

BCPR. A knowledge product will be prepared (if required with technical support from BCPR) and shared with other UNDP country office and any other appropriate stakeholders, also a video documental will be made for showing through images and testimonial voices the whole process. Please also refer to output 5.

### **Information Management System for Monitoring**

An interagency Information Management System (IMS) will also be developed to facilitate monitoring, particularly through a Geographic Information System (GIS) for geo-referencing project specific data and indicators as well as the recovery process in the selected provinces.

The IMS for monitoring the ERP will focus particularly on Duarte and Barahona as a pilot monitoring initiative, and will incorporate the following information and data:

- Socio-economic data and vulnerability indicators on the municipalities of Duarte and Barahona.
- Quantitative data on the impact of the storms, by sector and geographic area.
- The recovery efforts in the two selected areas, including sectoral specific projects by institution and geographic location.
- Monitoring indicators of UNDP project components, including by output and result as per the logical framework.
- Monitoring indicators for other UN agencies, government and non-government partners present in the provinces.
- Donor funds and projects in the two provinces, linked to the information monitoring system to be developed with the STCI.

### **Potential Risks**

The successful and timely implementation of the ERP may be affected by the following potential risks:

- Despite the electoral campaign in Dominican Republic, with presidential elections held in mid-May 2008, the govern interest and commitment did not decay. There is a risk that some activities may slow-down during the transition period until the new government takes office in August 2008 (even though the government will not change).
- The availability of funding from AECID for the ERP. On 25<sup>th</sup> January AECID made an official presentation in which it announced funding for UNDP for 500,000 Euros, which was subsequently confirmed verbally on several occasions by AECID Coordinator. However, these funds have not been confirmed in writing nor has it been located with UNDP in spite of the efforts by UNDP in Dominican Republic and BCPR in Panama. The budget for the ERP includes these funds. The project will be formally presented in the Environment and Disaster Donor Table. Several Donors have expressed their interest to participate in the process and some of them have also announced their commitment to finance ER in affected areas.
- The timely availability of the technical expertise required for the ERP, especially for the recruitment of the Coordinator. Any delay will significantly affect the implementation of the ERP within its 24 month timeframe.
- Any major natural disaster affecting Dominican Republic will have a negative impact on the ERP, on government and UN capacity.

Risk log is available in Annex 4.

## **9. LEGAL CONTEXT**

The present project document is in reference to Article I, Paragraph I, of the Basic Model Agreement reached between the Government of the Dominican Republic and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and signed by both parties on 11<sup>th</sup> June 1974 and ratified by the National Congress by Resolution No 73 on 5<sup>th</sup> November 1974. The actions taken by the executing entity within the framework of this project shall be subject to the mentioned Agreement and to the present project document, as specified in paragraph 3 of the mentioned Article III.

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government of the Dominican Republic and UNDP and covering the period 2007 – 2011 constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the SBAA or other appropriate governing agreement, and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

## **8. ANNEXES**

See separate attachment with the following annexes:

**Annex 1: ERP Logical Framework**

**Annex 2: Budget**

**Annex 3: Work Plan**

**Annex 4: ERP Risk Log**

**Annex 5: Impact of tropical storm Noel by province**

**Annex 6: UN System emergency and ER projects**

**Annex 7: Brief summary of main ERP partners**

**Annex 8: Complementary Projects within UNDP Country Office**

**Annex 9: List of UNDP projects in the Dominican Republic**

**Annex 10: Profile of Duarte and Barahona (including Bahoruco and Independencia)**

**Annex 11: Guidance on UNDP's Early Recovery Framework**



## **ANNEXES**

**Annex 1: ERP Logical Framework**

**Annex 2: Budget**

**Annex 3: Work Plan**

**Annex 4: ERP Risk Log**

**Annex 5: Impact of tropical storm Noel by province**

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## ANNEX 1:

### ERP Logical Framework

2008 - 2009 Early Recovery Programme in Dominican Republic (Tropical Storm Noel and Olga)			
Logic of Intervention	Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<p><b>Global Objective:</b> Support the recovery of populations affected by tropical storm Noel and Olga and strengthen inter-agency and inter-institutional coordination and collaboration, while also helping to establish the basis for risk reduction.</p>	<p>Effective completion of the inter-agency Early Recovery Programme (ERP). By end of programme, the provinces of Duarte and Barahona achieve at least 70% of needed recovery.</p>	<p>Progress reports. Objective data and indicators from monitoring system. Final evaluation and lessons-learned exercise.</p>	<p>That the presidential elections in May 2008 will not cause changes within key governmental partners, their priorities and interest in the project. That there will not be an unexpected major natural disaster in the country.</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT No. 1:</b> National capacity in early recovery planning, implementation and monitoring strengthened.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An inter-institutional and inter-agency mechanism in place for facilitating coordination and collaboration in early recovery efforts.</li> <li>2. An established national information management (IM) system for the STCI for monitoring donor funding for early recovery in the country.</li> <li>3. A regional workshop on information management systems for monitoring donor funding for early recovery has been conducted.</li> <li>4. Additional financial resources have been made available for the recovery of Duarte and Barahona by the government and/or bilateral donors.</li> </ol>	<p>IM system functioning. Regional workshop report, progress reports and coordination meeting minutes.</p>	<p>That the presidential elections in May 2008 will not change priorities &amp; commitments within key government partners and the STCI. That there will be technical expertise available for the project and for capacity building.</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT No. 2:</b> Local capacity for early recovery in the most affected municipalities of Duarte and Barahona strengthened.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Two local inter-institutional coordination mechanisms, lead by local authorities, established</li> <li>2. Two recovery plans prepared by above mentioned local coordination mechanisms, for Barahona &amp; Duarte</li> <li>3. Resources mobilized for the local recovery plans.</li> </ol>	<p>Progress reports and coordination meeting minutes, recovery plans document.</p>	<p>Continued commitment from local authorities, civil society, UN and other key partners. Availability of further funding from government and donors</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT No. 3:</b> The recovery of livelihoods among the women and men in the most affected municipalities of Duarte &amp; Barahona supported.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) One livelihood assessment in Duarte and in Barahona</li> <li>2) Women and men affected by the disaster have their livelihoods recovered through sustainable and environmentally sound income-generating initiatives, with at least 50% female beneficiaries among the projects.</li> <li>3) Procedures for project approval and fund allocation for livelihood recovery projects designed.</li> </ol>	<p>Assessment report, monitoring data, progress reports, photos.</p>	<p>Continued commitment from local authorities, civil society, UN and other key partners. Availability of further funding from government and donors. To achieve the target of 50% of women to implement the different projects.</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT No. 4:</b> The recovery of environmental &amp; natural resources affected by the storms &amp; contribute to risk reduction associated with natural disasters and climate change supported.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) An Environmental Impact Assessment, covering all affected areas and in greater detail the lower basins of the Yaque Sur and Bajo Yuna Rivers.</li> <li>2) Procedures for project approval and fund allocation for environmental recovery projects designed.</li> <li>3) The recovery of environmental and natural resources in Barahona and Duarte.</li> <li>4) A Guidance Report for the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change.</li> </ol>	<p>EIA report. Progress reports, monitoring data on environmental recovery projects.</p>	<p>The continued commitment of all UN agencies and government partners. The availability of technical staff. Timely availability of technical expertise on climate change and public policy.</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT No. 5:</b> Key lessons learned from the activation of the UNCT Cluster on Early Recovery and the implementation of the ERP in Dominican Republic.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Evaluation and lessons learned captured in a knowledge product.</li> </ol>	<p>Video documental and evaluation and lessons learned document</p>	<p>The continued commitment of all UN agencies and government partners. The availability of technical staff. Timely availability of technical expertise on climate change and public policy.</p>

**ANNEX 2:  
ERP Budget**

2008 - 2009 Annual Workplan Budget Sheet. Early Recovery Programme in Dominican Republic (Tropical Storm Noel and Olga)		Budget by Source (USD)				
OUTPUTS	Indicative Activities	Budget Description	Unaided MA No. 47/173	Proposed BCPB Budget	ARCID	TOTAL BUDGET
OUTPUT No. 1: National capacity in early recovery planning, implementation and monitoring strengthened.	1) Facilitate inter-institutional and interagency coordination	71600		12,000	5,000	17,000
		71400		217,800	76,600	294,400
		72100		28,800	9,600	38,400
		71300		10,000	21,000	31,000
		71200		82,000	12,000	94,000
		72800		45,000		45,000
		74600		10,000		10,000
		71400		24,000		24,000
		72200		10,000		10,000
		71600		20,000		20,000
				459,600	124,200	583,800
OUTPUT No. 2: Local capacity for early recovery in the most affected municipalities of Duarte and Barahona strengthened.	1) Consultations and First Local Level Workshop 2) Establishment of a Local Committee 3) Local Recovery Planning 4) Implementation & Funding	71600				
		74500				
		71600		18,000	8,000	26,000
		72100		60,000	80,000	140,000
		72800				
		72200		10,000		10,000
		72500			5,000	5,000
		72400		14,000	8,000	22,000
		73100		30,000	10,000	40,000
		74500		5,000	4,000	9,000
5) Capacity building and governance		71400		70,000	24,000	94,000
		71200		8,000	12,000	20,000
		71300		8,000		8,000
		74500		4,000		4,000
		72200		10,000		10,000
				227,000	151,000	388,000

OUTPUT No. 3: The recovery of livelihoods among the women and men in the most affected municipalities of Duarte & Barahona supported.	1) Livelihood-specific assessment	71300				9,100			9,100
	2) Design of livelihood recovery projects & selection of partners	71600				1,000			1,000
	3) Foster gender equality (Implementation of livelihood recovery projects, women)	71400				3,000			3,000
	4) Implementation of livelihood recovery projects	72600				220,650			220,650
	<b>Total OUTPUT 3</b>					<b>454,400</b>			<b>454,400</b>
OUTPUT No. 4: The recovery of environmental & natural resources affected by the storms & contribute to risk reduction associated with natural disasters and climate change supported.	1) Environmental Impact Assessment and build capacity of SEMARN in EIAs	71300							
	2) Design Environmental Recovery projects and selection of partners	71200				10,000			10,000
	3) Implementation of environmental recovery projects	72800				50,000			50,000
	4) Guidance Report	74200				8,000			8,000
	<b>Total OUTPUT 4</b>					<b>68,000</b>			<b>68,000</b>
OUTPUT No. 5: Key lessons learned from the activation of the UNCT Cluster on Early Recovery and the implementation of the ERP in Dominican Republic.	1) Workshop	71600				10,000			10,000
	2) Knowledge product	71200				10,000			10,000
	3) Video documental	74200				10,000			10,000
	<b>Total OUTPUT 5</b>					<b>30,000</b>			<b>30,000</b>
	<b>Total Programme Cost</b>					<b>\$ 30,000</b>			<b>\$ 30,000</b>
<b>Admin cost (7%)</b>								<b>\$ 2,100</b>	
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>					<b>\$ 30,000</b>			<b>\$ 32,100</b>	
<b>Total Funding Available</b>					<b>\$ 30,000</b>			<b>\$ 30,000</b>	
Activities already covered by TRAC 3.2 and TTF (Ireland) Resources, Noel No.58921									
Activities already covered by TRAC 3.2 Resources, Olga No.59794									
AECID funding of 500,000 Euros = 790,000 USD at 1.58 exchange rate as of 8 April 2008									
<b>TOTAL FUNDING AVAILABLE</b>									
						<b>\$ 1,375,000</b>			<b>\$ 1,375,000</b>
						<b>\$ 790,000</b>			<b>\$ 790,000</b>
						<b>\$ 2,195,000</b>			<b>\$ 2,195,000</b>





**Annex 4:  
ERP Risk Log**

#	Description	Date identified	Type	Impact and Probability	Countermeasures/Mgmt Response	Owner
1	The new government will cause changes within key governmental partners, their priorities and interest in the project.	April 2008	Political	P= 1 I= 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stakeholder consultation planned</li> <li>- Meetings with government and governmental partners.</li> </ul>	Project Coordinator
2	There will be an unexpected major natural disaster in the country in Barahona and Duarte.	April 2008	Environmental	P=3 I= 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Redirect the project according to new needs, mobilizing new funds.</li> </ul>	Project Coordinator
3	Unavailability of further funding from government and donors.		Financial	P=1 I=3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce the project impact in terms time and number of recovery interventions in Duarte and Barahona.</li> </ul>	Project Coordinator
4	The lack of continued commitment of all local authorities, civil society, UN agencies and government partners.	April 2008	Political	P=1 I=3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stakeholder consultation planned</li> <li>- Meetings with government and governmental partners.</li> </ul>	Project Coordinator
5	Do not achieve the target of 50% of women to implement the	April 2008	Social	P=2 I=2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Change the beneficiaries, addressing the interventions to households.</li> <li>- Training beneficiaries on gender</li> </ul>	Project Coordinator
				P=3 Substantial I=3 Substantial	P=4 High I=4 High	

**Annex 5:  
Impact of tropical storm Noel by province**

Población Afectada por Tormenta Noel por Provincia							
Provincia	Fallecidos	Desaparecidos	Desplazados	Población total de provincias afectadas	Población afectada como % del total de provincia	Población afectada por provincia como % del total	No Pobres En provincia
Azuza	1	4	8,250	208,217	3.96%	10.40%	131,122
Bahoruco							
Barahona			2,802	179,239	1.56%	3.53%	131,916
Dajabón							
Distrito Nacional							
Duarte	2	11	5,610	283,805	1.98%	7.08%	144,247
El Seibo							
Elias Piña							
Espailiat							
Hato Mayor							
Independencia							
La Altagracia			40	208,217	0.02%	0.05%	91,376
La Romana							
La Vega							
María Trinidad Sánchez	1			135,430	0.00%	0.00%	73,985
Monseñor Nouel	24		9,045	167,566		11.46%	64,605
Monte Cristi			1,875	110,748	1.69%	2.36%	63,757
Monte Plata	1		505	179,770	0.28%	0.64%	132,307
Pedernales							
Peravia	9			169,298	0.01%	0.01%	80,159
Puerto Plata							
Salcedo							
Samaná	1	5		91,757	0.01%	0.01%	52,422
San Cristobal			11,490	530,657	2.17%	14.52%	252,342
San José de Ocoa			1,139	62,368	1.83%	1.43%	45,902
San Juan	1		1,500	240,628	0.62%	1.89%	169,953
San Pedro de Macorís			130	300,570	0.04%	0.16%	147,225
Sánchez Ramírez	1	1	750	151,165	0.50%	0.95%	81,190
Santiago							
Santiago Rodríguez							
Santo Domingo (*)	7				1.33%		
Valverde							
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>79,246</b>	<b>5,744,657</b>	<b>1.38%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>2,368,091</b>

Fuente: CEPAL "Evolución del Impacto de la Tormenta Noel en República Dominicana" ( CNE, SEEPYD, y PNUD). (\*) Los datos incluyen aquellos registrados en el Distrito Nacional.

Impacto de Noel en los Sectores de Vivienda, Educación, Salud y Sistemas de Riego, por Provincia											
Provincia	Daños por afectación a viviendas			Daños en el sector Salud: establecimientos de salud de atención primaria (clínicas rurales) dañados			Daños por destrucción total y parcial de establecimientos de enseñanza		Cenales de riego afectados por provincia		
	Destrucción total (número)	Destrucción parcial (número)	Total daños	Destrucción menor (número)	Destrucción mayor (número)	Total daños	Destrucción total (número)	Destrucción parcial (número)	Total daños	Numero	Monto (RD\$)
Azua											
Bahoruco				2	1	3		5	5	27	22,810,882.00
Barahona	360	4,000	4,350	4		6	1	13	13	19	40,874,301.00
Dajabón								5	6		2,166,760.00
Distrito Nacional											
Duarte	475	1,076	2,975	7		7	1	41	42	10	29,099,200.00
El Seibo										2	4,598,520.00
Elias Piña										6	22,567,320.00
Españat											
Hato Mayor				1		1				2	8,433,520.00
Independencia										4	13,087,600.00
La Altagracia										2	3,033,520.00
La Romana											
La Vega	130	500	630	2		2				9	13,411,120.00
María Trinidad Sánchez										2	7,030,280.00
Monseñor Nouel	550	1,000	1,550					15	15	10	9,463,800.00
Monte Cristi											
Monte Plata										2	19,317,740.00
Pedernales										2	8,957,740.00
Peravia	294	487	781	3		3					
Puerto Plata											
Salcedo										58	42,028,160.00
Samaná										1	6,367,040.00
San Cristobal										2	2,066,760.00
San José de Ocoa	550	1,000	1,550	5		5				4	4,994,875.00
San Juan	86	350	436							1	3,880,280.00
San Pedro de Macorís										10	20,151,334.00
Sánchez Ramírez											
Santiago										1	14,755,320.00
Santiago Rodríguez										1	9,538,080.00
Santo Domingo	350	2,090	2,440					5	5	1	4,133,520.00
Valverde										2	16,453,800.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,485</b>	<b>19,003</b>	<b>22,488</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>408,376,652.00</b>

Fuente: CEPAL "Evolución del Impacto de la Tormenta Noel en República Dominicana" e INDRÍ



República Dominicana  
Programa de Recuperación Temprana



Creado: 18 marzo 2008  
Número Mapa: 008-A4  
Proyección/Datos: UTM Zona 18W/GS84

Fuente de datos: CEPAL, Evaluación del Impacto de la Tormenta Noel en República Dominicana

**Leyenda**

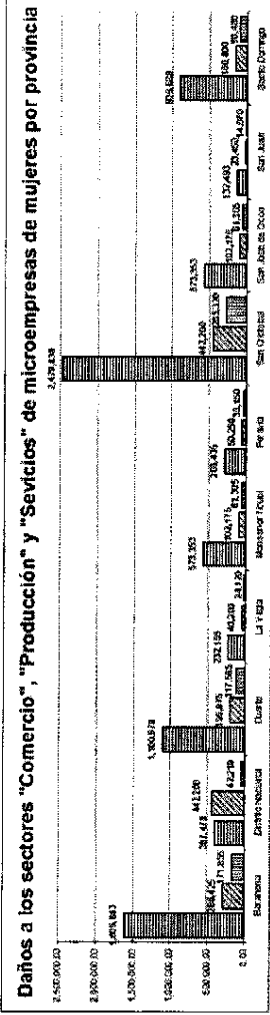
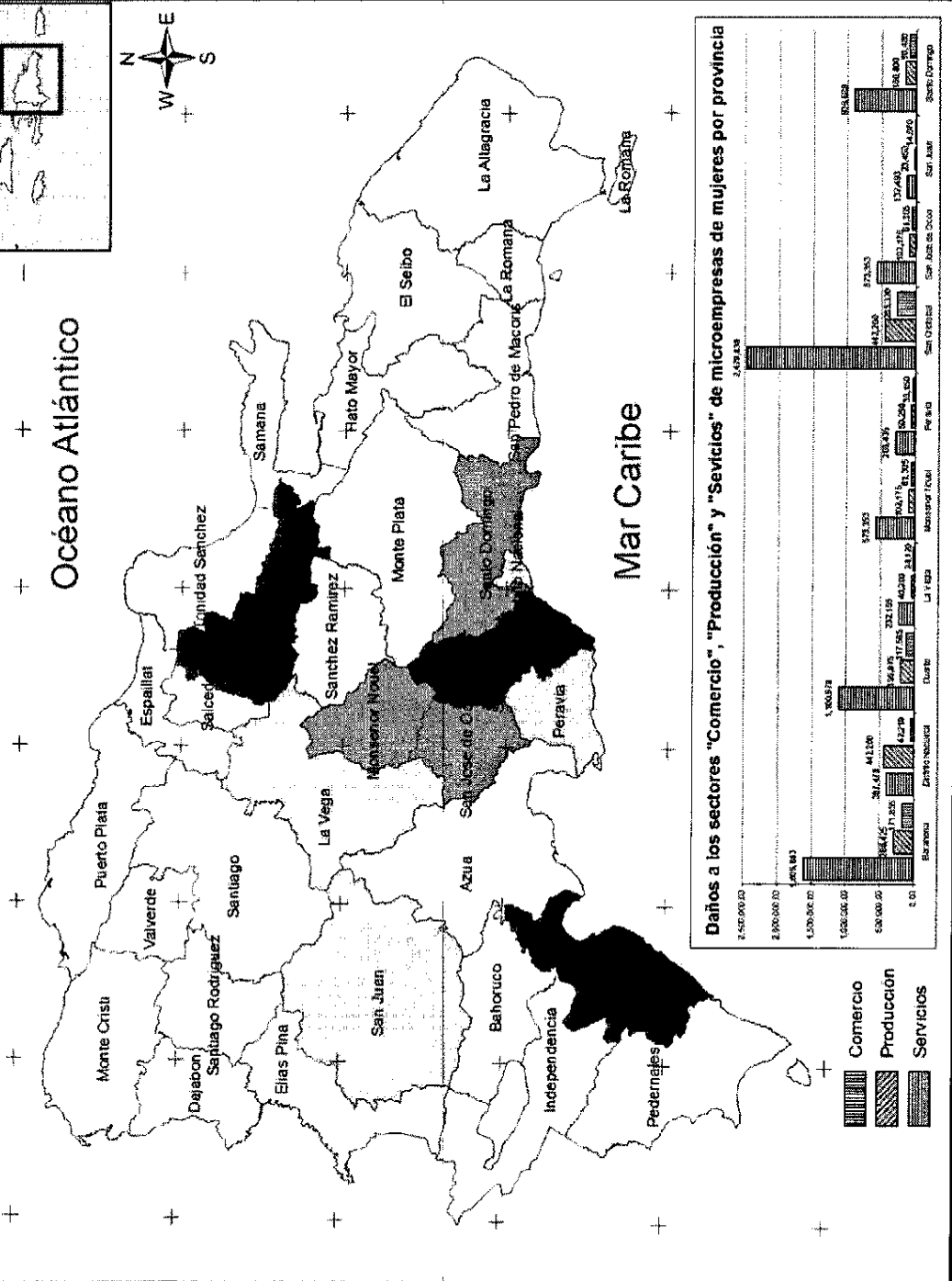
□ Límites provinciales

**Pérdida estimada (pesos RD)**

359,790 - 1,082,097  
1,082,098 - 2,456,083  
2,456,084 - 6,742,781

Nota: Método de clasificación por cuantiles (las clases contienen el mismo número de valores)

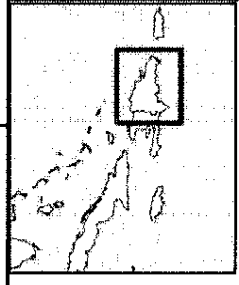
**Microempresas de Mujeres Afectadas por Tormenta NOEL**



6°30'00" W, 5°30'00" W, 4°30'00" W, 3°30'00" W, 2°30'00" W

17°30'00" N, 18°00'00" N, 18°30'00" N, 19°00'00" N, 19°30'00" N, 20°00'00" N


6°30'00" W, 5°30'00" W, 4°30'00" W, 3°30'00" W, 2°30'00" W




Océano Atlántico

Mar Caribe

Monte Cristi, Valverde, Santiago, San Juan, Bahoruco, Independencia, Pedernales, Pinar del Río, Santo Domingo, San Cristóbal, San Rafael del Oro, San José, San Marcos, San Pedro de Macoris, Monte Plata, Sánchez Ramírez, La Vega, Espailiat, Salcedo, Tomidá Sánchez, Samaná, Plato Mayor, El Seibo, La Altagracia, La Romana, La Romana.



**República Dominicana**  
**Programa de Recuperación Temprana**



Creación: 20-marzo-2008  
Número Mapa: 009-44  
Proyección/Datos: UTM Zona 19W/GS84

Fuente de datos: CEPAL, "Evolución del Impacto de la Tormenta Nual en República Dominicana".

**Leyenda**

- ▭ Límites provinciales

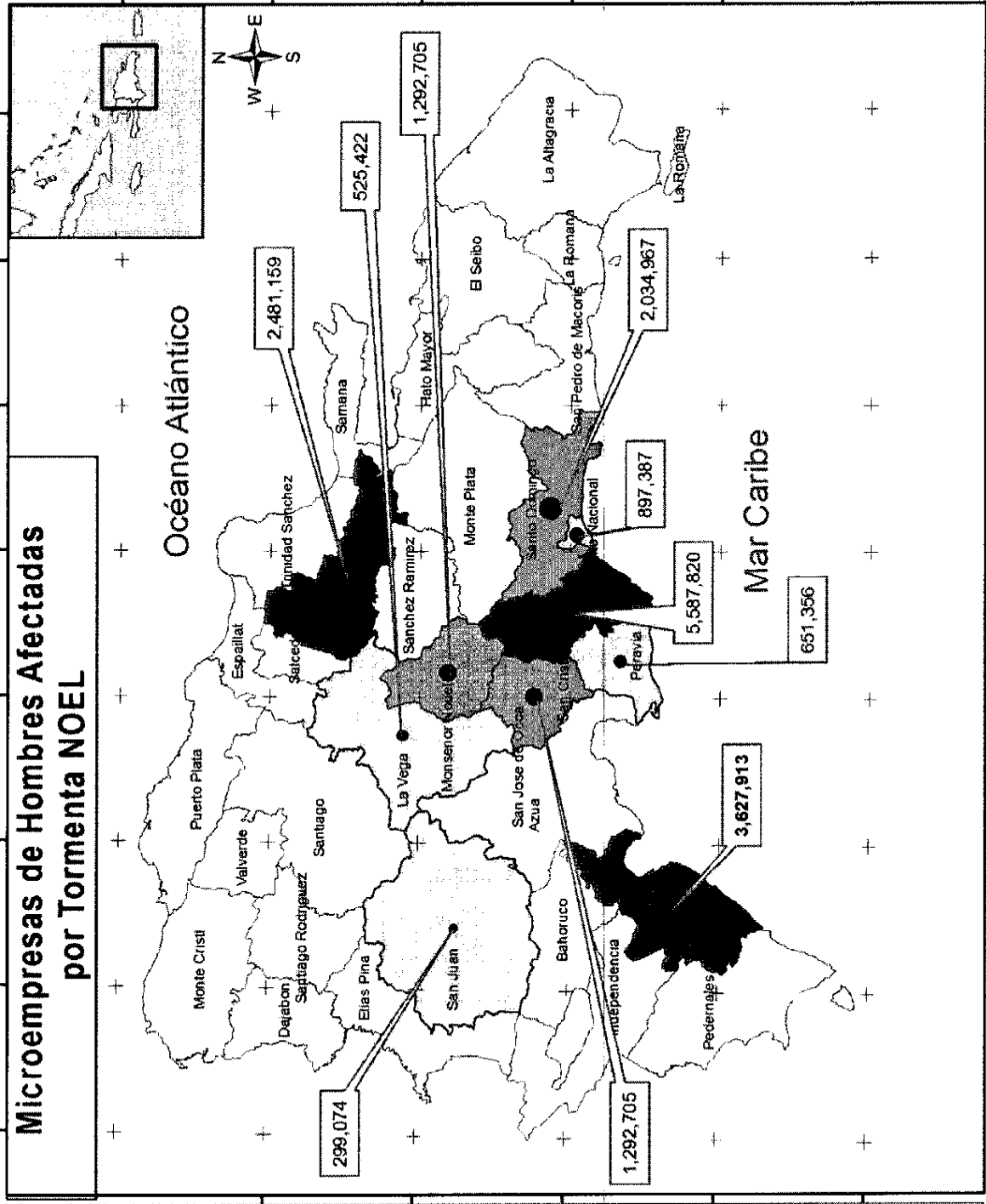
**Pérdida estimada (RD\$)**

- 100,000
- 1,000,000
- 10,000,000

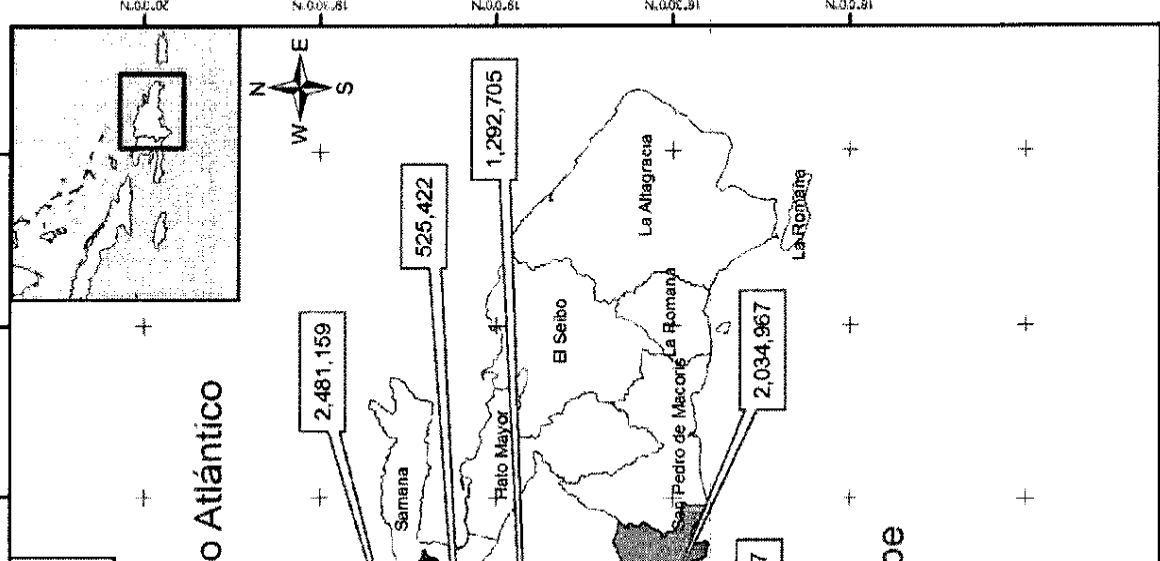
**Daño estimado (pesos RD)**

- 137,515 - 412,622
- 412,623 - 935,686
- 935,687 - 2,569,302

Nota: Método de clasificación por cuantiles (las clases contienen el mismo número de valores).



# Microempresas de Hombres Afectados por Tormenta NOEL



**Agricultural Losses, Tormenta Noel**

Cultivos	Superficie (hectáreas)	Pérdidas (millones RD\$)	Porcentaje de participación en el total (%)	Daos (millones RD\$)	Porcentaje de participación en el total (%)
Guineo	3,525		27.10%		
Plátano	5,799	796.80	23.10%		
Otros	4,439	571.50	16.60%		
Tomate industrial	4,186	303.00	8.80%	60.00	58.80%
Habichuelas		260.30	7.60%		
Hortalizas	1,710	120.80	3.50%	28.00	27.40%
Arroz	1,781	140.90	4.10%		
Vegetales Chinos	522	109.90	3.20%		
Yuca	1,316	101.60	2.90%		
Aguacate	508	25.20	0.70%		
Guandul	929	23.40	0.70%		
Auyama	417	20.60	0.70%		
Papa	211	18.70	0.50%		
Maíz	701	11.20	0.30%		
Batata	113	5.30	0.20%		
Cacao	251	2.10	0.10%	6.00	5.90%
Café	220	0.50	0.00%	8.00	7.90%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33,128</b>	<b>3,446.60</b>	<b>100.10%</b>	<b>102.00</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Fuente: CEPAL "Evolución del Impacto del la Tormenta Noel en República Dominicana" (Informes de la SEA y sus Oficinas Regionales, Informes del INDRHI, visita a terreno e información entregada por productores y profesionales del sector)



## Annex 6:

## UN System emergency and ER projects

## Emergency Projects

Donor	UN Agency	Action Description	Total
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	World Health Organization	Aide humanitaire en faveur des victimes des pluies torrentielles qui ont accompagnées la tempête tropicale Noel	200,000 EUR
Ireland	United Nations Children's Fund	Specific sector/project	150,000 EUR
Ireland	United Nations Development Programme	Specific sector/project	50,000 EUR
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	Coordination of damage and needs assessments and other emergency needs	150,000 USD
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund	Shelters Needs	50,000 USD
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund	In-Kind	10,000 reproductive health kits
United States of America	World Health Organization	Emergency appeal	200,000 USD
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund	Nutrition and hygiene for children	60,000 USD
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNAIDS	United Nations AIDS	Emergency relief	15,000 USD
Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP	World Food Programme	Emergency food aid	500,000 USD
Central Emergency Response Fund	United Nations Population Fund	CERF rapid response grant to project	50,000 USD
Central Emergency Response Fund	United Nations Population Fund	CERF rapid response grant to project	70,000 USD
Central Emergency Response Fund	World Food Programme	CERF rapid response grant to project	700,000 USD
Allocation of unearmarked funds by FAO	Food & Agriculture Organisation	Emergency assistance - assess damage in agriculture and impact on food security	50,000 USD
Luxembourg	World Food Programme	Emergency food assistance to storm-affected population	75,000 EUR
Central Emergency Response Fund	United Nations Children's Fund	CERF rapid response grant to project	50,000 USD
Central Emergency Response Fund	United Nations Children's Fund	CERF rapid response grant to project	328,383 USD
Central Emergency Response Fund	Food & Agriculture Organisation	CERF rapid response grant to project	240,000 USD
Central Emergency Response Fund	World Health Organization	CERF rapid response grant to project	540,000 USD
Central Emergency Response Fund	Food & Agriculture Organisation	CERF rapid response grant to project	360,000 USD
Central Emergency Response Fund	Nations Children's Fund	CERF rapid response grant to project	173,285 USD
Central Emergency Response Fund	United Nations Children's Fund	CERF rapid response grant to project	287,158 USD



<b>Donor</b>	<b>UN Agency</b>	<b>Action Description</b>	<b>Total</b>
Central Emergency Response Fund	United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advance of Women	CERF rapid response grant to project	6,500 USD
Ireland	World Health Organization	Health rehabilitation of Hurricane affected populations	100,000 EUR
Central Emergency Response Fund	United Nations Development Programme	CERF rapid response grant to project	300,028 USD
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	Specific sector/project	450,000 USD
Various Donors	International Organization for Migration	Ensuring adequate living conditions for persons temporarily housed in shelters	150,000 USD
Various Donors	International Organization for Migration	Support to coordination of involved actors in the assistance to shelters	100,000 USD
Central Emergency Response Fund	United Nations Development Programme	CERF rapid response grant to project	250,273 USD
Central Emergency Response Fund	World Food Programme	CERF rapid response grant to project	314,492 USD
Central Emergency Response Fund	United Nations Children's Fund	CERF rapid response grant to project: meeting priority needs of children affected by the floods	209,774 USD
Allocation of unearmarked funds by FAO	Food & Agriculture Organisation	Contribution to emergency rehabilitation of irrigation systems and access paths to productive farms	414,000 USD

Source: [www.relifweb.org](http://www.relifweb.org)

[http://ocha.unog.ch/fts2/pageloader.aspx?page=search-reporting\\_display&CO=cq170608185050UetQoPsDiD&orderby=Decision\\_Date&showDetails=1](http://ocha.unog.ch/fts2/pageloader.aspx?page=search-reporting_display&CO=cq170608185050UetQoPsDiD&orderby=Decision_Date&showDetails=1)

**Recovery Projects**

Donor/s	UN Agency	Project	Duration	Areas	Total
CERF / IRELAND/ LUXEMBURG / ECHO / NETHERLANDS / GREECE	WFP	Food for work	January-August 2008	Barahona	USD \$ 483,773.21
CERF / IRELAND/ LUXEMBURG / ECHO / NETHERLANDS / GREECE	WFP	Food for work	January-August 2008	Duarte	USD \$ 249,254.91
AECID	FAO	To support farmers in order to recover their livelihoods and production systems	June 2008 – June 2009	Barahona	USD \$ 1,400,000
FAO	FAO	Farmers' Production Capacity Recuperation	March 2008 – March 2009	Duarte	USD\$ 366,421.00

Source: UNCT, Dominican Republic

## Annex 7: Brief summary of main ERP partners

### **SEEPYD -Secretaría de Estado de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo**

The SEEPYD is the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development, and is responsible for formulating, coordinating, implementing and evaluating national plans, programs and projects that help to guarantee the economic, social and administrative development of the nation, by means of a suitable administration of public sector resources.

The SEEPYD has three goals:

1. To regain macroeconomic stability and reinstate growth.
2. To consolidate democratic governance
3. To improve the competitiveness of the Dominican economy at the national and international levels and,
4. To obtain a greater level of social equity in the country

### **STCI -Subsecretaría Técnica para la Cooperación Internacional**

The STCI is responsible for international cooperation in the Dominican Republic, it acts as the focal point for donors and has the following objectives, among others:

- To promote the alignment of donor funding with national development strategies, priorities and plans
- Promote the alignment of methods and procedures among international cooperation organizations
- Direct technical cooperation towards the development of national capacities
- Create the conditions for access to the various funding windows, envelopes and funds

### International Cooperation policies

The international cooperation policies within the Government's new vision must be coherent with the plans, programs and projects being promoted by the Government, on the basis of the country's development strategy and priorities, and in accordance with a foreign policy oriented toward the strengthening of the Dominican presence on the international stage.

### Types of Cooperation

- Financial Cooperation: Reimbursable or non-reimbursable.
- Technical Cooperation: Human Resources Promotion, training, advisory missions, technological transference.
- Nourishing aid or any other kind.
- Multilateral:
- Bilateral:

## **SEMARENA – Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources**

The **Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARENA)**, created in 2000 (framework law 64-00) is the umbrella agency for over twenty public institutions with overlapping responsibilities and gaps in managing environmental issues. It contains five under-secretariats charged with program guidance and direction.

SEMARENA's objective is to apply an integral policy to preserve, protect and regulate the environment and natural resources management in order to achieve a sustainable development in the Dominican Republic.

Its role is to develop a democratic and participative policy, based on the cooperation and strategic alliances between State, communities and private sector. In this way the Ministry wants to commit all the key public and private institutions to create a sustainable development model in order to ensure an adequate quality standard for the present and future generations.

While SEMARENA has made significant progress in issuing environmental regulations, standards and impact assessment procedures, important challenges lie ahead for SEMARENA. There is a lack of laws and regulations necessary to balance stakeholders' groups' (community, governmental, private sector, etc) environmental interests and offer consensus building mechanisms between those groups to prepare, analyze and implement appropriate policies that mainstream environmental management. A possible forestry law under discussion would allow for long-term management plans, investor confidence and rights to plant and harvest tree products in commercial plantations, etc. A water law is pending approval that would provide for an integrated water resource management framework.

## Annex 8: Complementary Projects within UNDP Country Office

Brief Summary of UNDP Projects that Complement the ERP

### **Project: Sustainable Land Management in the Upper Sabana Yegua Watershed System.**

UNDP together with the Environment Ministry (SEMARENA) and the Sur Futuro Foundation are currently implementing a GEF-supported project that supports national and local environmental efforts by creating policies, developing local and national capacities, and developing the sustainable financing necessary to promote long-term sustainable land management and assure the environmental services needed to reduce poverty.

The project will promote sustainable land management as one essential component of sustainable rural development in the Upper Sabana Yegua Watershed System. The Project Goal is to *“Promote sustainable development of the human and natural resources of the Upper Sabana Yegua Watershed System”*.

*Linkages: this project, its activities and technical expertise, will link and complement the present ERP proposal given that the Upper Sabana Yegua constitutes the upper river basin of the Yaque Sur River where part of the ERP will be implemented. Environmental efforts under both UNDP project initiatives will ensure a more integrative and sustainable approach to environmental recovery and protection. It will also strengthen the impact of UNDPs environmental efforts within the wider region, by promoting the sharing of technical expertise, methodologies, tools among other.*

Negative land management practices in the Upper Sabana Yegua region is closely linked with environmental deterioration and flooding in the lower river basin of the Yaque Sur. Land degradation in the Upper Sabana Yegua Watershed System limits the potential to develop a sustainable livelihood for more than 600,000 persons in the driest, poorest and most populated municipalities in the southwestern Dominican Republic. A sustainable and environmentally sound local economy depends on the clean energy, irrigation, and domestic water captured within the upper Sabana Yegua watershed and stored in the Sabana Yegua Dam, which has now lost over 24.5 % of its productive capacity. Sedimentation, deforestation, and loss of fertility contribute to global warming, biodiversity loss, and restrict the availability of fresh water while altering the structure and integrity of local ecosystems. Those phenomena are exacerbated by inappropriate land use and damaging agriculture and grazing practices. The national and local efforts of the Dominican Government to reverse the trend through forestry and agroforestry programs implemented in partnership with the Fundacion Sur Futuro are limited due to political, capacity, and financial barriers that impede the effectiveness of the baseline efforts to improve the environment and livelihoods of the residents in the upper watershed.

### **Project: ART GOLD**

ART is an international cooperation initiative that brings together programmes and activities of several United Nations Agencies: UNDP, UNESCO, UNIFEM, WHO, UNOPS and others. It promotes a new type of multilateralism in which the United Nations system works with governments to promote the active participation of local communities and social actors from the South and the North. The French acronym ART stands for Support for territorial and thematic networks of cooperation for human development. It shares the objectives of the Millennium Development Goals.

ART values the active role of local communities in development processes. Local communities are populations living in the areas corresponding to a country's political-administrative subdivisions, be they regions, provinces, departments or municipalities. With their own natural, historic, cultural and knowledge-based resources, and with their own institutions and governmental systems, local communities are a crucial political subject in

development that assumes commitments and responsibilities, engaging in active dialogue with central government structures and with international organizations.

ART supports those policies of national governments that move in the direction of democratic decentralization, provided with the corresponding resources, and that support the development of the country's local communities. ART promotes and supports national cooperation framework programmes for governance and local development. They are called framework programmes because they create an organized institutional context that allows the various national and international actors to contribute to a country's human development in coordinated and complementary ways.

ART works in the following complementary areas using an intersectoral approach: Governance, Environmental Protection and Territorial Planning, Local Economic Development, Local Health and Welfare Systems, Local Basic Education and Training System.

The main pillar of the intervention of ART GOLD Dominican Republic is the Local Economic Development (LED), which has been identified as a priority to support a global strategy for job creation and income sustainable generation at local level. Regarding this pillar, the main concern is the increase of capacity to create an enabling environment supporting the local development, as well as the social dialogue and equality of opportunities for vulnerable groups (youth, women) to access development resources. ART takes a social, economic and environmental approach to achieve sustainability of the LED. Through this cross cutting approach (environment sustainability), ART would like to establish synergies with existing projects and programmes, reinforcing the local planning exercise in order to introduce the issue in a structural way (planning, programming and budgeting).

In 2008 Art Gold Dominican Republic will start to implement its activities starting in the border provinces: Montecristi, Dajabon, Elias Pinas, Independencia, Pedernales, Bahoruco, Seibo, Monte Plata and Hermanas Mirabal (ex Salcedo).

Linkages: *ART Gold and the ERP share the common objective of strengthening national capacities, decentralization and local governance. Both will work to strengthen the capacities of local authorities and political structures, including local communities, in their efforts to promote early recovery (ERP) and local development (ART). Approaches, methodologies, implementing mechanisms and tools should be shared in order to ensure a common platform and consistency in UNDPs work in governance and development.*

#### **Small Grants Programme – Programa de Pequeños Subsidios**

Launched in 1992, the Small Grants Programme (SGP) supports activities of non-governmental and community-based organizations in developing countries towards climate change abatement, conservation of biodiversity, protection of international waters, reduction of the impact of persistent organic pollutants and prevention of land degradation while generating sustainable livelihoods.

Funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) as a corporate programme, SGP is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on behalf of the GEF partnership, and is executed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

In the Dominican Republic the principle objectives of the Small Grants Programme are to:

- Develop community-level strategies and implement technologies that could reduce threats to the global environment if they are replicated over time.
- Gather lessons from community-level experience and initiate the sharing of successful community-level strategies and innovations among CBOs and NGOs, host governments, development aid agencies, GEF and others working on a regional or global scale.

- Build partnerships and networks of stakeholders to support and strengthen community, NGO and national capacities to address global environmental problems and promote sustainable development.
- Ensure that conservation and sustainable development strategies and projects that protect the global environment are understood and practiced by communities and other key stakeholders.

### **Disaster Preparation and Preparedness Programme (PPD)**

The overall objective is to improve the security and quality of life of most vulnerable segments of population and ensure sustained socio-economic development for the country. The specific objective is to reduce the risks of natural disasters in the Dominican Republic, with a special focus on the North-eastern region by reducing vulnerability of exposed groups and elements to natural hazards, by strengthening the overall national capacity for disaster response and, at regional level, focusing the north-eastern region.

The expected main results of the programme are three: a performing chain of information on the risks of natural disasters, improved organization of emergency units and better preparation and awareness of all the people concerned (including the public authorities)

The above strategy intends to achieve these three main results:

- Establishment information systems and common data base on the risks of natural disasters and provide an adequate flow of quality information to reduce extent of the losses in case of a disaster, particularly in the NE
- Inter-institutional coordination, decentralization, decentralized coordination and auto-organization response to natural disasters. Needs are identified promptly and a higher number of victims receive assistance.
- Risk reduction to natural disasters through preventive actions aiming at a risk-sensitive use of public spending and greater control of forest fire

The program mainly involves the 4 principal national key institutions implicated in the disaster risk management: the Office of Civil Defence (DC), the Dominican Red Cross (CRD), the Ministry of Health (SESPAS) and the Ministry of Environment (SEMARENA). Other government institutions are also closely associated to the program implementation: the National Planning Office (ONAPLAN), the National Meteorological Office (ONAMET), the National Institute for Hydraulic Resources (INDRHI), the National Emergency Commission (CNE), the Centre for Emergency Operations (COE), the National Office for Seismic Evaluation and Vulnerability of Infrastructures and Edifices (ONESVIE), the Ministry of Education (SEE) and the Ministry of Public Works (SEOPC). Other institution involved is the Direction of Mining (Dirección General de Minería - DGM) that has been the main stakeholder of the SYSMIN program on the frame of which geo-thematic maps of the country, including the Northeast, have been produced.

The final beneficiaries of the program are the population at risk of natural and human-made disasters in the Dominican Republic, estimated here to be roughly 80% of the national population, that is, approximately 6,850,000 indirect beneficiaries. At the end of the program, the number of victims receiving assistance in case of disaster will increase particularly in the NE (provinces María Trinidad Sánchez, Duarte, Samaná, Sánchez Ramírez y Salcedo), the most exposed region to disasters. The population living in the Northeast region (5 provinces/21 municipalities) is estimated at approximately 747,065 beneficiaries. The target population is the most socio-economic vulnerable segment of the population, including the urban and rural poor that will be identified in a participatory manner. Other beneficiaries include the community organizations, municipalities, provincial and regional institutions where the decentralization will occur, and institutions at central level related to disaster preparedness and prevention.

**Annex 9:  
List of UNDP projects in the Dominican Republic**

List of UNDP Projects in Dominican Republic		
Número	Nombre	Contraparte
00050116	Prevención y Preparación a desastres	PNUD
00050159	Prevención y Preparación a desastres	SESPAS
00050161	Prevención y Preparación a desastres	DEFENSA CIVIL
00050160	Prevención y Preparación a desastres	SEMARENA
00050162	Prevención y Preparación a desastres	CRUZ ROJA
00053206	"Yo soy, yo puedo"	MARGARET SANGER CENTER INTERNATIONAL
00035230	Apoyo al fortalecimiento del gabinete social del gobierno dominicano, orientado al cumplimiento de los objetivos del milenio	GABINETE SOCIAL
00049030	Apoyo al proceso de reforma y modernización institucional de la Oficina Nacional de Estadísticas	ONE
00048538	Apoyo al fortalecimiento institucional de la Administradora de Subsidios Sociales (ADESS)	ADESS
00043797	Programa de Pequeños Subsidios	UNOPS
00047173	Cambio Climático	SEMARENA
00047680	Sabana Yegua	SEMARENA
00049955	NCSA II	SEMARENA
00050072	Plan de eliminación gradual de sustancias que agotan la capa de ozono	SEMARENA
00051197	Pops	SEMARENA
00055401	Prom. Políticas Publicas Odm/Odh	Gobierno
00058921	Post-Tormenta Noel	PNUD
00059794	Tormenta Tropical Olga	PNUD
00060210	Electrificacion Rural	INDRHI – SEMARENA
00060415	Art-Gold	Gobierno
00060586	Seguridad Ciudadana	Gobierno
00060975	Adels	Gobierno

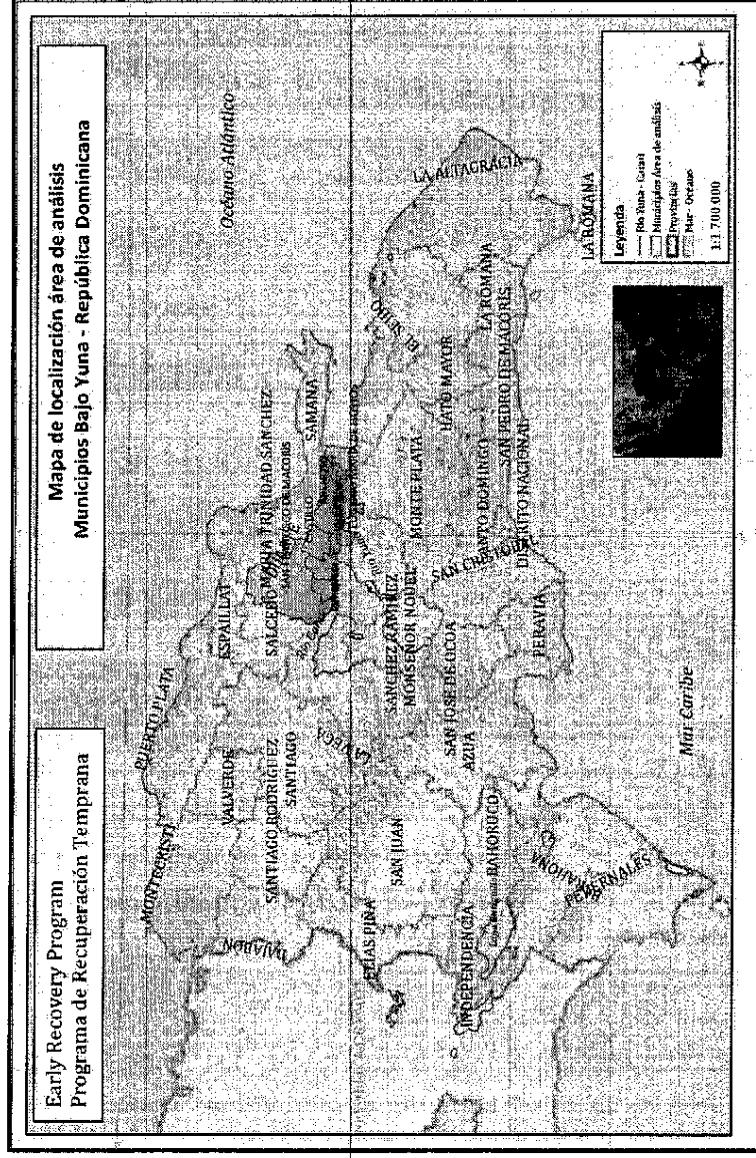


**UNDP Projects in DR, cont.**

<b>Número</b>	<b>Nombre</b>	<b>Contraparte</b>
00012239	Prevencion Y Control Vih/Sida	COPRESIDA
00047486	Sostenibilidad Manejo Tierras	SEMARENA
00047862	Fortalec. Del Gob. Seguridad	Gobierno
00050877	Artibonito	SEMARENA
00052838	Competitividad	Gabinete Social
00054013	Solidaridad	OISOE
00054025	Oisoe	ONE
00056508	Sisaini	SISALRIL
00056561	Sist. Registro Civil/Identidad (Jce)	JCE
00057392	Fortalecimiento Coprecos	COPRECOS
00057447	Camara De Diputados	Cámara diputados
00058330	Suprema Corte Justicia	Suprema Corte de Justicia
00058935	Retorno Espontaneo Noel	Gabinete Social
00059067	Fortalecimiento Siuben	SIUBEN
00060227	Retorno Espontaneo Olga	Gabinete Social

**Profile of Duarte and Barahona ( Including Bahoruco and Independencia)**

**Profile of Duarte**



Basic Information	
Capital city	San Francisco de Macoris
• Population	198,068
Area	Ranked 13th
• Total	1,605.35 km <sup>2</sup>
• % of the country	3.3%
Population	Ranked 8th
• Total	325,606 (2002)
• % of the country	3.3%
• Density	176.8 inhab./km <sup>2</sup>
Politics and Administration	
Members in Congress	1 Senator 6 Deputies
Municipalities	7
Municipal Districts	7

Duarte Province	Surface in Km <sup>2</sup>	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	Male	Female	Over 60 years	Between 10 and 60 years	Under 10 years
<b>Municipios afectados</b>									
Arenoso	144	13,615	21.4%	78.6%	53.8%	46.2%	6.2%	57.3%	36.4%
Villa Riva	171	18,432	31.1%	68.9%	51.1%	48.9%	7.8%	58.3%	33.9%
Hostos (D.M.)	77	5,856	31.1%	68.9%	50.5%	49.5%	8.7%	57.9%	33.4%
Las Guaranas	85	13,460	73.2%	26.8%	51.2%	48.8%	6.1%	61.1%	32.8%
Pimentel	122	18,280	53.9%	46.1%	51.5%	48.5%	7.0%	58.6%	34.4%
Castillo	135	16,452	38.7%	61.3%	50.9%	49.1%	9.4%	60.0%	30.6%
San Francisco de Macoris	419	156,267	78.2%	21.8%	49.2%	50.8%	6.3%	61.1%	32.6%
<b>Total Municipios afectados</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>242,362</b>	<b>65.5%</b>	<b>34.5%</b>	<b>50.1%</b>	<b>49.9%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>60.3%</b>	<b>33.0%</b>
<b>Total Provincia Duarte</b>	<b>70.3%</b>	<b>283,805</b>	<b>165,477</b>	<b>118,328</b>	<b>143,108</b>	<b>140,697</b>	<b>19,541</b>	<b>170,327</b>	<b>93,937</b>
<b>Total País</b>	<b>48,203</b>	<b>8,562,541</b>	<b>5,446,704</b>	<b>3,115,837</b>	<b>4,265,215</b>	<b>4,297,326</b>	<b>479,693</b>	<b>5,177,985</b>	<b>2,904,863</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>

Source: Census, 2002.

Provincia Duarte (% of Houses)	Poverty			Services Household			Physical aspects of the houses				
	Absolute Poverty	General Poverty %	Extreme Poverty %	Without electricity	Without water in the house	Without Sanitation	Without garbage collection service	Cooking with wood or coal	Wall made by wood or discarded materials	Zinc, paperboard roof	Dirt Floor
<b>Affected Municipalities</b>											
Arenoso	2,417	67.4%	9.2%	10.9%	87.6%	15.6%	21.0%	14.8%	0.7%	0.9%	7.0%
Villa Riva	3,099	63.3%	10.4%	8.2%	74.3%	11.8%	19.7%	22.4%	1.3%	1.9%	6.8%
Hostos (D.M.)	1,160	76.9%	12.9%	11.0%	82.6%	19.0%	12.3%	37.6%	0.4%	0.1%	2.8%
Las Guaranas	1,842	55.0%	6.2%	3.5%	94.4%	12.5%	10.0%	7.5%	1.0%	0.2%	3.6%
Pimentel	2,748	59.7%	7.8%	6.3%	63.2%	12.1%	7.6%	20.4%	1.2%	0.9%	5.6%
Castillo	2,655	61.4%	12.0%	15.4%	64.9%	5.9%	19.0%	34.4%	0.7%	0.7%	4.4%
San Francisco de Macoris	15,231	38.3%	4.1%	3.4%	50.9%	3.7%	8.4%	9.4%	1.3%	0.5%	2.1%
<b>Total Affected Municipalities</b>											
	<b>29,152</b>	<b>47.0%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>59.9%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
<b>Total Duarte Province</b>	<b>36,087</b>	<b>36.087</b>	<b>4,933</b>	<b>4,734</b>	<b>42,764</b>	<b>5,334</b>	<b>8,678</b>	<b>11,624</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>2,724</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>80.8%</b>	<b>80.8%</b>	<b>76.3%</b>	<b>71.5%</b>	<b>86.9%</b>	<b>77.2%</b>	<b>77.7%</b>	<b>73.9%</b>	<b>69.9%</b>	<b>73.1%</b>	<b>74.4%</b>
<b>Total Country</b>	<b>897,605</b>	<b>897,605</b>	<b>171,308</b>	<b>151,916</b>	<b>923,879</b>	<b>170,504</b>	<b>369,771</b>	<b>268,990</b>	<b>57,840</b>	<b>41,400</b>	<b>150,649</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>

Source: FPOBRESIG based on Census 2002.