

# MAPPING REPORT OF STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR



## Initiative for Climate Action Transparency - ICAT

# MAPPING REPORT OF STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Deliverable #1.1.1

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Deliverable No.1.1.1 – Methodology

DELIVERABLE 2.1.1

## MAPPING REPORT OF STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

"Climate Transparency of the Dominican Republic, Second Phase" under the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency Adaptation Component, ICAT-A, led by the National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL).

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## Executive Summary

In the second phase of the project of the Initiative for the Transparency of Climate Action (ICAT) in its component Adaptation for the agriculture sector, the present product 2.1.1 "Stakeholder mapping reports for the second set of priority areas" has been updated".

During the first phase of the ICAT-Adaptation project, implemented between April 2019 and January 2020, the project worked with a bottom-up approach in the agricultural sector, the banana subsector, since this sector constitutes an important part of the national economy, as a promoter of the employment, food security and its high impact within macroeconomic indicators and is also particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. In the second phase of the ICAT-Adaptation project, the work of this sector has been refocused, combining a top-down vision with that of the previous phase.

In order to establish a well-instrumented, robust and appropriate M&E system for the national reality, it is essential to know the actors that make up the M&E system for adaptation to climate change. For this purpose, this report was developed with the objective of understanding how the actors of the agricultural sector articulate and develop, at the national level, in the development of their practices and their potential links with the processes of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of adaptation. to climate change in the country.

For the elaboration of the Mapping of Actors, the recommendations of the "Guide for the participation of interested parties" developed by ICAT were used, among other approaches. The main actors for the M&E of the adaptation of the agricultural sector were identified and described, taking into account: the type of actor (government, private sector, academia, civil society, NGOs and donors); the scope of its functions (local, regional, national); its function with respect to the data in the M&E system (data and information collection, data and information consolidation, construction of indicators/indexes, data and information validation, reporting and decision-making) and its level of incidence with respect to the system M&E (low, medium, high).

Taking into account a sectoral approach, from top to bottom, for the M&E of the adaptation of the agriculture sector, 22 key actors were identified for the development of the M&E system of the sector. Being distributed by the proposed approach in a proportion 63% public sector, 14% NGOs and/or donors, 18% private sector and 5% academia. It is important to highlight that the private sector by its nature were considered as associations and basic actors (for example: producers). This type of private sector actors, if considered as a unit, outnumber the rest of the actors. Regarding the area of influence of the actors, 68% respond to a national scope, 27% respond to a local scope and 5% to a global scope. Regarding the functions regarding the data, seen from the main function carried out by the institutions and ignoring their ability to exercise

several, the distribution was as follows: 41% data collection, 9% data consolidation, 14% data validation , 18% construction of indicators and 18% report and decision making. With all these aspects, a detailed analysis was carried out based on the interest for the development of an M&E Process for the sector, resulting in the identification of the Strategic Committee and the main institutions to be considered for the M&E system. A graph of the relationships was also developed in a mental map with its respective analysis narrative and an engagement strategy was outlined with the key actors for the creation of consolidated social networks which have been key to the development of the project. It is important to highlight that this deliverable has been accompanied by a list of contacts for the key actors identified for the process. With these results, this product is consolidated as a basic tool for the development of the other deliverables developed by the consulting team for the project.

# STAKEHOLDER MAPPING REPORT FOR THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Adaptation to climate change is considered a central pillar in the Paris Agreement as is mitigation. The Paris Agreement<sup>1</sup> defines for the first time a global goal on adaptation, thus contemplating increasing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response within the framework of the target on global temperature increases.

The Dominican Republic, through its National Constitution<sup>2</sup>, recognizes the national need to adapt to the impacts of climate change. In turn, through the National Development Strategy 2030 - Law 01-12 (END)<sup>3</sup> has considered as a national strategic axis to seek an Environmentally Sustainable Production and Consumption Society that adapts to Climate Change. All these efforts, along with many others, are included in the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNACC)<sup>4</sup>, a public policy instrument that establishes the Dominican Republic's 2030 base strategy to improve its adaptation and resilience capacities in the face of climate change and variability, reducing vulnerability, improving people's quality of life and the health of ecosystems and contributing to the stabilization of climate change and variability. greenhouse effect without compromising efforts to fight poverty and its sustainable development, promoting the transition to low-carbon growth. Similarly, the country has its Updated and Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (2020)<sup>5</sup>, where it reaffirms its commitment to adaptation to climate change under the food security sector, as indicated in its PNACC.

The MTR Enhanced Transparency Framework is an element of the Paris Agreement aimed at fostering transparency and mutual trust between the parties, "for measures

<sup>1</sup>

[https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/paris\\_nov\\_2015/application/pdf/paris\\_agreement\\_spanish.pdf](https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/paris_nov_2015/application/pdf/paris_agreement_spanish.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> <https://poderjudicial.gob.do/documentos/PDF/constitucion/Constitucion.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.inabima.gob.do/transparencia/Descarga/OAI/Leyes/2018/Ley%201-12%20sobre%20la%20Estrategia%20Nacional%20de%20Desarrollo.%20de%20fecha%2012%20de%20enero%20de%202012.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <https://ambiente.gob.do/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Plan-Nacional-de-Adaptaci%C3%B3n-para-el-Cambio-Clim%C3%A1tico-en-la-Rep%C3%BAblica-Dominicana-2015-2030-PNACC.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> [https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Dominican%20Republic%20First/Dominican%20Republic%20First%20NDC%20\(Updated%20Submission\).pdf](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Dominican%20Republic%20First/Dominican%20Republic%20First%20NDC%20(Updated%20Submission).pdf)

and support". The MTR is based on "the transparency arrangements established under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), commonly known as the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system."<sup>6</sup>

As established in Decree 541-20<sup>7</sup>, which creates the National System for the Measurement, Reporting and Verification of Greenhouse Gases of the Dominican Republic (MRV), the Dominican Republic is a signatory to the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which establishes that, in order to foster mutual trust, and to promote effective implementation, a strengthened transparency framework for measures and support is established, with flexibility to take into account the different capacities of Parties and based on collective experience. This transparency framework will provide a clear vision of the measures taken to address climate change in the light of the objective of the Convention, increasing clarity and facilitating the monitoring of progress made on each Party's Nationally Determined Contributions and adaptation measures taken by Parties, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps.

The National MRV System consists of three different systems that report different aspects of national action for the accounting and mitigation of greenhouse gases.

- a) National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System (INGEI).
- b) System for the registration of actions to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.
- c) System of the registry of support and financing, available, and executed, whose purpose is to mitigate greenhouse gases and adaptation to climate change.

In this sense, the Climate Action Transparency Initiative (ICAT) under the leadership of the National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL), implements the request established in the Paris Agreement to strengthen national institutions and lay the foundations for improved transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement. The mission of the ICAT is "[...] help countries better assess the impacts of their climate policies and actions and comply with *their transparency provisions*. To this end, it increases countries' overall transparency capacity, including the ability to assess the contribution of climate policies and actions to countries' development goals, and provides methodological information and appropriate tools to

6

<https://sgkplanet.com/que-es-el-marco-reforzado-de-transparencia-y-como-funciona/#:~:text=El%20Marco%20Reforzado%20de%20Transparencia%20MTR%20es%20un%20elemento%20del,las%20medidas%20y%20el%20apoyo%20E2%80%9D>

7

<https://cambioclimatico.gob.do/transparencia/phocadownload/Decreto%20541-20%20-%20Que%20crea%20el%20Sistema%20Nacional%20de%20Medicion%20de%20Gases%20Efecto%20Invernadero.pdf>



*support evidence-based policymaking. ICAT's innovative approach is to integrate these two aspects. [...] "*

The ICAT adaptation component project works on the inclusion and expansion of support for national transparency agreements focused on adaptation, based on the needs and priorities defined by partner countries, and to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement within the framework of the UNFCCC and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).<sup>8</sup>

This is why the government has supported the efforts of ICAT -Adaptation Phase I and II to create the basis of a national M&E system for the agricultural and tourism sectors. Phase I of the ICAT-Adaptation project implemented during the period April 2019-January 2020 focused on the agricultural sector, as it constitutes an important piece for the national economy, as a promoter of employment, food security and its high impact within macroeconomic indicators and is also particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Several studies have identified a series of agricultural systems that are considered priorities for food security and the exports they represent, in addition, these agricultural systems are known for their good practices that contribute to adaptation to Climate Change, so the work of ICAT- Adaptation in its first phase, consisted of the development of methodologies and pilot tools aimed at one of these subsectors, specifically to the productive subsector of banana exports. On this occasion, the second phase proposes to be developed within the general framework of the agricultural sector using the banana sector of phase I as a case study.

## 2. OBJECTIVE OF THE CONSULTANCY

Develop an analysis of how the actors of the national agricultural sector are articulated and unfold in the development of their agricultural practices and their potential links with the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) processes of adaptation to climate change in the country.

## 3. SCOPE OF WORK

During the first phase, the Agricultural sector was prioritized, which is of importance in terms of contributions to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and therefore to the dynamization of the economy and is highly impacted by climate change. Several studies and analyses indicate and identify a series of items that are considered priorities for food security and export issues, among which is the Banana, this was identified a set of Good Practices with high incidence in reducing the vulnerability of the sector to the effects of Climate Change, thus becoming the pilot subsector of the first phase of the ICAT-A project. Currently, for the agricultural sector, it is expected to strengthen this area and transform the basis for the M&E of the agricultural sector.

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/es/objetivos-de-desarrollo-sostenible/>

## 4. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Within the framework of activity 2: "Testing and acceptance of tools and methodologies through platforms for national involvement", task 2.1 is established. "National stakeholder mappings for the second set of core methodologies"; develops and integrates product/deliverable 2.1.1 "Stakeholder Mapping Reports for the Second Set of Priority Areas."

This analysis for the mapping of actors in the agriculture sector will be based on the ICAT Stakeholder Participation Guide. The documentation of phase I will be reviewed, where a mapping of actors in the banana sector was made and from which the actors of the agricultural sector can be rescued and an updated mapping of the agricultural sector can be carried out.

## 5. METHODOLOGY

The following methodological approach is presented to update the mapping of actors for the agricultural sector:

- Review documentation first phase
- Review documents of national relevance
- Establishing the scope and expected goals for this deliverable
- Meetings with relevant projects and possible synergies
- Presentation of the methodological proposal for the deliverable
- Preparation of the document and submission (subsequent translation)

Included in this actor mapping update:

- I. Identification and classification of key actors according to the criteria:
  - 1) Type of actor (Government, private sector, academia, civil society, NGOs and donors)
  - 2) collection of data and information,
  - 3) consolidation of data and information,
  - 4) construction of indicators/indexes,
  - 5) validation of data and information,
  - 6) reporting and decision making.
- II. Analysis of actors based on interest for the development of an M&E Process.
- III. Graph of relationships in a mind map and narrative analysis.
- IV. Outline of a strategy of involvement with key actors for the creation of consolidated social networks.





## 6. RESULTS

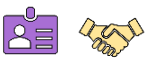



Below are the results from the aforementioned steps:







### 1. Key Stakeholder Information Matrix







The first step was the identification of the actors based on literary review of national documents such as plans, strategies, laws in addition to consultations in addition to the matrix of the mapping of actors of the phase of ICAT Adaptation. The following is a summary of this activity:

**TABLE 1 UPDATE OF THE SUMMARY OF KEY ACTORS ACCORDING TO JURISDICTION, POWER LEVEL, AND INTEREST IN M&E AGRICULTURE.**

Organization or Sector	Area of Influence	Importance/Description	Actor's priorities (criterion)
Ministry of Agriculture 	National	High Governing institution of the national agricultural system.	Adaptation Measures Consolidation of data and information, Reporting and decision making.
Central Bank of the Dominican Republic 	National	High Responsible for regulating the country's banking and monetary system	Consolidation of data and information Reporting and decision making.
Export and Investment Center of the Dominican Republic (ProDominicana) 	National	Medium ProDominicana is closely linked to the export sector, to whom it provides support through institutional strengthening and business fairs	Collection of data and information, Consolidation of data and information, Construction of indicators/indexes,
Emergency Operations Center (COE) 	National	High Plans and directs all coordination actions between the institutions of the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response.	Response to climate shock Adaptation Measures Construction of indicators/indexes, Reporting and decision making.

Center for Agricultural and Forestry Development (CEDAF)  	National	Medium  CEDAF promotes the sustainable development of the agricultural and forestry sector, through training, information, institutional innovation and analysis of sectoral policies and strategies	Adaptation Measures  Reporting and decision making.
Exporting companies  	Provincial	Medium  These companies contemplate regulations and quality standards for export that are closely linked to good agricultural practices.	Collection of data and information,
Dominican Fisheries and Aquaculture Council (CODOPESCA)  Ministry of Agriculture	National	High  In charge of regulating, developing, promoting and supervising the exploitation and fisheries and aquaculture research and /or extraction of the biotic resources of the Dominican Republic. Cr	Collection of data and information,  Construction of indicators/indexes,  Validation of data and information,
National Council for Agricultural and Forestry Research (CONIAF)  	National	Medium  The National Council for Agricultural and Forestry Research provides technical services to the agricultural sector.	Construction of indicators/indexes,
National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL)  	National	High  Council of relevant organizations in charge of the Design and Implementation of Climate Change Policy in conjunction with the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Adaptation Measures  Reporting and decision making.
Lat. Coordinator of Small Producers and	Regional	High  It is the co-owner organization of the Fairtrade International system and the network representing all Fairtrade	Adaptation Measures  Collection of data and information,






<p>Fair Trade Workers (CLAC)</p> 		<p>certified organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean. In the country, they support plantation workers and smallholder organizations.</p>	<p>Consolidation of data and information,</p> <p>Construction of indicators/indexes,</p>
<p>Directorate-General for Livestock</p> 	National	<p>High</p> <p>Responsible for drawing up and executing the Government's livestock policy and promoting the development of the country's livestock sector.</p>	<p>Collection of data and information,</p> <p>Construction of indicators/indexes,</p> <p>Validation of data and information,</p>
<p>Sur Futuro Foundation</p> 	Regional	<p>Media</p> <p>Sur Futuro works on various development issues in the South region.</p>	<p>Adaptation Measures</p> <p>Collection of data and information,</p>
<p>Dominican Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Research (IDIAF)</p> 	National	<p>High</p> <p>Dominican Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Research provides technical services to the agricultural sector.</p>	<p>Collection of data and information,</p>
<p>National Institute of Hydraulic Resources (INDRHI)</p> 	National	<p>High</p> <p>It is the highest authority of the waters and control of the rivers.</p>	<p>Collection of data and information,</p> <p>Construction of indicators/indexes,</p> <p>Validation of data and information,</p>
<p>Dominican Agribusiness Board</p> 	National	<p>High</p> <p>The JAD represents an actor with high influence in the agricultural sector by bringing together the main entrepreneurs of the subsectors.</p>	<p>Consolidation of data and information,</p>

Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development  	National	High  Governing institution of economic development policies and national sectoral planning.	Adaptation Measures  Construction of indicators/indexes, Reporting and decision making.
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources  	National	High  Governing institution of environmental and natural resources policies.	Adaptation Measures  Construction of indicators/indexes, Reporting and decision making.
National Bureau of Statistics (ONE)  	National	High  It collects and produces statistics on the agricultural and environmental sector.	Consolidation of data and information,  Validation of data and information,  Reporting and decision making.
National Meteorological Office (ONAMET)  	National	High  It is the technical-scientific body and regulatory body of meteorological information throughout the country.	Collection of data and information,
Associated Independent Producers  	Local	High  They produce information independently. They are usually large producers, and produce for export.	Collection of data and information,
Non-associated independent producers (local market)  	Local	Low  They are banana producers for the local market. They tend not to meet minimum export requirements and good agricultural practices.	Collection of data and information

Universities – Environmental Network of Dominican Universities (RAUDO)  	Local	Medium  It brings together the high houses of study that investigate different topics with the perspectives of the environment, climate change and sustainable development.	Collection of data and information,  Construction of indicators/indexes,  Validation of data and information,
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**Source:** Update of the elaboration of researchers of the first phase based on primary and secondary information.

**Legend:**

Government	Private sector	Academy	Civil society	NGOs and donors
				

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## II. Analysis of actors based on interest for the development of an M&E Process.

Based on the analysis of actors in terms of the degree of interest and impact for the development of a National M&E Process for the agricultural sector, the Strategic Committee is considered as the basis for the functionality of the national agricultural M&E, which has the functions of:

1. Define the priorities of the actions to be carried out
2. Evaluate and approve the outputs of the project results
3. Support the success and synergies of the activities/efforts and actions carried out within the framework of the project.

**TABLE 2 ANALYSIS OF ACTORS BASED ON INTEREST FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN M&E PROCESS**

STRATEGIC COMMITTEE OF THE ICAT-ADAPTATION PROJECT		
Institution	Sector	Brief description/Relevant dependencies and/or departments
<b>National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development</b>	Public	Body dependent on the Presidency, collegiate with several public institutions that aims to articulate and join efforts from the different institutions that make up the country's development sectors to combat the problem of climate change.  Relevant dependencies and/or departments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical Direction: Adaptation Department</li> </ul>

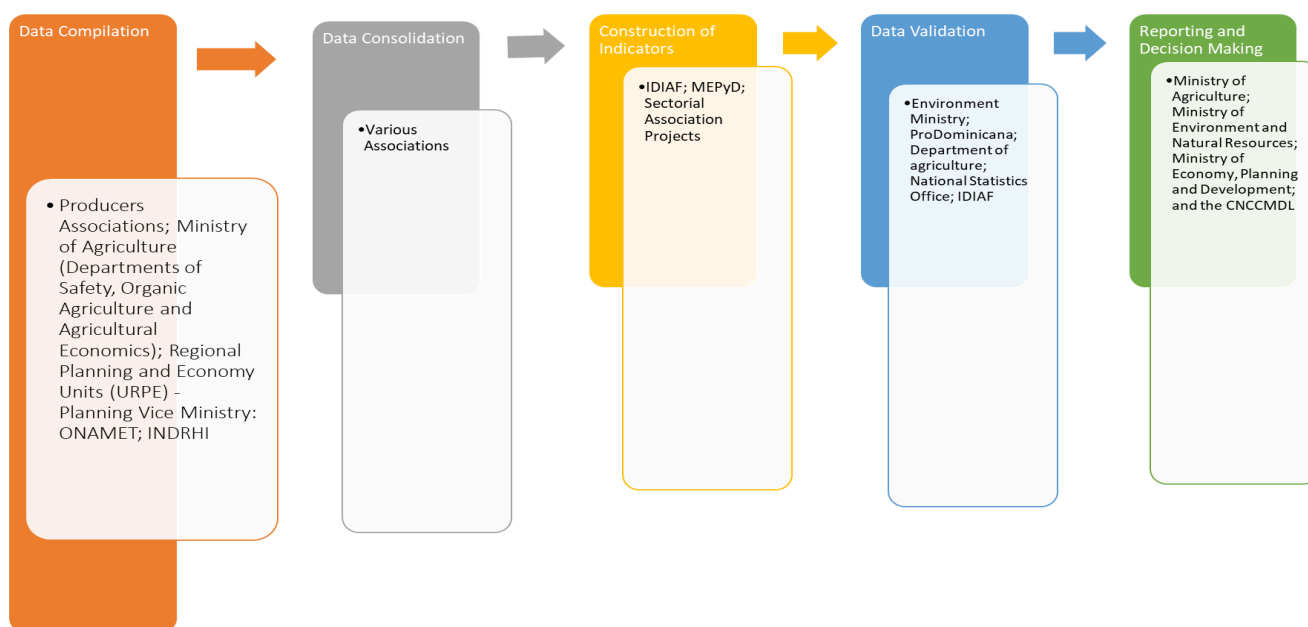
<b>Mechanism (CNCCMDL)</b>		
<b>Ministry of Agriculture</b>	Public	<p>Ministry in charge of Agricultural Policy (Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries) in accordance with the general development plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directorate of Climate Change and Risk Management</li> <li>• Departments of Safety, Organic Agriculture and Agricultural Economics.</li> <li>• Regional Planning and Economic Units (URPE)</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPyD)</b>	Public	<p>Governing Body of the National System of Planning and Public Investment and territorial planning in charge of conducting and coordinating the process of formulation, management, monitoring and evaluation of macroeconomic and sustainable development policies and monitoring of the Development Strategy.</p> <p>Relevant dependencies and/or departments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Statistical Office (ONE): Entity in charge of production and dissemination of official statistical information, with the functions of collecting, reviewing, preparing and publishing national statistics in relation to economic, agricultural, commercial, industrial, financial, environmental and social activities.</li> <li>• High-level Inter-Agency Commission for Sustainable Development.</li> <li>• Directorate-General for Territorial Planning and Development (DGODT)</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources</b>	Public	<p>Agency in charge of elaborating, executing and supervising national policies on the environment and natural resources, promoting and stimulating the activities of preservation, protection, restoration and sustainable use of them.</p> <p>Relevant dependencies and/or departments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directorate of Climate Change: Department of Adaptation to Climate Change.</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry of Tourism</b>	Public	<p>Ministry in charge of the planning, programming, organization, direction, promotion, coordination and evaluation of the activities of the Tourism Industry of the country, in accordance with the objectives, goals and national policies determined by the Executive Power.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning and Projects Department</li> </ul>



Based on the development of a national system of Monitoring and Evaluation of Adaptation to Climate Change, the fourth column "priorities of the actor" of Table 1 identifies roles for the National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL); the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPyD); the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources; and the Ministry of Agriculture.

### III. Graph of relationships in a mind map and narrative analysis.

After the analysis of the list of identified actors, it is appropriate to make a relationship by criteria of these, the image below shows this analysis:



**FIGURE 1 ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF ACTORS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR**

The flow of data and information proposed with this graphical analysis of the relationship of actors for Monitoring and Evaluation in the Agricultural Sector based on the criteria of; (1) Data collection; (2) Consolidate data and information; (3) Construction of indicators/indexes; (4) Validation of data and information; (5) Reporting and decision making; it allows to establish the roles both for the communication of the achievements

in adaptation at the national and international level, for the monitoring and continuous improvement of the measures of adaptation to climate change of the country.

#### IV. Outline of a strategy of involvement with key actors for the creation of consolidated social networks.

The stakeholder engagement strategy developed in the first phase of the project is proposed (see table 2).

**Table 2. Stakeholder Engagement Strategy based on the criteria**

CRITERION	POTENTIAL ACTORS TO BE INVOLVED
<b>(1) Collect data and information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Producer Associations</li> <li>• INDRHI</li> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture and its dependencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Regional Planning and Economic Units (URPE) - Vice Ministry of Planning; Departments of Safety, Organic Agriculture and Agricultural Economics.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• ONAMET</li> </ul>
<b>(2) Consolidate data and information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associations</li> <li>• Central bank</li> </ul>
<b>(3) Construction of indicators/indexes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IDIAF</li> <li>• MEPyD</li> <li>• Ministry of Farming</li> <li>• Sectoral adaptation projects</li> </ul>
<b>(4) Validation of data and information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ProDominicana</li> <li>• IDIAF</li> <li>• Ministry of Environment</li> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>• ONE</li> </ul>

<b>(5) Reporting and decision making</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CNCCMDL</li> <li>• MEPYD</li> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>• Ministry of Environment</li> <li>• ONE</li> </ul>
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As a way to ensure the quality of stakeholder engagement, a number of instruments to support parties have been identified.

- Consultations: From bilateral contact to know the needs and priorities for an assessment of the progress achieved in terms of adaptation to Climate Change
- Inter-institutional dialogues: Based on multilateral contacts, know the needs and priorities for an assessment of the progress made in adapting to Climate Change
- Guidelines and guidelines: The establishment of goals and lines of action that replicate in reducing the vulnerability of the sector.
- Interinstitutional Agreements: Based on the conclusion of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to achieve the participation, ownership and empowerment of relevant actors, and decision-making in the sector.
- Information system: the establishment of a climate observatory, where efforts can be supported, synergies can be fostered, best practices/communities of practice and lessons learned identified, and impacts and co-benefits monitored.
- Evaluation: Analysis and development by climate and non-climate experts of a battery of indicators that allow evaluating progress both in increasing climate resilience, in achieving the National Development Strategy to 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Capacity Building: Ongoing process of needs assessment and capacity building to elevate and strengthen national/sectoral transparency processes.
- Guides and support mechanisms: Generation of guidelines and guidelines to improve performance in M&E issues, which conforms to the Transparency Framework.


## 7. CONCLUSION

In summary, after a review of existing documentation such as plans, strategies, laws, regulations among others, in addition to focused consultations with the actors to be treated in the agricultural sector, we proceeded to review and update the mapping of actors carried out in phase I of ICAT adaptation. This report reflects an updated stakeholder mapping for the agricultural sector in a general framework using a classification and analysis methodology focused on a system of monitoring and evaluation of the adaptation of the agricultural sector in the country. An annex is also presented with the identified actors and their respective specific information on each of them.

The Stakeholder *Mapping Report for the Agricultural Sector of the ICAT Adaptation* Phase II project is sent.

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**Made in Santo Domingo, on 28<sup>th</sup> day of Feb 2023 , Dominican Republic.**



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