER-PIN	RISKS	BENEFITS
<b>Slash and burn agriculture, and extensive livestock production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategy for the sustainable management of Isoil</li> <li>- Law on border development</li> <li>- National program for forest management</li> <li>- Megaleche Program</li> <li>- National program for forest protection</li> <li>- National Reforestation Plan</li> <li>- Work plans of institutions related to the agroforestry sector, CODOCAFE, CONACADO, IDIAF and CONIAF</li> <li>- ENDA Dominicana Projects, Sierra Plan, Floresta, ASODEJO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand the Quisqueya Verde program</li> <li>- Establish silvopastoral systems with forage and timber trees</li> <li>- Courses and workshops to raise awareness and education for sustainable production on hillside land</li> <li>- Strengthen organizations of the forestry sector (Forest Roundtable, Dominican Forestry Chamber, among others)</li> <li>- Promote the legal and institutional strengthening of the forestry sector</li> <li>- Establish a national surveillance, monitoring and control system of forests and fire management</li> <li>- Expand the Megaleche Program, extending and improving it to include silvopastoral technologies</li> <li>- Technology transfer in forestry and agroforestry sectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of interest of successive governments, and insufficient financial resources.</li> <li>- Low interest of landowners</li> <li>- Opportunity cost of the silvopastoral systems</li> <li>- Institutional weakness for implementing of policy frameworks</li> <li>- Weak governance structures for the verification of proper environmental management</li> <li>- Duplication of efforts among institutions, for example between the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>- Lack of interest in participation and capacity construction for an effective implementation</li> <li>- Lack of resources that make the system effective</li> <li>- Poor coordination with the institutions linked to infringing the implementation of a monitoring, surveillance and efficient control system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing carbon stocks (reforestation of 10,000 hectares)</li> <li>- Co-benefits, improved quality of life, positive impacts on biodiversity</li> <li>- Increased profitability of livestock production</li> <li>- Governance and strengthened institutions</li> <li>- Management, information on impacts, monitoring system that focuses on drivers of deforestation</li> <li>- Increased surveillance capabilities among staff</li> </ul>
<b>Inadequate Forest Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sustainable Forest Management Program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish a national surveillance, monitoring and forest control system for fire management and reduction of illegal trade of forest products</li> <li>- Promote the legal and institutional strengthening of forestry</li> <li>- Upgrade Forestry Regulations (the regulations of forest management and forest permits)</li> <li>- Training of the security staff of the Ministry of Environment to improve implementation of environmental legislation</li> <li>- Updating and reformulation of permits for the cutting of trees in forests</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low levels of logistical support and availability of staff</li> <li>- Continuity of permits outside regulations, and negative aptitude of the civil society on forest management</li> <li>- Lack of resources that make the system effective</li> <li>- Poor coordination with the institutions linked to infringing the implementation of a monitoring, surveillance and efficient control system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There will be clearer rules for forest management</li> <li>- Reduction of illegal logging</li> <li>- Management, information on impacts, monitoring system that focuses on drivers of deforestation</li> <li>- Increased surveillance capabilities among staff</li> </ul>
<b>Extraction of timber and non-timber forest products</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Sustainable Forest Management Program</li> <li>- Environmental Protection Program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish a national surveillance, monitoring and forest control system for fire management, and reduction of illegal trade of forest products</li> <li>- Extend the PSA program to other regions</li> <li>- Strengthening of forestry production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of resources that make the system effective</li> <li>- Low levels of interest of landowners due to scarce benefits offered by the PES</li> <li>- Low levels of logistical support and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased surveillance capabilities among the staff</li> <li>- Management, information on impacts, monitoring system that focuses on drivers of deforestation</li> </ul>

Direct causes	Policies, plans and programs to be reinforced	Actions proposed for the ER-PIN	RISKS	BENEFITS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>programs for renewable energy</li> <li>- Strengthen surveillance in the border region</li> <li>- Support coal processing and marketing programs</li> <li>- Strengthen capacities to improve monitoring of protected forests as well as transparent monitoring mechanisms</li> <li>- Updating and reformulation of permits for the cutting of trees in forests</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>availability of staff</li> <li>- Poor coordination with the institutions linked to infringing the implementation of a monitoring, surveillance and efficient control system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduction of illegal logging</li> <li>- Increased revenues</li> <li>- Ensures the permanence of the forest while the carbon stock remains stable</li> </ul>
<b>Forest Fires</b>	- National Fire Handling and Management Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening of the local fire control units and equipment</li> <li>- Improving control and prevention</li> <li>- Raising awareness about the proper use of fire</li> <li>- Empowering society to care for and use forest resources rationally</li> <li>- Promote specific studies, determination of causes, damage assessment and economic valuation on forest fires</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not having enough staff, scarcity of financial resources</li> <li>- Lack of interest of producers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased interest of the Dominican State to support actions for the prevention and control of forest fires</li> <li>- Capacities strengthened, leading to the reduction of forest fires</li> </ul>
<b>Unplanned expansion of urban and touristic areas</b>	Spatial planning at the municipal level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support the municipal zoning and territorial planning initiatives</li> <li>- Map out natural resources</li> <li>- Classify land according to its potential for use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Little knowledge and low interest of municipal authorities</li> <li>- Limited availability of financial resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Knowledge and control of territory</li> <li>- Reduction of the deforestation rate</li> </ul>
<b>Pests and Forest Diseases</b>	Pest and Forest Diseases Management Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training in management of pests and diseases</li> <li>- Acquisition of equipment and materials for mechanical control of pests in native pine forests</li> <li>- Unify criteria for MFS in plantations and natural forests</li> <li>- Improve the capacity of the Forest Protection Unit, on the issue of pests and diseases (training and equipment)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of available resources and technical personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decreased plagues in pine forests</li> </ul>
Causes for Restoration	Policies, Plans and Programs	Actions proposed for the ER-PIN	RISKS	BENEFITS
<b>Reforestation and protection policies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Reforestation Plan</li> <li>- Water Fund</li> <li>- National System of Protected Areas</li> <li>- Strategy for Sustainable Soil Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand the Quisqueya Verde Plan</li> <li>- Strengthen the protection of protected areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of interest from successive governments, and insufficient financial resources</li> <li>- Low interest of landowners</li> <li>- Weak governance structures for the verification of proper environmental management</li> <li>- Duplication of efforts among institutions, for example between the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing carbon stocks (reforestation of 10,000 hectares)</li> <li>- Co-benefits, improved quality of life, positive impacts on biodiversity</li> <li>- Increased profitability of livestock production</li> <li>- Strengthened governance and</li> </ul>

Direct causes	Policies, plans and programs to be reinforced	Actions proposed for the ER-PIN	RISKS	BENEFITS
			Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture - Lack of interest in participation and capacity building for an effective implementation - Lack of resources that make the system effective - Poor coordination with the institutions linked to infringing the implementation of a monitoring, surveillance and efficient control system	institutions - Management, information on impacts, monitoring system that permits adequate attention of deforestation motors - Increased staff surveillance capabilities
<b>Timber market and government incentives</b>	- National Reforestation Plan - Reforestation Projects (Plan Sierra, Dominican ENDA program, etc.) - Forest Management Program	- Encourage private forest management plans - Increase profitability of production, income diversification and sustainable production - Establish a technical assistance program for forestry producers	- Timber market crashes - High production costs and financial and bureaucratic barriers to obtaining export permits	- Increased carbon stocks - Increased income for plantation owners - Strengthened national timber markets
<b>State policy on reforestation</b>	- National Reforestation Plan	- Increase domestic production of forest plants in vivariums	- Lack of financial and technical resources - Mishandling of vivariums poor tree mortality control	- Increased carbon stocks - Increased income for plantation owners
<b>Profitability of production</b>	- National Reforestation Plan	- Establish a technical assistance program for forestry producers - Support the updating of Standards and Regulations for the management and marketing of forest products - Promote and support the profitability of forest plantations	- Lack of financial and technical resources - The process for updating standards could be slow - Little variety in the demand for timber species (preference for mahogany)	- Increasing carbon stocks - Increased income for plantation owners - Increased forestry local culture with commercial purposes

## 6. Stakeholder Information Sharing, Consultation, and Participation

### 6.1 Stakeholder engagement to date on the proposed ER Program

*Please describe how key stakeholder groups have been involved in designing the proposed ER Program, and summarize issues raised by stakeholders, how these issues have been addressed in the ER Program to date, and potential next steps to address them.*

During the preparation of the ER Program, key stakeholders groups were involved in three consultation workshops<sup>34</sup> (See Annex 5.2); the first took place with key government stakeholders, and the other two took place in the regions with two key players from local government agencies, communities and producer representatives (from the northern region of Santiago and the western and eastern regions of Santo Domingo.) Approximately 130 people participated in these workshops, representing 60 institutions including ministries, associations of agricultural and forestry producers, farmers' associations, NGOs, independent private producers, universities, research centers, women's associations, and local groups, among others. In order to systematize the topics of discussion during the design and implementation of the ER Program (issues raised by stakeholders), issues were divided into barriers and possible strategies for overcoming them.

During these workshops, the participants expressed their ideas and recommendations with the guidance of questions highlighting activities currently being implemented or under consideration for future implementation under the ER Program. Likewise, existing barriers and their corresponding solutions were analyzed, as were institutions that could contribute to the program (See summary of results in Table 6.1-1). These activities are complementary in nature in that they helped to define the actions described in Section 5.3 of this document.

Table 6.1.-1. Summary of Consultation Workshop Outcomes

Activities	Barriers	Proposal to Overcome Barriers	Who Would Provide Financing	Institutions' Roles
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reforestation with species intended for commercial use; for example Quisqueya Verde</li> <li>- Reforestation with fruit species</li> <li>- Reforestation with shade coffee and cocoa</li> <li>- Reforestation in watershed areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited availability of seedlings</li> <li>- The existing nurseries do not generate a sufficient number of plants to meet demand (mostly fruit, cocoa, and coffee)</li> <li>- Difficult access to funding for reforestation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish new state-owned nurseries</li> <li>- The State should provide producers with reforestation materials</li> <li>- Banks such as Banco Agrícola should offer financing for forest producers. (Today, their by-laws do not authorize it.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- State-owned and commercial banks, international cooperation agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The State, through the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, should encourage and promote reforestation and forest preservation.</li> <li>- The private sector is an emitter; therefore, it must invest in reducing emissions by financing reforestation projects and forest preservation.</li> <li>- The local producer associations should join the public and private sectors in contributing to and caring for the forests of their surroundings.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inter-institutional cooperation of the public and private sectors and local organizations to promote the ER Program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is little coordination between public and private institutions with grassroots organizations. The latter are seldom taken into account</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To create inter-institutional agreements to address the issue jointly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Private sector</li> <li>- Public sector</li> <li>- International cooperation agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To improve inter-agency coordination</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical training and awareness at all levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of a training plan for technicians who</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To create training and awareness programs on the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The State and cooperation agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Universities and training centers should create courses and train professionals on the topic; they should also</li> </ul>

<sup>34</sup> Annex 5.2. Consultation workshop on the "Nota de Idea del Reducción de Emisiones ER- PIN" held on July 14, 2015 in Santo Domingo; socialization workshops on the REDD+ process in Dominican Republic "Nota de Idea del Reducción de Emisiones (ER-PIN)" in Santiago de los Caballeros and Santo Domingo held with regional stakeholders.

Activities	Barriers	Proposal to Overcome Barriers	Who Would Provide Financing	Institutions' Roles
on issues of Emission Reduction (ER)	work with local communities	reduction of emissions and local emission levels		incorporate associations and NGOs dedicated to training and raising awareness on environmental issues.
- Promote and encourage the inclusion of forest producers in the ER Program	- The forest producers obtain more economic benefits with other activities than with the ER Program	- To improve incentives (opportunity cost) for private producers	- Private companies, carbon credit trading organizations	- Identification of co-benefits generated by forests - Boost schemes for payments of environmental services
- Include the shade-grown coffee and cocoa plantations in the ER Program	- Quantify the contribution of existing and future plantations in an ER Program	- The Dominican Coffee Council [ <i>Consejo Dominicano del Café</i> ], (CODOCAFE) and the Dominican Cocoa Council [ <i>Consejo Dominicano del Cacao</i> ](CONACADO) have conducted studies on emission reductions in productive sectors that they could share with Ministry of Environment	- Public sector institutions - Private financial institutions	- CODOCAFE and CONACADO would provide the Ministry of Environment with the necessary information.
- Youth and women must be considered within the ER Program	- Under-representation of youth and women in environmental issues	- Develop a participatory system including the participation of youth and women	- Public sector - International cooperation agencies	- Associations of youth and women should be incorporated into the ER Program.

At present the Ministry of Environment is holding private meetings with CONACADO and coffee producers to define their potential participation in the Program.

The information in the table above will be subject to a participatory analysis during the design phase of the proposed ER Program. Additionally, in order to include gender issues and involve all stakeholders, the following aspects will be taken into account:

- Assessment of REDD+ impacts using a gendered perspective.
- Determination of criteria within the ER Program and ENREDD+ to encourage active participation of women in the formulation and implementation processes.
- Including the topic of REDD+ in the Roundtable on Forests and gender forum by means of a permanent awareness campaign.
- Promoting and encouraging training plans with the Gender Focal Team and women who are heads of REDD+ reforestation brigades.
- Taking into account traditional knowledge, especially that of women in their interactions with forest resources – particularly with non-timber forest products – in the formulation and implementation of the ER Program and REDD+ Strategy.
- Keeping a gender approach in mind in preservation agreements, ensuring the participation of men and women.
- Ensuring equitable access to and distribution of the benefits from forest environmental services for men and women.
- Inclusion and implementation of audits focused on gender to verify compliance.
- Encouraging the participation of women and men as key stakeholders in all phases of decision-making.
- Promotion of timely access to information for women and men with respect to REDD+ planning and its implementation.
- Ensuring that monitoring and evaluation processes, including goals and indicators, take into account a gendered perspective.

**6.2 Planned outreach and consultation process**

*Please describe how relevant stakeholder groups will participate in further design and implementation of the proposed ER Program and how free, prior and informed consultation leading to broad community support for the ER Program and key associated features, including the benefit-sharing arrangement, will be ensured. Please*

*describe how this process will respect the knowledge and rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws.*

The process of involvement and consultation of stakeholders related to the ER Program is part of the ENREDD+ framework, which will enter its preparatory phase in the fourth quarter of 2015. The Ministry of Environment has carried out the following series of participatory and consultative processes with stakeholders:

- In the early design phases of the ENREDD+ (2011-12), participation and consultation activities were performed nationwide by means of workshops aimed at producers, farmers and other key players.
- At the end of 2012, the first draft of the DR's R-PP was prepared and disseminated through national and sub-national workshops with community representatives, state institutions, producer organizations, entrepreneurs, technicians, and professionals. During that process, and with the inputs of these stakeholders the draft was significantly improved.
- At the end of 2013, the initial REDD+ implementation strategy dialogue process occurred. Four workshops took place – three at the national level and one at a regional level – that provided inputs for the mapping of stakeholders.
- For the development and design of the ER Program, a communication and consultation phase of was conducted based on the stakeholder maps of the REDD+ National Strategy, ENREDD+, private farmers and local producers and other relevant players.
- Three consultation workshops were conducted to inform the formulation of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) Plan.

## Legal Framework that ensures Participation and Consultation

Various international treaties and conventions to which the Dominican Republic is a signatory recognize participation rights; therefore, they are an integral part of the constitutional law of the Nation. Citizen participation is consequently provided for by national statutes in the amendments to the DR's constitution, enacted in the 1990's.<sup>35</sup> Examples of international laws to be taken into consideration include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of December 10, 1948 and the American Convention on Human Rights; the latter having been ratified by the DR by means of Resolution No.739 of December 25, 1977.

It is worth mentioning some important statutes at the national level, such as: the Citizen Participation Organic Act [*Ley Orgánica de Participación Ciudadana*]; the Free Access to Public Information Act [*Ley General de Libre Acceso a la Información Pública*], No. 200-04 of July 28, 2004; the National District and the Municipalities Act [*Ley del Distrito Nacional y los Municipios*] No. 176-07 of July 17, 2007; and, Executive Order No. 39-03 of January 16, 2003, which created the Social Audit Commissions and the regulations for their implementations.

## Consultation Operational Structure and Agencies Responsible for its Implementation

The proposed operational structure is the basis for planning the consultation for the preparation of the ENREDD+ and the ER Program. The Directorate of Social Participation and Access to Public Information [*Dirección de Participación Social y Acceso an Información Pública*] (hereinafter Directorate of Participation)<sup>36</sup> of the Ministry of Environment is the entity appointed to implement the processes of participation, dissemination of information, consultation, and FPIC. To this end, the Directorate will collaborate with the Provincial Directorates of the Environment and Natural Resources [*Direcciones Provinciales de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales*] and the Environmental Councils located in each province in order to promote the participation of organizations representing environmental social interests for implementing the consultation and FPIC at the provincial level. ENREDD+ communication, dissemination, information and consultation networks will be used to inform stakeholders during different stages and processes

At the community level, organizations representing a variety of relevant sectors and community groups will be reached out to in order to promote participation, disseminate information and convene consultations and FPICs. As explained in Section 3.1, seven workshops will be held in July with the objective of informing local communities of and involving

<sup>35</sup> Castillo, Juan. 2011. *La participación Ciudadana en República Dominicana*.

<sup>36</sup> The functions of the Directorate of Participation include: "To facilitate citizen participation and proactivity in the application of policies on environment and natural resources, and in the institutional performance of the Secretary of State for Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARENA)".



them in the process of designing the ER Program. The workshops will be publicized through a communication platform consisting of posters, social network activity, radio, and television, when available. These workshops will consist primarily of consultation on actions to be implemented in priority regions within the framework of the ER Program. Platforms and opportunities for participation will also be employed within the framework of the ENREDD+ implementation, such as the REDD+ Steering Committee (CD-REDD+) and the REDD+ Technical Advisory Committee (CTA-REDD+).

**Stakeholders (Further details in Annex 6.2)**

The mapping of key players performed for the preparation of the “Early Dialogue” document identified stakeholders that should be included in the information, participation, consultation and FPIC processes. These stakeholders belong to a number of institutions, which have been grouped into the following categories:

- Government agencies, including ministries;
- Governmental agencies belonging to the agricultural and forestry production sectors, including research institutions and committees representing private agricultural and forestry sectors;
- Government agencies belonging to the water, aqueduct and sewers sectors, including national and local water management agencies;
- Local government officials, including provincial and municipal governments;
- Other ministries and government agencies, including the Ministry of Education and Tourism; and
- The non-governmental agricultural and forestry sectors, such as local agricultural and forestry organizations, beekeepers, and coffee, cocoa and livestock producers.

**Phases of the Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) Consultations**

The FPIC consultation plan was defined under the Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP, PLAN SESA) framework and will begin in the fourth quarter of 2016, with the support of FCPF, when the readiness phase is slated to begin.

**Phase 1: Consultation Plan**

According to the Consultation Plan proposed under the R-PP framework, the preparation of a preliminary plan shall occur before carrying out the consultation. This preliminary plan will give priority to certain areas; its starting points will be territories where high levels of forest usage have taken place, border communities, and areas that could be severely impacted by the effects of climate change. Activities will focus on vulnerable producers, and a participatory body or assembly will be formed by small and medium producers and producer associations from the forest, livestock and agriculture sectors, and environmental councils.

**Phase 2: Providing the Community with Information**

This second phase shall guide the level of information that will be provided to the community as well as how and to whom that information will be disseminated (e.g. through what sort of dialogue, which networks, and to which key players). Time shall be allotted between the dissemination of information to the community and the consultation process in order to allow for the collection of inputs or suggestions. In other words, there is a ‘feedback period’ included in this phase.

**Phase 3: Consultation on the Strategy**

The third and final stage consists of generating a space for consultation and exchanges in order to develop work plans, action items, and guidelines regarding the management of the strategy. At this stage networks, partners and opportunities for dialogue with different groups and platforms shall be defined. These spaces should be representative of key stakeholders and the community at large and consider a gendered approach: traditional knowledge of producers, women and other stakeholders must be taken into account. Both the working groups and the assembly will benefit from the technical support of the Provincial Directorates of the Environment and Natural Resources during the development of the participatory process for the ER Program and ENREDD+ and during the monitoring of the work plans.

## 7. Operational and financial planning

### 7.1 Institutional arrangements

*Please describe the governance arrangements anticipated or in place to manage the proposed ER Program (committee, task force), and the institutional arrangements among ER Program stakeholders (i.e., who participates in this ER Program, and how, including the roles of civil society organizations and forest dependent communities).*

The Dominican Republic’s ER Program will be led by Ministry of Environment, which will coordinate the actions, through the Directorate of Climate Change: deputy ministers and internal bodies will design, prepare, and implement both ENREDD+ and the ER Program. Likewise, the Ministry of Environment will be responsible for promoting the necessary synergies with other ministries and agencies for an efficient implementation and effective governance of the program. It should be noted that the Ministry of Environment is aware of the need for strengthening and improving its existing institutional capabilities and the need for making institutional arrangements that will allow for an efficient implementation of the ER Program.

The institutional arrangements proposed by Ministry of Environment for ENREDD+ include the establishment of a management structure composed by a Steering Committee (CA-REDD+) – the body’s highest authority – a REDD+ Technical Advisory Committee (CTA -REDD+), and a REDD+ Technical Unit for Readiness Project Management (UTG-REDD+). The latter will be responsible for the implementation of the cooperation agreement signed with the FCPF. This structure will be built on existing ones with links to and direct impact on the processes of forest management and land use. Internal ministerial resolutions and possibly an executive order regarding the participation of the Ministries of Agriculture, Economy, Planning and Development, shall officially establish this management structure. It is important to note that as these instances have not yet occurred, so special attention will be given to the conception and design of the management structure in order to consider which governance arrangements regarding the ER Program are necessary.

The Ministry of Environment will coordinate the Steering Committee through the Deputy Minister of Environmental Management and the Directorate of Climate Change, who will be responsible for designing ENREDD+ and the proposed ER Program. The Steering Committee shall ensure the progressive and continuous incorporation of REDD+ in the formulation of the DR’s development policies. In that sense, the Steering Committee will provide political and strategic support for implementing the preparation, and it will promote ownership of the REDD+ strategy and ER Program across different sectors. A key function assigned to the Steering Committee is also to ensure the consistency and synergies between the REDD+ strategy and ER Program and the programs of the institutions involved, especially with regards to the development and poverty reduction plans and policies (Figures 7.1 -1).

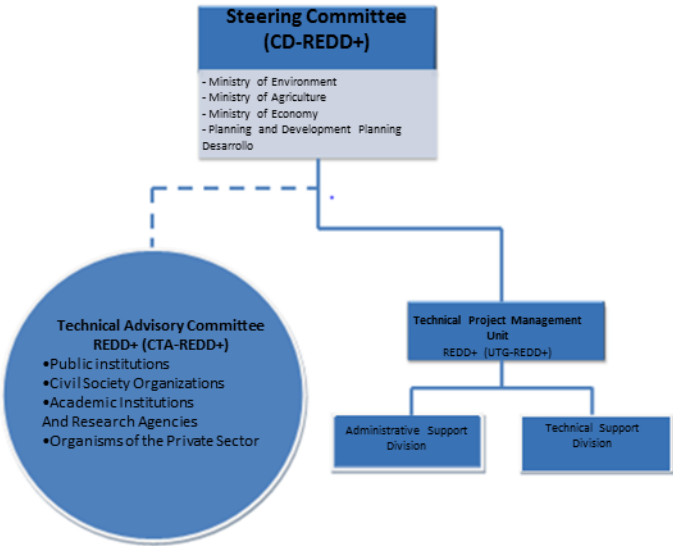
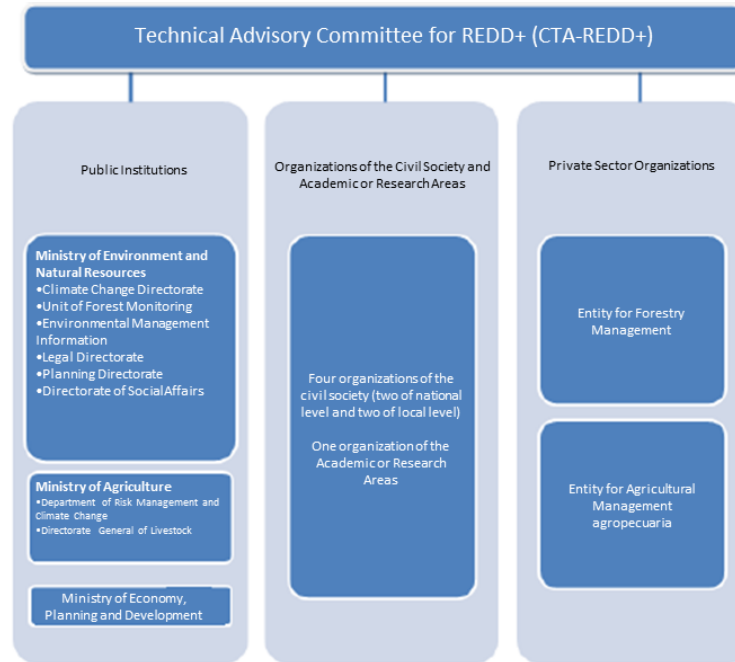


Figure 7.1-1. ENREDD+ Implementation Steering Committee

The Steering Committee is a ministerial-level body, which will undertake decision-making functions at the political level.

The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) will perform advisory and support functions. It is an inter-agency body that will be formed by institutions from the public and private sectors. Its main objective is to provide technical advice, facilitate interagency coordination and monitor the REDD+ preparation process. In addition, the TAC will facilitate and ensure the flow of information between national institutions involved in the REDD+ preparation process (Figure 7.1-2).



**Figure 7.1-2.** Organizational structure of the REDD+ Technical Advisory Committee and its coordination with the civil society and the private sector

The Technical Management Unit (TMU) will report to the Steering Committee and will be responsible for implementing the necessary measures for the ENREDD+ and the ER Program preparations. It will be composed of an administrative division and a technical division; both divisions will undertake operational responsibilities in the national REDD+ preparation in conformity with the working plan agreed upon for the proposed FCPC grant. TMU functions include promoting and coordinating policies, plans, programs and sectoral projects for the REDD+ preparation and its eventual implementation.

**Inter-institutional Arrangements in Progress**

The Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPyD) have signed an agreement in order to adopt a comprehensive set of criteria for risk management, land use, and sustainable use of natural resources in the framework ENREDD+. In accordance with this agreement, Ministry of Environment will incorporate the criteria for sustainable management of the environment and natural resources into the National Land Use Plan [*Plan Nacional de Ordenamiento Territorial – (PNOT)*] to be approved and implemented no later than the end of 2015. PNOT is coordinated by the Bureau of Land Management of the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development. Measures will also be taken in order to align the PNOT with the ENREDD+ and ER Program.

Likewise, the adoption of a ministerial agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment will be fostered in order to strengthen institutional arrangements for the implementation of a sustainable soil strategy. At the same time, inter-sectoral arrangements will be made, necessary for implementing the ER Program by local Ministry agencies under the ENREDD+ framework.

**7.2 Linking institutional arrangements to national REDD+ implementation framework**  
 Please describe how the institutional arrangements for the proposed ER Program fit within the national REDD+ implementation framework.

It has been proposed that the ER Program shall be developed on a national scale and in the framework of the readiness process of the ENREDD+. The ER Program will use the same structure of the institutional arrangements described above in section 7.1.

The design, improvements, governance structure capacity building, MRV System, safeguards and benefit-sharing for the ER Program will be developed in such a way that they fulfill the implementation framework and comply with the Methodological Framework requirements.

**7.3 Capacity of the agencies and organizations involved in implementing the proposed ER Program**

*Please discuss how the partner agencies and organizations identified in section 7.1 have the capacity (both technical and financial) to implement the proposed ER Program*

The Ministry of Environment will lead the design and implementation of the ER Program. It possesses technical platforms, personnel and budget, which although they are limited, have helped to reduce deforestation and increase forest in the country. Currently, the Ministry is formed by a Deputy Ministry of Environment Management, which supervises the Directorate of Climate Change, the Department of Forest Resources, the Department of Soil and Water, the Department of Protected Areas and Biodiversity, and the Department of Coastal Marine Resources. For the purposes of implementing the ER Program, the Directorate of Climate Change maintains personnel with knowledge of technical and political issues necessary for conducting the design and implementation of the REDD+. During the design of an ER Program, they will work to implement activities aimed at strengthening technical and institutional capabilities, as required.

The Ministry has an annual budget<sup>37</sup> of approximately RD\$1.100 million (US\$ 24.3 million<sup>38</sup>). A portion of this budget is destined for measures aimed at reducing deforestation and reinforcing reforestation through the ER Program. In addition to these funds, and since the ER Program is part of the preparatory work of the ENREDD+, the Ministry will attempt to raise additional funds through the FCPF grant and other donor agencies, including GEF and GCF. The funds earmarked for ENREDD+ activities total approximately US\$5.07 million for the next four years. In addition, the DR is already receiving technical support from the Regional Climate Change Program of USAID, as well as financial aid from REDD+ /CCAD-GIZ Program, UN-REDD and GEF.

It should be noted that the institutional arrangements mentioned in 7.1 require further technical and financial design and planning to run the ER Program and the ENREDD+. Special emphasis will be placed on capacity building and strengthening, and on an analysis of the costs associated with increasing the effectiveness of both the ER Program and the ENREDD+.

**7.4 Next steps to finalize the proposed ER Program implementation design (REL/FRL, ER Program monitoring system, financing, governance, etc.). Provide a rough timeline for these steps.**

The formulation of the ER Program and the ENREDD+ will be carried out in parallel. The DR intends to develop the ENREDD+ in phases so that its products will constitute the grounds for the development of the ER program. In this light, it is expected that the Readiness-Package required to begin the implementation of the ER Program will be available by the year 2018.

Similarly, the ENREDD+ activities will influence the ER Program design. In addition to the program functions and mechanisms, pilot projects will be developed within the framework of the Plan Quisqueya Verde and Payment for Environmental Services (PSA) in Yaque del Norte, successful experiences which will lend best practices and thus contribute to improvements in the design and implementation of the ENREDD+ and the ER Program. Some of the most important actions of the ER will begin in 2017: institutional arrangements focused on the ER Program, construction of the benefit distribution mechanism and the national registration system and identification of detailed activities of the ER Program in priority areas (more details in Table 7.4- 1)

<sup>37</sup> Personal communication with Climate Change Director.

<sup>38</sup> Tipo de cambio según fuente

<http://www.xe.com/es/currencyconverter/convert/?Amount=1&From=DOP&To=USD>

**Table 7.4-1.** Schedule of activities for the preparations of the ENREDD+ and the ER Program

Activity	2015	2016				2017				2018	
	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
Establishment of Steering Committee and Technical Advisory Committee	x	x									
Official establishment of the REDD+ mechanism by the Ministry of Environment	x	x									
Completion of the national forest inventory	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Assessment of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation	x	x									
Stakeholder identification and engagement process	x	x									
Participation, consultation and dissemination activities	x	x									
Final evaluation of baseline emissions		x	x								
Capacity-strengthening of Forest Monitoring Unit		x	x	x							
Capacity-strengthening of the GHG National Inventory Department			x	x	x						
Maintain the establishment of the REL/FRL	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Identification and prioritization of barriers and solutions linked to safeguards systems											
REDD+ SESA			x	x							
Environmental and Social Management Framework		x	x			x					
Development of the ENREDD+ financing plan		x	x	x							
Training on REL/FRL and MRV			x	x		x	x				
Piloting implementation actions in priority areas of Plan Quisqueya Verde and PES in Yaque del Norte		x	x		x	x	x				
Readiness-Package										x	
Institutional establishment of the ER Program			x	x	x						
Benefit-sharing system					x	x	x	x			
National Registry system									x	x	
Identification of field actions in priority areas of the ER Program				x	x						
Midterm Report							x				

### 7.5 Financing plan (in US\$ million)

*Please describe the financial arrangements of the proposed ER program including potential sources of funding. This should include both near-term start-up cost and long-term financing. If the proposed ER program builds on existing projects or programs that are financed through donors or multilateral development banks, provide details of these projects or programs, including their financing timeframe. Use the table in Annex I to provide a summary of the preliminary financial plan*

### ENREDD+ Financing

The preparation of ENREDD+ requires an estimated US\$2,145,000, while the implementation of the ER Program required an estimated US\$115,746,459<sup>39</sup>. The assessment of land use and tenure, deforestation and forest degradation causes, forest policy and governance requires a further US\$365,000. Through sectoral assessments the economic implications of the ER Program for landowners will be analyzed. In terms of forestry policy, analyses and proposals for environmental regulations shall be carried out. The results of such studies shall be widely disseminated.

### Financing for Reporting and Disclosing ER Program Issues

<sup>39</sup> Data estimated from investment done by the country for reforestation and protected areas. This amount also includes the expected incomes from emission reductions sales.

The estimated investment required for the exchange of information and initial dialogue with key stakeholders is US\$143,000.00. This component will strengthen environmental councils to support the ER Program implementation.

Furthermore, is estimated that national arrangements for the implementation and execution of the consultation plan will require US\$245,000.00. These arrangements will include a "mapping of stakeholders," and give special consideration to gender in the framework of the ER Program. The consultation plan will be monitored and evaluated (preparation). This subcomponent will design and implement mechanisms for ongoing dissemination of the progress of the ER Program and the ENREDD+, and is to include a dispute resolution mechanism.

### Financial Planning for the Emission Reduction Program

Financial planning for REDD+ Programs, as with any type of activity, will require a detailed implementation plan such that costs and revenues can be based on the concrete information about what will be implemented and by whom. In the particular case of REDD+ financial planning, there may be complexities associated with the development of implementation plans from REDD+ strategies that may not possess a sufficient level of detail in order to allow for the creation of concrete plans. Additional complexities arise due to the fact that multiple government agencies are involved in implementing REDD+. Unlike developing financial plans for a new project or business, REDD+ programs generally contain a number of components that have already been operational, or have been in the past, and are being funded through diverse sources. These complexities must be identified, analyzed and dealt with appropriately during the financial planning process.<sup>40</sup>

The DR must to identify political objectives for the ER program, and for each objective a series of actions and activities addressing the corresponding objective must be defined. Currently, these objectives are not organized clearly by program or by implementing agency, nor is it clear whether certain activities could be covered by existing budgets or funding sources. Consequently, a collaborative process amongst government agencies will be used to 1) position each specific activity within the overall ER Program; 2) identify whether the activity would directly or indirectly impact land-use change; 3) establish which implementing agency will be leading and supporting the activity; 4) pinpoint the type of area the activity would impact; and, 5) determine where the costs of each activity would fit in the ER Program Financial plan.

The expected uses of funds within the development of the ER Program during the proposed ten-year period may be found in the table in Annex 7.5 at the end of this document. The implementation costs included in this financial plan correspond to prior investments made by the country in terms of reforestation activities and protected area management, and contemplate a commitment to continue these investment on a yearly basis.

In order to design a proper financial plan, it is vital for the DR to be able to cover the costs related to the management of the ER Program, as well as the costs required to improve or create new policies and sub-programs as well as REDD+ activities. Therefore, during the readiness phase, the country will be carrying out a detailed process in order to ensure that all of the costs associated with managing the REDD+ Program may be covered. This will allow the country to have a more detailed and clear projection of those costs, which will in turn allow for more effective financial planning and assessment.

The financial plan will be developed according to four broad components/levels:

- **Level 1. Management of REDD+ Program Administration:** Additional budget expenditures incurred by MANR for the management and administration of the ER Program.
- **Level 2. REDD+ National Policies:** Transaction costs associate with new policies (different from implementation costs of level 3): the design, development, communication and implementation of policies that effectively support the implementation of the ER Program.
- **Level 3. REDD+ Subprograms:** The expected costs associated with implementing national policy activities. These are neither political actions nor administrative actions. On the contrary, these relate to government support provided directly to field activities such as training and technical assistance, production infrastructure, guaranteed funds, direct payments and others. The term "subprogram" was chosen to avoid confusion with the term "National REDD+ Program", which includes all levels.

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<sup>40</sup> Methods and Models Terra ©

- **Level 4. REDD+ Activities:** The costs associated with individual REDD+ activities (led by non-governmental actors) on land use or actions that reduce emissions or enhance carbon stocks. These can also be costs generated by REDD+ subprograms. It is at this level that the cost of benefit distribution, and the marginal costs associated with monitoring, verification and reporting systems is taken into account by the MANR. This item is estimation; because REDD+ is not yet established, so MANR cannot determine the exact cost monitoring and evaluation costs.

## **8. Reference Level and Expected Emission Reductions**

### **8.1 Approach for establishing the Reference Emission Level (REL) and/or Forest Reference Level (FRL)**

*Please briefly describe how the REL/FRL for the proposed ER Program has been or will be established. Describe how the approach for establishing the REL/FRL is consistent with UNFCCC guidance available to date and with the emerging Methodological Framework of the FCPF Carbon Fund, and with the (emerging) national REL/FRL (or with the national approach for establishing the REL/FRL).*

Since the ER Program is part of ENREDD+, the reference emissions level / forestry reference emission level (REL/FRE) will be contemplated at the national level. This process is supported by the REDD/CCAD-GIZ program, whose implementation began in 2010. This program will continue supporting the creation of REL/FREL during 2015 and 2016. We also expect the support of other cooperation agencies such as ONU-REDD and CATIE through USAID's RCCP.

Currently the DR is working on the creation of REL/FREL, with a special focus on generating activity data and emission factors. This process is being carried out following: 1) UNFCCC guidelines (Decision 13/CP.19<sup>41</sup> and prior decisions); 2) IPCC's good practices guidelines; and, 3) the Carbon Fund Framework (MM). The country will subsequently focus on interventions in the areas prioritized in section 4, and will seek to reduce emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation and to improve carbon reserves through the plantation of forests, sustainable forest management and the restoration of the forest cover in landscapes. This will be carried out in order to introduce biodiversity and tree cover to agriculture-forest systems used for coffee, cocoa and silvopasture. Initially, key categories will be reported on a basic level (Level 1), that will be scaled up to an advanced level (Level3) by the mid term period. The modifications necessary in order to align the REL/FREL of the ENREDD+ to the requirements of the Methodological Framework will be made. For more details regarding the methods and their alignment to the requirements of the Methodological Framework and the UNFCCC, see table 8.1-1.

The actions that have been carried out to date as well as those that we expect to be finalized in the next 6 months include:

- A review of coverage maps and land use maps performed by the Environmental and Natural Resources Information Directorate (DIARENA of the Ministry of the Environment) using Landsat images with 30 m resolution from three periods (1996, 2003 and 2011). These maps help to determine the amount of land being used for agricultural purposes. They will be used to validate historic deforestation maps and rates, which are currently being created by the REDD/CCAD-GIZ program for 2000, 2005 and 2010.
- The calculation of historic deforestation rates is currently underway by use of maps created with Landsat images from 2000, 2005 and 2010. This process is currently in the validation phase to permit the use of the maps and rates as official data. These activities are being carried out with support from REDD/CCAD-GIZ and they are expected to be completed in late 2015. Once the maps go through the validation process by DIARENA and the Ministry of the Environment and are made official, ENREDD+ and the ER Program will be able to use them.
- Concurrently, a forest coverage map is being prepared using high-resolution RapidEye images (5 m), which will provide an updated and improved classification of forest types and area estimates. The work is being performed with support from REDD/CCAD-GIZ and it is expected to be finalized in late 2015. The improvements generated by this map include the addition of forest types, which have not been considered before (e.g. dry forest without intervention, pine plantations, broadleaf forests for forest conservation and wood production and degraded mangroves).
- The DR, again with the support of REDD/CCAD-GIZ, is performing the National Forest and Carbon Reserves Inventory, which is in its pre-sampling phase. The pre-sampling and its analysis is expected to be finalized in late 2015. To date, they have gathered precise information about 88 sampling units, and this information is currently

<sup>41</sup> Warsaw Framework for REDD-plus [http://unfccc.int/land\\_use\\_and\\_climate\\_change/redd/items/8180.php](http://unfccc.int/land_use_and_climate_change/redd/items/8180.php)

being processed and inputted into databases. It is expected that the country will have 44 additional sampling units by late 2015. The information generated by this inventory will be used to obtain more precise emission factors regarding wood, biomass and carbon volumes. The analysis will also gather information about carbon levels in soil, fallen leaves and dead wood. These variables are also being measured in the plots.

- The DR has not come up with allometric equations to estimate biomass, although it possesses allometric volume functions for different types of forest, for example *Pinus occidentalis*, and dry forests. For broadleaf forests there are no studies available, however, other private initiatives using *Swietenia mahagonii* have plans to gather this type of information. We expect to develop allometric equations during the preparation process for ENREDD+.
- A preliminary map of degraded forest areas is currently being created using Landsat images from 2000, 2005 and 2010.

Information related to fires, plagues and diseases as well as legal tree cutting authorizations also exists; however, this information has yet to be organized or analyzed. An analysis detailing how this information may be used is still needed in order to integrate it into the reference levels, especially in order to estimate reductions due to the degradation and restoration of forest coverage.

In order to estimate the REL/FREL for improvements in carbon reserves, we have records with the location of areas reforested by the Quisqueya Verde and Frontera Verde National Reforestation Plan. However, no specific maps of these areas are available. Part of the development process of the REL/FREL will be to improve the geo-referencing and mapping of these areas for monitoring and management purposes and so they may be integrated into the RE.

The following concepts were taken into account in order to formulate ENREDD+:

- Forest: A forest is defined as an area with trees that measure 5 meters or more and with a minimum coverage density of 40%.
- Deforestation: Deforestation is defined as a process through which forest cover is eliminated or drastically reduced. It is directly caused by human actions, mainly due to changes in land use (tree cutting and/or fires in order to prepare the land for agriculture and foraging and coal production as well as large scale forest fires).
- Forest degradation: Although the country doesn't have a specific definition of forest degradation, it is understood as the type of degradation which produces adverse effects on the diversity and ecology of forests, threatening their roles, including the conservation of the biological diversity of the ground and water resources and the supply of wood and other forest products, as well as their roles as recreation areas and carbon sinks.

#### **Methodology used to estimate preliminary reference levels used in ERPIN42**

The preliminary estimates of historic emissions in the Dominican Republic were carried out by analyzing land use and degradation during the 2000-2010 period. In order to do so, historic land coverage maps were reconstructed for the years 2000, 2005 and 2010 through the supervised classification of LANDSAT TM-ETM, obtained with the support of the REDD-CCAD-GIZ (figures 8.1-1 and 8.1-2)

Fourteen categories were used for this classification: 1) Dense broadleaf forest; 2) Open broadleaf forest; 3) Dense conifer forest; 4) Sparse conifer forest; 5) Dense mangrove; 6) Sparse mangrove; 7) Dry forest; 8) Humid secondary vegetation and/or agroforestry crops; 9) Dry secondary vegetation; 10) Pastures and/or crops; 11) Urban and uncovered land; 12) Flood areas (wetlands); 13) Water; and, 14) Not classified.

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<sup>42</sup> For a more detailed summary, see Annex 8.1-reference levels



**Table 8.1-1.** Method for establishing the reference levels for the ER Program and alignment with UNFCCC and the Methodological Framework.

FREL/FELs Elements	UNFCC	FCPF Carbon Fund	FREL/FELs applied in the Dominican Republic
<b>Scope</b>	One or more activities may be left out if their contribution isn't significant. Justification is needed when excluding activities.	Includes deforestation; degradation is necessary (using best available data) when emissions are greater than 10%, improvements in carbon reserves are voluntary.	For the ER-PIN, it includes deforestation, degradation and increases in carbon reserves both through deforestation as well as natural regeneration.
<b>Pools</b>	Significant carbon sinks shouldn't be excluded, justification is necessary when they aren't significant	All sinks are significant (eg., those which make up more than 10% of the total), exclusions are allowed if they are shown to be conservative.	ENREDD+: the data gathering methodology of the current national inventory allows for the determination of live biomass above ground, dead biomass, subterranean biomass and soil. ER-PIN: only live biomass has been considered as an estimated value, since they are currently processing field data related to the remaining sinks. Pre-sample data for other components will be available starting on 2016
<b>Scale</b>	National or sub-national	National, or if one or more jurisdictions combined have a significant scale, or if the government designates an area (e.g. eco-region)	National. The nationally applied methodology allows for the scaling down of information at the sub-national level in order to analyze priority interest areas or visualize specific historic data for some types of forest resources.
<b>Reference period and data points</b>	Not specified	10 years (max 15), and most recent forest coverage data up to 2013.	Start date: 2000 Start date: 2010 Reconstruction of historic land coverage maps for the years 2000, 2005 and 2010, taking 14 categories into account. Multi-temporal analysis of the dynamics of ground coverage changes for the 2000-2010 period.
<b>Monitoring requirements</b>	Data and information are attached to biannual reports (BURs).	Twice during the length of the program	For deforestation and degradation, LandSat images every 2 years (still to be determined). For reforestation, records and permanent yearly follow-ups.
<b>Procedure updates</b>	Updated periodically with new knowledge, trends and the scope of the modifications or methods	The emission reduction program is for 5 years and therefore, no updates are to be expected.	Initially, the REL/FREL will be updated every 5 years and we expect this period to come down to 2 years through the use of more cost effective methodologies.
<b>Emission factors</b>	Not specified	IPCC Tier 2 or the highest standard used to estimate emissions. Tier 1 may be considered in exceptional cases	Mainly tier 2. Tier 1 for underground carbon. Both the cartographic analysis and the emission factors are local, although to date they are preliminary in nature. During 2016 we will have all the background information necessary for Tier 3.
<b>Land representation</b>	Not specified	Method 3 for deforestation. Other sinks and resources may use alternative methods.	Method 3 is used.
<b>Accuracy threshold</b>	No limits regarding the accuracy of the date	Uncertainty factors are identified and evaluated. Data uncertainties related to emission activities and factors are quantified	When information of the national coverage map and the national forest inventory is aggregated, we have defined a maximum sampling error of 15%. When developing definitive reference levels, error sources and error minimization methods will be defined. This will be performed according to IPCC guidelines. Uncertainty will be reported with a 90% confidence level.
<b>Possibility of adjusting historic data</b>	Will always be adjusted according to national circumstances	When FREL/FRLs don't exceed the yearly emission average during the reference period. An exception is granted when countries have a high forest cover and a low historic level of deforestation.	The creation of a multi-temporal analysis has been contemplated for the coverage change dynamics in the 2000-2010 period in order to identify the deforestation, degradation, re-vegetation and stable surface dynamics. We expect to generate definitive data in 2016 by carrying out verifications and validations of historic maps as well as of emissions factors.
<b>Other requirements</b>	Must be consistent with the national greenhouse gas inventory (including the forest definition). IPCC method and guidelines will be adapted or encouraged by COP	Consistently with UNFCCC: consistency with the national GEI inventory (including the forest definition). This also involves the use of IPCC guidelines.	We will coordinate with the Climate Change Council and the MDL in charge of national communications in order to align the methodologies and ensure the consistency of the report. We expect that starting in 2016 the GEI National Inventory will adopt the data generated by the forestry sector based on newly gathered information.

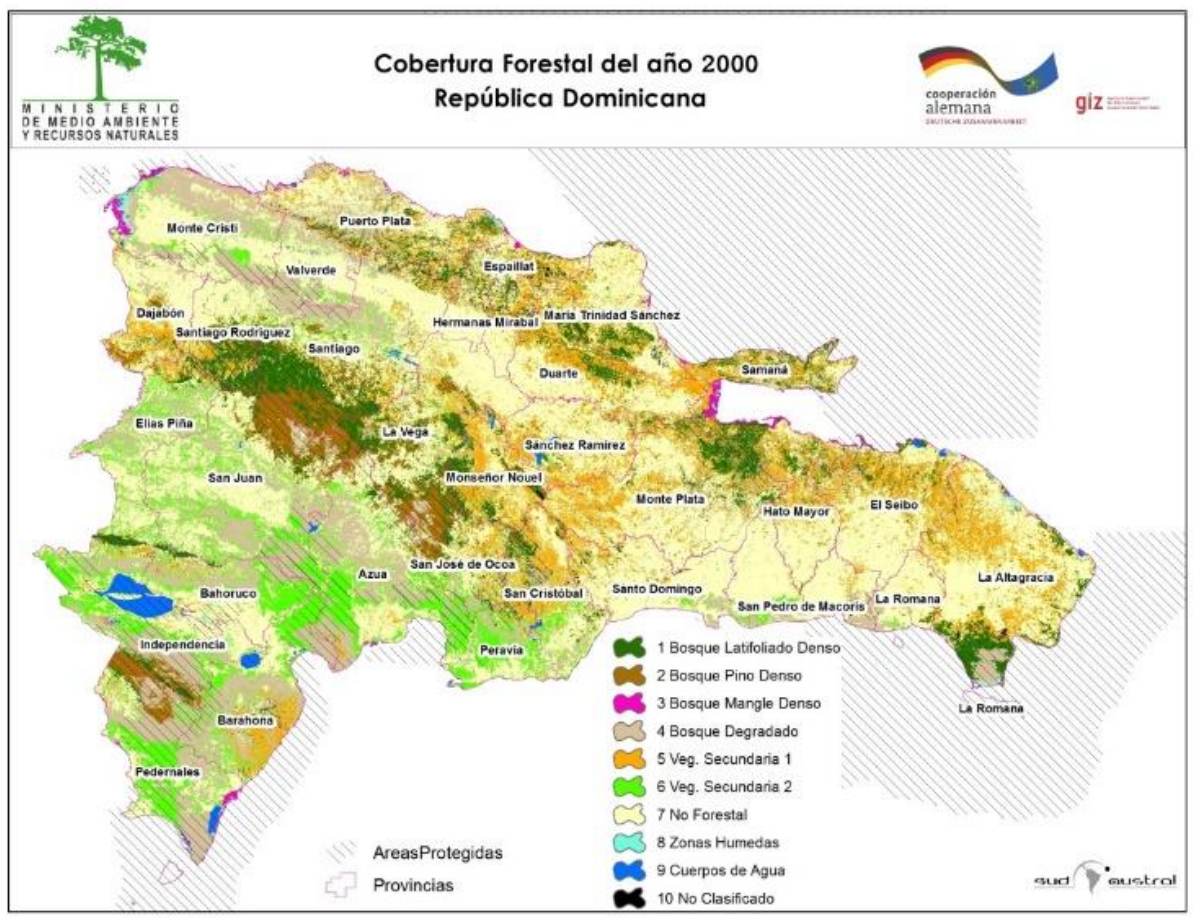
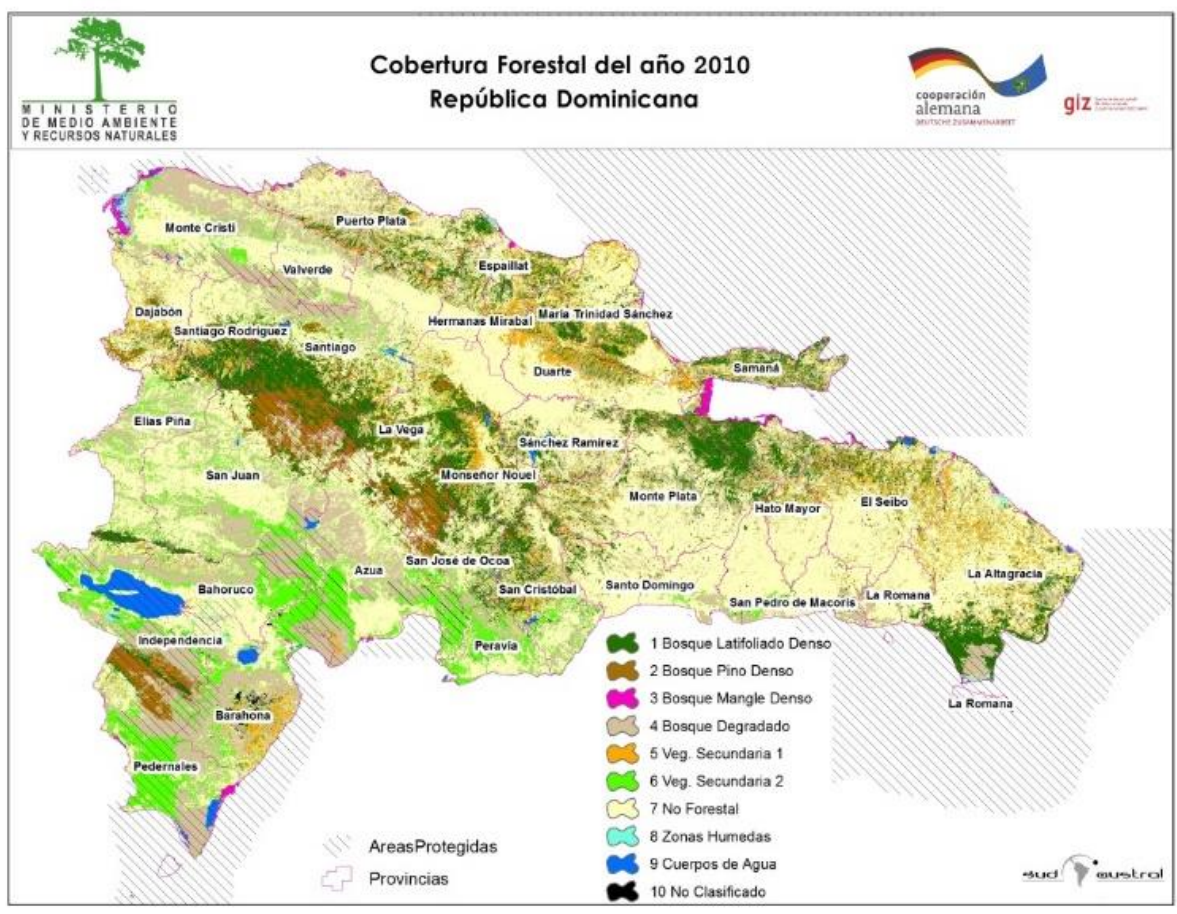


Figure 8.1-1. 2000 Coverage map for the Dominican Republic<sup>43</sup>

<sup>43</sup> REDD-CCAD-GIZ Program



**Figure 8.1-2.** 2010 Coverage map for the Dominican Republic<sup>44</sup>

For the multi-temporal analysis of the land coverage change dynamics for the 2000-2010 period, maps were reclassified into 10 categories: 1) Dense broadleaf forest; 2) Dense conifer forest; 3) Dense mangrove forest; 4) Sparse, open or degraded forests (including open broadleaf, sparse conifer, sparse mangrove and the dry forest); 5) Secondary vegetation-1 (includes wet brushes and agroforestry crops) ; 6) Secondary vegetation-2 (includes dry brushes); 7) Non-forests (includes pastures and/or crops, urban areas and uncovered land); 8) Humid natural areas; 9) Bodies of water; and, 10) Not classified.

As a result of the multi-temporal analysis, the surface of each category (in hectares) and the annual change rate were calculated in order to obtain a historic average for the 2000-2010 period. This preliminary analysis estimates that 14,874 ha of forest were lost and 3,145 degraded annually. The total emission reduction potential and the removal (CO<sub>2</sub><sub>eq</sub>/year) (without REDD+), and the emission and removal potential (with REDD+) were then calculated, which allowed for the calculation of a success rate (annual implementation rate) of the actions proposed by ERPIN, according to local experts.

Emission factors (forest carbon reserves or yearly carbon increases due to live aerial biomass reforestation<sup>45</sup>) were calculated using preliminary data from the Dominican Republic’s National Forest Inventory. This was performed using

<sup>44</sup> REDD-CCAD-GIZ program

<sup>45</sup> At this time no other carbon reserves were estimated since inventory data were being processed. It is expected that all sinks will be included during the construction of definitive reference levels for the country.

88 sampling units distributed in 4 operational regions defined in the national inventory.<sup>46</sup> Emission factors were calculated for the different coverages and change dynamics shown by these coverages during the analysis period (2000-2010).

By using the surface information by type of coverage and change dynamics, we obtained the percentage reductions in each category, which, through an annual implementation rate (for the ERPIN 2018-2023 period), supports the Dominican Republic's offer to the Carbon Fund.

### 8.2 Expected REL/FRL for the ER Program

*Please provide an estimate of the REL/FRL for the proposed ER Program area. Even a very preliminary estimate would be helpful.*

Since the ER Program will submit its offer for emission reduction to the Carbon Fund considering the impact of the ENREDD+ activities, this REL/FRL is national in scale and is a preliminary version of the country's potential for emission reductions. The preliminary REL/FRL was developed using preliminary information generated with the support of the REDD/CCAD-GIZ (described in section 8.1<sup>47</sup>) and by projecting the impact on the reduction of emissions and CO<sub>2</sub> removal of the ENREDD+ in a linear manner and, according to the criteria of national experts under the coordination of the Climate Change Directorate.

It was estimated that the country emitted 2.8 million t CO<sub>2</sub> annually due to the deforestation and degradation of forests and that there is a removal potential of a 5.4 million t CO<sub>2</sub> due to forest regeneration and forest plantation processes (table 8.2-1). The elevated surface of degraded forests in the country and its growth process represents the highest potential for reductions and capture, since the simple action of adopting forest protection measures will allow for the sparse and degraded forests in the country to capitalize on their potential growth, which is currently reduced or overridden by anthropogenic activities.

**Table 8.2-1:** Estimates for the change of land use during the reference period, emission reduction and removal with and without ER program. The emission and reduction rates are annual. Note: Details of the analysis are provided in Annex 8.2-REL of this document.

Forest type	Change description	Reference level				
		Change surface period 2000-2010	Reference level average annual change rate (ha)	Emissions factor (tCO <sub>2</sub> /ha)	Reference emissions level (tCO <sub>2</sub> / year)	Reference Removal level (tCO <sub>2</sub> /year)
Dense broadleaf	Dense broadleaf forest unchanged	341,146		2		682,292
	Dense broadleaf forest turned into secondary vegetation 1	16,240	1,624	213	345,913	
	Dense broadleaf forest turned into secondary vegetation 2	28	3	254.1	704	
	Dense broadleaf forest turned into non-forest	20,795	2,080	293	609,305	
	Dense broadleaf forest turned into sparse or degraded forest	10,895	1,090	169.8	185,002	
Dense conifer	Dense conifer forest unchanged	143,654		1.5		215,480
	Dense conifer forest turned into secondary vegetation 1	241	24	194.5	4,683	
	Dense conifer forest turned into secondary vegetation 2	39	4	235.6	920	
	Dense conifer forest turned into non-forest	6,490	649.0	274.5	178,158	

<sup>46</sup> Emanuelli, P; Milla, F. y Duarte, E. 2015. Procesamiento Fase I INF de República Dominicana. Sud-Austral Consulting. Santiago, Chile. En el marco del Programa REDD-CCAD-GIZ Antecedentes Preliminares No Publicados

<sup>47</sup> The test of the decision making tool FCPF for REDD+ (Decisión Support Toolbox) was also performed, but results were discarded since the reference level of REDD-CCAD-GIZ program is more rigorous.

	Dense conifer forest turned into sparse or degraded forest	20,197	2,020	151.3	305,582	
<b>Degraded (conifers, and broadleaf)</b>	Sparse or degraded forest unchanged	744,694		6		4,468,163
	Sparse or degraded turned into secondary vegetation 1	3,703	370	43.2	15,997	
	Degraded forest turned into secondary vegetation 2	15,211	1,521	84.3	128,229	
	Degraded forest turned into non-forest	85,932	8,593	123.2	1,058,677	
<b>Reforestation*</b>	Planted forests and forestry plantations		7,702	12		92,419
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,409,265</b>			<b>2,833,170</b>	<b>5,458,354</b>

\*This estimations come from national statistics on reforestation and is not based on the land use change analysis.

## 9. Forest Monitoring System

### 9.1 Description of approach and capacity for measurement and reporting on ERs

*Please describe the proposed approach for monitoring and reporting the emission reductions attributable to the proposed ER Program, including the capacity of the proposed ER Program entities to implement this approach.*

The country took initial steps to establish a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System and a National Forest Monitoring System as part of its preparation plan for the implementation of REDD+. This system provided CO<sub>2</sub> emission estimates that are transparent, consistent and as accurate as possible, taking into account the national capabilities. The main objective of this monitoring system is generating verifiable information regarding GEI emissions and absorptions related to deforestation and forest degradation while taking into account the five REDD+ activities as well as the monitoring of co-benefits, other impacts and governance. In order to develop the MRV system, monitoring will be performed through periodic measurements (potentially every 2 years) that include the creation of maps showing the forest coverage changes during the implementation of the ER. For the satellite monitoring of deforestation and the changes in land use, it has been proposed that reports will be generated every five years with Rapid Eye images and every two years with Landsat images.

In terms of changes in carbon reserves, the question of how to integrate the monitoring of actions under the proposed ER Program and ENREDD+ is currently being discussed. The ENREDD+ monitoring system contemplates monitoring all 5 types of carbon deposits in forests. They have also proposed a monitoring cycle of every 5 years for the entire country, with certain areas slated for yearly samplings – ‘permanent parcels’. From the total amount of sampling units of the national forest inventory (400) they expect to have between 20-25% as permanent monitoring parcels.

In order to carry out the monitoring, reporting and verification, funds will be sought from Ministry of Environment and the support of international cooperation agencies.

It has also been proposed that the monitoring system for the DR be designed in a manner that permits the monitoring of GEI emissions related to deforestation and forest degradation, as well as an evaluation of the forest health, water regulation and biodiversity indicators, and the sustainable forest management of lumber products and non-lumber products. This is proposed as a way of collecting valuable information for the public and private management of the forest sector.

Finally, it is understood that the information generated by reports will support the amelioration of data regarding forest carbon included in national GEI inventories through the national and bi-yearly communications to the UNFCCC.

#### Relevant institutions and their capacities

Relevant actors for the operation of the MRV System and the National Forest Monitoring System in the Dominican Republic are as follows:

#### **Ministry of Environment**

The Ministry of Environment is the governing body responsible for the planning, coordination, supervision and control of activities related to the national policies on the environment and natural resources. Among other things, it seeks to strengthen forest management and consolidate the institutional focus of the forestry sector in the environmental administration, promote its development and also regulate the use and conservation of forests. It is the main agency in charge of the application and regulation of forest regulations as well as the administration and management of protected areas (these particular actions are carried out through the Vice-Ministry of Forest Resources and the Vice-Ministry of Protected Areas and Biodiversity). It is responsible for submitting GEI communications to the UNFCCC, which are carried out by the Vice-Ministry of Environmental Management through the National Climate Change Council and the Clean Development Mechanism.

The Ministry also has an Environmental Information Directorate (DIARENA), which carries out the mapping of forest and land use coverage, as well as a Forest Monitoring Unit, which is responsible for measuring and monitoring emissions related to forests. The Climate Change Directorate, Climate Change Council and Clean Development Mechanism will be tasked with performing the GEI inventories for REDD+. The Forest Monitoring Unit is in charge of coordinating and supervising the fieldwork and analyzing the national forest inventory, and will design the MRV system. Although the unit possesses the necessary capabilities and physical structure for the implementation of REDD+, there are still unmet needs regarding technical capabilities and REDD+ issues, especially regarding the determination of reference levels. Consequently, training and capacity strengthening activities aimed at these institutions have been planned.

DIARENA’s technical team is made up of geologists, cartographers and surveyors, among others. This staff has strong tele-detection, spatial and land use change analysis, monitoring of forest fires, and land and water mapping abilities, among others. They also possess the equipment necessary for processing and analyzing geospatial information.

Regarding reports, the Climate Change Directorate and the Climate Change Council and Clean Development Mechanism will be in charge of performing the GEI inventories for REDD+, as mentioned above. Training activities have been planned in order to improve the capabilities of these institutions regarding report writing.

Supporting entities for specific topics:

- **For the development of databases and the systematization of the information:** Vice-Ministry of Forest Resources, Vice-Ministry of Planning and Development, Environmental Information Directorate, Climate Change

Directorate, National Meteorology Office (ONAMET), the Climate Change Directorate, the Climate Change Council and the Clean Development Mechanism.

- **Monitoring of forest coverage:** Ministry of Environment, Military Cartography Institute (ICM), National Hydraulic Resources Institute (INDRHI), University Geography Institute (IGU), national NGOs, Dominican Forest Chamber (CFD), Cooperation Agencies, Center for the Agricultural and Forest Development and the National Council of Agriculture and Forest Research (CEDAF).
- **Monitoring of changes in emission factors:** Ministry of the Environment, Cartography Institute ICM, National Institute of Hydraulic Resources, INDRHI, FAO, CEDAF, CONIAF, National Climate Change Council and MDL, FEPROBOSUR, ISA University, Fernando Arturo de Medinilla Agriculture and Forestry University, National Coffee Council, National Cacao Council (CONACADO), Sur Futuro Foundation, Enda Dominicana, Plan Yaque, Plan Sierra. Pontificia Universidad Catolica Madre y Maestra. Dominican Environmental Consortium.

### Institutional agreements for the implementation of forest monitoring

In order to implement the MRV system and the national forest monitoring system in DR, the creation of a four-unit structure under the Ministry of the Environment is being considered. These units will have different responsibilities. The Forest Monitoring Unit (UMF) in the Vice-Ministry of Forest Resources will be responsible for carrying out the National Forest Inventory (INF). This INF will be carried out by contracting national and international consulting firms and the UMF will serve as a technical auditor of these activities. On the other hand, the Environmental Information Directorate will continue its role in monitoring using remote sensors. The Biodiversity Directorate of the Vice-Ministry of Protected Areas and Biodiversity and the Public Participation Directorate will coordinate the monitoring of social and environmental safeguards with other governmental and private institutions.

The creation of a national validation group for MRV REDD+ has also been proposed. This group will perform an independent, national audit of the MRV system and the National Forest Monitoring System.

### **9.2 Describe how the proposed ER Program monitoring system is consistent with the (emerging) national REDD+ monitoring system.**

The monitoring system of the ER Program is part of the structure of the ENDREDD+ monitoring system, therefore, it is institutionally anchored to the Ministry of the Environment and involves numerous public, private and educational institutions as detailed in section 9.1.

### **9.3 Describe how the proposed ER Program monitoring system is consistent with UNFCCC guidance available to date and with the emerging Methodological Framework of the FCPF Carbon Fund.**

The most recent UNFCCC and IPCC guidelines will guide the establishment of the national forest monitoring system, currently being prepared by DR for ENREDD+ and the ER Program. A strong analysis will be carried out in an attempt to align this system with the MM. A monitoring and reporting system for the implementation of REDD+ measures (according to decision 1/CP.16 Cancun Agreements), will take national circumstances into account. Additionally (and according to decision 4/CP.5 Copenhagen Agreements), remote sensors and information generated by fieldwork and forest inventories will be used. It shall also be guided by the most recent IPCC guidelines. Finally, the monitoring system is to be developed according to the modalities of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ (Decision 11/CP.19), which establishes that national monitoring systems must:

- Be based on existing platforms;
- Permit the evaluation of different forest types in the country;
- Be flexible in terms of improvements;
- Reflect the results of the deforestation driver analysis and the implementation of policies to reduce this deforestation;
- Reflect the aspect of forest governance;
- Be developed in stages, taking into account national capabilities, the adoption of new technologies and the generation of measurable information which can be reported and subjected to verification;

- Include emissions and absorption estimates that meet the transparency, comparability, consistency, completion and accuracy reporting requirements.

The role of local communities will be analyzed in terms of defining their inclusion in the national forest monitoring system and/or to provide information regarding the safeguard information system.

**9.4 Describe any potential role of Indigenous Peoples or local communities in the design or implementation of the proposed ER Program monitoring system.**

Currently, no specific community roles have been foreseen, however, it is possible that the activities in the Dry Forest, which is managed by community plans, allow for the communities to have an important role in the monitoring of forest and other ecosystem services such as water or biodiversity. It is important to note that in the Dominican Republic there are no indigenous communities. Since the mid-1500's they have been essentially extinct on the island. As for local communities, according to national legislation participation of the population, including social groups or indigenous peoples should they exist, in the ER Program is guaranteed.

During the preparation process for ENREDD+ and the ER Program, the potential for local community participation in the monitoring activities will be considered based on the experience of NGOs such as TNC, Sur Futuro, Enda Dominicana, and Fundación Loma Quita Espuela in relation to the reforestation plans from Plan Sierra, Plan Yaque, the National Quisqueva Verde Reforestation Program as well as the experience of local activities such as those implemented by the San José de Ocoa Development Association. If local communities were to be included in monitoring activities, it is to be expected that their involvement will be in forest monitoring activities. This may be carried out through the work that some conservation and development NGOs have performed regarding forest restoration, improvement of productive systems and biodiversity conservation.

**9.5 Describe if and how the proposed ER Program monitoring system would include information on multiple benefits like biodiversity conservation or enhanced rural livelihoods, governance indicators, etc.**

Actions proposed by ENREDD+ and therefore, by the ER Program in the DR will create direct environmental benefits due to reductions in the degradation of natural forests both inside and outside protected areas in order to support the conservation of biodiversity. Moreover, as a result of reforestation actions in natural forests and water basins, we foresee improvements regarding the conservation and the management of water resources (e.g. section 16 for further details). Additionally, since these actions will take place while working directly producers, land owners and forest licensees, we expect for the ER Program to improve the livelihoods of local communities.

In this context, we expect the forest monitoring system to include the monitoring of biodiversity conservation and water, and to collaborate in the monitoring of socioeconomic impacts. Under the implementation framework of ENREDD+ there are still no monitoring protocols for the aforementioned secondary benefits, but we expect to work closely with other institutions both within and outside of the Ministry of the Environment in order to coordinate activities and to define the monitoring methodologies and frequencies. For example, ENREDD+ and therefore, the RE, must align with the National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable use of Biodiversity<sup>48</sup>, which has a monitoring and evaluation plan that can provide guidance regarding the role that may be played by the national forest monitoring system regarding measuring the impact of REDD+.

Coordination with the Vice-Ministry of Protected Areas and Biodiversity will be sought in order to analyze methodological options and channels for the purposes of information-sharing and monitoring activities in the field. We will also consult with national universities and research centers in order to obtain technical advice and explore collaboration options.

Finally, we expect to utilize the advisory services and expertise of national reforestation plans and projects, especially Quisqueya Verde.

<sup>48</sup> Link to access the strategy document <http://biodiversidad-rd.net/node/33>



**10. Displacement**

**10.1 Description of the potential risks of both domestic and international displacement of emissions (leakage)**  
*Please describe the potential risks of both domestic and international displacement of emissions from the proposed ER Program activities. Then also describe how the proposed ER Program activities will minimize the risk of domestic displacement and international displacement (if applicable), via the design of the proposed ER Program and the ER Program activities and the selection of locations. For sub-national programs, pay special attention to identifying domestic risks of displacement of emissions, the proposed ER Program activities to mitigate these risks, which otherwise would contribute to fewer net emission reductions generated by the proposed ER Program, and how these activities are consistent with the design features of the (emerging) national REDD+ strategy to address risks of displacement.*

It is possible, both nationally and internationally, emissions displacements to occur because of implementation activities of the ER Program, although it is expected that this displacement will be insignificant. The activities proposed by the ER Program could potentially cause the displacement of emissions especially where access to firewood is limited due to the reduction of slash and burn agriculture.

In order to ensure adequate accountability for and management of risks of a potential emission displacement toward other non-priority areas at the national level, during the preparation phase of ENREDD+ and RE an evaluation will be carried out to determine the drivers of deforestation and degradation that may pose displacement risks. Once the potential displacement risks have been identified, we will define measures in order to minimize and mitigate these risks, and they will be the basis for the development of a management strategy. Additionally, during the implementation of the national MRV system and the national forest monitoring system, we will design an emissions displacement accountability protocol. For this purpose we will use the tools for the determination of leakages that were designed for REDD+ projects according to international voluntary carbon standards as a methodological starting point<sup>49</sup>.

Internationally, displacements may take place into the Haitian territory, due to a decrease in illegal carbon production, which is an extremely important energy source for this country’s population. Therefore, we will work with the binational Frontera Verde forest restoration project, which benefits from the political support of both governments and the financial support of several international agencies. Given that displacement activities are difficult to reduce outside the borders of the Dominican Republic, we at least expect for these emissions to be assessed and discounted from the emission reduction accreditation generated by the ER Program under the e ENREDD+ accountability framework.

**11. Reversals**

**11.1 Activities to address risks of reversal of greenhouse gas benefits**  
*Please describe major risks of anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic reversals of greenhouse gas benefits (from e.g., fire, agriculture expansion into forest, changes in commodity prices). Also describe any activities or design features in the proposed ER Program that are incorporated to minimize and/or mitigate the anthropogenic risks or reversals, and how these activities are consistent with the design features of the (emerging) national REDD+ strategy to address risks of reversal. .*

According to the experts in the Forest Monitoring Unit, the risk of anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic reversals of greenhouse gas benefits will be covered in the ENREDD+ preparation and implementation plan and therefore, also in the ER Program proposed in this document.

The Dominican Republic’s principal emission reversal causes or risks are as follows:

<sup>49</sup> The leakage tool of the Verified Carbon Standard is the suggested tool for this analysis <http://www.v-c-s.org/methodologies/jnr-leakage-tool-v10>

**Poverty conditions** in remote areas where access to employment is limited. This, along with a lack of monitoring of protected areas may lead to eventual illegal wood extraction and to an increase of small agricultural and livestock areas in sites that are difficult to access and hinder monitoring activities (e.g., by park rangers).

**Forest fires:** It has been estimated that most forest fires are started by humans, either intentionally to increase the agricultural and livestock borders or due to negligence when it comes to slash and burn activities or carelessness related to smokers and bonfires<sup>50</sup>. According to official statistics (Ministry of Environment, 2013) between 2003 and 2013 there were 2,061 forest fires, which affected 90.010, ha<sup>51</sup>.

**Extreme events, particularly hurricanes:** Hurricanes are considered a direct cause of deforestation and degradation in the DR. During the 2000-2009 period<sup>52</sup>, 39 hurricanes passed through the Caribbean, compared with 15 and 9 in the 1980s, and 1990s, respectively. According to Ovalles (2001), statistics on the damages to forest ecosystems caused by these hurricanes do not exist, although a study carried out by CEPAL evaluated the damage produced by Hurricane Georges in 1998<sup>53</sup>.

**Lack of follow-up on reforestation actions:** Reforestation may introduce reversal risks due to issues related to the poor handling of forest plantations, especially during the early stages, and due to the lack of medium and long term monitoring actions. To date, reforestation plans in the DR do not have information and geo-reference systems in the areas they have enriched, which limits the measurement of the impacts of natural regeneration processes and the management of forest planting. In other cases, the absence of a forest culture and the low profitability perceived from forests and forest planting place these zones at risk of being turned into agricultural and livestock areas.

**Financial and technical capabilities:** The ER Program requires funding prior to implementation, mainly to create the technical, administrative and legal capabilities that permit the effective performance of the program. It is indispensable to have created, validated and operationalized these capabilities to successfully carry out all elements of the program. The MRV system is another component that requires robust funding since it relies on technological equipment in order to guarantee the effectiveness of the geographical information system.

Some preliminary options to mitigate these reversal risks include:

- To minimize reversal risks associated with the social and economic conditions of the communities, the Ministry of Environment will include REDD+ actions in the activities of the National Development Strategy 2010-2030. In following with other governmental mandates, actions that incentivize productive activities that improve family incomes under the commercial forest and agro-forest activities proposed by the RE will be encouraged.
- Generate improvements in response and early warning capabilities in the Ministry in order to respond to forest fires in a timely manner and to foresee the impact of hurricanes. This includes supporting the creation of forest fire crews with adequate equipment and training. This should be implemented along with the national forest monitoring system.
- Drive sustainable forest management, mainly in degraded areas where forest enrichment activities take place, in order to slow deforestation. The program must reinforce the technical capabilities of the staff serving as environmental agents, who will provide expertise regarding the adequate management of forest management plans belonging to private initiatives with licenses provided by the ministry.
- Incorporate aspects related to reversal management in training activities during the preparation phase of ENREDD+ and the RE.

For a better understanding of these risks and in order to design measures to mitigate them, we intend to use the VCS reversal tool as the methodological basis for the creation of the ER program<sup>54</sup>. There will also be protocols that permit the discounting or removal of emissions while also determining the necessary “buffer” according to Methodological Framework requirements.

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<sup>50</sup> <http://www.ambiente.gob.do/IA/Bosques/Paginas/IncendiosForestales.aspx>

<sup>51</sup> Evaluation of World Forest Resources 2010 National Report for the Dominican Republic <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/al494S/al494s.pdf>

<sup>52</sup> PNUMA-CEPAL, 2010. <http://www.agricultura.gob.do/media/107758/NASAP%20%20Rev%201%20ESP%2027-11-14.pdf>

<sup>53</sup> For example, this CEPAL 2009 report mentions that the hurricane affected areas within the Loma Novillero Forest Project at Villa Altigracia, where 1,085 ha planted with *Pinus caribaea*, were entirely destroyed. In plantations at the Nizao River, destruction affected 90% of trees over 2 years of age and under 50% in younger trees.

<sup>54</sup> <http://www.v-c-s.org/methodologies/jnr-leakage-tool-v10>

**12. Expected emission reductions**

**12.1 Expected Emission Reductions (ERs)**  
*Please provide an estimate of the expected impact of the proposed ER Program on the REL/FRL (as percentage of emissions to be reduced). Based on this percentage, also estimate the volume of ERs, as expressed in tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e, that would be generated by the ER Program:*

- a) up to December 31, 2020 (currently the end date of the FCPF)
- b) for a period of 10 years; and
- c) the lifetime of the proposed ER Program, if it is proposed to continue longer than 10 years.

Table 21.1.-1 summarizes the expected emission reductions and/or removal during the implementation of the ER Program. The data indicates that the country has the potential for an initial offer of approximately 3.1 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e/year, which is equivalent to 15.7 million t CO<sub>2</sub>e throughout a 5-year period, distributed amongst the different REDD+ activities. The emissions reductions are estimated by applying a success value (expressed in %), which reflects additional emissions or removal due to the actions of REDD+ under the ER Program framework (table 8.2-1). Removal due to reforestation activities, are based on national statistics, is it estimated that an average of 6,418 ha have been planted annually through government reforestation plans during 2000-2010. The DR proposed to annually increase 20% the reforestation area during the implementation of the ER Program.

The “success value” was estimated based on meetings held in the country in which experts from the REDD/CCAD-GIZ Program, the RCCP and the Ministry of environment participated. Further meetings and analysis to validate this value will be carried out during the design phase of the ER Program.

**12.2 Volume proposed for the FCPF Carbon Fund**  
*Please explain the portion of the expected ERs that would be offered to the Carbon Fund, and if other carbon finance providers or buyers have been identified to date, the portions of the expected ERs that would be offered to them.*

The Carbon Fund will be offered a total of 7,475,508 (t CO<sub>2</sub>) during the 2018 to 2023 period, representing 60% of the total emission reduction potential, once an emission reduction equivalent to 20% has been reserved.

The country has not yet identified other potential buyers, but the identification of potential future buyers will be carried out together with the designing of the ENREDD+ and ER.

**13. Preliminary assessment of the proposed ER Program in the context of the national Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)<sup>55</sup>**

**13.1 Progress on SESA/ESMF**  
*Please describe the country's progress in the implementation of SESA and the development of the ESMF, and their contribution or relationship to the proposed ER Program.*

The framework of ENREDD+ SESA is in its preparatory phase, although the SESA process officially began in May 2014 with the "Preparation of the Roadmap for SESA" workshop, under the coordination of the Department of Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment and the coordination of the Technical Committee for Monitoring of the REDD/CCAD-GIZ Program.

<sup>55</sup> The SESA is the assessment process to be used in FCPF REDD+ countries during R-PP implementation and REDD+ readiness preparation. The ESMF is an output of SESA that provides a framework to examine the issues and impacts associated with projects, activities, and/or policies/regulations that may occur in the future in connection with the implementation of the national REDD+ strategy but that are not known at the present time.

**Table 12.1-1.** Yearly emission reduction and removal potential for different time periods from 2018 to 2118.

Forest type	Change description	Reference level		ER Program implementation						
		Emissions (tCO2/ year)	Removal (tCO2/year)	REDD+ activity	Success of REDD+ actions (%)	Emissions (tCO2/ year)	Removal (tCO2/year)	Accumulated emissions reductions or removals (tCO2)		
								2018-2023	2018-2028	2018-2118
Dense broadleaf	Dense broadleaf forest unchanged		682,292	Increased Stock	20%		136,458	682,292	1,364,584	13,645,843
	Dense broadleaf forest turned into secondary vegetation 1	345,913		Prevent deforestation	40%	138,365		691,826	1,383,652	13,836,523
	Dense broadleaf forest turned into secondary vegetation 2	704		Prevent deforestation	40%	282		1,409	2,817	28,175
	Dense broadleaf forest turned into non-forest	609,305		Prevent deforestation	40%	243,722		1,218,610	2,437,221	24,372,209
	Dense broadleaf forest turned into sparse or degraded forest	185,002		Prevent degradation	70%	129,502		647,508	1,295,017	12,950,165
Dense conifer	Dense conifer forest unchanged		215,480	Increased Stock	20%		43,096	215,480	430,961	4,309,608
	Dense conifer forest turned into secondary vegetation 1	4,83		Prevent deforestation	40%	1,873		9,365	18,730	187,304
	Dense conifer forest turned into secondary vegetation 2	920		Prevent deforestation	40%	368		1,841	3,681	36,810
	Dense conifer forest turned into non-forest	178,158		Prevent deforestation	40%	71,263		356,315	712,631	7,126,305
	Dense conifer forest turned into sparse or degraded forest	305,582		Prevent degradation	70%	213,907		1,069,536	2,139,073	21,390,727
Degraded (conifers, and broadleaf)	Sparse or degraded forest unchanged		4,468,163	Increased Stock	33%		1,474,494	7,372,468	14,744,936	147,449,363
	Sparse or degraded turned into secondary vegetation 1	15,997		Prevent deforestation	40%	6,399		31,994	63,987	639,871
	Degraded forest turned into secondary vegetation 2	128,229		Prevent deforestation	50%	64,115		320,574	641,147	6,411,470
	Degraded forest turned into non-forest	1,058,677		Prevent deforestation	50%	529,338		2,646,692	5,293,383	52,933,835
Reforestation*	Planted forests and forestry plantations		92,419	Increased Stock	20%		73,935	369,677	739,354	7,393,536
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,833,170</b>	<b>5,458,354</b>			<b>1,399,134</b>	<b>1,727,983</b>	<b>15,635,587</b>	<b>31,271,174</b>	<b>312,711,744</b>
<b>Total amount equivalent to 60%</b>								<b>9,381,352</b>		
<b>20% buffer</b>								<b>1,876,270</b>		
<b>Total offer to the Carbon Fund</b>								<b>7,505,082</b>		

\*This estimations come from national statistics on reforestation and is not based on the land use change analysis.

An important milestone in this process was the SESA national workshop held in March 2015 with the objectives of analyzing and validating the causes of deforestation and forest degradation; ENREDD+ strategies that address said causes; risks, opportunities and barriers for the implementation of the strategies; and, obtaining inputs for the SESA work plan. The results of this workshop will be integrated into the design of the ER.

The DR has also recently developed the SESA Plan, which seeks to involve all interested stakeholders, particularly farmers, peasants, rural communities, and civil society groups that have greater difficulty participating in consultation processes. Efforts will be made to engage these stakeholders in the development of ENREDD+ and ER policies and activities aimed at reducing emissions. It is expected that these stakeholders maintain a key role in all of the activities comprised in the plan as well as participate regularly through the Executive Committee and other representative structures developed in the context of the ENREDD+. It is in this context that the Framework for Environmental and Social Management (ESMF) will be developed.

The SESA Plan objectives are as follows:

- Generate technical information on social and environmental benefits and risks through feedback from SESA Plan stakeholders, paying special attention to women and vulnerable groups. This will provide the basis for public policy recommendations under the ENREDD+.
- Create a two-way feedback loop during the implementation process of the ENREDD+ with interest groups identified in the stakeholder map.
- Involve farmers and local communities in the SESA process in order to gather their inputs on the different projects and activities.

The EMSF, as one of the main products of SESA, will ensure that social and environmental issues agreed upon with stakeholders and consulted groups are respected, so that the implementation of the ENREDD+ and ER Program is monitored by reliable and continuous systems. The ESMF will be supported by the results of SESA regarding environmental and social risks associated with the implementation of ENREDD+, and will propose mitigation and monitoring mechanisms to ensure compliance with social and environmental safeguards.

In order to update the SESA Work plan, a process of validation of activities with actors involved in the consultation process will be initiated. This validation process will lead to the subsequent preparation of the ESMF. The ESMF will consist of REDD+ strategies, a map of stakeholders related to these strategies, and a description of the risks and impacts associated with the implementation of REDD+. The main activities to be implemented during this process are summarized below in table 13.1-1.

Table 13.1-1. Schedule of activities of the SESA Work plan

ACTIVITIES	2015		2016				2017				2018	
	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2.	3	4	5	6
Implementation of a training program with key stakeholders												
Continuous dialogue with relevant stakeholders												
Communication strategy developed for SESA												
Monitoring system for multiple social and environmental benefits, governance and potential impacts												
Development of studies and analyses according to SESA												
Development and dissemination of REDD+ and SESA Strategies												
Institutional arrangements for the implementation of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment												
Implementation of the Platform for Participation of small producers												

### **13.2 Incorporation of SESA outputs and/or outcomes into the proposed ER Program**

*Based on the progress outlined in 7.1, please describe how the proposed ER Program is expected to make use of the outputs and/or outcomes of the SESA process. Provide an analysis of the ways in which activities planned under the proposed ER Program will rely on the measures and procedures included or to be included in the ESMF. Are there likely to be any gaps or issues regarding the compliance of the proposed ER Program activities with applicable safeguard standards, including the UNFCCC safeguards?*

With the support of the Authority of Social Participation and Access to Public Information of the Ministry of Environment, inputs collected in the process of formulating the SESA plan will be incorporated into the preparation of the ER Program. The ESMF development process is also aligned with the activities proposed under the ER Program.

A selection of the results of the SESA national workshop held in March 2015 provided a framework for the gathering and analyses of inputs to ensure the success of REDD + in the DR. Aspects of the workshop such as the analysis and validation of the causes of deforestation and forest degradation from a local perspective, and the analysis and validation of the proposed actions of the ENREDD+ to address these causes will be used as a preliminary basis for continuing the ENREDD+ and ER Program preparation. Other issues covered in the workshop included the risks, opportunities and barriers for the implementation of REDD+ and the collection of inputs for the development of the SESA Plan will be incorporated as well.

During the design of the ER, each of the activities proposed in the SESA Plan will analyze the social and environmental impacts of REDD+ in order to reduce the risk of negative impacts. Work will be carried out such that the Plan allows for horizontal dialogue, analysis, discussion surrounding the evaluation of social and environmental risks and opportunities associated of implementing the various proposals of the ENREDD+. As mentioned earlier, SESA will enjoy a communication strategy designed to ensure the participation of the most vulnerable sectors of society, who usually have limited access to participation. A proposal to develop a similar strategy during the preparation of ENREDD+ is on the table, for which a specialist in social issues will be hired

Furthermore, in compliance with national and international guidelines and the REDD+ mechanisms and safeguards, and taking into consideration the recommendations obtained in the development of the SESA plan, all SESA and ESMF processes will include special methodologies for the participation of women. To that end a mapping of women's groups, both organized and unorganized, and an analysis of the conditions necessary to encourage their participation in SESA and ESMP processes will be performed. Particular emphasis will be placed on the implementation of the right to consultation and free, prior and informed consent, as well as activities that promote and create conditions for an informed and effective participation of women.

To fill information gaps on environmental, social and economic issues associated with deforestation and degradation and the identification of risks, benefits and environmental and social impacts, we propose carrying out specialized studies on gender issues, the participation of vulnerable groups, and environmental impacts. An expert will be hired to prepare this analysis, which shall be supported by the inputs mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

As part of its commitment to safeguards, the SESA Plan will seek to involve local communities in the process of drafting the ER Program in a transversal way. Stakeholders shall be involved through the Executive Committee and other representative structures developed in the context of the ENREDD+. Furthermore, institutional mechanisms (such as participation and complaint mechanisms) and standards will be developed by working with stakeholders to include safeguards.

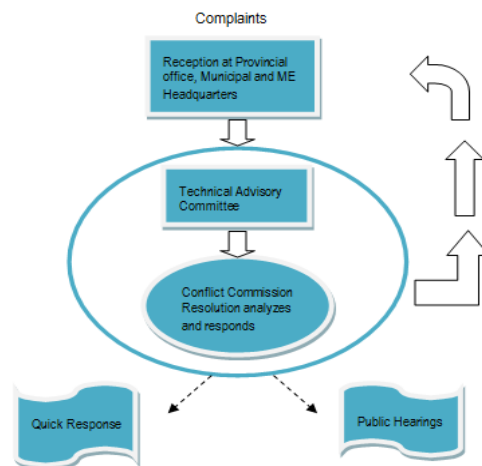
### **13.3 Feedback and grievance redress mechanisms**

*Please describe the mechanism(s) that are or will be put in place to resolve any disputes regarding the proposed ER Program.*

In order to address feedback and potential complaints and conflicts of stakeholders due to the implementation of the ENREDD+ and ER, the internal complaints mechanism of the Ministry of Environment shall be employed by training staff to deal with complaints related to REDD+ implementation. Other stakeholders such as farmers and private sector actors will be informed on the mechanism as well. Complaints may be reported both by individuals (farmers,

producers, etc.) and by community associations through different means: email, letter, phone message etc. These can be presented in person or by means of a complaint form that will be designed specifically for this purpose. Citizens may submit complaints to the provincial and municipal departments of the Ministry of Environment (to date a total of 42 have been received) or in its national headquarters through the Social Participation Authority.

The mechanism for receiving, responding to and resolving complaints will be coordinated and implemented internally by the Technical Advisory Committee (CTA) (Figure 13-3-1). Once the complaints are submitted to the Ministry of Environment, these are processed in the Dispute Resolution Commission (CRC), which operates inside the CTA where complaints will be classified, analyzed and evaluated. A response to the complainer is then issued, and if there are several complaints regarding the same subject in a certain area of the country, local visits will be held in order to respond to concerns. After the analysis and evaluation of potential complaints, decision-making shall occur by consensus of a simple majority of the representatives of the CRC. In some cases outside expert opinions may be included as an alternative to the decision issued by this body.



**Figure 13.3.-1.** Proposed roadmap for receiving complaints.

The preparation of the feedback and complaints mechanism has been identified in the communication strategy of the SESA as including two main activities: firstly, to train staff and secondly, to disseminate information locally so that both experts from the Ministry of Environment as well as REDD+ stakeholders know about the process and can use it efficiently.

The mechanism will be subject to review and continuous improvement based on its performance in terms of ease of access, cultural adaptation to the communities, transparency and responsiveness or resolution of complaints.

**14. Land and resource tenure**

**14.1 Rights to territories and land, and mitigation benefits**  
*Please describe the land use and land tenure context of the proposed ER Program, and if and how rights to territories and land and mitigation benefits from REDD+ are reflected in traditional practices and codified in legal and/or regulatory frameworks.*

The land tenure and land use rights in ER Program priority areas are representative of the tenure problems in the country as a whole, as many actors lack official property titles. If the land is in the hands of the State, as in the case of protected areas, or in the hands of large producers, property titles are generally under the Jurisdiction of Real Estate and Property, managed by the National Registry of the Supreme Court.

Small farmers or landowners may have property titles, while others have possession documents, which may come in the form of an act of purchase, mayoral certification or leased land. Occasionally lands that are occupied by small producers are governed by a titling process known as the Torrens System, which was adopted by the General Law No.1542. The process by which one obtains a definitive land title is called “saneamiento”. According to this process,

land is individualized and identified, and it gets registered for the first time under the name of the beneficiary, supported by the issuance of a Title, This “saneamiento” is based on Law No. 150-14 and its corresponding regulations<sup>56</sup>.

In the interest of clarifying land tenure and carbon rights, the above-mentioned laws and land ownership regulations of the Civil Code<sup>57</sup> shall be analyzed during the design of the ER Program, using an internal report prepared by the REDD / CCAD-GIZ Program on Land Tenure and Carbon Property in RD as a starting point. Additionally, the range of land and resource tenure rights and categories of rights holders present in the country, along with ambiguities of the legal status of areas subject to significant conflicts or disputes will be included in the analysis, to be aligned with the MM.

The UNFCCC has not established any guidelines that relate landowners to the carbon present both on the ground itself as well as in the biomass that grows on the surface, nor have guidelines been established regarding the distribution of property rights. This first omission is important in virtue of the ratification of international conventions by member countries, which then become an integral part of the law of any country that subscribes to them. With no pronouncement about this from the UNFCCC, a national analysis of carbon ownership has been proposed, using the experiences from other countries participating in the FCPC<sup>58</sup> and projects under the voluntary and regulated market.

Given the current legal loophole, the Ministry of Environment, through its respective legal and climate change affairs bodies, will promote an analysis to clarify and guide the direction the country will take in this regard. The option of incorporating the issue of carbon ownership in the proposed Forestry Law, and Payment for Environmental Services Law, currently in the hands of the executive branch, will be analyzed.

## 15. Benefit Sharing

### 15.1 Description of envisioned benefit-sharing arrangement for the proposed ER Program.

*Please describe the benefit-sharing arrangements that are envisioned to be used for this proposed ER Program.*

With regards to the distribution of benefits mechanism of the REDD+, the DR will initiate the first steps once the preparation phase of the ENREDD+ begins at the end of 2015. With this, the country will seek to build a benefit-sharing system that will be prepared by: a) defining the objectives of the distribution of benefits; b) distinguishing whether the country will implement the distribution of benefits under the ER Program (which is small) or to all ENREDD+ to be eventually implemented; c) identifying which activities are to be taken into account within the ER; d) identifying and institutionalize the chosen mechanisms; e) coming up with practical institutional arrangements that allow for the understanding of the distribution of benefits; and, f ) identifying how an appropriate distribution plan can be established. A revision of literature and publications on the subject and consultation with experts<sup>59</sup> will be used as a basis for this mechanism.

The objectives of the benefit-sharing system will be defined taking into account that forests have a variety of values and stakeholders. Some of the reasons why stakeholders are interested in REDD+ include: improving the results of economic and social development, support for sustainable livelihoods, improved forest cover, reducing gas emissions

<sup>56</sup> Law 150-14 [http://www.poderjudicial.gob.do/documentos/PDF/novedades/NOV\\_ley\\_no\\_150\\_14\\_.pdf](http://www.poderjudicial.gob.do/documentos/PDF/novedades/NOV_ley_no_150_14_.pdf)  
General Rule of Catastral Measures Resolution No. 1738 of July 12, 2007, that replaces the Resolution No. 59-2007.  
[oid.org.do/Normativas/INMOBILIARIA/Reglamentos/Res.%20No.%201738-2007%20Reglamento%20General%20de%20Mensuras%20Catastrales.pdf](http://www.poderjudicial.gob.do/Normativas/INMOBILIARIA/Reglamentos/Res.%20No.%201738-2007%20Reglamento%20General%20de%20Mensuras%20Catastrales.pdf)

<sup>57</sup> Civil Code of the Dominican Republic  
[https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CB4QFjAAhUKEwiDzerz-nXHAhVGWh4KHbd6B0k&url=http%3A%2F%2Fproconsumidor.gob.do%2Fdocumentos%2Fleyes%2Fcodigo\\_civil\\_dominicano.pdf&usq=AFQjCNEjUCyV1z\\_4sctRefSlvmWljvbyZQ&sig2=cbVwN01CCc0iSwp1zePAQ&cad=rja](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CB4QFjAAhUKEwiDzerz-nXHAhVGWh4KHbd6B0k&url=http%3A%2F%2Fproconsumidor.gob.do%2Fdocumentos%2Fleyes%2Fcodigo_civil_dominicano.pdf&usq=AFQjCNEjUCyV1z_4sctRefSlvmWljvbyZQ&sig2=cbVwN01CCc0iSwp1zePAQ&cad=rja)

<sup>58</sup>For example the case of Chile [https://unfccc.int/files/land\\_use\\_and\\_climate\\_change/application/pdf/encrv\\_planteamientos\\_iniciales.pdf](https://unfccc.int/files/land_use_and_climate_change/application/pdf/encrv_planteamientos_iniciales.pdf)

<sup>59</sup> Distribution of Benefits and REDD+: Considerations and options for effective design and operations. Forest Carbon, Markets and Communities (FCMC). April 2015. USAID.



greenhouse, income generation, recognition of rights, the implementation of sustainable forest management, and support for biodiversity and conservation.

Once the objectives are identified, a roadmap on how the benefit-sharing arrangement will be implemented in the country will be defined. This includes the plan for the participation of stakeholders and beneficiaries. In addition, institutional arrangements will be carried out to make national decisions and define roles that facilitate the physical operation of benefit-sharing mechanism. The country is aware of the strong political commitment required and the need for effective design coupled with strong legal support, governance structure and financial resources.

The consultation process with the stakeholders involved in the creation of the benefit-sharing arrangement will be carried out within the framework of the consultation process of the ENREDD+ and SESA (described in sections 6 and 13).

**15.2 Link between the envisioned benefit-sharing arrangement and the activities in the proposed ER Program.**

*Please explain how these benefit-sharing arrangements would support the activities identified in section 5.3 to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Identify, if possible at this stage, potential issues or constraints that may emerge in development of the ER Program that could need additional progress in order to effectively implement the benefit-sharing mechanisms.*

The benefit sharing system will focus on direct benefits to local communities both social and environmental in nature. In order to achieve this during the design preparation of the ER, mechanisms under existing PSA initiatives shall be analyzed and further developed by way of existing institutional and financial support. For instance, the Yaque del Norte" initiative, which in fact has been chosen as the first national model of payment for environmental services PSA management, and in which technical and administrative reference applications for ENREDD+ are adapted, may serve as an example.

Furthermore, resolution No. 10-08 of the Ministry of Environment, which creates the Payment and Compensation for Environmental Services Program with the aim of promoting the implementation of the PSA in the country, favors the conservation of natural resources and contributes to the reduction of rural poverty. This program promotes the formulation and implementation of national PSA initiatives and fosters strategic alliances between the different stakeholders in the implementation of the PSA, promoting the link between the different existing PSA initiatives nationwide.

Finally, and as another institutional platform that could be integrated into possible benefit-sharing mechanisms, the synergies with the National Fund for the Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA) will be analyzed. The MARENA Fund is mandated to promote public and private investment in the development and financing of plans, programs and projects for the protection, conservation, research, education, restoration and sustainable use of natural resources and for capacity building in order to achieve efficient environmental management. More details on MARENA Fund<sup>60</sup>.

In addition, regional producers, which could serve as agencies involved in the distribution of benefits, shall be identified. Examples of these could be Banco Agrícola, producer cooperatives, and other organizations that bring together different beneficiaries both in forestry and agriculture activities. These producers are considered to be direct actors in reducing the causes of deforestation and forest degradation, or involved in processes of restoration and agroforestry activities for the ENREDD+ and ER.

**15.3 Progress on benefit-sharing arrangements**

*Describe the progress made thus far in the discussion and preparation of the benefit-sharing arrangements, and who has been participating in this process.*

The results of internal discussions at the Directorate of Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment and at the Authority of Social Participation and Access to Public Information, as well as a series of consultations with key stakeholders from the public and private sectors and civil society have suggested the need to implement a benefit

<sup>60</sup> MARENA Fund, See Institutional Report 2013. [http://www.fondomarena.gob.do/transparencia/cat\\_view/40-transparencia/68-.html?start=5](http://www.fondomarena.gob.do/transparencia/cat_view/40-transparencia/68-.html?start=5)

sharing system. It has thus been proposed that during the preparation of the ER, the Steering Committee of REDD+ submits such a proposal to the Executive branch to be approved by presidential decree. Informal discussions have also been held with the "Yaque del Norte" project and MARENA Fund implementing agencies, who will continue contributing to the creation of the benefit-sharing arrangements.

Benefits will be distributed mainly based on land tenure and the contributions that forest or agroforestry landowners make to the management, restoration and conservation of such areas. In that sense, the benefit sharing can be directed to both public entities and private actors who manage forest areas. Benefit sharing should respond to criteria and principles of fairness and transparency, which will be secured through MRV mechanisms and the SESA plan.

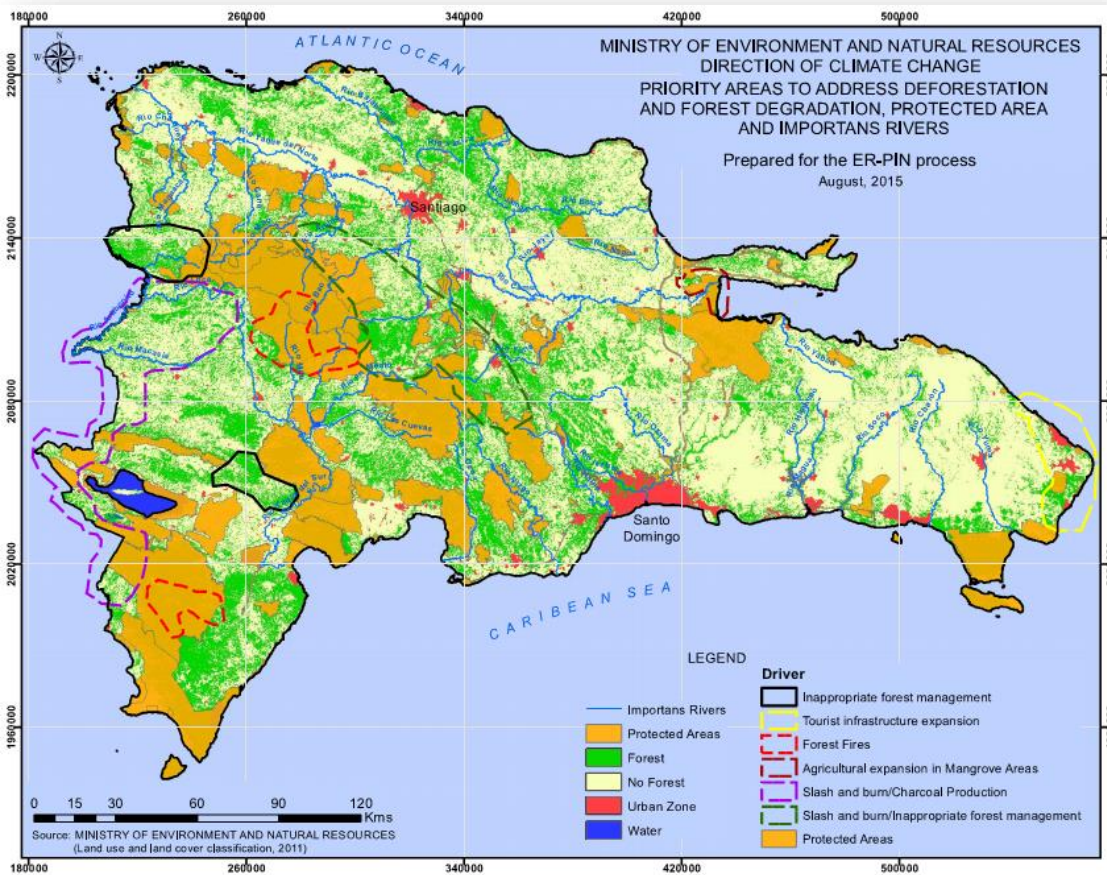
The General Law of Environment and Natural Resources 64-00 will serve as a legal instrument to guide the construction of benefit-sharing, as will Resolution No. 10-08 of the Ministry of Environment, which established the National Compensation System and PSA. During the design of the ER, the national legal framework will be discussed with the aim of ensuring that the benefit-sharing system has strong legal support.

## **16. Non Carbon Benefits**

### **16.1 Expected social and environmental benefits**

*Please describe the environmental and social benefits, other than emission reductions, that the proposed ER Program is planning to achieve; and any other ways in which the ER Program would contribute to broader sustainable development.*

Deforestation and degradation reduction and forest restoration activities which are intended to be carried out within the ENREDD+ generate both social and environmental benefits. Within the ENREDD+, it is recognized that one of the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation is associated with poverty levels, habits and patterns of production and a lack of capacity in the DR to implement policies related to the sustainable development in the rural economy. In this context, it is expected that the actions taken will improve the environmental governance of the DR, improve the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities and family farmers, and have a direct impact on improving the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems of the country water resources (see example in map 16.1-1).



**Figure 16.1-1.** Map of priority areas under the ER Program and important watersheds in Dominican Republic. 48,442 km<sup>2</sup>. Priority areas are shown in dotted areas.

Approximately two and a half million of the DR's 10.47 million inhabitants<sup>61</sup> inhabit rural landscapes and are engaged in agriculture, forestry and livestock activities in mature and growing secondary forests covering about 40% of the national territory<sup>62</sup>. These forests are very important because they provide a habitat for the country's biodiversity, which is highly endemic. The forests also play the key of providing ecosystem services such as regulation of the water cycle and soil protection. Some of these forests are preserved by the National System of Protected Areas, while others have been declared Water Producing Areas<sup>63</sup>. The DR's high percentage of endemic species for which water acts as a crucial resource have meant that water scarcity problems in recent years are causing economic losses in agricultural production.

In this sense, the ER Program will create direct, local socioeconomic and environmental benefits by improving the management of forestry and conservation in the country, while simultaneously improving agricultural and forestry production. Since emission reduction activities proposed in the ER Program will be framed within national policies, it is expected that these will strengthen governance, natural resource conservation and social issues. Moreover, within the proposed ER Program activities, the promotion of sustainable productive activities (climate smart agriculture such as agroforestry) is expected to improve productivity and restore degraded land, increasing farmers' quality of life. The same is expected in the forestry sector, where the incentives for practicing sustainable forest management and forest restoration through Quisqueya Verde Plans and Frontera Verde Plans are expected to benefit the household economy of the participants.

<sup>61</sup> National Census of Population and Housing, 2010, <http://sicen.one.gob.do/>

<sup>62</sup> Land Use and Coverage, 2012 <http://www.ambiente.gob.do/Noticias/Documents/Informe%20USO%20Y%20COBERTURA-%20web.pdf>

<sup>63</sup> Fourth and Fifth Report on Biodiversity, Dominican Republic, Convention on Biological Diversity <https://www.cbd.int/nr5/default.shtm>

On the other hand, to reduce deforestation and encourage the restoration of forests, conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services provided by forests, both locally and nationally, will be strengthened by reinforcing the National System of Protected Areas and improving the connectivity and establishment of biological corridors. It is also expected that these actions have an impact on the protection of soil and water areas, which is consistent with national and regional development plans.

To reach the indicators proposed by the Methodological Framework of the Carbon Fund, during the preparation of the ER Program, the benefits that are unrelated to carbon will be described taking into account cultural and gender issues, through participatory mechanisms of information collecting. In addition, available methodologies with indicators that permit the reporting of alternative benefits will be applied. Since the proposed ER Program will be designed and implemented under the framework of the ENREDD+, the expected social and environmental benefits will be reported and published through the creation of an information system intended for multiple benefits following the guidance provided by the UNFCCC for environmental and social safeguards. Among the activities proposed during the preparation of the ENREDD+ are the development of risk assessment and environmental and socioeconomic impact studies and the development of protocols for monitoring these impacts. In addition, it is expected that the set of criteria and indicators for monitoring compliance with social and environmental safeguards will be established in a participatory manner.

Finally, expected impacts and benefits unrelated to carbon of the ER Program will be aligned with the National Strategy for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity Action Plan 2011-2020, the National Development Strategy 2011-2030<sup>64</sup>, and the Economic Development Plan compatible with Climate Change.<sup>65</sup>

#### **16.2 Diversity and learning value**

*Please describe the innovative features of the proposed ER Program and what learning value the proposed ER Program would bring to the FCPF Carbon Fund.*

The ER-Program has important innovative features for decision makers at the national level with regards to the involvement of the private sector value chains mainly from the cocoa, coffee and livestock sector, which will contribute improving the existing reforestation programs and projects. Through tree planting with native and productive species, and an increased tree coverage, it is expected that biodiversity will thrive and livelihoods will improve. Showcasing to politicians and decision makers the benefits of an integrated climate smart agriculture at the landscape level will lay the ground for future national policies in the agricultural sector.

In terms of learning value for the international community the design and implementation phase of the ER Program is envisioned to continue strengthen the policies directed to the frontier with Haiti that benefit livelihoods at both sides. The efforts that the Dominican governments have put into improving ecosystem services provision and conditions in the frontier for the last decade is increasingly becoming a model for other countries on how sound natural resources management can become the center for prosperity in depressed border zones.

Haiti currently has a forest cover less than 2% of the territory, and the border area with Dominican Republic is vulnerable to desertification and drought. The main problem in the border, which affects all basins that flow between the two countries, is the reduced forest cover that threatens the integrity of fragile forest ecosystems, the quantity and quality of environmental services, and the increased vulnerability to disasters that exacerbate the poverty of more than two million people living there. Without a natural resource base that supports the neighboring country, Dominican Republic will be affected by the strong pressure of the shared natural resources, threatening the socio-environmental stability of the whole island.

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<sup>64</sup> National Development Strategy 2030

<http://economia.gob.do/mepyd/estrategia-nacional-de-desarrollo-2030/>

<sup>65</sup> DECCC. 2011. Proposal of economic development for the Dominican Republic compatible with climate change. National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism. Santo Domingo, RD. 107p. Publication pending.

In 2008 the ministers of environment from DR and Haiti agreed to create a binational program to promote reforestation and restoration degraded along the 315 kilometers of common border areas, called Frontera Verde. It is a common commitment that established a system of Brigades comprising 10 men and woman per brigade for reforestation of degraded lands on both sides of the border areas, where Dominican and Haitian communities participate in reforestation and protection of common watersheds and existing forests. To ensure the participation of women, each brigade is led by a foreman woman. This program is currently fully funded by the Government of the Dominican Republic.

The program is consistent with the Action Plan for the Reconstruction of the Republic of Haiti, as it focuses on the recovery of plant cover as a measure to reduce soil loss, environmental vulnerability and adaptation to the effects of climate change. In addition to this initiative, projects for the management of natural resources and watershed between the two states have created an enabling environment for cooperation between the two countries. The experience and areas of cooperation established so far will be enhanced with the ER-Program to guarantee the success of initiatives that both countries put in place to protect the natural resources of the island in the border area.

## 17. Progress on registries

### 17.1 National registry

*Please include a short description of the relationship of the proposed ER Program to national REDD+ activity management arrangements, and if the proposed ER Program will be part of any system to track REDD+ or other emissions reduction activities (e.g., a REDD+ registry).*

The DR does not currently have such a national registry, however, the necessity and technical, institutional and economic feasibility of implementing a Unit that manages and records the REDD+ activities proposed by the ER, will be analyzed. This Unit would be able to perform the traceability of such activities link them with the generation of emissions reductions and list of buyers. In order to create the national registry the following aspects shall be considered:

- Identify international experiences regarding the administration and registration of carbon credits in several markets.
- Analyze initiatives of the Ministry of Environment and the way it handles the country's GHG inventory, looking for synergies to integrate registration with the existing inventory system.
- Be able to align with the national MRV system for REDD+.
- Be able to design and maintain a flexible, transparent and easily accessible registration platform.
- Have a Web-based platform for easy access by the general public, and allow the generation of national reports.

The Ministry of Environment's resolution to establish the national GHG inventory has turned it into one of the structures that supports the national registry. In this sense, work is already underway with the UN-REDD program, which will support the strengthening of the Department of GHG and Forest Monitoring Unit for these purposes. Support will similarly be lent to the National Quisqueya Verde Program and Environmental Information Authority of the Ministry of Environment.

## 18. List of acronyms used in the ER-PIN

Acronym	Full name
BM	Banco Mundial
BURs	Biennial Update Reports
CAD	Consortio Ambiental Dominicano
CATIE	Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigaciones y Enseñanza
CLPI	Consulta y Consentimiento Libre, Previo e Informado
CCAD	Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo
CEDAF	Centro para el Desarrollo Agropecuario y Forestal
CEPAL	Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe

CFD	Cámara Forestal Dominicana
CO <sub>2</sub>	Dióxido de Carbono
CONACADO	Confederación Nacional de Cacaocultores Dominicano, Inc
CODOCAFE	Comisión Dominicana del Café
CONIAF	Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Agropecuarias y Forestales
COP	Conference of the Parties
CRC	Comité de Resolución de Conflictos
CTA	Comité Técnico Asesor
CYN	Cuenca Yaque del Norte
DECCC	Plan de Desarrollo Económico Compatible con el Cambio Climático
DIARENA	Dirección de Información Ambiental
DNP	Dirección Nacional de Parques
END	Ley Orgánica de la Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo de la República Dominicana 2030 (END), Ley 1-12
ENDA Dominicana	Environment and Development Action Dominicana), Acción para el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo en República Dominicana
ENREDD+	Estrategia Nacional REDD+
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ER	Emission Reduction
ERPA	Emission Reductions Payment Agreement
FAO	Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación
FCPF	Fondo Cooperativo para el Carbono de los Bosques
FEPBOSUR	Federación de Productores de Bosque Seco del Suroeste
FIDEP	Fundación de Integración y Desarrollo de Elías Piña
Fondo MARENA	Fondo Nacional de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
FSF	Fundación Sur Futuro
GEF	Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial
GEI	Gases de Efecto Invernadero
GIZ	Agencia Alemana para la Cooperación Internacional
IAD	Instituto Agrario Dominicano
ICM	Instituto Cartográfico Militar
IDIAF	Instituto Dominicano de Investigaciones Agropecuarias y Forestal
IGU	Instituto Geográfico Universitario
INDRHI	Instituto Nacional de Recursos Hídricos
INF	Inventario Nacional Forestal
INTEC	Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo (Universidad)
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISA	Instituto Superior Agricultura
LOI	Letter of Intend
MAG	Ministerio de Agricultura
Ministerio Ambiente	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
MDB	Mesa del Dialogo de Bosques
MDL	Mecanismo de Desarrollo Limpio
MEPyD	Ministerio de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo
MGAS	Marco de gestión ambiental y social
MFS	Manejo Forestal Sostenible
MITUR	Ministerio de Turismo
MOPC	Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Comunicaciones
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
msnm	Metros sobre el nivel del mar
OEA	Organización de Estados Americanos
ONAMET	Oficina Nacional de Meteorología
ONG	Organización No Gubernamental
ONU	Organización de las Naciones Unidas
PFN	Programa Forestal Nacional
PMFS	Plan de Manejo Forestal Sostenible
PIB	Producto Interno Bruto
Plan Sierra	Plan de Desarrollo Integral de la Sierra
PNUD	Programa de la Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo
POA	Plan Operativo Anual
POT	Plan de Ordenamiento Territorial
PROMAREN	Proyecto de Manejo de Recursos Naturales de la GIZ
PRONATURA	Programa de Protección al Medio Ambiente
PSA	Pago por Servicios Ambientales
RE	Programa de Reducción de Emisiones
READINESS	Fase de Preparación para la Implementación de ENREDD+
REL/FRE	Nivel de referencia de emisiones/nivel de referencia forestal
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal (Propuesta para la Preparación de Readiness)

REDD+	Reducción de Emisiones de la Deforestación y Degradación de Bosques en Países en Desarrollo y el Manejo Sostenible de Bosques y el Aumento las Reservas de Carbono en Países en Desarrollo.
REDD/CCAD-GIZ	Programa Regional REDD de CCAD y GIZ
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SINAP	Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas
UE	Unión Europea
UICN	Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza
UN-REDD	United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	Agencia de los Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional

**ANNEXES**

Annex 7-5

Usos esperados para los fondos	Descripción	Desglose por año										TOTAL	
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
Component 1: REDD+ Readiness Organization and Consultation	1.a National Readiness Management Arrangements	\$ 42.000,00	\$ 42.000,00	\$ 42.000,00	\$ 42.000,00	\$ 20.000,00	\$ 20.000,00	\$ 20.000,00	\$ 20.000,00	\$ 20.000,00	\$ 20.000,00	\$ 20.000,00	\$ 288.000,00
	1.b Information Sharing and early Dialogue with Key Stakeholders Groups	\$ 75.000,00	\$ 75.000,00	\$ 75.000,00	\$ 75.000,00	\$ 8.000,00	\$ 8.000,00	\$ 8.000,00	\$ 8.000,00	\$ 8.000,00	\$ 8.000,00	\$ 8.000,00	\$ 348.000,00
	1.c Consultation and Participation Process and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	\$ 80.000,00	\$ 80.000,00	\$ 60.000,00	\$ 60.000,00	\$ 22.000,00	\$ 22.000,00	\$ 22.000,00	\$ 22.000,00	\$ 22.000,00	\$ 22.000,00	\$ 22.000,00	\$ 412.000,00
Component 2. National REDD+ Strategy	2.a Assessment of Land Use Change, Forest Policy and Governance.	\$ 45.000,00	\$ 45.000,00	\$ 45.000,00	\$ 45.000,00	\$ 12.000,00	\$ 12.000,00	\$ 12.000,00	\$ 12.000,00	\$ 12.000,00	\$ 12.000,00	\$ 12.000,00	\$ 252.000,00
	2.b REDD+ Strategy Options	\$ 63.750,00	\$ 63.750,00	\$ 63.750,00	\$ 63.750,00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 255.000,00
	2.c REDD+ Implementation Framework	\$ 76.250,00	\$ 101.250,00	\$ 76.250,00	\$ 76.250,00	\$ 25.000,00	\$ 25.000,00	\$ 25.000,00	\$ 25.000,00	\$ 25.000,00	\$ 25.000,00	\$ 25.000,00	\$ 480.000,00
	2.d Social and Environmental Impacts (SESA and ESMF)	\$ 110.000,00	\$ 170.000,00	\$ 110.000,00	\$ 110.000,00	\$ 25.000,00	\$ 25.000,00	\$ 25.000,00	\$ 25.000,00	\$ 25.000,00	\$ 25.000,00	\$ 25.000,00	\$ 650.000,00
Component 3: National Forest Reference /Emission Level	Technical support for the submission of a REDD+ FREL/FRL to the UNFCCC	\$ 26.250,00	\$ 26.250,00	\$ 26.250,00	\$ 26.250,00	\$ 20.000,00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 125.000,00
	Develop a consistent time series of land use change based on standardized protocols	\$ 37.500,00	\$ 37.500,00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 75.000,00
	Assessment of forest degradation	\$ 10.000,00	\$ 10.000,00	\$ 10.000,00	\$ 10.000,00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40.000,00



	Sampling methods, data gathering and analysis	\$ 50.000,00	\$ 50.000,00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100.000,00
	Assessment of emissions and uptake	\$ 12.500,00	\$ 12.500,00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25.000,00
	National Forest and Carbon Inventory and LULUCF mapping	\$ 60.000,00	\$ 60.000,00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 120.000,00
	Develop potential Business as Usual scenarios and econometric modeling	\$ 13.750,00	\$ 13.750,00	\$ 13.750,00	\$ 13.750,00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55.000,00
	Forestry and carbon finance specialists	\$ 30.000,00	\$ 30.000,00	\$ 30.000,00	\$ 15.000,00	\$ 15.000,00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 120.000,00
Component 4: National Forest and Safeguards Monitoring Systems	4.a National Forest Monitoring System	\$ 392.500,00	\$ 392.500,00	\$ 255.000,00	\$ 255.000,00	\$ 130.000,00	\$ 130.000,00	\$ 130.000,00	\$ 130.000,00	\$ 130.000,00	\$ 130.000,00	\$ -	\$ 1.815.000,00
	4.b Information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards.	\$ 32.500,00	\$ 32.500,00	\$ 32.500,00	\$ 32.500,00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 130.000,00
	Verification (third party)		\$ 75.000,00			\$ 50.000,00					\$ 50.000,00		\$ 175.000,00
Component 5: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework and Grant Administration	Design of a M&E for the preparation phase	\$ 7.500,00	\$ 7.500,00	\$ 7.500,00	\$ 7.500,00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30.000,00
	Office space and services	\$ 6.000,00	\$ 6.000,00	\$ 6.000,00	\$ 6.000,00	\$ 6.000,00	\$ 6.000,00	\$ 6.000,00	\$ 6.000,00	\$ 6.000,00	\$ 6.000,00	\$ 6.000,00	\$ 60.000,00
	Project coordination	\$ 34.250,00	\$ 13.700,00	\$ 13.700,00	\$ 13.700,00	\$ 13.700,00	\$ 13.700,00	\$ 13.700,00	\$ 13.700,00	\$ 13.700,00	\$ 13.700,00	\$ 13.700,00	\$ 157.550,00
	Technical support for fiduciary services	\$ 9.000,00	\$ 9.000,00	\$ 9.000,00	\$ 9.000,00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36.000,00
	External evaluations and audits	\$ 30.000,00	\$ 30.000,00	\$ 30.000,00	\$ 30.000,00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 120.000,00
	Equipment	\$ 16.250,00	\$ 16.250,00	\$ 16.250,00	\$ 16.250,00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65.000,00
Component 6: Implementation costs for REDD+ Activities	Costs from Activities reducing ER from reforestation programs in the country/per annum	\$ 4.000.000,00	\$ 4.046.800,00	\$ 4.093.600,00	\$ 4.140.400,00	\$ 4.187.200,00	\$ 4.234.000,00	\$ 4.280.800,00	\$ 4.327.600,00	\$ 4.374.400,00	\$ 4.421.200,00	\$ 4.421.200,00	\$ 42.106.000,00

	Costs for Activities reducing ER from protected areas in the country/per annum	\$ 1.400.000,00	\$ 1.416.380,00	\$ 1.432.951,65	\$ 1.449.717,18	\$ 1.466.678,87	\$ 1.483.839,01	\$ 1.501.199,93	\$ 1.518.763,97	\$ 1.536.533,51	\$ 1.554.510,95	\$ 14.760.575,07
<b>Total uses</b>	<b>Suma de costos rel. Con REDD+</b>	<b>\$ 5.260.000,00</b>	<b>\$ 5.446.250,00</b>	<b>\$ 5.015.550,00</b>	<b>\$ 5.047.350,00</b>	<b>\$ 4.533.900,00</b>	<b>\$ 4.495.700,00</b>	<b>\$ 4.542.500,00</b>	<b>\$ 4.589.300,00</b>	<b>\$ 4.556.100,00</b>	<b>\$ 4.552.900,00</b>	<b>\$ 62.800.125,07</b>

<b>Fuentes esperadas de ingreso</b>	<b>Descripción</b>											<b>TOTAL</b>
<i>Dominic Republic budget</i>	<i>Operational budget from GoDR regarding implementations REDD+ activities costs</i>	\$ 5.400.000,00	\$ 5.453.901,90	\$ 5.507.803,80	\$ 5.561.705,70	\$ 5.615.607,60	\$ 5.669.509,50	\$ 5.723.411,40	\$ 5.777.313,30	\$ 5.831.215,20	\$ 5.885.117,10	\$ 56.425.585,50
<i>Dominic Republic budget</i>	<i>Operational budget from GoDR</i>	\$ 607.000,00	\$ 614.101,90	\$ 621.286,89	\$ 628.555,95	\$ 635.910,05	\$ 643.350,20	\$ 650.877,40	\$ 658.492,66	\$ 666.197,03	\$ 673.991,53	\$ 6.399.763,62
<i>Donations/grants</i>	<i>GIZ financial support</i>	\$ 422.500,00	\$ 422.500,00									\$ 845.000,00
<i>Donations/grants</i>	<i>FCPF Financial support readiness</i>	\$ 950.000,00	\$ 950.000,00	\$ 950.000,00	\$ 950.000,00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3.800.000,00
<i>ER Sales other markets (voluntary, bilateral)</i>	<i>ERPA to be defined</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7.065.586,08			\$ 7.065.586,08		\$ -	\$ 7.065.586,08	\$ 21.196.758,25
<i>ER Sales committed with FCPF</i>	<i>ERPA CF FCPF</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18.762.705,00	\$ -		\$ 18.762.705,00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37.525.410,00
<b>Total fuentes de financiamiento</b>		<b>\$ 7.379.500,00</b>	<b>\$ 7.440.503,80</b>	<b>\$ 25.841.795,69</b>	<b>\$ 14.205.847,73</b>	<b>\$ 6.251.517,65</b>	<b>\$ 25.075.564,70</b>	<b>\$ 13.439.874,88</b>	<b>\$ 6.435.805,96</b>	<b>\$ 6.497.412,23</b>	<b>\$ 13.624.694,72</b>	<b>\$ 126.192.517,37</b>
												\$ -
<b>Net revenue before taxes (=total sources – total uses)</b>		<b>\$ 2.119.500,00</b>	<b>\$ 1.994.253,80</b>	<b>\$ 20.826.245,69</b>	<b>\$ 9.158.497,73</b>	<b>\$ 1.717.617,65</b>	<b>\$ 20.579.864,70</b>	<b>\$ 8.897.374,88</b>	<b>\$ 1.846.505,96</b>	<b>\$ 1.941.312,23</b>	<b>\$ 9.071.794,72</b>	<b>\$ 78.152.967,37</b>