



**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Programme, the United Nations
Population Fund and the United
Nations Office for Project Services**

Distr.: General
30 June 2017

Original: English

Second regular session 2017
5 to 11 September 2017, New York
Item 6 of the provisional agenda
Country programmes and related matters

**Country programme document for the Dominican Republic
(2018-2022)**

Contents

| | <i>Page</i> |
|--|-------------|
| I. Programme rationale | 2 |
| II. Programme priorities and partnerships | 4 |
| III. Programme and risk management | 7 |
| IV. Monitoring and evaluation | 8 |
| Annex | |
| Results and resources framework for the Dominican Republic (2018-2022) | 10 |



I. Programme rationale

1. The Dominican Republic first positioned itself as a high human development country¹ in 2014 and is currently one of the fastest-growing economies in the Latin American and Caribbean region, with an average gross domestic product (GDP) annual growth rate of 7.2 per cent (2014-2015). The service sector accounts for most of the economic growth (54 per cent), followed by trade, construction, tourism and other economic activities which have limited capacity to create employment.²

2. Poverty has been declining, having recently recovered to levels registered before the 2003 economic crisis.³ At the end of 2015, 32.3 per cent of the population were living in moderate poverty and 7 per cent in extreme poverty,⁴ with reductions of 26.9 per cent in moderate poverty and 49 per cent in extreme poverty between 2006 and 2015. However, there are still significant gaps which maintain inequalities, mostly gender-based, as protection policies and systems are insufficient. In male-headed households, overall poverty sits at 23.7 per cent, compared to 30.6 per cent for female-headed households. Roughly 40 per cent of the population are in the range of economic vulnerability⁵ with risk of falling back into poverty due to shocks.

3. The Dominican Republic is still one of the most unequal countries in the region.⁶ The Gini index has shown minimal distributive improvements that are not proportional to the high economic growth (falling 9.7 per cent between 2000 and 2016). The 2015 Human Development Index (0.722) adjusted for inequality fell by 21.7 per cent. The main sources of inequality are in living standards (28.1 per cent), education (19.9 per cent) and health (16.8 per cent). Sixty-one per cent of the population live in provinces with medium-low or low human development (with almost all border provinces located in these categories),⁷ where the poorest 20 per cent receive only 6.1 per cent of total national income. According to the National Gender Inequality Index, 47 per cent of the provinces have either middle-high or high gender inequality, showing constraints on women's human development in terms of economic inclusion,⁸ political participation,⁹ physical security and reproductive health.

4. Although national human development dimensions of living standards, education and health exhibit positive trends, constraints remain. Seventy-three per cent of the employed population receives a monthly income equivalent to two minimum wages, with difficulties in covering the basic family basket,¹⁰ and less than 7 per cent have managed to advance in income categories.¹¹ There are limitations in the labour market, particularly for youth and women: 47 per cent of employed women work in the informal sector and receive incomes up to 39.4 per cent lower than men. By 2016, the unemployment rate for women (20.9 per cent) was almost triple that of men (8 per cent) and increased for youth 18-29 years old (23.2 per cent). Despite a sustained investment of 4 per cent of GDP since 2013, pre-university education has achieved quality results well below the regional average.¹² The maternal mortality ratio and neonatal mortality rate are high (101.8 per 100,000 live births

¹ UNDP Human Development Report 2016.

² Calculations based on data from the Dominican Republic's Central Bank.

³ General poverty rate 32.0 per cent (2000) and 49.9 per cent (2014); extreme poverty 8.1 per cent (2000) and 15.6 per cent, (2004).

⁴ Monetary Poverty Official Newsletter (2016).

⁵ Daily per capita income of \$4 to \$10 (Latin America Regional Human Development Report, UNDP, 2016).

⁶ World Development Indicators, World Bank.

⁷ Interactive Human Development Map, UNDP Dominican Republic.

⁸ National Labour Force Survey (2016) and Interactive Human Development Map, UNDP Dominican Republic.

⁹ National Administrative Registries (2016).

¹⁰ National Labour Force Survey (2016).

¹¹ Compared to 41 per cent in the Latin America and Caribbean region in the last decade, World Bank (2016).

¹² Programme for International Student Assessment results (2016); Educational Newsletters, Ministry of Education (2014-2015); National Labor Force Survey (2016).

and 25 per 1,000 live births respectively),¹³ and health coverage gaps persist at the local level. The national epidemiological profile illustrates challenges in catastrophic and non-communicable diseases (indicating high costs to the health system).

5. In response to these development challenges, the country is integrating the Sustainable Development Goals in national and sectoral plans. A national high-level commission was established with the participation of the Government, civil society and the private sector.¹⁴ The UNDP-led rapid integrated assessment identified the interlinkages and gaps between the Goals and national planning instruments, revealing an average alignment of 72 per cent, with a high level of convergence for the goals related to people (87 per cent), prosperity (83 per cent) and peace (78 per cent), but less so for planet (42 per cent). Challenges for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development include the articulation and implementation of public policies for sustainable development.

6. There are successful experiences of natural resource management initiatives, but the national development vision is based on a perception of their unlimited availability. Alteration, fragmentation and loss of ecosystems and species are central challenges for preserving biodiversity.¹⁵ Threats associated with climate change, natural hazards (hydro-meteorological and seismic) and vulnerabilities linked to insularity aggravate the challenges associated with the unsustainable management of natural and water resources, mainly due to inadequate plans and budgets.¹⁶

7. Migration to underserved cities has increased human vulnerability. Most of the Dominican population (74.3 per cent) now resides in urban settings¹⁷ characterized by uncontrolled and unequal expansion resulting from poor planning. Additionally, a vulnerable and extremely poor population is concentrated in mountain areas and sugar-worker settlements known as *bateyes*.

8. The institutional and normative framework of the Dominican democracy faces challenges to promote and guarantee social well-being and reduce conflicts. Women's participation in elective positions is still low despite established quotas to ensure female representation,¹⁸ and there is a high rate of gender-based violence.¹⁹ Social oversight is lacking, and the use of sustainability safeguards in the design of public policies, institutional reforms and transparency in public management is inadequate.

9. Citizen perceptions of insecurity and obstacles to the effective rule of law undermine confidence in governmental institutions. Forty-nine per cent of the population feels insecure and 29.8 per cent report having been the victim of a crime,²⁰ which together with the perception of corruption in public administration (the country ranks 135 of 167 countries),²¹ underlines the need to strengthen governance and accountability mechanisms.

10. UNDP has positioned itself as a strategic partner to the Dominican Government in promoting the sustainable human development approach, including through the support to poverty and inequality reduction and the integrated management of natural resources and watersheds. The UNDP contribution to knowledge generation and management and its advocacy for political dialogue, the design of public policies and legal frameworks, with a

¹³ Office of Epidemiology, Ministry of Health (2015).

¹⁴ Decree No.23-16 and 26-17

¹⁵ Biodiversity National Report (5th edition), Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (2014).

¹⁶ National Report on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (2016).

¹⁷ National Census 2010, National Office of Statistics.

¹⁸ 33 per cent per Electoral Law 275-97 and its modification (Law 12-00).

¹⁹ Seventy-seven homicides committed against women registered in 2015, Ministry of Interior and Police, General Attorney's Office, Citizen Security Observatory (2016).

²⁰ Citizenship Security in Dominican Republic, National Office of Statistics (2016).

²¹ Evolution of Corruption Index (2007-2015), Transparency International (2015).

focus on human rights and sustainable human development,²² are highly regarded as part of its added value, as is the organization's ability to mobilize specialized technical expertise and best practices on accountability and transparency.

11. UNDP works with the Government to shape and consolidate the institutional architecture of social policies, emphasizing poverty reduction and the development of human capital, aimed at including all people. Examples include the first permanent human development commission in the Chamber of Deputies, support for the construction of the new multi-annual, results-oriented national budget system, integration of the human rights approach in the National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan, the Climate Shocks Vulnerability Index and the establishment of the Observatory for Citizen Security.

12. UNDP support has been fundamental to ensure government implementation, compliance and oversight commitments of multilateral environmental agreements²³ through technical support based on best practices, country reports and national action plans.

13. Lessons learned from the previous country programme confirm: the need to combat inequalities and ensure sustainable results for institutional strengthening, using a human rights and gender equality perspective in all initiatives;²⁴ and the importance of reinforcing UNDP support for national institutions through expanded and diversified partnerships, at all levels, including the private sector, to influence transformational change and better articulate the sustainable human development paradigm.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

14. The National Development Strategy establishes the country's vision for 2030. Its priorities guide the four outcomes in the proposed country programme, which are in turn derived from the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022. The programme is aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan, integrates the Sustainable Development Goals and reflects the recommendations from evaluations to improve sustainability and impact.²⁵

15. Working with the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (*Ministerio de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo* (MEPyD)), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance, UNDP will support the implementation of the International Cooperation Development Policy seeking to establish a South-South cooperation fund that will structure the Government's South-South and triangular cooperation. The programme integrates best practices of successful initiatives and continues to expand opportunities for such cooperation through the adoption of piloted innovative responses to development challenges. In this context, South-South and triangular cooperation in the areas of renewable energy, citizen security, disaster risk management, technology, innovation, small and medium-sized enterprises and the integration of environmental variables into social protection and local governance policies²⁶ will be prioritized.

16. Using a human rights-based, gender-sensitive and life-cycle approach, the programme integrates four strategies across all areas: (a) institutional strengthening for better public management; (b) participation of all sectors to foster policy innovation and efficiency; (c) gender analysis to identify opportunities for women's empowerment; and (d) strengthening capacities to manage and analyse data to improve human development.

²² Assessment of Development Results, UNDP Dominican Republic, 2016.

²³ Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Montreal Protocol, among others.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO) and Global Environment Facility project evaluations, UNDP Dominican Republic, 2012-2016.

²⁶ Inventory of Cooperation Experiences in the Dominican Republic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2016.

17. Using its comparative advantages, UNDP will facilitate its coordination and lead roles in thematic United Nations system groups, fostering inter-agency coordination and complementarity, emphasizing joint actions and programmatic and operational synergies.

Area 1. Equality and inclusion (Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10 and 17)

18. The programme will make recommendations for implementing public policies for the sustainable exit from poverty, and the reduction of socioeconomic inequalities and vulnerabilities throughout the life cycle. It will support the effective realization of rights with an emphasis on economic inclusion of women and vulnerable groups, thus contributing to expanding the capacities and empowerment of individuals as development agents.

19. UNDP will support strengthening of the Social Policies Coordination Office *Gabinete de Coordinación de Políticas Sociales* (GCPS)) to implement inclusive and effective public policies, and improve the response to the needs of population based on evidence and integrated information systems (particularly related to vulnerability to shocks and risk factors that may trigger relapse into poverty). To ensure coordination of investment and demands for the social and economic inclusion of vulnerable groups, UNDP will continue to work with the Single Beneficiary Registry (*Sistema Único de Beneficiarios* (SIUBEN)), the General Budget Office and the General Directorate of Public Procurement.

20. Working in close collaboration with UNDP Global Policy Centres, the Programme will contribute to strengthen the institutional capacity and effectiveness of government agencies implementing policies aimed at promoting sustainable human development, such as GCPS, the National Institute for Student Welfare, the National Health Insurance Service, MEPyD, the National Statistics Office (*Oficina Nacional de Estadística* (ONE)), the Ministry for Women and Congress, among others.

21. The UNDP knowledge and research programme, which integrates the 2030 Agenda and builds on the human development paradigm, will support the disaggregation of data, taking into consideration gender gaps and multidimensional poverty. In collaboration with MEPyD and academia, UNDP will promote innovation in local development initiatives to guide decisions and improve their impact on the Sustainable Development Goals and poverty reduction at the local level, relying on and encouraging South-South and triangular cooperation.

Area 2. Sustainability and resilience (Sustainable Development Goals 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17)

22. UNDP will contribute to strengthening environmental governance and create knowledge for the implementation of a sustainable and resilient development model. The programme will promote the design and application of comprehensive and cross-cutting environmental policies to integrate the 2030 Agenda, including though job and livelihood-creation directly linked to environmental sustainability and climate adaptation.

23. UNDP will support capacity development of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (*Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales*) in collaboration with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), along with other institutions benefiting from the conservation and sustainable use of natural capital and water resources, including the Ministries of Energy and Mines, of Agriculture and of Tourism. Support will also be provided to ensure national compliance with commitments under multilateral environmental agreements. With the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the private sector and UNEP, UNDP will promote sustainable production and consumption to reduce the ecological footprint through actions that curb the use of ozone-depleting substances and persistent organic pollutants, other chemicals and waste.

24. UNDP will assist national efforts for climate change mitigation and adaptation that contribute to a resilient and carbon neutral development model, along with the Ministry of

Environment and Natural Resources, the National Climate Change Council, various private sector entities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). New and improved policies and strategies, including the adaptation of regional South-South and triangular cooperation best practices for the promotion of renewable energy sources, the conservation and management of watersheds and rivers, and the development of ecosystem-based adaptation measures to reduce human vulnerability will be encouraged.

25. UNDP will support the National Emergency Commission (*Comisión Nacional de Emergencias* (CNE)), together with the United Nations system, to help reduce human vulnerability to extreme natural phenomena through resilience-building strategies. Risks associated to urban settlements and central/local-level prevention and preparedness will be encouraged. UNDP will support the development of national and local capacities for emergency response coordination, and will promote early recovery measures that help reduce replication of pre-existing risks, while considering how women and men are differently affected. In coordination with CNE and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, UNDP will promote risk management and climate adaptation in municipal plans and strategies aimed at reducing individual and community vulnerability.

Area 3. Gender equality and empowerment (Sustainable Development Goals 1, 5, 17)

26. UNDP will give answers to challenges related to inequality and discrimination towards women and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex groups, such as gender violence, social neglect and burden of unpaid care work.

27. While the proposed programme strongly advocates for and mainstreams gender equality across all initiatives, specific gender actions will be implemented through a distinct outcome to directly address systemic gender gaps. UNDP will support the development of national capacities, both public and private, for gender mainstreaming, including support for certification under the national standard for gender equality and the Gender Seal Initiative, known locally as *Igualando RD* (Making Dominican Republic Equal).

28. UNDP will continue to work with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) to eradicate forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls and to reduce teenage pregnancies, maternal mortality and HIV incidence, through complementary actions that promote integrated policies and inter-institutional coordination. UNDP will promote an active role for men, stimulating co-responsibility of home care work and the transformation of masculinities to eliminate violent behavioural patterns.

29. UNDP will support the Ministry for Women, in coordination with the United Nations system, to establish and strengthen public policies that improve the physical, political and economic autonomy of women, by integrating the gender approach into intersectoral planning. UNDP will support the generation of quality evidence on gender gaps and inequalities, and will foster dialogue with female and male leaders to respond to the needs and interests of women and vulnerable groups.

Area 4. Institutions and political engagement (Sustainable Development Goals 16, 17)

30. UNDP will support the Government in its efforts to increase participation of all sectors in the public reform process, as well as the review of public policies to promote transparency and accountability, improved information and management systems, political participation and local economic development.

31. UNDP will provide technical assistance to public administration reform and quality management initiatives in the Ministry of the Presidency, the National District Town Hall, the Directorate General of Taxes and other partners. UNDP will contribute to the national dialogue for the revision of electoral and political parties' legal frameworks.

32. Support to mechanisms that strengthen the accountability and transparency of public institutions will be prioritized. The availability and quality of access to public information will be improved, including through social oversight via the citizen portal, in partnership with public bodies such as the National Accountability Office, observatories and other social organizations.

33. UNDP will support youth, women and leaders of underrepresented groups to increase their participation in public and private decision-making by strengthening legislative and political structures. UNDP will continue to work with state powers, political parties, civil society, the private sector and the United Nations system to promote greater integration at the local level and strengthening of the rule of law.

34. UNDP will support citizen security policies and services with respect to human rights and non-discrimination. It will provide technical assistance to improve mechanisms for collection of data on crime and violence, including internationally standardized indicators. The capacity of agencies implementing citizen security responses, including the Ministry of Interior and Police and the Office of the Attorney General, will be supported for the implementation of preventive policies, with focus on the reduction of gender-based violence.

35. In collaboration with municipalities and public-private partnerships, UNDP will promote sustainable human development in rural communities through actions that build on South-South and triangular cooperation experiences to support local economic development and the respect of human rights.

III. Programme and risk management

36. The programme will be implemented in cooperation with the General Directorate for Multilateral Cooperation (*Dirección General de Cooperación Multilateral (DIGECOOM)*). It will use a national implementation modality with a results-based management approach, for which UNDP will provide administrative and management support when required. Other modalities of implementation will be used when collaborating with United Nations agencies or NGOs, as well direct implementation by UNDP as required.²⁷ Accelerated procedures for rapid response may be adopted when necessary. The programme will strengthen the Dominican Republic's role in South-South and triangular cooperation both in its role as provider of best practices and to adapt successful initiatives tailored to national needs. The programme will liaise with non-traditional donors, such as the international financial sector and private foundations, to diversify funding sources.

37. UNDP will annually review programme performance and effectiveness with its main counterparts and in coordination with the UNDAF review process. Regular programme and project follow-up meetings will be carried out with national counterparts and DIGECOOM. Regular project board meetings will continue to function as the main governance and decision-making platforms, enhancing national ownership and leadership.

38. UNDP will participate in UNDAF outcome groups and joint United Nations programmes. It will support the implementation of standard operating procedures for delivering as one and will lead inter-agency working groups relevant to its areas of action.

39. Among the risks that may affect programme implementation is the challenge of mobilizing resources in a high middle-income and high human development context. Major operational risks include delays in implementation due to institutional constraints, which the programme will counter by supporting national capacity development, addressing institutional bottlenecks and transparency and accountability initiatives. Because disasters caused by natural phenomena pose increasing risks, the country office will continue to

²⁷ These cases include national emergencies, early recovery interventions, absence of identified counterparts, highly specialized interventions or when the complexity of the implementation warrants direct support.

support national preparedness efforts relying on UNDP centres for procurement and crisis response mechanisms in coordination with the United Nations system.

40. Changes in national priorities can impact the allocation of resources, particularly after the 2020 general elections. The country office will strengthen its risk management approaches with United Nations system partners and will carry out periodic assessments with the Government to identify if adjustments are needed to the programme implementation strategy. UNDP will regularly update its business continuity plan and implement the harmonized approach to cash transfers and the social and environmental standards guidelines. In accordance with Executive Board decision 2013/9, all direct costs associated with project implementation will be charged as needed.

41. UNDP will support the Government in mobilizing and diversifying financial resources for development with support from of the Istanbul International Centre for Private Sector in Development. Opportunities to tap into climate finance will be prioritized in support of national commitments, and risks associated with access to funding will be closely monitored and managed.

42. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and the internal control framework.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

43. Given the challenges to collecting and analysing development data in the Dominican Republic, UNDP will collaborate with government agencies to improve information systems, data collection tools and access to data for achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, especially with ONE, MEPyD and academia. UNDP will integrate data components across projects to improve evidence-based monitoring and evaluation of initiatives and institutions. There will be efforts to improve development information, particularly with MEPyD, to strengthen monitoring and analysis capacities for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, through technical support provided on behalf of SIUBEN and the National Poverty Committee, on efforts for advancing multidimensional measurements of poverty. National Human Development Reports will improve the availability and quality of national statistics.

44. Based on the principle of “leave no one behind”, the programme will disaggregate data (by gender, life cycle, territory, disability, migrants), based on risks and resource maps. The data will contribute to the monitoring of UNDAF indicators. The gender marker will be used for the programme's expenditure monitoring strategy as well as to improve programme planning and decision-making. The country office's internal capacity for data collection and analysis will be enhanced through training and with the introduction of new analytical mechanisms in collaboration with academia. Collaboration throughout the region will also be expanded to foster South-South and triangular cooperation and to encourage the participation of the private sector, academia and civil society in support of the programme and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.²⁸

45. UNDP will use national and international sources of information (UNDP, World Bank, United Nations system statistical system and multilateral conference reports among others), regular reports from national Sustainable Development Goal monitoring mechanisms, and other resources from the national statistical system.

²⁸ ADR, UNDP Dominican Republic, 2016.

46. The monitoring and evaluation strategy, to be implemented jointly with DIGECOOM, will serve as the basis for knowledge management and communication of results. An effective communication and dissemination strategy will be developed to promote the results of UNDP work while helping to position the organization as a leader in innovative knowledge products.

Annex. Results and resources framework for the Dominican Republic (2018-2022)

| NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: National Development Strategy (NDS) Pillar 2, Objectives 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, Pillar 3, Objective 3.4 | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| UNDAF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1.1: By 2022, the Dominican Republic will have achieved greater equality by reducing economic and social gaps with a gender focus, promoting social mobility, resilience, and food and nutritional security without undermining environmental sustainability. | | | | |
| RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Growth is inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded (Strategic Plan 2014-2017) | | | | |
| UNDAF outcome indicators, baselines and targets | Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities | Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines, targets) | Major partners/ Partnerships frameworks | Indicative resources by outcome (in United States dollars) |
| <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1.1.1. % population in poverty (extreme and moderate) Baseline 2015 = 7.0% (extreme poverty); 32.3% (moderate poverty) Target 1.1.1.a: 4.3% (extreme poverty); 20.6% (moderate poverty)</p> <p>1.1.4 Pay gap by formalization of economic activity and sex Baseline: Wage gap (informal/formal) = 42.8% (2014) Target: Wage gap (informal/formal) = 37.8% (2022)</p> <p>1.1.5. % households with vulnerability to climate events Climate Shocks Vulnerability Index (Indice de Vulnerabilidad a Choques Climáticos (IVACC)) <national average - <0.524 (SDG 1.5) Baseline: Households with vulnerability IVACC = 0.524 (2013) (Urban.: 0,514/ Rural: 0,605 / Male-headed households: 0,531 / Female-headed households: 0,520) Target: IVACC = 0.400 (2022)</p> <p>1.1.6. % Population in multidimensional poverty Baseline: % population multidimensionally poor = NA</p> | <p>National Labour Force Survey, Central Bank (twice a year) SDG monitoring reports, United Nations system (every 5 years) National Development Strategy (NDS) and Multisectoral Plan monitoring reports, MEPyD (every 2-5 years)</p> | <p>1.1 Public policies for the eradication of poverty, reduction of inequalities and socioeconomic vulnerabilities throughout the life cycle are sustainably implemented.</p> <p>I.1.1.1: Number of people trained in sustainable productive options that increased their income in the period. Baseline: 483,473 (Men = 96,695; Women = 386,778) Target: 684,776 (Men = 157,647; Women = 527,129)</p> <p>I.1.1.2 Number of new initiatives for economic inclusion of vulnerable groups aiming at upward social mobility and social security. Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p> <p>I.1.1.3: Number of public policies in place that are informed by IVACC and Multidimensional Poverty Index and help reduce vulnerability. Baseline: 1 Target: 3</p> <p>1.2 Technical and operational capacity of institutions providing services in favor of sustainable human development increased.</p> <p>I. 1.2.1: Number of operational processes implemented to increase quality and scope of public services that expand social protection and close inequality gaps.</p> | <p>MEPyD National Statistics Office DIGECOOM GCPS Ministry of Finance Ministry of the Presidency National Institute for Student Welfare Dominican Institute for Evaluation and Research of Educational Quality National Health Insurance Service General Budget Office General Directorate of Public Procurement (<i>Dirección General de Contrataciones Públicas (DGCP)</i>) Export and Investment Center Ministry for Women Ministry of Labour National Council for the Elderly National Disability Council Academia NGOs Private sector United Nations system (UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank, FAO, WFP, IOM)</p> | <p>Regular 800,000</p> <p>Other 76,726,954</p> |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| <p>Target: 10% reduction of Multidimensional Poverty Index</p> | | <p>Baseline: 4 Target: 8</p> <p>I.1.2.2: Number of instruments developed to increase public awareness of public management. Baseline: 3 Target: 6</p> <p>1.3 Knowledge, evidence and South-South cooperation initiatives to design, implement and promote public policies, academic research and knowledge transfer for SDG achievement fostered.</p> <p>I.1.3.1: Number of human development focused research actions implemented, focusing on national/ local policy priorities. Baseline: 14 Target: 20</p> <p>I.1.3.2. Number of instruments adopted by the 2030 Agenda national follow-up mechanism. Baseline: 2 Target: 7</p> <p>I.1.3.3 Number of knowledge transfer initiatives supported through the South-South cooperation fund Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p> <p>1.4 Strategic policy frameworks for competitiveness, innovation and decent livelihoods set up.</p> <p>I.4.1 Number of new national tools for competitiveness, innovation, South-South cooperation and national sustainability which increase exports and investment in the country. Baseline: 0 Target: 3</p> <p>1.5. Women’s economic empowerment, with a focus on sustainability, improved.</p> <p>I1.5.1: Number of women accessing livelihood options enhancing well-being and resulting from</p> | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | <p>training activities. Baseline: 0 Target: 200</p> <p>I.1.5.2: Number of instruments that help increase women's participation in productive activities with positive impact on their quality of life. Baseline: 2 Target: 4 by year 2022</p> | | |
| NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: NDS Pillar 4, Objectives 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 | | | | |
| UNDAF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1.2: By 2022, the Dominican Republic will have increased its social and environmental sustainability and its resilience to climate change impacts and other natural hazards by promoting sustainable production and consumption patterns, encouraging adequate land use, and effectively managing its natural resources, watersheds and disaster risks. | | | | |
| RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Growth is inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded (Strategic Plan 2014-2017) | | | | |
| <p>Indicators: 1.2.1. Annual deforestation rate Baseline: 0.1% (2005) Target: -0.2%</p> <p>1.2.2. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions (Metric Tons per capita) Baseline: 3.6 m tn/capita Target: 3.4 m tn/capita by 2020</p> | <p>NDS monitoring reports, MEPyD Information from UNFCCC, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Energy and Mines. Verification reports of country targets under the Montreal Protocol External evaluation reports</p> | <p>2.1 Conservation and sustainable use of natural capital increased and strengthened.</p> <p>I 2.1.1: Number of municipalities with sustainable conservation, use and production schemes. Baseline: 9 Target: 25</p> <p>I 2.1.2: Number of instruments that help expand and diversify the productive base through sustainable use of biodiversity. Baseline: 5 Target: 23</p> <p>I 2.1.3: Number of people with improved sustainable livelihoods through natural resource management and ecosystem services. Baseline: 6,165 (Men = 4,301; Women = 1,864) Target: 3,835 (Men 2,199 =; Women = 1,636)</p> <p>2.2 Sustainable production and consumption patterns strengthened.</p> <p>I 2.2.1: HCFC national consumption. Baseline: 51.2 tn ozone depleting potential (ODP) by 2010 Target: 30.72 tn ODP at 2022</p> <p>I 2.2.2 Number of national instruments promoting</p> | <p>Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism Ministry of Agriculture (Ministry of Energy and Mining Ministry of Tourism Ministry of Education MEPyD Ministry of the Presidency GCPS National Emergency Committee National Geological Service National Geographic Institute ONE National Institute of Hydraulic Resources Municipalities Academia NGOs Private sector United Nations system (UNEP, FAO, WFP, OCHA, UNICEF)</p> | <p>Regular 350,000</p> <p>Other 25,998,985</p> |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | <p>sustainable commodity production. Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p> <p>2.3 Climate-resilient and carbon neutral development improved.</p> <p>I.2.3.1: Number of people accessing sustainable energy solutions which promote South-South and triangular cooperation. Baseline: 14,746 people Target: 16,000 people</p> <p>I.2.3.2 Number of instruments contributing to UNFCCC compliance. Baseline: 4 Target: 7</p> <p>I.2.3.3 Number of sectors/ municipalities that increase resilience through climate change adaptation actions. Baseline: 0 sectors, 0 municipalities Target: 1 sector, 5 municipalities</p> <p>I.2.3.4: Number of instruments contributing to multilateral environmental agreements and other related commitments compliance. Baseline: 4 (2016) Target: 7</p> <p>2.4 Cities and territories increase resilience to natural hazards.</p> <p>I.2.4.1: Number of strategic plans for sectoral risk reduction formulated including South-South and triangular cooperation. Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p> <p>I.2.4.2: Number of post-disaster recovery plans with mainstreamed gender approaches formulated. Baseline: 3 Target: 5</p> | | |
| NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: NDS Pillar 1, Objective 1.3, Pillar 2, Objective 2.3 | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| <p>UNDAF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2.4: By 2022, progress is made in achieving gender equality and in eradicating all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls.</p> | | | | |
| <p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Faster progress is achieved in reducing gender inequality and promoting women’s empowerment (Strategic Plan 2014-2017)</p> | | | | |
| <p><u>Indicators:</u> 2.4.1. Proportion of elective seats and representative public positions held by women. Baseline: % women in elective seats (Senate seats 9.4%; Chamber of Deputies seats 27.8%; Town Halls 12%) (2016) Target: % women in elective positions (By 2020: Senate seats 33%; Chamber of Deputies 33%; Town Halls 33%)</p> <p>2.4.3. % Women aged 15-49 married or in consensual union who have suffered psychological, physical or sexual partner violence. Baseline: 34.6% (2013) Target: NA</p> | <p>Central Electoral Board documents Reports of the Office of the Attorney General’s and Ministry of Interior and Police SDG monitoring reports, United Nations system (every 5 years) NDS and Multisectoral Plan monitoring reports, MEPyD (every 2-5 years)</p> | <p>3.1 Gender gaps and discrimination reduced.</p> <p>I.3.1.1 Number of knowledge products to reduce gender gaps and discrimination with emphasis on gender violence, women’s physical autonomy, HIV and promotion of new masculinities. Baseline: 5 Target: 15</p> <p>I.3.1.2 Number of instruments that help reduce gender gaps in the care economy, social protection and HIV-related discrimination. Baseline: 5 Target: 7</p> <p>I.3.1.3 Extent to which policies and institutional reforms increase women’s access to social protection schemes targeting low-income and excluded populations. Baseline: 2 Target: 3</p> <p>3.2 Public and private capacities that mainstream gender and help eliminate inequalities and discrimination developed.</p> <p>I.3.2.1 Number of plans for the certification of the Gender Seal Initiative Igualando RD in progress in public and private entities. Baseline: 3 (private); 0 (public) Target: 7 (private); 3 (public)</p> <p>I.3.2.2 M&E system for national gender equality plan compliance in place and functional fostered through South-South and triangular cooperation. . Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p> | <p>Ministry of Women Ministry of Labor MEPyD Ministry of Interior and Police Ministry of Education Ministry of Finance Ministry of Public Health National Health Service National HIV Council National Competitiveness Council GCPS ONE Office of the Attorney General Supreme Court of Justice Central Electoral Board Superior Electoral Board Congress Municipalities Political parties Academia NGOs Private sector United Nations system (UN-Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNAIDS)</p> | <p>Regular 172,000</p> |
| | | | | <p>Other 1,770,000</p> |
| <p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: NDS Pillar 1, Objectives 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4</p> | | | | |
| <p>UNDAF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3.1: By 2022, public institutions are strengthened to ensure sustainable development, participation, protection and effective enjoyment of human rights, without discrimination and with an emphasis on children, adolescents, youth, people with disabilities and migrants.</p> | | | | |

| RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance (Strategic Plan 2014-2017) | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Indicators: 3.1.1.a Homicide rate / 100,000 inhabitants. Baseline: 16.8 (2015) Target: 15 by 2020</p> <p>3.1.6. Number of audit reports issued by the National Accountability Office Baseline: 261 (2015) Target: NA</p> | <p>Central Electoral Board documents ONE Reports of the Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Interior and Police SDG monitoring reports, United Nations system (every 5 years) NDS and Multisectoral Plan monitoring reports, MEPyD (every 2-5 years)</p> | <p>4.1 Technical and analytical capacity for citizen security decision-making and policies strengthened.</p> <p>I.4.1.1. Number of citizen security related actions based on evidence, integrating gender and prevention perspectives. Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p> <p>I.4.1.2 Citizen security monitoring capacity levels (data collection and data analysis) improved. Baseline: 2 Target: 3</p> <p>I.4.1.3. Number of citizen security related South-South and triangular cooperation actions implemented. Baseline: 3 Target: 6</p> <p>4.2. Strengthened accountability and transparency in the public sector.</p> <p>I.4.2.1 % of public officials trained to submit accountability reports in compliance with Law 31-14. Baseline: 0 Target: 50%</p> <p>I.4.2.3 Number of public institutions with improved public management systems and increased efficiencies. Baseline: 4 Target: 6</p> <p>4.3. Increased participation of women, youth and vulnerable populations in political and decision-making spaces.</p> <p>I.4.3.1 Number of training actions targeted at politicians on democratic governance, human rights, leadership skills, political culture and gender equality.</p> | <p>Central Electoral Board Superior Electoral Board Supreme Court of Justice Office of the Attorney General National Accountability Office (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Ministry of Labour MEPyD Ministry of Interior and Police Ministry of Education DGCP Directorate General of Taxes GCPS MMujer National Migration Council National Council for Children and Adolescents (CONANI) National Disability Council ONE Congress National District Town Hall Municipalities Political parties Academia NGOs Private sector United Nations system (OHCHR, IOM, UNFPA)</p> | <p>Regular 500,000</p> <p>Other 30,826,000</p> |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| | | <p>Baseline: 1 Target: 3</p> <p>I.4.3.2 Number of initiatives that increase the political participation/ leadership of youth and vulnerable populations. Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p> <p>I.4.3.3 Number of actions, policies and mechanisms promoted that increase women’s political participation, leadership and gender-centred congressional agendas. Baseline: 4 Target: 8</p> <p>4.4. Inclusive economic and labour practices encourage local economic development.</p> <p>I.4.4.1 Number of migrant workers in the agricultural sector complying with the National Regularization Plan. Baseline: 1,500 Target: 5,400</p> <p>I.4.4.2 People trained on labour and Social Security regulations, with emphasis on agricultural sector enterprises. Baseline: 150 Target: 500</p> <p>I.4.4.3 Number of persons with access to legal services on labour issues. Baseline: 1,799 (Men = 221; Women = 1,578) Target: 4,769 (Men 2,691 =; Women = 2,078)</p> | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|