PROJECT DOCUMENT

Enabling Recovery and Resilience for hurricane Fiona in Dominican Republic
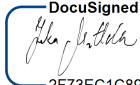
1. COVER PAGE

Country: Dominican Republic

<u>Implementing Party</u>: UNDP

Programme Period: 2018 – 2022
<u>Programme Component</u>: 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.
Project ID: 00146733
Output ID: 00133665
Project Duration: 12 months
Management arrangements: DIM
	Total budget: USD300,000
	
	Allocated resources:
	   - Government:
	   - Regular: USD300,000
	   - In-kind contribution
	Unfunded budget

Agreed by (UNDP):   **Inka Mattila**   Date: 21-oct.-2022
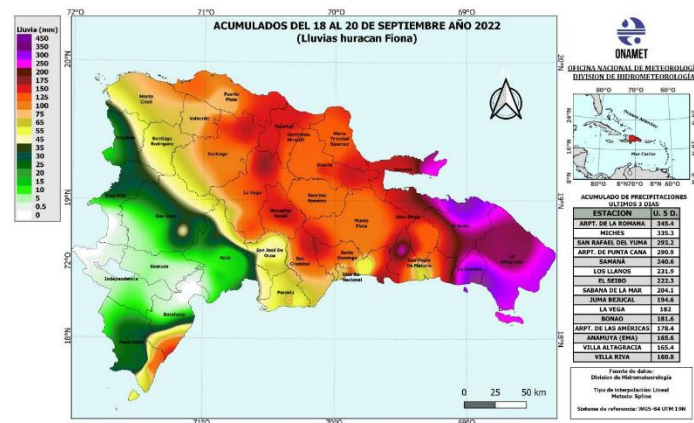   Resident Representative

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Dominican Republic with a population of 10.9 million people is considered an upper middle-income country. Dominican Republic ranks 80/191 in the HDI. The Dominican Republic has diversified its economy in the last 30 years, with the service sector growing in construction, tourism, and free trade zones. The economy is highly dependent on the US for export, imports, and remittances. The GDP per capacity is $8,603 (World Bank).

Over the past decade, economic growth in the DR has substantially reduced poverty rates while supporting the expansion of the middle class. However, disparities in access to economic opportunities and public services remain deep. Poverty rates and inequality are persistently high in rural areas, and women face disproportionate challenges nationwide. Inequality, high unemployment, and underemployment persist (41.9 Gini coefficient); the poorest of the population receive less than 1/5 of the GDP whereas the richest 10% command 40%.

As a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), the country is vulnerable to disasters and climate change impacts, reflected in its 104th ranking in the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative Vulnerability Index. Dominican Republic has a relatively low gender inequality index rating (2019) ranking it 112 out of 162 countries in the 2019 index. 24.3% of parliamentary seats are held by women; 59.7% of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education. Female participation in the labour market is 51.4%. In the Dominican Republic, 3.9% of the population (412 thousand people) are classified as multidimensionally poor on the MPI while an additional 5.2% are classified as vulnerable to multidimensional poverty (551 thousand people).

Fiona, a Category One Hurricane, made landfall in the Dominican Republic on Monday Sept 19th, 2022, with sustained winds of 120 km/h and intense rains. The most affected zones include La Altagracia, La Romana, El Seibo, Samaná, Hato Mayor, María Trinidad Sánchez, Duarte y Monte Plata. A presidential declaration of emergency is in effect.

With winds of up to 120 km/ph., the hurricane affected 12 provinces, all declared in red alert. The Hurricane took 24 hours to cross the island, causing significant damage in houses, buildings, infrastructure, livelihoods, energy, and water systems. The most affected zones are: La Altagracia, La Romana, El Seibo, Samaná, Hato Mayor, María Trinidad Sánchez, Duarte and Monte Plata. As a consequence, 13,070 persons were displaced (RCO/Sit Rep 1) of which the majority have returned to their homes (COE/Sit Rep 9). While preparedness measures reduced fatalities (3), the impact has been to infrastructure and livelihoods: 8,708 houses are affected; 31 highways; 27 bridges, and 243 aqueducts.

The damage covers not only a vast area, but the least developed provinces in the Households in the most affected areas (east and northeast region) have a poverty level (ICV 1 and ICV 2[1]) of 47%, particularly concentrated in the provinces of El Seibo (67%), Hato Mayor (55%) and La Altagracia (50%). According to the IVACC (Índice de Vulnerabilidad ante Choques Climáticos), 32.3% of households in this area (approximately 111,327) are highly vulnerable to climate shocks, particularly in Duarte Province (41.7%),

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[1] ICV refers to ''Índice de Calidad de Vida'' in which ICV 1 equals household in extreme poverty conditions and ICV 2 equals households in moderate poor conditions.

El Seibo (46.8%) and Monte Plata (40.6%). The zones are primarily agricultural, whereby flooding impacts the growing season, harvest, and livestock wellbeing, adding stress to subsistence livelihoods. Therefore, the current crisis adds another layer to the already complex situation and makes it more urgent to respond with a multidimensional, longterm view and address underlying causes of the vulnerability from these communities. Following the request of the The Ministry of Housing, Habitat and Buildings (MIVHED), UNDP has identified Sabana de la Mar Municipality as the zone for intervention- in Hato Mayor province.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

The national government evidenced capacity to lead the response and established a national and departmental coordination mechanism: the Emergency Operation Centre which is evaluating and reporting on impact, coordinating response, and leading rehabilitation efforts. The Emergency Operations Center activated all sectoral tables and all institutions that are part of the National Prevention, Mitigation and Response System are active, mobilized and coordinating actions in the affected areas.

As part of the response actions, the government made significant progress in housing rehabilitation of roofs, food, restoration of basic services and debris collection, among others. MIVHED established an emergency committee and activated Rapid Action units which were deployed in the some of the affected municipalities.

However, the mayor challenge is to lay the foundations for reconstruction and recovery and ensure a recovery approach to reduce future risk and strengthen the resilience of communities.

UNDP has received several requests from the Dominican authorities (Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development – MEPyD -, and the Ministry of Housing and Buildings - MIVHED) for support to contribute to the response and early recovery from the effects of Hurricane Fiona in the assessment of needs and planning for the socioeconomic recovery of the most affected communities. Likewise, work on scenarios of the number of people affected disaggregated by gender, age, disability at the municipal and provincial levels, among others.

3. PROJECT OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

Output 1: Institutional capacities to assess, plan and monitor recovery from hurricane Fiona through reconstruction of affected households and MSMEs improved.

Activity 1.1: Emergency support for coordination and assessment.

- Technical assistance to develop and implement recovery need assessments of vulnerable households, infrastructure, and livelihoods of MSMEs affected by Fiona, by using digital tools (HBDA, IVACC), and data analysis. Synergies with existing data bases will be developed.
- Technical assistance to design recovery frameworks, at the national and municipal level of the most affected areas, to mitigate the impacts of Fiona hurricane, defining the governance arrangements and informing government and international cooperation financing.
- Technical assistance to update recovery planning tools and reactivate the early recovery cluster, leaded by the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development.
- Capacity building on early recovery at the national and local level of the prioritized affected areas.

Activity 1.2: Support to initial and catalytic response and recovery of livelihoods and infrastructure of vulnerable affected households and MSMEs.

- Based on HBDA + IVACC data, explore opportunities of providing targeted cash transfers for the most vulnerable households affected by Fiona, to address differentiated effects, according with different variables and dynamics of each family.

- Based on the recovery need assessments, implement recovery programmes to promote resilient MSMEs (using UNDP Crisis Response Packages to quickly setup recovery programme activities in line with UNDP response and recovery objectives), implement solutions that connect response with the medium- and long-term recovery, impacting both infrastructure and business models.

- Based on HBDA results and drone assessments, support national and local institutions to identify, prioritize and monitor reconstruction of affected houses and MSMEs small buildings.

- Contribute with capacity building of affected MSMEs on resilience, innovation, gender equality and inclusion, digitalization, environmental sustainability, and business continuity plans.

- Develop advocacy strategies with public national institutions and private sector to boost an accelerated and equitable access to microfinancing and micro-insurance of sustainable and resilient recovery to rebuild housing and livelihoods, with emphasis of women and the most vulnerable livelihoods.

- Develop a communication campaign to MSMEs to raise awareness of the opportunities, benefits and implications of business continuity plans to improve resilience, considering the SIDS condition of Dominican Republic.

4. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

This IP will be implemented under a DIM modality.

Alliances will national and local institutions will be established, to coordinate, prioritize and implement planned activities. At the national level the key stakeholders will be the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development, the Ministry of Housing and Buildings and the Ministry of Industry, Trade and MSMEs. The Social Policy Cabinet and Superate will be engaged to explore alternatives of social protection financing. In addition, technical support and expertise from ONESVIE (National Office of Seismic and Vulnerability Evaluation of Infrastructure and Buildings) will be provided to develop the HBDA.

At the local level, a focused territory approach will be used, and activities will be concentrated at Sabana de la Mar Municipality (Hato Mayor province), based on the request of the Dominican government. Strong coordination will be established with the Mayor and the local PMR Committee.

Alliances with national and local NGOs and with key Universities (MSMEs Centers) will be established, through Low Value Grants, to deploy activities in the field, promoting resilient infrastructure and livelihoods.

Different teams at the UNDP CO will be engaged to implement the proposed activities, in particular, the Environment and Resilience team, Private Sector Team, Human Development Team, Gender Team and the Accelerator Lab.

Support from the Colombia drone pilots team will contribute with an assessment of affected buildings in Sabana de la Mar Municipality and surge advisors from CRU will be engaged to work guide the work on:

- Needs evaluation at national and local level and Recovery Planning – The government is considering a PDNA.

- Data information management – to support the government in better focusing and targeting the households in need.

- Livelihood's recovery – expert to implement economic recovery project in the aftermath of a disaster.

- HBDA/Housing recovery –an expert to quickly implement HBDA in one of the most affected areas.

5. ANNUAL WORK PLAN BUDGET SHEET

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME						RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Budget				
		2022			2023				Financing source	Budget description	Amount		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar				2022	2023	Total
Output 1: Institutional capacities to assess, plan and monitor recovery from hurricane Fiona through reconstruction of affected households and MSMEs improved. .	**Activity 1.1: Emergency support for coordination and assessment.**							UNDP	UNDP TRAC1.1.3, ATLAS fund code: 04120				
	Develop and implement recovery need assessments of vulnerable households, infrastructure, and livelihoods of MSMEs	x								National consultants 71300	5,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00
										Travel - 71600	30,000.00	10,000.00	40,000.00
	Design recovery frameworks, at the national and municipal level		x	x	x					Contractual Services - 72100	5,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00
	Update recovery planning tools and reactivate the early recovery cluster		x	x	x	x				Comms & audiov. equipment - 72400	10,000.00	3,000.00	13,000.00
	Capacity building on early recovery		x	x	x	x	X			Miscelaneous - 74500	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
										Trainings - 75700	3,000.00	5,000.00	8,000.00
	Subtotal Activity 1										**55,000.00**	**45,000.00**	**100,000.00**
	Activity 1.2. Support to initial and catalytic response and recovery of livelihoods and infrastructure of vulnerable affected households and MSMEs							UNDP	UNDP TRAC 1.1.3, ATLAS fund code: 04130				
	Opportunities for targeted cash transfers for the most vulnerable households (Superate)	x	x	x						Intl consultants 71200	15,000.00		15,000.00
										Nat.consultants 71300	22,500.00	15,000.00	37,500.00
	Recovery programmes to promote resilient MSMEs	x	x	x	x	x	x			Travel - 71600	3,000.00	6,000.00	9,000.00
										Contractual Services 72100	3,000.00	5,000.00	8,000.00
	Support national and local institutions to identify, prioritize and monitor reconstruction of affected houses and MSMEs small buildings	x	x	x	x	x	x			Goods & materials 72300		41,500.00	41,500.00
										Grants - 72600	25,000.00	25,000.00	50,000.00
	Comms Strategy + capacity building of affected MSMEs on resilience, innovation, gender equality and inclusion, digitalization, environmental sustainability, and business continuity plan	x	x	x	x	x	x			Comms & audiov. services - 74200		20,000.00	20,000.00
	Advocacy with public and private institutions to boost access to microfinancing and micro-insurance of sustainable and resilient recovery (rebuild housing and recover livelihoods), with emphasis on vulnerable women.				x	x	x			Miscelaneous - 74500	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00
										Trainings – 75700	3,000.00	10,000.00	13,000.00
	Subtotal Activity 2										**74,500.00**	**125,500.00**	**200,000.00**
	Total USD										**129,500.00**	**170,500.00**	**300,000.00**