



## ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.24/43  
7 March 2019

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Adaptation Fund Board  
Project and Programme Review Committee  
Twenty-Fourth Meeting  
Bonn, Germany, 12-13 March 2019

Agenda Item 11 b)

### **PROPOSAL FOR INNOVATION SMALL GRANT FOR DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

## Background

1. At its thirtieth meeting, having considered document AFB/B.30/5/Rev.1, the Adaptation Fund Board decided:

(a) *To adopt the medium-term strategy as amended by the Board, as contained in the Annex 1 of the document AFB/B.30/5/Rev.1 (the MTS); and*

(b) *To request the secretariat:*

(i) *To broadly disseminate the MTS and work with key stakeholders to build understanding and support;*

(ii) *To prepare, under the supervision of the MTS task force, a draft implementation plan for operationalizing the MTS, containing a draft budget and addressing key assumptions and risks, including but not limited to funding and political risks, for consideration by the Board at its thirty-first meeting; and*

(iii) *To draft, as part of the implementation plan, the updates/modifications to the operational policies and guidelines of the Adaptation Fund needed to facilitate implementation of the MTS, for consideration by the Board at its thirty-first meeting.*

(Decision B.30/42)

2. Pursuant to decision B.30/42, subparagraph b (ii), the secretariat prepared a draft implementation plan for the MTS, including an assessment of assumptions and risks. The secretariat shared a version of the draft with the MTS task force for comments.

3. The draft implementation plan also contains suggestions for specific funding windows that might be opened under the MTS in complement of the Fund's existing funding windows for single-country and regional adaptation projects and readiness support projects. Following the approval of the implementation plan, the secretariat would present specific proposed details for each new funding window at subsequent meetings of the Board for its consideration, in accordance with the timeline contained in the implementation plan.

4. At its thirty-first meeting, the Adaptation Fund Board discussed the draft implementation plan for the MTS, and members of the Board proposed amendments to the document. The secretariat then presented a revised draft, in document AFB/B.31/5/Rev.1. Having considered that document, the Board decided:

(a) *To approve the implementation plan for the medium-term strategy for the Fund for 2018–2022 contained in the Annex I to document AFB/B.31/5/Rev.1 (the plan);*

(b) *To request the secretariat:*

[...]

(iii) *To prepare, for each proposed new type of grant and funding window, a specific document containing objectives, review criteria, expected grant*

*sizes, implementation modalities, review process and other relevant features and submit it to the Board for its consideration in accordance with the tentative timeline contained in Annex I to document AFB/B.31/5/Rev.1, with input from the Board's committees;*

- (iv) Following consideration of the new types of support mentioned in subparagraph (b)(iii), to propose, as necessary, amendments to the Fund's operational policies and guidelines Fund to better facilitate the implementation of such new types of support; and*

*[...]*

*(Decision B.31/32)*

5. At its thirty-second meeting, the Board considered document AFB/PPRC.23/4/Rev.2, *Program on Innovation: Small Grants Projects through Direct Access Modality*, and the Board decided:

*(a) To approve the process for providing funding for innovation through small grants to National Implementing Entities (NIEs), as described in document AFB/PPRC.23/4/Rev.2, including the proposed objectives, review criteria, expected grant sizes, implementation modalities, review process and other relevant features as described in the document; and*

*(b) To request the secretariat to prepare the first request for proposals to NIEs for US\$ 2 million, to be launched at the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2018.*

*(Decision B.32/4)*

6. Subsequently, the first request for proposals to NIEs for US\$ 2 million was launched at the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties in December 2018.

7. The secretariat is submitting to the PPRC the summary and, pursuant to decision B.17/15, the final technical review of the project, both prepared by the secretariat, along with the final submission of the proposal in the following section. In accordance with decision B.25.15, the proposal is submitted with changes between the initial submission and the revised version highlighted.

## **Project Summary**

Dominican Republic: Creation and development of capacities and tools for the diversification and resilience of women's livelihoods in the province of San Cristobal

Implementing Entity: Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo Integral (IDDI)

Project Execution Cost: USD 2,792

Total Project Cost: USD 226,117

Implementing Fee: USD 18,768

Financing Requested: USD 244,885

### Project Background:

The project is aimed at training of the women of San Cristobal to develop attitudes of resilience and professional development from entrepreneurship and livelihoods in their communities, promotion and development of entrepreneurial skills, diversification and resilience of the livelihoods of women in the province of San Cristobal, and creation and promotion of a network of urban, school ecological sustainable gardens led by women, with rainwater harvesting systems, as a factor of resilience and adaptation to climate change and food and water security, through the expansion of knowledge on sustainable and resilient mechanisms.

The project consists of the following components:

Component 1: Promoted and developed the entrepreneurial skills, diversification and resilience of the livelihoods of women in the province of San Cristóbal. (USD 87,193)

Activities under this component are expected to result in increased technical capacity of communities and institutions to assess impacts, vulnerability and adaptation risks, and how to increase their resilience through alternative livelihoods; increase the social and professional development of girls and women, and capacity on business skills.

Component 2: Creation and promotion of a network of urban school ecological sustainable gardens led by women, with rainwater harvesting systems, as a factor of resilience and adaptation to climate change, and food and water security (USD 136,132)

This component aims at building the capacities of the local population for the construction, management, maintenance and use of cost-effective Rainwater Harvesting Systems and improvement of community based urban rooftop organic agriculture, as well as the transformation of organic waste for agricultural activities and purposes.



ADAPTATION FUND

## ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: Innovation Small Grant

Project Title: **Creation and development of capacities and tools for the diversification and resilience of women's livelihoods in the province of San Cristobal**

Thematic Focal Area: Agriculture

Implementing Entity: **Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo Integral (IDDI)**

AF Project ID: **DOM/NIE/Agric/2019/1/Innovation**

IE Project ID: Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): **244,884**

Reviewer and contact person: **Saliha Dobardzic** Co-reviewer(s):

IE Contact Person: **David Luther**

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments	Comments on February 14, 2019
Country Eligibility	1. Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol?	Yes.	-
Project Eligibility	1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme?	No, the Letter of Endorsement referencing this project has not been submitted. Instead, a Letter of Endorsement in support of a different project has been included in the submission.  CAR: Please include the correct Letter of Endorsement in the resubmission.	Yes, the Letter of Endorsement has been provided.
	2. Does the project / programme support concrete adaptation	Not entirely clear. While the concept of piloting and expanding urban	The proposal clarifies the use of rainwater harvesting systems that

	<p>actions to assist the country in addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience?<sup>1</sup></p>	<p>agriculture is an attractive one, it is not entirely clear how it would help address climate-specific vulnerabilities. Specifically, the issues identified as being behind the rationale for this project, such as extreme rain events and water insecurity, which have implications for food security, would also affect the project target areas. The proposal should clarify whether there would be real gains in the reduction of vulnerability, i.e. how this approach would help vulnerable communities better cope with the effects of climate change. If this is left unclear, the proposed approach could inadvertently result in target populations having a false sense of resilience, if the activities and measures bring about benefits in the short term, but which could be as climate-sensitive as the “business-as-usual”, or more. CR 1</p>	<p>would help build resilience of the communities, and allow them to engage in urban agriculture. However, this raises the question concerning the budget, and what is the reason for selecting the chosen number of schools and households. Furthermore, it is unclear, beyond this demonstration, what would be the pathway for replication allowing the innovation to accelerate.</p>
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<sup>1</sup> A concrete adaptation project/programme is defined as a set of activities aimed at addressing the adverse impacts of and risks posed by climate change. The activities shall aim at producing visible and tangible results on the ground by reducing vulnerability and increasing the adaptive capacity of human and natural systems to respond to the impacts of climate change, including climate variability. Adaptation projects/programmes can be implemented at the community, national, regional and transboundary level. Projects/programmes concern activities with a specific objective(s) and concrete outcome(s) and output(s) that are measurable, monitorable, and verifiable. (Source: Operational Policies and Guidelines, amended October 2017)

	3. Does the project encourage or accelerate development of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies?	The project would help demonstrate urban agriculture, through organic gardening, which could help increase its uptake and prevalence. This is also likely to spur locale-specific “tweaks” in these techniques, and may bring about numerous cobenefits with proven association with urban agriculture and greenery in general. As mentioned above, it is important to have a clear understanding of the problem this approach proposes to solve.	It seems so, but the issue of the pathway towards scaleup seems unclear. If this is a “one-off” demonstration project, it may still confer important benefits and help develop innovative practices, however it would be advisable in that case to consider reducing the budget.
	4. Does the project help generate evidence base of effective, efficient adaptation practices, products or technologies, as a basis for potential scaling up?	The project would help generate evidence base.	
	5. Does the project engage, empower and/or benefit the most vulnerable communities and social groups?	Yes, with an emphasis on women and nurturing female leadership through promoting self-sufficiency, entrepreneurship and diversification of the livelihoods.	
	6. Does the project advance gender equality and the empowerment of	Yes.	

	women and girls?		
Resource Availability	1. Is the requested project funding within the parameters for small grants set by the Board?	Yes.	
	2. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project budget before the fee?	Yes	
Implementation Arrangements	1. Is the project submitted through a National Implementing Entity accredited by the Board?	Yes.	
	2. Is the timeframe for the proposed activities adequate?	Yes.	
	3. Is a summary breakdown of the budget for the proposed activities included?	Yes.	
Technical Summary	This proposal aims to promote urban agriculture in San Cristobal by engaging a population of mainly young women of limited educational attainment. As the proposal mentions, urban agriculture can		



	<p>generate many important benefits, as it reduces the distance travelled by food or the amount of fossil fuels used for distribution. It also reduces the need for processing, packaging and refrigeration to conserve food over long distances, when considering local consumption; it allows growing food with sustainable methods, reduces the need for fertilizers and pesticides based on oil and traps carbon particles in the soil. Composting organic waste reduces methane emissions from landfills; more green spaces lead to more moderate temperatures as, for instance, the green roofs reduce the urban heat island effect; local integration of production: and a greater social and environmental impact is achieved by involving the community itself. However, the proposal needed to clarify in what way this approach would help insulate the vulnerable populations from climate change impacts such as extreme hydrometeorological events (storms, hurricanes, droughts) and resulting challenges, such as diminished water security.</p> <p>The final technical review finds the proposal is largely sound, and that the piloting of the concrete adaptation actions – namely, the rainwater systems – in San Cristobal could potentially help demonstrate the type of innovation needed in the urban contexts, particularly those facing the challenges of water insecurity. However, given the relatively limited reach of the intervention, the budget requested should be better justified, or the intervention should be modified to include a pathway towards acceleration.</p>
Date:	February 14, 2019



ADAPTATION FUND

**PROGRAMME ON INNOVATION:  
SMALL GRANTS PROJECTS THROUGH DIRECT ACCESS  
MODALITY**

**REQUEST FOR PROJECT FUNDING FROM THE ADAPTATION FUND**

The annexed form should be completed and transmitted to the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat by email or fax.

Please type in the responses using the template provided. The instructions attached to the form provide guidance to filling out the template.

Please note that a project must be fully prepared when the request is submitted.

Complete documentation should be sent to:

The Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat  
1818 H Street NW  
MSN P4-400  
Washington, D.C., 20433  
U.S.A  
Fax: +1 (202) 522-3240/5  
Email: [afbsec@adaptation-fund.org](mailto:afbsec@adaptation-fund.org)



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# PROGRAMME ON INNOVATION: SMALL GRANT PROJECT PROPOSAL

## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Country:	Dominican Republic
Title of Project:	Creation and development of capacities and tools for the diversification and resilience of women’s livelihoods in the province of San Cristóbal.
National Implementing Entity: (IDDI)	Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo Integral
Executing Entity/ies:	IDDI; PRONATURA, ENDA Dominicana
Amount of Financing Requested: (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)	<u>\$244,884.63</u> <del>247.841,6644.446,44</del>

### Project Background and Context:

The Dominican Republic has a population estimated at 10.03 million, with a population growth rate of approximately 1.2% (ONE, 2018). The 50,2% are women, however the inequalities in the access to public services, employment and other opportunities are obvious. Also the gender violence, child marriage and teenage pregnancies pose significant problems for the development of the country.

According to recent official figures, almost 50% of households in the country live in poverty and more than 10% live in extreme poverty. In rural areas, the poor population exceeds 60% (Morillo P., 2014). This population includes women and men who are heads of families, small-scale farmers, landless peasants, microentrepreneurs, small merchants, agricultural workers and workers of rural service providers. These groups are particularly vulnerable, and not only suffer from low income and poor living conditions, but also from social exclusion. In all of these groups, women (heads of household) and children are the most vulnerable, due to the lack of focused opportunities and because they are not beneficiaries of many types of social assistance programs (Berigüete, 2015).

For 2016, the Human Development Index (HDI) of the Dominican Republic was 0.722, placing the country in a high development (position 99). However, despite the country's progress (fruit of more than 50 years of economic growth), the 2016 Report indicates that if this value is discounted by inequality, the HDI falls to 0.546.

The country's main economic activities are tourism, free zones, remittances, agriculture, services, and more recently, mining. After services and industry, the agricultural sector is the most demanding of labor and is based - in large part - on subsistence agriculture, focused on rice, fruits, coffee, cocoa, vegetables and livestock. The agriculture sector occupies 14% of the economically active population and presents 5.6% of GDP (Central Bank, 2016). The industry has a high significance in the economy, and concentrates on the production of sugar, mining, textiles and tobacco, among many others.

As established in the National Development Strategy 2030, the Dominican Republic aspires to be a prosperous country, where people live with dignity, attached to ethical values and within the framework of a participatory democracy that guarantees the social and democratic rule of law that promotes equity, equal opportunities, social justice that manages and uses its resources to develop in an innovative, sustainable and territorially balanced and integrated manner and is competitively inserted

into the global economy (END, 2012). This strategy focuses on four areas: a) that which seeks a democratic social rule of law; b) that which seeks a society with equal rights and opportunities, c) that which seeks a sustainable, inclusive and competitive economy; and d) that which seeks an environmentally sustainable production and consumption society that adapts to climate change. The Dominican Republic is particularly vulnerable to weather phenomena. As the country is located in the Caribbean, it is affected by the variable recurrence of climatic phenomena and, seasonal and frequently, it is affected by extreme hydrometeorological events (i.e., storms, hurricanes and droughts). This climatic vulnerability is exacerbated by a combination of human and socioeconomic factors: such as the presence of populations in areas prone to floods and landslides, eroded by subsistence agriculture and poorly managed settlements (World Bank, 2011). In its 2016 version, the Climate Risk Index, a global analysis based on one of the most reliable datasets available, in relation to the impacts of extreme weather events and associated socio-economic data, classifies the Dominican Republic as the tenth most vulnerable country to the impacts of climate change (Germanwatch, 2016). According to the same source, Haiti is the second nation in the same classification, which means that the island of Hispaniola will be affected by climate change in the short, medium and long term; and that a complete and integral adaptation is not only necessary, but it is urgent. The agriculture production it's affected by natural disasters so the food sovereignty is vulnerable, principally in rural and vulnerable communities.

Climate change presents to societies with a variety of new challenges, especially in the poorest areas, as changes in the average temperature affect food productivity and water availability, causing another burden of malnutrition, diarrheal diseases and other infections transmit through water and air (Huq, 2014). The water resources and water supply systems of the Dominican Republic are vulnerable to current weather patterns, their variability, and anticipated droughts and floods. Similarly, the productive sectors (agriculture, forestry, etc.) that sustain the livelihoods of the majority of the population, especially in rural areas, are also severely affected by weather patterns that affect water resources and the supply. The study *Critical Points for the Vulnerability to Variability and Climate Change in the Dominican Republic and its Adaptation to it*, which analyzes climate vulnerability as a function of exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity in priority sectors: tourism, drinking water, agriculture, protected areas, energy and human settlements; provides the first map of the multidimensional vulnerability to climate change in the country and by province (Izzo et al., 2012). From this map (and with the support of other sources), the following parameters of the San Cristóbal Province have been analyzed:

Table 2: Critical Points Related to Climate Change in the San Cristóbal Province

Global vulnerability		Poverty	HDI	Vulnerability by sector					
Current	Future			Agriculture	Coastal	Tourism	Energy	Settlement	Water
High	Very high	36.2%	0.441	Very high	High	Medium	Very high	High	Very high

Based on the National Bureau of Statistics, 2014; Izzo et al., 2012; Berigüete, 2014b.

San Cristóbal has a population of 0.57 million inhabitants. According to the latest National Household Survey of Multiple Purposes, 36.2% of the population has incomes below the upper poverty line, while 6.4% is below the extreme poverty line (National Bureau of Statistics, 2014). Poverty is predominantly severe in rural areas, which has more than 82% of the poor. In six of the fourteen municipalities of the province, more than 50% of the people live in poverty.

The dominance of men over women, in terms of ownership of land and other assets, access to and control over resources, and in decision-making, is almost absolute. In addition to low access to land, women also have limited access to formal employment in non-agricultural activities (43.3%), and within

the public administration system (28.2%). All these coercions imposed on women tend to limit their awareness of their opportunities, participation and development in a general sense.

## Project Objectives:

The main objective of the project consists in the reinforcement of component 2 of the project *Increasing Climate Resilience in San Cristóbal, Dominican Republic*, in the process of revision for approval by the Adaptation Fund, with IDDI as a National Accredited Entity, together with PRONATURA and ENDA Dominicana. This reinforcement consists of leveraging on the needs identified during the execution of the aforementioned project, for the creation and development of capacities and tools to increase the diversification and resilience of the livelihoods of the women population of San Cristóbal.

This project aims the following objectives:

**GO:** Training of the women of San Cristobal to develop attitudes of resilience and professional development from entrepreneurship and livelihoods in their communities.

**SO1.** Promotion and development of entrepreneurial skills, diversification and resilience of the livelihoods of women in the province of San Cristóbal.

**SO2.** Creation and promotion of a network of urban, ~~rural and~~ school ecological sustainable gardens led by women, with Rainwater Harvesting Systems (RWH), as a factor of resilience and adaptation to climate change, and food and water security, through the expansion of , to favor the diversification of livelihoods, expand knowledge on sustainable and resilient agricultural production mechanisms systems, and reduce vulnerability due to food insecurity.

## Project Components and Financing:

Project Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US\$)
1. Promoted and developed the entrepreneurial skills, diversification and resilience of the livelihoods of women in the province of San Cristóbal.	1.1 Identification, selection and linking of women beneficiaries and participation of role models	- Increased technical capacity of communities and institutions to assess impacts, vulnerability and adaptation risks, and how to increase their resilience through alternative livelihoods.	\$ <u>2,560.8</u> <del>2.560,80</del>
	1.2 Implementation of Spaces for Entrepreneurship (EPE in Spanish), 5 modules of 450h, in 25 communities of the province of San Cristobal. It includes summer camp for children, with climate change theme and activities.	- Increase the self-esteem and professional development of girls and young women, as well as their job expectations.	\$ <u>64,747.5</u> <del>64.747,50</del>
	1.3 Thematic and sectoral workshops (5 different areas related to climate change)	- Capacity building on issues related to marketing, financial management and new successful business models.	\$ <u>19,885.0</u> <del>19.885,00</del>
<b>TOTAL COMPONENT 1</b>			\$ <u><b>87,193,387.193,30</b></u>

<p>2. Creation and promotion of a network of urban, rural and school ecological gardens led by women, as a factor of resilience and adaptation to climate change, and food security, to favor the diversification of livelihoods, expand knowledge on sustainable and resilient agricultural production systems, and reduce vulnerability due to food insecurity</p> <p>2. Creation and promotion of a network of urban school ecological sustainable gardens led by women, with Rainwater Harvesting Systems (RWH), as a factor of resilience and adaptation to climate change, and food and water security, through the expansion of knowledge on sustainable and resilient mechanisms.</p>	<p><u>Output 2.1: Identification, selection and construction of RWH systems in 7 public schools and 110 houses in San Cristobal</u></p> <p>2.1. Identification, selection and training of participants in the network of ecological gardens.</p>	<p>Creation of the capacities of the local population for the construction, management, maintenance and use of cost-effective Rainwater Harvesting Systems and improvement of community based urban rooftop organic agriculture, as well as the transformation of organic waste for agricultural activities and purposes</p> <p>Creation of the capacities of the local population for the creation, management, maintenance and use of urban vegetable gardens, as well as the use of organic waste for agricultural activities.</p>	<p>\$ 66,800.0</p> <p>5,820,00</p>
	<p><u>Output 2.2: RWH Operation &amp; Maintainance trainings, workshops and knowledge distribution</u></p> <p>2.2. Creation and maintenance of the local network of organic gardens. (30 urban gardens of 80 m2 each).</p>		<p>\$ 5,700.0</p> <p>65,040,30</p>
	<p><u>Output 2.3: Identification, selection and training of participants in the network of rooftop organic gardens.</u></p> <p>2.3. Recycling of plant material and organic waste from municipal landscaping for use in fertilization of agricultural activities.</p>		<p>\$ 5,670.0</p> <p>33,326,29</p>
	<p><u>Output 2.4: Maintainance for a year of the local network of 21 organic rooftop gardens, of 80 m2 each (in 7 public schools in San Cristobal)</u></p> <p>2.4. Collaboration with other entities in the active improvement of varieties and the exchange of seeds, knowledge and experiences, and building capacities for the creation of quality products, proper packaging and marketing strategies.</p>		<p>\$ 19,087.2</p> <p>23,534,63</p>
	<p><u>Output 2.5: Recycling of 1000 m3 of remains of plant material from municipal landscaping for use in the fertilization and mulching of urban, rural and school gardens</u></p> <p>2.5. Dissemination and visibility of the project to encourage the creation of other networks of organic gardens.</p>		<p>\$ 30,182.0</p> <p>8,011,23</p>
	<p><u>Output 2.6: Dissemination and visibility of the project to encourage the creation of other networks of rooftop organic gardens</u></p>		<p>\$ 8,692.9</p>

<b>TOTAL COMPONENT 2</b>	<b>\$ 136,132.06</b> <del>135.732,45</del>
3. Project Execution cost	\$ 2,791.57 <del>2.786,57</del>
<b>4. Total Project Cost</b>	<b>\$ 226,116.92</b> <del>225.712,32</del>
5. Project Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)	\$ 18,767.70 <del>18.734,12</del>
<b>Amount of Financing Requested</b>	<b>\$ 244,884.63</b> <del>244.446,44</del>

### Projected Calendar:

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project Implementation	June 2020
Project Closing	June 2021
Terminal Evaluation	June 2021

## PART II: -PROJECT JUSTIFICATION <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Parts II and III should jointly not exceed 10 pages.



**A. Describe the project components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience.**

**- Component 1:** Promotion and development of entrepreneurial skills, diversification and resilience of the livelihoods of women in the province of San Cristóbal.

The first objective of Component 1, focuses on increasing the self-esteem and professional development of girls and young women, as well as their job expectations, helping them to make visible the wide variety of professions and jobs that exist, breaking the limitations to which they could deal with. This is done by linking professional women from all sectors, who serve as a reference and model. To do this, Dominican women "role model" are contacted, living in cities near San Cristóbal, with girls and young women between 12 and 25 years old. We will work closely with women associations working in the province as Confederación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas (CONAMUCA), for example. The connection is made through trainings, talks and conferences, meetings, and sectorial thematic events on Climate Change, in which, volunteer professionals from different sectors (linked to Adaptation to Climate Change), use different methodologies, gymkhanas, workshops, or dynamic participatory sessions for empowering young women.

The second objective of Component 1 is based on the creation of a women's entrepreneurship platform, the expansion of capacities in topics related to marketing, financial management and new successful business models. To this end, we will work with specialists in entrepreneurship, trying to provide solutions and tools that allow the diversification of work activity and the reduction of vulnerability, both by the dependence on water resources and the reinforcement of urban and sustainable agriculture undertakings of component 1, as for other ventures that ~~favor~~favor adaptation to climate change in the region. In addition, emphasis will be placed on the problem with a non-formal education program for young women at risk between 16 and 25 years of age. The main objective of the program is to help adolescents who dropped out of school or never enrolled in school to be part of the general workforce and, therefore, continue to develop in a specific area. The Spaces for Entrepreneurship (EPE) methodology will be used as a training mechanism for the target population, in addition to the advice of the aforementioned specialists. The EPE program will place special emphasis on the employment of trained community trainers who become facilitators of the program. It is based on three main components: Leadership, Microenterprise and Vocational Training. With this, it is expected to train and empower girls and young women to improve the population resilience to climate and socioeconomic impacts, through self-sufficiency, entrepreneurship and diversification of the livelihood of the population of the province. In addition, the capacities of the partners and other public-private entities at the national level will be linked to this initiative, for the provision of financial solutions that allow sustainability and reinforcement of the enterprises.

**- Component 2:** The main objective of this component is to provide communities, households, and schools in the region with the tools, capacities, technical guidance and handbooks of Rainwater Harvesting and its use for potable and not potable uses, both for domestic and institutional use (schools), and as irrigation for urban rooftop gardens, as a strategy for improving resilience in the region. This will be made through the creation and management of urban vegetable gardens in schools rooftops led by women and with the help of the education community (teachers, parents and community members), as a factor of resilience and adaptation to climate change, and food security. This component focuses on the creation of the capacities of the local population for the creation, management, maintenance and use of urban gardens in schools, as a measure of adaptation to climate change and diversification of the livelihoods of the beneficiary population. For this, they are linked to Dominican women specialists in the subject, who accompany the process of creation and management of these urban gardens principally in the rooftops of different schools in the communities of

intervention through workshops, and train their managers, to use and create derivative products for their own consumption and local marketing. The urban gardens will be developed in an extensive modality as it will be constructed in recipients with substrate layers with a depth less than 6" (15 cm), so it will be easily to move to protect the recipients in case of an adverse meteorological event. Presently, the existing water supply systems have improved but the demand is increasing due to the population growth and expansion in urbanization, industrialization and irrigated agricultural. The prolonged dry period due to global weather change can be considered as another factor effecting water supply. Additionally, Community gardens can easily obtain all of their needed water through rainwater collection. The community gardens have an amazing opportunity to provide environmental education to the public by demonstrating the techniques of rainwater collection, hosting workshops and collection system seminars. Rainwater is free of chemicals, it is warm and it is better than municipal chlorinated water for garden plants. So, the project will contemplate the installation of Rainwater— Harvesting Systems (RWH), as individual (HH) or institutional (schools, etc.) roof catchment systems for Domestic and institutional use (consumption, irrigation, personal hygiene, cooking, cloths washing, etc). The systems to collect rainwater in the rooftops will help them to increase their resilience in water security through the reutilization of rainwater so they can take advantages of adverse meteorological events and increase resilience in the seasons of drought. Related with contaminants, it's necessary to stand out that simple treatment such as filtration and disinfection equipment can will -be used to improve the quality of rainwater. The expected result of this action is to improve levels of food security at the local level, the diversification of the livelihoods of vulnerable populations in the face of disasters, learning about initiatives and strategies for sustainable and resilient agricultural production, and improving adaptability, the speed and quality of the response to natural disasters.

Every tool and technical guidance, both for household rooftop gardens and for Domestic RWHS, will be left available in schools and in the Provincial Climate Change Adaptation Monitoring Committee, for public consultation, so anyone may be informed about technical and operational information for implementing climate adaptation measures at home.

Some examples of component 1 and 2, consist of the creation of capacities and local business models that allow the use of urban agriculture, the creation of community marketing networks, new business models related to home cooking, delivery, reuse of waste vegetables and fruit trees, training educational centers on the subject, etc. In short, work and business alternatives that favor/favour adaptation to climate change, that are those are replicable and scalable in other regions of the national territory.

**B.** Describe how the project provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

The two components of the project and their approaches aim to increase the financial, natural, physical and social capital of the communities. The empowerment of girls and women will increase the job opportunities for them, so they will increase their incomes, and their resilience through the climate change trainings. Also we have to consider two questions related to the economy of urban farms: their economic viability and their economic impacts in the neighborhood/ neighbourhood and city. For many urban agricultural enterprises, both for profit and non-profit, economic viability requires partnerships and hybrid businesses and social objectives such as education, so our project include agreements with schools and schools associations to favor/favour a more integral development of resilience in the communities, as the urban vegetables gardens to develop in the project will be placed in the schools of the communities of intervention. Community development is key to increase its resilience, that's the

reason for the second component of our proposals. Beyond the social services they provide, urban farms, ~~including community and institutional gardens~~, make economic contributions to their communities. Urban farms can occupy underutilized spaces like ~~—rooftops vacant land, reducing maintenance costs for municipalities~~, improve neighbourhood maintenance and increase house values by embellishing the space, raising the value of properties, which can be beneficial for owners; ~~as well as municipalities that collect taxes of ownership over that land~~ (Voicu and Been, 2008). The importance of urban agriculture (AU) is based on its potential to address two of the main global challenges: to respond to increased urbanization and ensure food security. Today, UA is promoted for its contribution to sustainable and resilient urban development and the creation and maintenance of multifunctional urban landscapes. In terms of the services provided by UA, new business opportunities are emerging that address not only the production of food but also the reduction of the environmental footprint of cities, the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, as well as the improvement of the social and health benefits of the urban and peri-urban regions.

In general, a controlled and adequate system of urban agriculture, according to the literature on the subject:

- Reduces the distance travelled by food: or the amount of fossil fuels used for distribution. It also reduces the need for processing, packaging and refrigeration to conserve food over long distances, when considering local consumption; it allows to grow food with sustainable methods reduces the need for fertilizers and pesticides based on oil and traps carbon particles in the soil. Composting organic waste reduces methane emissions from landfills; More green spaces = colder temperatures. The green roof reduces the urban heat island effect that traps pollution and greenhouse gases in urban areas; Local integration of production: A greater social and environmental impact is achieved by involving the community itself.

Urban agriculture has a clear potential to stimulate the development of economies in developing countries, which provides greater food security and important employment opportunities, principally for women as they can work from home and reach a family conciliation. The urban agriculture can break barriers for women and contribute to new job opportunities for women with low academic preparation. Related to social benefits, the component 1 will contribute to the empowerment of girls and women, so it will contribute to the equality and equity of genders. Related with component 2, urban agriculture can play an important role in creating places that people value and worth improving, as the schools rooftops, and can create an atmosphere for greater social and economic investment in San Cristóbal. Urban areas with community gardens are less likely to support crime or vandalism (Ober Allen et al 2008, Bradley and Galt 2014), and can serve as a place where community trust is built, and places where explicit community development strategies can be developed (Teig et al., 2009). Gaining sovereignty over their food production can be an important social motivator, as well as a need for subsistence (White 2011). Finally, urban agriculture plays an important educational role. That can increase intergenerational mixing and save generational loss. It can connect people with their food production and increase food and agricultural literacy, promoting healthier food options for those with little exposure to rural and agricultural landscapes. The use of urban agriculture is not based on its efficiency, but on its capacity to decentralize, which is linked to urban resilience and its capacity for self-management, self-sufficiency and response to urban convulsions. Experience has shown that sustainable RWH technologies are those that are developed and managed by the local communities themselves.

About the environmental benefits, the main factor to be taken into account in terms of urban agriculture is the suitability of the specific urban environment for agricultural production: contamination of soil and water from previous or adjacent uses of the land. It is precisely the quality of the region's water resources that is the main focus of the project Increasing Climate Resilience in San Cristóbal, Dominican Republic, which this project aims to reinforce. In addition, the use of the model currently used by several urban women farmers on the roofs of Santo Domingo, involved in the project, allows training to take necessary environmental sustainability measures.

Community gardens can also play a valuable role in reducing storm water run-off through rainwater collection units, making water collection convenient for gardeners, and reducing demand on the public water supply system. They also help mitigate rainstorm runoff, which can overload storm drains and pollute the waters surrounding the urban areas.

The benefits of the rainwater harvesting systems (RWHS) are the reduction of burdens of the vulnerable population e.g. reduction in water-related diseases as quality is usually better than water from traditional sources (less sick days and savings on medical costs); improved health status as excess rainwater used for vegetable and crop growing leads to improved diet; improved economic and health status from the income from vegetable and other crops, and other economic activities using excess rainwater; (Smet , 2003). A systematic support to local innovations on rainwater harvesting could provide substantial amounts of water and reduce demand on water supply systems. Also related with the users, rainwater Harvesting system uses simple technologies that are inexpensive and easy to maintain; it is very easy to handle and flexible. It can be modular in nature, allowing expansion, reconfiguration, or relocation; avoid interrupted service from centralized water systems or overuse of water from a well; save money by reducing the volume of water purchased from public systems. Since the government perspective, the system reduces the burden for new investment to replace the ageing systems and adding the water supply infrastructures; potentially avoid the cost of accessing public water systems when it is not economically feasible.

Since the environmental perspective, by capturing rainwater, we reduce the abundant amount of rainwater that goes to the drainage and avoiding the floods phenomena; increase soil moisture levels for urban greenery. Using rainwater for irrigation can reduce the water consumption. Furthermore, if native and desert-adapted plants are used for landscaping, rainwater harvesting becomes an effective tool for water conservation. Usage of rainwater harvesting means the provided irrigation water is not taken from storage allocated for municipal water supply. There are many benefits of using rainwater harvesting for irrigation, and these benefits are to reduce groundwater exploitation, to reduce flooding, to control erosion and to improve water quality by holding storm runoff on the site (on site detention), and cost reduction. Rainwater is a clean source of water for plants (free from salt). As a result, rainwater harvesting can reduce salt accumulation and contribute in a good soil environment for root growth. The salt concentration in root zone of plants is reduced when collected rainwater percolates deep into the soil and diluting available salt in this zone. This will result in greater root growth and water uptake, which increases the drought tolerance of plants. Limitations of water harvesting are few and are easily met by good planning and design.

**C. Describe how the project encourages or accelerates development of innovative adaptation practices, tools or technologies and/or describe how the project helps generate evidence base of effective, efficient adaptation practices, products or technologies, as a basis for potential scaling up.**

The component 1 of the project is focused on improving the resilience of the population, as is one of the most vulnerable factors related with climate change. This community-based approach provide emerging opportunities to diversify rural livelihoods through the diversification of the economic activities and to increase resilience to climate impacts. Also the empowerment and training of women will let the diversification of economic activities, improving their resilience, through the link with entrepreneur women, creating a community strategy to foster individual and community measures to climate change. Also related with the component 2, the urban vegetable gardens will help in the adaptation of climate change as a way to provide alternatives to the food production and to reduce food vulnerability. Also the overall objective and reason to utilize concepts and techniques of rainwater harvesting is to optimize the use of the available rainfall on any given location and increase the resilience in periods of drought. The main point of the project is increasing the capabilities of the community in urban

agriculture and water harvesting systems so they can develop measures to face climate change impacts. Local ownership and participation is the key to RWH and the single most important issue when seeking to establish sustainable RWH measures.

This approach will reinforce the component 2 of the project *Increasing Climate Resilience in San Cristóbal, Dominican Republic*. It is expected that the project's resources and impacts will motivate communities and institutions to develop programs or projects for long-term adaptation to climate change in other fields and/or sectors. This could well include human settlements, sustainable energy, early warning systems, etc. Also this project can be replicated in other communities of the San Cristóbal province or in other provinces of the country.

**D. Please confirm whether the project meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and is in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.**

The Program is aligned with the *National Development Strategy*, which establishes that DR "*manages with equity and effectiveness the risks and protection of the environment and natural resources and promotes an adequate adaptation to climate change*" as one of its four pillars. Among the 29 actions mentioned in this pillar, freshwater receives particular attention (END, 2012). Likewise, the Program is consistent, both with the National Environmental Policy and with the National Policy on Climate Change. All these policies point to the implementation of several strategies such as the restoration of protective ecosystems, the custody and management of water resources and the achievement of universal access to water (Dominican Republic, 2010). Also, the Program includes main recommendations of PNACC-RD:

- The vulnerability of poor communities and vulnerable groups will be a priority for the country, due to the threats of climate change on human settlements and infrastructure.
- Institutional and community capacities will be strengthened to provide adequate responses to the problems of climate change and to increase resilience.
- It is essential to promote partnerships that include the private sector and civil society to address climate change in areas with limited or low incomes; and
- Addressing climate change and its impacts needs to mobilize additional financial resources and capital to manage risks and promote technologies and innovation.

One of the key aspects of the Program is the development of community management approaches and management technologies on the demand side, which do not have significant environmental impacts normally associated with the development of large infrastructures. It is expected that infrastructure investment will be made as part of government and community programs to improve agricultural productivity and food security. The project is in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

**E. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.**

The learning and systems platforms to integrate the risks related to climate change in the community management of water resources and livelihoods activities have been institutionalized in 30 communities, contemplated in the project *Increasing Climate Resilience in San Cristóbal, Dominican Republic*, it will also be used for the training aspect in the areas of women entrepreneurship, and capacity building related to the provision of livelihood alternatives, as well as in the mentioned aspects of Component 2 of this project . The expected result of Component 2 of the project *Increasing Climate Resilience in San Cristóbal, Dominican Republic*, is a greater technical capacity of communities and institutions to assess impacts, vulnerability and adaptation needs (according to their respective

competences) and ensure the long-term sustainability of the Program. This implies, among other actions, disseminating the lessons learned and good practices in climate resilient water management and their links to the livelihoods of the communities and selected areas, which will be implemented within the Program. All this may contribute to resilience and development needs in other places; and the recognition and integration of new knowledge generated later.

F. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project. Describe how the project will engage, empower and/or benefit the most vulnerable communities and social groups, including gender considerations, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
<i>Compliance with the Law</i>	The program complies with the relevant national laws, regulations and policies; and complies with the country's relevant legal framework for water management and use, environmental protection and local rural development.	<b>Very low:</b> no current or potential risks related to compliance with the law were found during the implementation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (EIAS).
<i>Access and equity</i>	<p>The intervention logic of the project is to provide benefits in the most vulnerable communities, with fair and equitable access to activities, equipment, resources and training throughout the planning and execution phases.</p> <p>All individuals or groups that request participation will have the same opportunity to benefit from the adaptation activities proposed by the project. The eligibility criteria of the program are clear and transparent and defined together with the relevant stakeholders. The interventions of the project plan to remove barriers such as: difficulty of access to job opportunities; vulnerability in terms of food security; social vulnerability; and selection and decision making criteria that exclude women. Through these criteria, the project will ensure the participation of less empowered groups, including women, minorities and especially vulnerable groups.</p>	<b>Very low:</b> project interventions guarantee access and equity to sensitive groups, especially women (heads of household or single mothers) and young people.
<i>Marginalized and vulnerable groups</i>	The program focuses on marginalized and vulnerable groups (poorest rural communities) and aims to help them improve their living conditions and quality of life, which are already compromised by poor local development, poverty, lack of access to opportunities, deficit infrastructure and Climate change. The project will include all members of the community, and will be careful not to exclude (by action or omission) Dominicans of Haitian descent and Haitian immigrants (especially those with questionable immigration status) and their families. The program does not have a negative impact on these groups.	<b>Low:</b> the project has observed the appropriate environmental and social safeguards. These include: Community detection; environmental and social impact assessment, including needs and conflicts; Open, free and informed consultations with key stakeholder groups. It is considered to prepare a contingency plan if applicable.
<i>Human rights</i>	The Program respects the fundamental rights of people in the areas subject to intervention: it does not affect their freedom, nor does it discriminate the participation or	<b>Very Low:</b> all program activities and interventions have been developed and designed within the framework of

	benefits for people regardless of their condition, age, sex, political or religious affiliation, etc. In addition, the Program does not integrate any activity contrary to the laws or traditions of the people. Participation in the program will be voluntary and free for all people.	international and national human rights. Through participatory approaches, people and communities will be consulted to avoid any impact on human rights.
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**G. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.**

Under a baseline scenario, the specific intervention areas reported conditions of poverty, socio-economic and climatic vulnerability that will continue and even increase over time. Given that the Dominican Republic is very vulnerable to climate impacts, under increasing temperatures it is very likely that the availability of water, forest and soil resources will be greatly affected. Changes in total precipitation, increases in drought or frequency of storms would act in a similar direction. In relation to these matters, the program's interventions seek synergies with public health, the family economy, food security and risk management. While there is great uncertainty regarding the precise local consequences of global warming, inaction would surely be detrimental to the country, both for the losses incurred due to current climate variability and future changes.

With respect to the proposed interventions of the Program, the project aims to complement on other multifaceted nature of vulnerabilities (environmental, social, economic, etc.). It is expected that the Program will have a positive impact on the conditions and quality of life of the communities, and that it will reasonably increase their resilience.

## PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

**A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme implementation.**

**Shared Vision of the Program:** The Program will be implemented by IDDI with support of the relevant public entities: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MoE). Other private (Agricultural Associations and SMEs), civil society organizations (PRONATURA, ENDA dominicana, UAFAM, etc.) and selected community groups have been involved at full-proposal level, as well as independent professionals (i.e., contractors, consultants and advisors). As the Dominican Republic has established a regulatory and institutional framework for climate change, the Program activities have been aligned with country's priorities and its national commitments under the UNFCCC. This includes, but is not limited to, the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of DR, which includes adaptation.

**Management Agreements:** The management arrangements of the Program have been designed to facilitate extensive linkages at all levels, from national-level policymakers to institutional-level operations down to communities and beneficiaries. Into designing such arrangements, following criteria were taken into account:

1. Consistency with governance structures and mandates of agencies;
2. Accountability and transparency in fund flows to ensure cost-effectiveness;
3. Disbursement in a timely manner to ensure delivery within the stipulated timeframe;
4. Fostering participation and ownership; and
5. Mainstreaming and sustainability.

**National Implementation Entity:** The Dominican Institute of Integral Development (IDDI) will serve as the National Implementing Agency (NIE) for the Program. IDDI will have the technical and administrative responsibility for achieving expected outcomes/outputs as defined in the Program. Also, IDDI is

responsible for: (i) timely delivery of inputs and outputs and, in this context, for the coordination of all other third parties, including ministries, municipalities, decentralized agencies and other authorities; (ii) recruitment and hiring of Program personnel, staff and consultants, including subcontracting; (iii) monitor Program implementation and the achievement of the project outcomes and outputs, and ensure that the funds provided are used efficiently. Strategic and operational oversight to ensure compliance with Adaptation Fund's ESP will be the responsibility of the IDDI, as it's presented in the M&E section. Any implementation agreement for the Program should clearly recognize the separation between aspects related to implementation and execution. With respect to this matter, IDDI will meet the relevant guidelines of the Adaptation Fund.

**Program Execution Partners:** The Ministry of Environment will be an executing entity. In addition, the Ministry will act as the main government institution to facilitate linkages between the national and local levels, and to coordinate the activities of the Program at the local level. The implementation of activities at community level will be the responsibility of the Community Committees / Community Groups (CC/CG), through the corresponding decentralized agencies. Other governmental bodies such as INDRHI, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Women, Ministry of Youth, etc., could be invited to support the executing entities if necessary and/or depending on the nature of the activity carried out. This measure not only helps strengthen the capacities of these institutions, but also reduces delivery risks.

**Steering Committee:** The Program will create a Steering Committee composed of high-level representatives of IDDI, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, INAPA, and key institutions such as the Government of San Cristóbal, INDRHI, MEPyD, local governments, universities and NGOs. This committee will be chaired by IDDI, and the Ministry of Environment will be permanent secretary. In addition, the membership of the PSC could include the governing ministries of the decentralized agencies that will participate in the delivery of the project's products at the community level, such as the Ministries of Public Health, Public Works, Industry and Commerce, Youth, Agriculture, of Women and others. PSC is constituted as a device to enforce decision-making process of the Program, especially to mitigate or avoid risk out of the IDDI control. PSC will meet every 3 months and the minutes of the meetings will be recorded and shared with all PSC members. The PSC will be governed by a *Terms of Reference*<sup>2</sup>, the *IDDI's Code of Conduct and Ethics* and the *IDDI's Conflict of Interest Manual*. To secure gender inclusion and representation, 50% or more of the PSC members shall be women.

**Executive Board:** The Program Executive Board (PEB) will be responsible for approving the key management decisions of the Program and will play a key role in ensuring technical quality, financial transparency and overall impact on the Program's development. The Board will be composed of high-level designated representatives of agencies with direct participation in the implementation of the Program (i.e., IDDI, INAPA, MEPyD, Governorate of San Cristóbal, MoE, etc.). Once the Program has been approved, the PEB will be formalized during the inception phase. At this point, a complete list of the PEB members designated by the institutions and their alternates will be included on the inception report. To secure gender inclusion, 50% or more of PEB appointed members shall be women.

**Management Unit:** IDDI will establish a Program Management Unit (PMU), which will be responsible for the implementation of Program activities. This Unit will prepare annual work plans, progress reports, and carry out the M&E plan of the Program. The PMU will be in charge of coordinating the activities under each component with the different government agencies / local organizations collaborating and participating in the Program execution. To secure gender inclusion, 50% or more of PMU members shall be women.

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<sup>2</sup> The Terms of Reference for the Programme Steering Committee are included in *Términos de Referencia: Comité de Dirección (Steering Committee)*, elaborated by Brightline Institute. Available at: <https://goo.gl/xxcLhi>.



**Provincial Committee:** A Provincial Climate Change Adaptation Monitoring Committee will be created and empowered to provide overall guidance and supervision to lead the Program to its long-term sustainability. The PCCAMC will act as “representative” of Program beneficiaries and community-based organizations towards key government institutions. Its main activities will be related with the inclusion of the Program achievements and further steps within both central and local government investment plans. The Program will support the establishment of this committee initially, to serve the Program objectives but with a wider view of supporting the identification of other adaptation needs and to implement solutions in benefit of most vulnerable people and the long-term sustainable of the San Cristóbal. Participate into PCCAMC does not imply to receive any payment from the Program.

**Program Staff:** IDDI will designate a **Program Manager (PM)**, who will be appointed during the inception phase of the Program. PM shall be an empowered woman and will act as dedicated professional, designated for the total duration of the Program. The main responsibility of the PM is to ensure that the Program produces the results specified in the Program document, with the required level of quality, with efficiency and transparency, and within the time and cost limitations specified as a way of ensuring the integration of the Program into key institutions structures and process. The PM will be supported by a central team of **technical and support staff**, who will form the Program Management Unit (PMU) within the IDDI to implement the Program activities, including daily program operations, management and reporting operational and financial transactions. To increase the Program impact of the gender equity 50% or more of the Program Management Unit (PMU) members (hired and staff) shall be women.

**Local NGOs:** The strategy of the Program will be to complement the government and NGOs with new and/or existing capacities (in other sectors) to create a group of community agents. This has proven to work in the Dominican Republic, based on the experiences of local NGOs (i.e., the Disaster Risk Management Programs and the Small Grants Program). It is expected that, according to their mission, experience and availability, organizations as Fundacion Dominicana de Desarrollo (FDD), PRONATURA, UAFAM, CAMUVA, etc.) can provide services and support at the field level for both components.

**B. Describe the measures for financial and project / programme risk management.**

**Risks Related to Program Development:** The key risks underlying the Program have been analyzed during the formulation phase in relation to the sites targeted by the Program. After completing Output 1.1. (EPE programs), Output 1.2 (thematic workshops) and Output 2.1 (UA training) an individual EIA will be realized to identify any potential risks, mainly for involuntary non-inclusiveness practices. These rights shall be communicated through public notices, on the IDDI website, and by the staff and consultants of the Program. The ESMP and Monitoring Plan will detail the monitoring requirements for pre-, during- and post-implementation. This will include risk identification and recommendations to ensure the documented implementation of mitigation measures; long-term minimization of negative impacts; and maximization of positive impacts. Full costing of the Monitoring Plan implementation will be included, and indicators used for monitoring will be disaggregated by gender. The EIA and ESMP will include public disclosure, community consultations, and the outputs shall be appraised. In the case of PCCMAC, its development and performance will be monitored. However, the impact of this provincial committee will be promoted as it serve to mainstream ESP to other aspects of the live of San Cristobal and its linkages with greater levels of decision-making in the country.

**Risks Related to Program Implementation:** Key risks underlying the Program have been analyzed during the formulation phase in connection with the targeted areas. Over the course of the Program, a conventional risk log will be regularly updated in intervals of no less than every six months in which critical risks to the Program will be identified. With respect to this aspect, "templates" used by UNDP or the World Bank can be used to record risks. Some of the risks identified:

- **Institutional:** (i) Lack of coordination, collaboration and cooperation between the executing agencies (operational agreements and consensus building). Medium Risk; (ii) Changes and staff turnover (training information, framework of qualified staff). Low Risk; (iii) Lack of sufficiently qualified partners (Capacity building, Selection and evaluation of partners). Low Risk.
- **Social:** (i) Lack of acceptance and participation of key stakeholders and target groups (Capacity building, training and awareness, participatory processes and representation). Medium risk; (ii) Politicians prioritize economic benefits over social and / or environmental benefits (integrate the needs of social, economic and environmental development, priority to low-cost resistance strategies that demonstrate the impact on revenues). Low risk; (iii) Congress is discussing a new law that regulates the use of water resources (minimized with greater coordination and communication with the Ministry of the Environment). Medium Risk; (iv) Insecurity in specific areas, like robberies or strikes (Cooperation with local communities and leaders of local organizations, use of social networks to create alerts about social conflicts and / or security problems). Low risk; (v) Low mobilization of the target group due to a poor understanding of the problems of climate change (Greater collaboration with target communities, participatory approach, sensitization to the effects of climate change at different levels). Low risk.
- **Financial:** (i) The instruments developed could take more time to provide tangible results than their duration (Prioritization of activities, Inclusion of long-term research in institutional work plans, Awareness and lobbying among the authorities). Low risk; (ii) Delays at the start of the Program have an impact on the achievement of outputs and results (Develop a detailed work plan to guide the start phase of the Program) High risk; (iii) Lack of capacity to fulfill financial commitments (continuous dialogue sufficient allocation within the detailed proposal and cooperation agreements, establish realistic objectives). Medium risk.
- **Technical:** (i) The lack of information at the local (and reduced) level on many aspects of climate change (specific studies on at the community level, start with a short-term evaluation of the priority activities and intervention). Medium risk; (ii) A poor understanding of the objectives by the Program team (Strong participation of leaders, especially in executing agencies and key actors, support of national experts, training adapted for target groups). Low risk.

**C. Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan.**

~~**M&E Arrangements:** The results of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will be to provide project updates, risk assessments and any Program change required. In summary, M&E will provide answers, in a systematic way, on the progress and success of the Program and its partners in achieving the desired outcomes and outputs. This includes community's progress on climate adaptation. Given the nature of the Program, PMU will contract the services of a M&E officer to be responsible for data collection, compilation, and project monitoring and reporting, as well as operational support and additional assistance in the design and implementation throughout the Program, adjusting projects outcomes and activities according to a changing context. It is important to remain flexible to and learn from inevitable unforeseen in the operational landscape using an adaptive management approach. Reporting will take place on a quarterly basis in accordance with AF standards. The monitoring and reporting plan involves an iterative approach to collecting data and improving the Program design and its proposed interventions. The Program will start following and inception workshop with key stakeholders, IDDI, PMU and M&E officer assigning and clarifying the Program purpose, roles and responsibilities, and addressing any outstanding barriers. There are specific budget lines dedicated for M&E to ensure that the necessary resources are allocated to execute the M&E framework. The Program comprehensive M&E framework will meet the Adaptation Fund's policy, and drawing on the IDDI safeguards formalized under the Accreditation process.~~

**M&E Budget:** The costs associated to implement the M&E system are detailed below.

**Table 18: Costs Associated with Implementing M&E**

Type of M&E Activity	Budget (USD) (Excluding PMU time)	Timeframe
Initiation Workshop and report	Estimated Cost: 694,28	Within the first 2 months.
Means of verification of Program expected results.	Estimated Cost: 1.388,56	Start, mid and end of Program (during evaluation cycle).
Periodic status/progress reports	None	Quarterly
Mid-term Evaluation	Estimated Cost: 1.545,6	At the mid-point of Program implementation.
Final evaluation	Estimated Cost: 1.527,81	At least 3 months before the end of Program.
Program terminal report	Estimated Cost: 833,53	At least 3 months before the end of Program.
Audit	Estimated Cost: 2.360,35	-
Visits to field sites	Estimated Cost: 1.597,45	Program lifespan.
<b>ESTIMATED TOTAL (USD)</b>	<b>9,946,88</b>	-

At the beginning of the Program, basic indicators will be established to evaluate the impact of the interventions in each community. The PMU will collect the baseline data during the 3-month pre-ception phase. The indicators for the results-based monitoring framework are shown below.

**Component 1**

1. Capacity building and capacity development;
2. Training on best practices for climate change resilience and adaptation;
3. Training to create more resilient livelihoods through better role model methodology;
4. Dissemination of the results / impacts of the program; and
5. Establish long-term platforms to incorporate the results of the Program.

**Component 2**

1. Minimize the removal of vegetation in the intervention areas;
2. Minimize contamination by solid waste, oils and agrochemicals;
3. Improvement in the food security to communities;
4. Decrease in organic waste in dumps, rivers and public space;
5. Recovery of local seeds, increase of exchange and improvement of varieties;
6. Improvement of healthy community products availability, and increase of organic vegetable consumption at community level;
7. Not cause any involuntary resettlement, be it a physical or economic displacement;
8. Equal participation of men and women in the design and improvement of urban agriculture systems;
9. Women leadership and participation of vulnerable populations.

A comprehensive Results Framework of the Program below (Part III, Section E) defines success indicators for Program implementation as well the respective means of verification. The table also indicates where gender disaggregated data, targets and indicators will be collected. A Program M&E system will be established, based on these indicators and means of verification. An assessment of baseline situation and indicators at household levels at the beginning of the project completed through households surveys at mid-term and project termination will allow the monitoring and assessment of project impacts in livelihoods and confirm the cost effectiveness of the options included for this project.

~~Baseline data will be obtained from ENHOGAR<sup>3</sup>. Moreover, NGOs that have projects in the targeted areas typically collect data as income, demography and economic activities. In sites where baseline data do not exist, it will be collected as part of the Program's own baseline setting under the proposed M&E. See Annex 2~~

D. Include a simple results framework for the project proposal, including milestones, targets and indicators.

See Annex 1

E. Demonstrate how the project / programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

See Annex 1

F. Include a budget, including a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use, and an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs.

See Annex 2

G. Include a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones.

[See Annex 2](#)

## **PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY**

A. **Record of endorsement on behalf of the government** *Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement. If this is a regional project/programme, list the endorsing officials all the participating countries. The endorsement letter(s) should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letter(s) with this template; add as many participating governments if a regional project/programme:*

<i>(Enter Name, Position, Ministry) Pedro Garcia, National Designated Authority, Director of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment, Dom. Rep.</i>	<i>Date: (<del>January 31, 2019</del>July, 18, 2018)</i>
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B. **Implementing Entity certification** *Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address*

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National
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<sup>3</sup>~~DR National Multipurpose Household Survey (ENHOGAR) covers use of information and communication technologies, public safety and crime, international migration and remittances, ownership of livestock, and agricultural production. All information produced by ENHOGAR is publicly available at: <https://goo.gl/h9WqxJ>.~~

Development and Adaptation Plans (National Development Strategy, National Communications to UNFCCC, National Policy on Climate Change, and Dominican Republic's National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.



*David Luther, Executive Director, Dominican Institute of Integral Development -IDDI*  
Implementing Entity Coordinator

Date: (January, 7, 2019)	Tel. and email: +18095341077/ dluther@iddi.org
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Project Contact Person: David Luther (Executive Director)

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**ADAPTATION FUND**

## Dominican Republic

January 31, 2019

To: The Adaptation Fund Board  
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat  
Email: [Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org](mailto:Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org)  
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for Creation and development of capacities and tools for the diversification and resilience of the livelihoods of women in the province of San Cristóbal - Programme on innovation: Small grants projects through direct access modality.

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Dominican Republic, I confirm that the above national grant proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the Dominican Republic.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above grant proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by Dominican Institute of Integral Development and executed by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources; and community-based NGOs.

Sincerely,

Ing. Pedro Garcia Brito, M.Sc  
Director of Climate Change and CDM  
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources