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**Country programmes and related matters**

**Country programme document for the Dominican Republic  
(2023-2027)**

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## I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. This country programme document stems from the United Nations Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027 for the Dominican Republic and is based on extensive consultations with public and private actors, civil society, academia, United Nations and the international community to safeguard linkages with national and local priorities.
2. In the decade preceding the pandemic, the Dominican Republic had one of the fastest growth rates in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and was classified as an upper-middle-income country (UMIC). Its high Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.767 placed it 80<sup>th</sup> out of 191 countries. In 2021, the country was amongst the ten fastest-growing economies worldwide with 12.3 per cent growth and one of six LAC countries that recovered pre-pandemic gross domestic product (GDP) levels.<sup>1</sup>
3. Improvements in distributive inequality at national, rural, and urban levels were reflected by the 2021 decrease in the Gini Index from 0.433 (2016) to 0.393. National commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was cemented in two voluntary national reports (VNR): The National Development Strategy (END-2030) and National Pluriannual Public Sector Plan (PNPSP) for 2021-2024. The 2021 VNR reported 91 per cent alignment between the SDGs and national planning.
4. The comprehensive reform agenda of the government aims to increase social security and protection, improve public administration, governance and transparency, ensure judicial independence, and foster citizen security, education, and digital transformation. Despite adopting relevant regulations and public policies, implementation has been challenging given the limited institutional response capacity and lack of data for evidence-based decision-making. Restricted local-level planning, management and financial capacities hamper territorial development, especially in border regions with persistent gaps in service access.
5. Despite recent advances and quick post-pandemic recovery, persistent inequality and insecurity hinder transformation towards a sustainable, equitable and productive society, shared prosperity, closure of social gaps, care for the environment and reduction of climate footprint. Prevailing structural barriers contribute to social exclusion, especially in employment, social security protection, and access to social services and justice.
6. The precariousness of the formal labour market and high informality (58.1 per cent in 2021, according to the Dominican Central Bank) prevents the enjoyment of social rights by all. More than 85.2 per cent of the productive force is made up of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME).<sup>2</sup> The pandemic pushed MSME to total or partial closure and reduced cash flow, evidencing MSMEs' limited diversification potential and digital capacities. The Dominican Republic is 93<sup>rd</sup> out of 130 countries in the Global Innovation Index.
7. An open economy, the Dominican Republic is exposed to external shocks, affecting short and medium-term economic and social development. As a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), it is vulnerable to disasters and climate change, evidenced by frequent tropical storms and hurricanes. Continued loss of biodiversity, ecosystems degradation, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, driven by unsustainable consumption and production, exacerbate vulnerability to systemic risks. This exposes around 1.6 million people already impacted by multidimensional poverty, lack of social services, and the digital divide to additional vulnerabilities.

<sup>1</sup> Data from the United Nations Common Country Assessment (CCA) (draft) 2022 and Results-Oriented Annual Reports 2018-2021.

<sup>2</sup> National Statistics Office (ONE).

8. The pandemic has deepened pre-existing challenges. Between 2019-2020, 41 per cent of the poorest decile households lost six times more income than the wealthiest decile. In 2021, urban inequality was greater (0.401) than rural (0.357). Inequality-adjusted HDI drops 19.4 per cent. The Gender Inequality Index is higher (0.429) than the LAC average (0.381) and 7<sup>th</sup> highest in the region.

9. According to the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPyD), by 2021, high feminization of poverty implied 125.4 poor women for every 100 men, 3.4 per cent of women in extreme poverty, and 25.8 per cent in general poverty. The women's labour market participation gap was 24.2 per cent and open unemployment was 12 per cent (vs. 3.9 per cent for men). Women spent an additional 31.2 hours per week on caretaking and housework. Only 23.4 per cent of parliamentarians were women.

10. More than 10 per cent of the population suffers from a disability and faces barriers to daily functioning, exclusion from education, employment and social participation, and limited access to social security and protection. The populations farthest left behind (people from the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer [LGBTQI+] community, youth, elderly, migrants and people living with HIV, people living with disabilities, people deprived of liberty, informal workers, dependents in need of care) are more exposed to violence, structural discrimination and inequalities in access to fundamental services.<sup>3</sup>

11. Along with the private sector, the international community, and civil society UNDP supports the government reform agenda towards a systemic transformation of the country into a more productive, inclusive, sustainable and resilient society capable of withstanding external shocks and protecting the environment while ensuring the rights for all, especially those at risk of being left behind. UNDP supported disaster management, early recovery and preparedness by strengthening national and local institutional capacities, response mechanisms and protocols.

12. Uniquely positioned as the comprehensive analytical and operational backbone of the United Nations, UNDP mobilized global technical expertise and know-how to support post-pandemic recovery and accelerate the achievement of the SDGs in collaboration with the United Nations Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO) and institutions like MEPyD. With several United Nations funds, programmes, and agencies, European Union, the Interamerican Development Bank and the World Bank, UNDP contributed research and data including socioeconomic impact assessments and the Recovery Needs Analysis for the United Nations COVID-19 Strategic Response Plan.

13. UNDP partnered with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Food Programme (WFP) to develop an adaptive social protection platform; the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), International Labour Organization (ILO) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to pilot a national care policy, and ILO on the Green Jobs Assessment for continued work on 'Just Transition' and greening the labor force through the Climate Promise.

14. UNDP supported the Social Protection System to continue and expand social security programs, preventing thousands of families from falling into poverty. The "In Motion" and Inclusive Recovery Programmes of the UNDP and the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and MSME (MICM) supported 7,000 MSMEs through innovation, digitalization, and economic reactivation.

15. UNDP was instrumental in the (i) development of the Sustainable Production and Consumption Roadmap, mainstreamed in the PNPS 2021-2024 and adopted by the private sector; (ii) provision of critical medical equipment to more than one million people; (iii) development of a comprehensive strategy for private sector alignment with the SDGs; (iv)

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<sup>3</sup> CCA 2022.

support to more than 4,000 household agroforestry initiatives; (v) provision of isolated rural households with sustainable energy solutions; (vi) development of a portfolio for a more diversified, sustainable and inclusive tourism value chain using the ‘Problem Space’ methodology, and (vii) conservation of 6,470 ha of forest and 43 per cent reduction in national consumption of ozone-depleting substances.

16. As a Golden Seal-certified office, UNDP was at the forefront of national efforts to reduce gender inequality in public and private sectors, impacting 77,000 people through the Gender Equality Seal (GES). UNDP strengthened the care system for female victims of violence and the data collection capacity of the Ministry of Women. UNDP fostered political participation of 8,590 women candidates through the “Know your candidate” platform during the 2020 elections. Committed to leaving no one behind, UNDP strengthened the capacities of state and civil society organizations, enhanced awareness of vulnerable group inequalities and needs, and promoted their inclusion in public policies. UNDP supported gender mainstreaming in the nationally determined contributions Action Plan and launch of the Gender and Climate Change Roundtable, supported by UNDP Climate Promise.

17. The UNDP Efficient Government Programme fostered transparent and effective management in more than 30 public institutions. UNDP supported digitalization in the justice and education sectors, development of the strategic plan for the judiciary, and formulation and monitoring of citizen security policies. In line with the government territorialization strategy, UNDP strengthened municipal management and development planning and fostered local production and resilience.

18. The UNDP innovation agenda, spearheaded by the Acceleration Lab, yielded emblematic solutions, including the (i) co-construction of a National Innovation Policy, (ii) launch of the multi-actor ‘Ozama Rescue Platform’ including the operation of the Interceptor-004 to champion integral solid waste and plastic waste solutions, and (iii) mapping and exploring of waste solutions for sustainable production and consumption.

19. UNDP developed South-South and Triangular Cooperation partnerships with the Central American Integration System, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Cuba, Haiti, Honduras, El Salvador, on social protection, teenage pregnancy, citizen security, cross-border development, social and economic inclusion of vulnerable groups, and SDG localization.

20. Several evaluation lessons informed UNDP partnership and digitalization strategies: (i) multi-stakeholder and multi-sector alliances, especially with the private sector, to help achieve collective goals and increase effectiveness and efficiency,<sup>4</sup> and (ii) closing digital gaps to reduce inequalities requires additional, comprehensive solutions related to quality, infrastructure, knowledge, accessibility and use.<sup>5</sup>

## II. Programme priorities and partnerships

21. The overarching vision of this people-centered programme is sustainable, inclusive, and resilient growth backed by transparent and accountable institutions capable of responding to the needs and improving quality of life for all. The vision is derived from UNSDCF priorities aligned with the 2030 Agenda: People, Prosperity, Planet and Peace and the development pillars of the END-2030 and the PNPSP. The programme is aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan and Regional Programme through the signature solutions approach. Future-smart UNDP is underpinned by digitalization, innovation, systems-thinking and financing for development adapted to the specific needs of vulnerable populations and territories to leave no one behind.

<sup>4</sup> Evaluation of the contribution of UNDP to the implementation of the strategy of distance education and digitization of education of the Ministry of Education of the Dominican Republic, Final Report, 2021 and Evaluation of the UNDAF, 2022 (Draft).

<sup>5</sup> Conserving Biodiversity in Coastal Areas Threatened by Rapid Tourism and Physical Infrastructure Development, Final Report, 2021.

22. UNDP is well positioned to support the country, working with duty-bearers and rights-holders through its thought leadership on sustainable development, analytical capacities, advocacy, policy advice and technical assistance, and its strong operational backbone. UNDP will emphasize efficiency, accountability, integrity and transparency in the processes, and implement mutually reinforcing multi-level strategies, including portfolio approaches, to address barriers to resilient, sustainable and rights-based development and tackle the complex challenges of a UMIC. UNDP will leverage its capacity to mobilize collective intelligence and articulate different actors and sectors at national and territorial levels.

23. UNDP will work with the public, private, academia, civil society actors, and the international community to promote structural and innovative transformations in line with the government reform agenda towards a “new and improved normality,” focusing on sustainability and the inclusion of vulnerable groups. UNDP will prioritize border, coastal and mountain communities, touristic and agri-productive zones, risk-prone and vulnerable urban and rural municipalities, and territories engaged in SDG localization, according to national priorities.

24. Under the strategic guidance and coordination of the UNRCO, UNDP will expand its alliances across the United Nations Development System. This includes work on social protection systems together with UNICEF and WFP; care policies, gender equality and youth empowerment with UNFPA and UN-Women; MSMEs, sustainable tourism and disaster risk management with the Food and Agriculture Organization; inclusion of vulnerable group rights, including migrants with the International Organization for Migration, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; transition to a low emissions economy with ILO and United Nations Environment Program, and inclusion of vulnerable groups, sustainable development and climate action with support from United Nations Volunteers.

25. UNDP will collaborate with the United States Agency for International Development to foster citizen security, transparent and effective public administration and LGBTQI+ rights; European Union and member states promoting green, inclusive and resilient development, and International Financial Institutions on strengthening social security and protection systems, financing for development, and green economy.

26. UNDP will engage the private sector to promote sustainable production and consumption, foster inclusive value chains, a green and inclusive economy, and financing for development to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs. UNDP will partner with civil society organizations on inclusion, gender equality and citizen empowerment for effective governance. UNDP will work with academia on solutions to complex development challenges.

27. UNDP and the government will expand South-South cooperation with SIDS on blue and green economy and resilience; Mexico, Colombia, and Central and South American countries on social security and protection, innovation and digitalization, social and economic inclusion and national evaluation capacities. UNDP will partner with Nordic countries on innovation, circular economy and digitalization through triangular cooperation.

28. UNDP will work on four interconnected UNSDCF cooperation areas:

#### **Inequality and social inclusion**

29. Aligned with END-2030 priorities on opportunities for all, gender equality, social security and protection, and digital transformation, this outcome addresses persistent poverty, inequality, limited fulfilment of rights and access to opportunities caused by limited institutional capacities for evidence- and rights-based social development, lack of disaggregated data, limited awareness of vulnerable groups on their rights and duties, and inefficient mechanisms for inclusive social participation.

30. The **theory of change** states that **IF** public policies are inclusive, equitable and sustainable, people are empowered for participatory and inclusive social transformations, and social services are inclusive, universal, resilient and gender-responsive, **THEN** the capabilities of people left behind are increased and poverty and inequality reduced.

31. Connecting outcomes 1, 2 and 4, UNDP will work with national and local stakeholders, on the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of inclusive, equitable and sustainable public policies for poverty reduction and social protection, especially for those affected by informality and unemployment. UNDP will promote digital solutions, capacities, data and tools to ensure rights-based policies and inclusive access to social services.

32. In partnership with the public actors including municipal, civil society, and private sector stakeholders, UNDP will develop innovative solutions and participation mechanisms to empower people in promoting human rights, gender equality, and inclusive social transformation.

33. Together with social security and protection institutions, MEPyD, ministries of health, labour and education, and the National Institute of Integral Attention to Early Childhood (INAIPI), UNDP will promote access to social services, universal and life-cycle-based social security and protection to increase access for women and vulnerable groups, and establish a national care system and foster shock resilience. This includes geo-referenced mapping, piloting, evaluating care and social protection policies, and generating data and evidence for decision-making, advocacy, and communication.

#### **Inclusive growth and shared prosperity**

34. Alongside Outcomes 1 and 3, this one will tackle the dynamic but uneven economic growth, unable to benefit all territories, sectors and people, combined with low productivity, non-inclusive labour markets and informality, all of which perpetuate poverty and inequality. Responding to END-2030 priorities for territorially and sectorally integrated, innovative, diversified, quality-oriented and environmentally sustainable economy that generate opportunities for all, the outcome will address limited gender and rights-approaches in employment policies and training; restricted empowerment and economic participation of women and vulnerable groups, insufficient innovation, digitalization, sustainability and inclusion of the economic development model non- inclusive financing mechanisms and limited instruments for sustainable and green prosperity.

35. The **theory of change** outlines that **IF** markets and policies are inclusive and gender-responsive, informality is reduced, financing for development is available, the productive sector, including MSMEs, is more sustainable, resilient and productive, and social security and protection coverage is universal (Outcome 1) **THEN** people, especially women, youth, and other vulnerable groups, have greater opportunities for productive employment, decent work and sustainable livelihoods.

36. In partnership with the ministries of labour, women, MICM, and National Disability Council (CONADIS), UNDP will leverage the Gender and the Inclusion Seals to mainstream gender and equity in public and private sectors to remove barriers to labour inclusion for women, youth, and people living with disabilities and/or in poverty. UNDP will support Dominican Export and Investment Center (PRODOMINICANA) and the National Council for Competitiveness (CNC) to increase competitiveness, promote exports and attract investments.

37. Jointly with MEPyD, MICM, Ministry of Finance, General Budget Directorate (DIGEPRES), National Council of Private Enterprise (CONEP), and Public-Private Alliances Directorate, UNDP will develop data and innovative tools to increase financing for development. UNDP technical assistance and advocacy will foster whole-of-society action to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs.

38. UNDP will provide technical and operational support to the National Council on MSME Promotion, Ministry of Women and companies to enhance MSME productivity, competitiveness, sustainability and resilience, focusing on women-owned enterprises and priority sectors such as tourism and agroindustry. UNDP will strengthen the digital capabilities of entrepreneurs to increase their productivity, resilience and sustainability and spearhead innovative methods and tools like investment maps and 'In Motion'.

#### **Climate change, risks and environmental sustainability**

39. In line with END-2030 priority on sustainable production and consumption culture, this outcome complements Outcome 2 by addressing the high environmental impact and socioeconomic repercussions of the existing economic model and the fossil-based energy matrix; insufficient mitigation, adaptation and resilience to climate change, weak multidimensional and gender-responsive risk management, and urban vulnerability. UNDP will target barriers caused by institutional capacity gaps for the effective application of normative and regulatory frameworks at sector and territory levels, limited gender, human rights and territory vision in climate change mitigation and adaptation instruments, and insufficient funds for comprehensive risk management, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and sustainable management of natural resources.

40. **The theory of change** posits that **IF** climate action is accelerated, production and consumption patterns are sustainable, inclusive and gender-responsive, natural capital is protected, and resilience to risks is increased in a gender-responsive and inclusive manner, **THEN** people and institutions better manage ecosystems threats, disasters and climate risks, contributing to an inclusive and sustainable economic model.

41. UNDP will provide technical and operational support and innovative digital solutions to the ministries of environment and agriculture, the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM), MEPyD, the Ministry of Tourism (MITUR), and the National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL) to foster the implementation of, and revisions to, the nationally determined contributions. Partnering with local communities and municipalities for climate change adaptation and mitigation, UNDP will focus on people-centered climate change solutions and increase their agency for climate action and transition towards a renewable energy matrix.

42. UNDP will support the transition toward a blue and green economy by strengthening the capacities of key public and private sector institutions National Association of Hotels and Restaurants (ASONAHORES), CONEP, and National Network of Business Support for Environmental Protection (ECORED) for sustainable consumption and production. UNDP will develop gender-responsive innovative solutions for conserving natural capital and biodiversity, contributing know-how, data, and mobilizing green financing.

43. UNDP will strengthen the capacities of national and local institutions and high-risk urban and rural communities to increase their resilience to risks. UNDP will develop technological tools for integrated and inclusive national and local risk management, and support innovative data collection and management solutions for disaster risk management and early warning and recovery, including geo-reference and satellite mapping.

#### **Human rights, citizen security and institutions**

44. Outcome 4 underpins all outcomes and, together with Outcome 1 supports the END-2030 priority of achieving a social and democratic state governed by the rule of law by targeting institutional inefficiencies, including limited accountability, transparency and efficiency, scarce participation and social cohesion, manifestations of violence and human rights violations, and limited access to justice.

45. **The theory of change** states that **IF** institutions are transparent, accountable, effective, gender-responsive and respond to people's needs, participation mechanisms are enhanced,

and citizen security and access to justice are improved, **THEN** people will enjoy their right to participation and protection in an inclusive, efficient and accountable democratic state.

46. UNDP will partner with state institutions, including the ministries of the presidency (MINPRE), foreign affairs and public administration, MEPyD, the Government Office on Information and Communication Technologies (OGTIC), National Ethics Directorate and local governments for transparent, accountable and efficient results-based public management. UNDP will enhance public sector innovation and digital ecosystems, including information management systems for evidence-based decision-making while fostering inclusive public services to improve citizens' access to services and information.

47. UNDP will support state mechanisms for effective, participatory, inclusive and gender-responsive governance to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs, improve social cohesion, and fight discrimination. UNDP will partner with national and local institutions and civil society to support the government territorial development agenda and build multi-stakeholder mechanisms and spaces for citizen participation and leadership focusing on women, youth, and people living with disabilities and/or in poverty and exclusion.

48. Working with the Judiciary, Ministry of Interior and Police (MIP), Public Attorney's Office, Ombudsman, and municipal gender and security committees, UNDP will develop innovative solutions and data to improve citizen security and eliminate gender-based violence (GBV) and discrimination. UNDP will provide technical, operational and policy support to remove barriers to access to justice and political participation of women, minorities and vulnerable groups.

### **III. Programme and risk management**

49. This country programme document outlines UNDP's 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 headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organizational Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework.

50. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

51. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MIREX) is the political counterpart and international cooperation manager, and the government technical coordinating agency is MEPyD. National and subnational authorities identified in the UNSDCF are implementing partners.

52. The programme is safeguarded through rigorous risk management in compliance with the Enterprise Risk Management policy and a range of early warning instruments, including monitoring of the political, socio-economic and pandemic situation and risks, Social and Environmental Standards, and the Accountability Mechanism.

53. Main risks identified in the UNSDCF and Country Programme Document include a change in government and/or development priorities, limited external aid flows characteristic of UMICs, environmental, economic and epidemiological shocks, and social investments that are not focused on impact. UNDP risk mitigation strategies serve as opportunities for testing new solutions and addressing capacities, knowledge and financial gaps while adjusting programme priorities.



54. Together with national and international stakeholders, UNDP will leverage South-South and Triangular cooperation and public-private partnerships to diversify funding sources and to innovate. Climate and environmental risks affecting the socio-economic dynamics of the country will be addressed through multi-actor governance responses using prevention, preparedness, and recovery strategies and solutions tested during the pandemic and other disasters.

55. A potential lack of ownership and resistance to change caused by limited social cohesion offers an opportunity to engage local governments and communities. Programmatic and operational risks caused by digital inequality and exclusion of women and vulnerable groups, limited digital infrastructure, open government and connectivity will be translated into a robust digitalization and institutional strengthening strategy. Lack of quality data will be addressed by strengthening national data generation and analysis capacities.

56. UNDP will establish a grievance mechanism for staff, stakeholders and beneficiaries and activate a Stakeholder Engagement Plan as a social and environmental mitigation mechanism. UNDP Quality Assurance mechanisms will ensure the voices of the most vulnerable and excluded are integrated into programme implementation.

#### **IV. Monitoring and evaluation**

57. UNDP policy and quality criteria will be applied to monitor and evaluate country programme interventions. To ensure national ownership of processes and results, foster learning and accountability, inform public policies, and strengthen national capacities for evidence-based decision-making, UNDP will conduct periodic performance reviews and annual report dissemination in coordination with MIREX and MEPyD, and engage stakeholders in monitoring and evaluation efforts, data generation, and analysis.

58. Appropriate UNSDCF and programme indicators will assess progress towards outcomes using official data sources from national and international statistics and reports, databases of projects, state institutions, academia, and civil society. Indicators disaggregated by sex, age, geographic location and other variables will be collected and entered into the programme/project database annually.

59. UNDP will use gender analysis, gender marker, and gender-responsive indicators to plan and monitor gender-related investments and results and allocate at least 3 per cent of the programme budget to projects to cover monitoring, evaluation and communication expenses.

60. Evaluations will follow UNSDCF and programme evaluation plans, UNDP evaluation policy, and United Nations Evaluation Group guidelines in agreement with the government. In coordination with MEPyD, UNDP will strengthen national data generation and monitoring and evaluation capacities to build robust evidence.

## Annex. Results and resources framework for the Dominican Republic (2023-2027)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Pillar 2 - Society with rights and equal opportunities.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP UNSDCF Outcome 1: The State strengthens a comprehensive response to the reduction of poverty and inequalities with a multidimensional, rights, gender equality and territorial approach, leaving no one behind.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2 - No one left behind, centering on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (\$)
<p><b>Indicator 1a:</b> Proportion of the population living in monetary general and extreme poverty.</p> <p><b>Baseline (2021):</b>  <u>Monetary general poverty</u>            National: 23.85%            Men:21.80%            Women:25.75%            Urban:23.70%            Rural:24.70%            NNA:33.1%</p> <p><u>Monetary extreme poverty</u>            National:3.06%            Men:3.32%            Women:3.38%            Urban:2.90%            Rural:3.60%            NNA:4.8%</p> <p><b>Target (2025):</b>            National monetary poverty:18.8%            National extreme poverty: 2.0%</p> <p><b>IRRF Outcome 2, Indicator 2</b>            Proportion of population covered by at least one social protection benefit, disaggregated by sex</p> <p><b>Baseline (2021):</b> 43.9%  <b>Target (2027):</b> 50%</p>	<p>MEPyD Annual</p> <p>Administrator of Social Subsidies Annual</p>	<p><b>Output 1.1.:</b> Stakeholder capacities strengthened to design, implement, monitor and evaluate inclusive, equitable and sustainable public policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Indicator 1.1.1.:</b> Number of innovative tools developed to integrate inclusion, equity and sustainability in public policies. Baseline (2022): 6 Target (2027): 10 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annual</li> <li><b>Indicator 1.1.2.:</b> Number of initiatives implemented to guarantee inclusion, equity and sustainability of public services. Baseline (2022): 4 Target (2027): 6 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annual</li> <li><b>Indicator 1.1.3.:</b> Number of people with digital access and capabilities. Baseline (2022): 1,400,000 Target (2027): 1,900,000 Source: UNDP, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour Frequency: Annual</li> </ul> <p><b>Output 1.2.:</b> Vulnerable groups equipped with participatory and inclusive solutions for empowerment, promotion of human rights and social transformations.</p>	<p>Ministries: MINPRE, MEPyD, Education, Health, Women and Labour National Statistics Office (ONE) Social Cabinet INAIFI Local governments Civil society Private sector United Nations World Bank</p>	<p><b>Regular</b> \$215,000</p> <p><b>Other</b> \$69,844,000</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Indicator 1.2.1.:</b> Number of mechanisms installed to ensure human rights approach in access to services. Baseline (2022): 4 Target (2027): 10 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annual</li> <li>• <b>Indicator 1.2.2.:</b> Number of measures developed for the empowerment of people and engagement of grassroots and volunteer groups for social transformation. Baseline (2022): 8 Target (2027): 10 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annual</li> <li>• <b>Indicator 1.2.3.:</b> Number of men and women benefiting from spaces for empowerment in human rights. Baseline (2022): Total: 500 Target (2027): Total: 800 Men: 300 Women:500 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annual</li> </ul> <p><b>Output 1.3.:</b> Social Security and Protection System strengthened to promote gender equality, inclusion, universality, and resilience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Indicator 1.3.1.:</b> Number of initiatives expanding access to social protection systems for women and vulnerable groups. Baseline (2022): 4 Target (2027): 8 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annual</li> <li>• <b>Indicator 1.3.2.:</b> Number of initiatives for the implementation and expansion of a national care system. Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 4 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annual</li> </ul>		
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<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:</b> Pillar 2 - Society with rights and equal opportunities; Pillar 3 - Territorially and sectorally integrated, innovative, diversified, plural, quality-oriented and environmentally sustainable economy.				
<b>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP UNSDCF Outcome 3:</b> The population, with an emphasis on women, youth and other groups in vulnerable situations, has greater access to inclusive opportunities for productive employment, decent work and sustainable and resilient livelihoods, in a context of economic and digital transformation that drives greater productivity, competitiveness and innovation, without leaving any territory behind.				
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Outcome 1 - Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions.				
<p><b>IRRF Tier 1, 4:</b> Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (%)  <b>Baseline (2019):</b> 2.31%  <b>Target (2027):</b> 3.55%</p> <p><b>Indicator 3b:</b> Unemployment rate, by sex and age  <b>Baseline (2020):</b>  Women: 8.7 %, Men:3.9 %  15 to 24 years: 14 %  25 and over: 4 %  <b>Target (2027):</b> TBD</p>	<p>MEPyD</p> <p>Central Bank of the Dominican Republic  MEPyD  SDG Portal  Annual</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1.:</b> Employment-related public and private institutions strengthened to mainstream gender and inclusion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Indicator 2.1.1.:</b> Number of public and private institutions recognized/certified under the GES and inclusion seal.  Baseline (2022): 215  Target (2027): 415  Source: UNDP  Frequency: Annual</li> <li><b>Indicator 2.1.2.:</b> Number of measures to make visible and tackle structural and cultural barriers to labour inclusion of women and vulnerable groups.  Baseline (2022): 3  Target (2027): 5  Source: UNDP, Ministry of Labour  Frequency: Annual</li> </ul> <p><b>Output 2.2.:</b> Public and private institutions enhance investment and financing for the SDGs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Indicator 2.2.1.:</b> Number of mechanisms developed for public/private investment and SDG financing.  Baseline (2022): 1  Target (2027): 3  Source: UNDP  Frequency: Annual</li> </ul> <p><b>Output 2.3.:</b> MSMEs equipped with policies and tools for increased productivity, competitiveness, sustainability and resilience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Indicator 2.3.1.:</b> Number of measures fostering productivity, competitiveness, resilience, sustainability and gender-</li> </ul>	<p>Ministries of Finance, Women, Labour  MEPyD  MICM  OGTIC  CONEP  Association of Industries of the Dominican Republic  Export and Investment Center of the Dominican Republic  DIGEPRES  PRODOMINICANA  CNC  Public and private sector  Private banks  United Nations</p>	<p><b>Regular</b>  \$214,000</p> <p><b>Other</b>  \$23,437,000</p>

		<p>responsiveness of MSMEs in the prioritized economic sectors. Baseline (2022): 8 Target (2027): 10 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Indicator 2.3.2.:</b> Number of men and women with strengthened digital skills for sustainable competitiveness. Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 3,000 Men: 1,800 Women:1,200 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annual</li> </ul>		
<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:</b> Pillar 4 - Society with sustainable consumption and production culture				
<b>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP UNSDCF Outcome 4:</b> People, communities, national and local institutions, and strategic sectors manage disaster risk with a multidimensional approach, face the challenges of climate change and promote the sustainable management of ecosystems and urban and rural human settlements, in a resilient, inclusive environment, with gender equality, responsible with the planet and future generations.				
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Outcome 3 - Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk				
<p><b>Indicator 4d:</b> Total annual GHG emissions. <b>Baseline (2015):</b> 34,486.03 Greenhouse gas-Carbon dioxide equivalent (GgCO<sub>2</sub>eq) <b>Target (2025):</b> 32,634.80 GgCO<sub>2</sub>eq</p> <p><b>Indicator 4e:</b> Forest area as a proportion of the total area. <b>Baseline (2021):</b> Forest area including cocoa and coffee 42.8 % Not including cocoa and coffee 37.7 % <b>Target (2025):</b> 44 %, including coffee and cocoa (PPSP 2021-2024)</p>	<p>National GHG Effect Inventory Biennial Transparency Report</p> <p>National Forestry Inventory</p>	<p><b>Output 3.1.:</b> Public institutions strengthened with new mechanisms to accelerate climate action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Indicator 3.1.1.:</b> Number of inclusive and gender-responsive instruments and digital solutions for the implementation of nationally determined contributions. Baseline (2021): 3 Target (2027): 8 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annual</li> <li>• <b>Indicator 3.1.2.:</b> Number of men and women benefiting from local climate change adaptation and mitigation solutions. Baseline (2021): Men: 1,923, Women: 1,318 Target (2027): Men: 4,723, Women: 3,318 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annual</li> </ul>	<p>Ministry of Environment Ministry of Agriculture MEPyD MEM MITUR ASONAHORES CONEP ECORED CNCCMDL National Emergency Committee Municipalities Civil society Private sector United Nations</p>	<p><b>Regular</b> \$215,000</p> <p><b>Other</b> \$41,019,000</p>

		<p><b>Output 3.2.:</b> Public and private sectors equipped with solutions for protecting natural capital to transition to a green and blue economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Indicator 3.2.1.:</b> Metric tonnes (mT) of Substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol. Baseline (2019): 2606.72 mT Target (2027): 2251.6078 mT Source: HPMP III Plan; Kigali strategic proposal Frequency: Biannual</li> <li>• <b>Indicator 3.2.2.:</b> Number of initiatives developed to strengthen stakeholder capabilities for responsible production and consumption. Baseline (2021): 6 Target (2027): 10 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annual</li> <li>• <b>Indicator 3.2.3.:</b> Number of hectares (ha) managed with sustainable production practices Baseline (2021): 6,470 ha Target (2027): 14,470 ha Source: UNDP Frequency: Annual</li> <li>• <b>Indicator 3.2.4.:</b> Number of gender-responsive initiatives contributing to conserving natural capital and biodiversity. Baseline (2021): 25 Target (2027): 45 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annual</li> </ul> <p><b>Output 3.3.:</b> Public and private institutions have more robust capacities for the comprehensive and inclusive management of risks and crises/shocks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Indicator 3.3.1.:</b> Number of tools contributing to gender-responsive risk management and recovery preparedness at the national or local levels. Baseline (2020): 12</li> </ul>		
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<b>NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY:</b> Pillar 1 - A social and democratic governed by the rule of law				
<b>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP UNSDCF Outcome 6:</b> The State strengthens democratic governance and citizen participation, promotes efficient and transparent public management, improves equal access to justice, and combats corruption and organized crime throughout the territory.				
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Outcome 1 - Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions				
<p><b>Indicator 6a:</b> Institutional Strength Index (ISI) (values from 1 to 100, the higher the number, the greater institutional strength). Baseline (2019): 50.1 Target (2025): 56.4</p> <p><b>Indicator 6d:</b> Percentage of Dominicans participating in general elections: a) Presidential, senatorial and provincial level b) Municipal level <b>Baseline:</b> a) 55.29 % b) 49.14 % <b>Target (2027):</b> a) 70% b) At least 55%</p> <p><b>Indicator 6c:</b> Percentage of women elected in public positions (IRRF Tier Two, Outcome 1, Indicator 4): <b>Baseline (2021):</b> a) Mayoresses (12.03%) b) Alderwomen (30.24%) c) Senators (12.50%) d) National deputies (24.72%) e) Territorial deputies (0%)</p>	<p>World Economic Forum Annual</p> <p>Central Electoral board (JCE) Annual</p> <p>JCE (a,b,c,d), Central American Parliament (PARLACEN) Annual</p>	<p><b>Output 4.1.:</b> Public administration system strengthened for transparent, accountable, and effective management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Indicator 4.1.1.:</b> Number of institutions with information management systems for transparency and evidence-based decision-making. Baseline (2021): 10 Target (2027): 20 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annual</li> <li><b>Indicator 4.1.2.:</b> Number of inclusive digital public services to facilitate access for the citizenry. Baseline (2021): 1 Target (2027): 10 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annual</li> </ul> <p><b>Output 4.2.:</b> Institutional mechanisms improved for effective, participatory, inclusive and gender-responsive governance to accelerate SDG achievement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Indicator 4.2.1.:</b> Number of measures facilitating territorial development planning for the SDGs.</li> </ul>	<p>Ministries of finance, education, women, labour, and police Local governments Legislature National Accountability Office National Migration Council National Council for Children and Adolescents CONADIS National Council on Elderly Political parties Civil society Private sector United Nations</p>	<p><b>Regular</b> \$214,000</p> <p><b>Other</b> \$29,842,000</p>

<p>f) Deputies to the PARLACEN (20%)</p> <p><b>Target (2025):</b></p> <p>a) Mayoresses (41.50%)  b) Alderwomen (41.50%)  c) Senators (41.50%)  d) National deputies (41.50%)  e) Territorial deputies (TBD)  f) Deputies to the PARLACEN (TBD)</p>		<p>Baseline (2021): 3  Target (2027): 5  Source: UNDP  Frequency: Annual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Indicator 4.2.2.:</b> Number of multi-stakeholder mechanisms promoting citizen participation for inclusive governance.  Baseline (2022): 13  Target (2027): 18  Source: UNDP  Frequency: Annual</li> <li>• <b>Indicator 4.2.3.:</b> Number of people benefitting from participation and leadership spaces, emphasizing women and vulnerable groups (LGBTIQ+, migrants, youth, etc.).  Baseline (2022): 11,412  Target (2022): 15,000  Source: UNDP  Frequency: Annual</li> </ul> <p><b>Output 4.3.:</b> Public sector equipped with innovative solutions for the improved rule of law, political participation, justice and citizen security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Indicative Indicator 4.3.1.:</b> Number of initiatives to remove barriers to access to justice and political participation of women and vulnerable groups.  Baseline (2022): 5  Target (2027): 10  Source: UNDP  Frequency: Annual</li> <li>• <b>Indicator 4.3.2.:</b> Number of tools to improve citizen security and eliminate GBV and discrimination against vulnerable groups.  Baseline (2021): 3  Target (2027): 6  Source: UNDP  Frequency: Annual</li> </ul>	
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