

STAKEHOLDERS MAPPING REPORT FOR THE TOURISM SECTOR.

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency - ICAT

STAKEHOLDERS MAPPING REPORT FOR THE TOURISM SECTOR.

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STAKEHOLDERS MAPPING REPORT FOR THE TOURISM SECTOR.

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency, Adaptation Component, ICAT-Adaptation, phase II, led by the National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL).

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Executive Summary

The present document is the product 2.1.1 "Stakeholder mapping reports for the second set of priority areas" that has been developed during the second phase of the project of the Initiative for the Transparency of Climate Action (ICAT) in its component Adaptation for the tourism sector".

During the first phase of the ICAT-Adaptation project, implemented between April 2019 and January 2020, the project worked with the agricultural sector, the banana subsector, since this sector constitutes an important part of 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. In the second phase of the ICAT-Adaptation project, the tourism sector has been integrated, a prioritized sector for adaptation to climate change at the national level, due to its importance in terms of contributions to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), social development and the impacts to coastal-marine ecosystems, which represent the first line of defense against some of the identified impacts caused by climate change.

In order to establish a well-instrumented, robust and appropriate M&E system for the national reality, it was essential to know the actors that make up the M&E system for adaptation to climate change. For this, this report was developed with the objective of understanding how the actors of the tourism 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 tourism 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 tourism sector, 30 key actors were identified for the development of the M&E system of the sector. Being distributed by the proposed approach in a proportion 47% public sector, 27% NGOs and/or donors, 10% private sector, 10% civil society and 6% academia. It is important to highlight that the private sector and civil society by their nature were considered as associations and baseline actors (for example: hoteliers). This type of actors, if considered as a unit, exceeds the rest of the actors in number. Regarding the area of influence of the actors, 67% respond to a national scope, 27% respond to a local scope and 6% to a regional 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: 47% data collection, 17% data consolidation, 10% data validation , 6% construction of indicators and 20% 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.

STAKEHOLDERS MAPPING REPORT FOR THE TOURISM SECTOR

I. Introduction

Adaptation to climate change is considered a central pillar in the Paris Agreement as is mitigation. The Paris Agreement 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.¹

The Dominican Republic, through its National Constitution, recognizes the national need to adapt to the impacts of climate change. In turn, through the National Development Strategy 2030 - Law 01-12 (END) has been 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 Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNACC), 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 greenhouse effect without compromising efforts to fight poverty and its sustainable development, promoting the transition to low-carbon growth.²³⁴

The MTR Enhanced Transparency Framework is an element of the Paris Agreement aimed at fostering transparency and mutual trust between the parties, "for measures 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." Similarly, the country has its Updated and Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (2020),

1

https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/paris_nov_2015/application/pdf/paris_agreement_spanish.pdf

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

³ <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>

⁴ <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>

where it reaffirms its commitment to adaptation to climate change under the food security sector, as indicated in its PNACC.⁵⁶

As established in Decree 541-20⁷, 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 by 3 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 Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (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 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

5

<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%E2%80%9D>

⁵⁶[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)

the Paris Agreement within the framework of the UNFCCC and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).⁷

This is why the government has supported ICAT-A phase I and II efforts to create the basis for a national M&E system for the agricultural and tourism sectors. Phase I of the ICAT-A 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. In the second phase of the ICAT-A project, the tourism sector has been integrated, another sector prioritized for adaptation to climate change at the national level, due to its importance in terms of contributions to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), social development and impacts on coastal-marine ecosystems, which represent the first line of defense against some of the identified impacts that are caused by climate change.

II. Objective of the consultancy

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

III. Scope of work

In the second phase of the ICAT-A project, the tourism sector has been integrated, another sector prioritized for adaptation to climate change at national level, due to its importance in terms of contributions to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), social development and impacts on coastal-marine ecosystems, which represent the first line of defense against some of the identified impacts that are caused by climate change. In this sense, it is necessary to carry out a mapping of key actors developed, according to their level of interest and influence on the measures and potential interaction with the Monitoring and Evaluation System of Adaptation to Climate Change.

IV. Product description

⁷ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/es/objetivos-de-desarrollo-sostenible/>

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 tourism sector will be based on the ICAT Stakeholder Participation Guide.

V. Methodology

The following methodological approach is presented to carry out the mapping of actors for the tourism sector:

- Revision of national relevance documentation
- 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 for this mapping of actors:





- 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 mental map and narrative analysis.
- IV. Outline of a strategy of involvement with key actors for the creation of consolidated social networks.


VI. Results






- I. **Key Stakeholder Information Matrix**







TABLE 1. UPDATE OF THE SUMMARY OF KEY ACTORS ACCORDING TO JURISDICTION, AND INTEREST IN M&E TOURISM




ORGANIZATION / SECTOR	AREA OF INFLUENCE	IMPORTANCE / DESCRIPTION	ACTOR'S PRIORITIES (CRITERION)
Ministry of Agriculture 	National	High Governing institution of the national agricultural system.	Adaptation Measures Validation of data and information, Reporting and decision making.
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	Reporting and decision making.
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources 	National	High Governing institution of environmental and natural resources policies.	Adaptation Measures Collection of data and information, Construction of indicators/indexes, Reporting and decision making.
Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development 	National	High Governing institution of economic development policies and national sectoral planning.	Adaptation Measures Collection of data and information, Construction of indicators/indexes, Consolidation of data and information, Reporting and decision making.
Ministry of Tourism 	National	High Institution in charge of planning, programming, organization, direction, promotion, coordination and evaluation of the activities of the Tourism Industry of the country.	Consolidation of data and information, Construction of indicators/indexes, Validation of data and information, Reporting and decision making.

<p><i>Central Bank of the Dominican Republic</i></p>	National	<p>High</p> <p>Responsible for regulating the country's banking and monetary system</p>	<p>Consolidation of data and information</p> <p>Reporting and decision making</p>
<p><i>Hotel</i></p> 	Local	<p>High</p>	<p>Collection of data and information,</p> <p>Adaptation Measures</p>
<p><i>Hotel and Tourism Association of the Dominican Republic</i></p> <p><i>(Asonahores)</i></p> 	National	<p>High</p> <p>Leading entity in the Dominican Republic of the tourism industry, for the representation of the different actors of the tourism sector before local and international instances; promote the development of the tourism industry; and to pursue cohesive action between the Government and the private sector.</p>	<p>Collection of data and information,</p> <p>Consolidation of data and information,</p>
<p><i>Dominican Association of Health Tourism</i></p> <p><i>(ADTS)</i></p> 	National	<p>Casualty</p> <p>Private entity dedicated to strengthening the positioning of the Dominican Republic as a health tourism destination.</p>	<p>Collection of data and information,</p> <p>Consolidation of data and information,</p>
<p><i>National Business Support Network for Environmental Protection (ECORED)</i></p> 	National	<p>Middle</p> <p>Business association whose objective is to facilitate the incorporation of a culture of social responsibility and sustainable development in the company.</p>	<p>Collection of data and information,</p> <p>Consolidation of data and information,</p>

<p><i>The Nature Conservancy (TNC)</i></p> 	National	<p>High</p> <p>International non-profit organization, dedicated to the conservation of biodiversity and the natural environment.</p>	<p>Collection of data and information, Construction of indicators/indexes, Adaptation Measures</p>
<p><i>City councils</i></p>	Local	<p>High</p> <p>Local governments.</p>	<p>Collection of data and information, Reporting and decision making. Adaptation Measures</p>
<p><i>Dominican Federation of Municipalities (FEDOMU)</i></p> 	National	<p>High</p> <p>It associates and represents the Municipalities and Municipal Districts of the Dominican Republic, for the promotion of development and municipal democracy.</p>	<p>Collection of data and information, Consolidation of data and information,</p>
<p><i>Dominican Federation of Municipal Districts (FEDODIM)</i></p> 	National	<p>High</p> <p>Associative, non-profit entity that brings together the 235 local governments of municipal districts that represent 60% of Dominican municipalities and govern 56% of the national territory</p>	<p>Collection of data and information, Consolidation of data and information,</p>
<p><i>Reef Check Foundation</i></p> 	Local	<p>Middle</p> <p>It offers sustainable solutions to coral reef users due to the coral reef crisis to the global community.</p>	<p>Collection of data and information, Construction of indicators/indexes,</p>
<p><i>Grupo Puntacana Foundation</i></p> 	Local	<p>Middle</p> <p>Non-profit organization leading various sustainable development initiatives in the eastern region of the country (important tourist pole).</p>	<p>Collection of data and information, Construction of indicators/indexes, Adaptation Measures</p>






<p><i>Dominican Foundation for Marine Studies INC. (FUNDEMAR)</i></p> 	<p>Local</p>	<p>Casualty</p> <p>Organization dedicated to promoting the sustainable use of marine coastal ecosystems and resources through research, education, and support for the development of conservation projects.</p>	<p>Collection of data and information,</p>
<p><i>East Reef Network</i></p> <p>Mr</p> 	<p>Regional</p>	<p>Low</p> <p>It agglomerates organizations dedicated to the protection of marine-coastal ecosystems.</p>	<p>Consolidation of data and information,</p>
<p><i>Jaragua Group</i></p> 	<p>Regional</p>	<p>Middle</p> <p>They collect biological and social information for the management and conservation of species and ecosystems, such as inventories of terrestrial, coastal and marine biodiversity; population situation of wild species.</p>	<p>Collection of data and information,</p> <p>Adaptation Measures</p>
<p><i>Dominican Municipal League (LMD)</i></p> 	<p>National</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Advisory entity in technical matters and planning for the municipalities, which seeks the integral development of the territory and the quality of life of its populations.</p>	<p>Collection of data and information,</p> <p>Consolidation of data and information,</p> <p>Validation of data and information,</p> <p>Reporting and decision making.</p>
<p><i>Unified System of Beneficiary (SIUBEN)</i></p> 	<p>National</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Institution in charge of searching and categorizing the needy people in order to ensure their access to social programs and monetary subsidies according to their degree of deprivation.</p>	<p>Collection of data and information,</p> <p>Consolidation of data and information,</p> <p>Construction of indicators/indexes,</p>

<p><i>National Authority for Maritime Affairs (ANAMAR)</i></p> 	<p>National</p>	<p>Media</p> <p>Institution in charge of providing the State with technical, scientific and legal tools necessary for the research, conservation and sustainable use of the living and non-living resources of the sea.</p>	<p>Collection of data and information, Consolidation of data and information, Construction of indicators/indexes,</p>
<p><i>National Geological Survey (SGN)</i></p> 	<p>National</p>	<p>Casualty</p> <p>Entity in charge of producing updated information on the basic geological characteristics of the national territory,</p>	<p>Collection of data and information,</p>
<p><i>National Bureau of Statistics (ONE)</i></p> 	<p>National</p>	<p>Loud</p> <p>It collects and produces statistics on the agricultural and environmental sector.</p>	<p>Consolidation of data and information, Validation of data and information,</p>
<p><i>Universities – Environmental Network of Dominican Universities (RAUDO)</i></p> 	<p>Local</p>	<p>Media</p> <p>It brings together the high houses of study that investigate different topics with the perspectives of the environment, climate change and sustainable development.</p>	<p>Validation of data and information,</p>
<p><i>Marine Biology Research Center. (CIBIMA) of the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo (UASD)</i></p> 	<p>Local</p>	<p>Casualty</p> <p>Research Center dedicated to the study and knowledge of the biodiversity of coastal, marine and tropical aquatic ecosystems on the island of Hispaniola and the Caribbean region.</p>	<p>Collection of data and information, Construction of indicators/indexes,</p>
<p><i>Sur Futuro Foundation</i></p> 	<p>Regional</p>	<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>

<i>National Geographic Institute "José Joaquín Hungria Morell"</i> 	National	Media Organ of the Dominican State responsible for the formulation of policies and public actions in the areas of geography, cartography and geodesy.	Collection of data and information,
<i>National Meteorological Office (ONAMET)</i> 	National	Loud It is the technical-scientific body and regulatory body of meteorological information throughout the country.	Collection of data and information
<i>Emergency Operations Center (COE)</i> 	National	Loud 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 Reporting and decision making.

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
				

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 tourism sector, the Strategic Committee is considered as the basis for the functionality of the national tourism 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.

STRATEGIC COMMITTEE OF THE ICAT-ADAPTATION PROJECT		
Institution	Sector	Brief descripción / Dependencies and/or Relevant Departments
National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL)	Public	<p>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.</p> <p>Relevant dependencies and/or departments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Direction: Adaptation Department
Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPyD)	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"> • 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. • High-level Inter-Agency Commission for Sustainable Development. • Directorate-General for Territorial Planning and Development (DGODT)
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	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"> • Directorate of Climate Change: Department of Adaptation to Climate Change.

Ministry of Agriculture	Public	Ministry in charge of Agricultural Policy (Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries) in accordance with the general development plans. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Directorate
Ministry of Tourism	Public	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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Vice-Ministry • Planning and Projects Department

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; the Ministry of Agriculture; and the Ministry of Tourism.

II. Relationship Graph on a mind map and analysis narrative.

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:

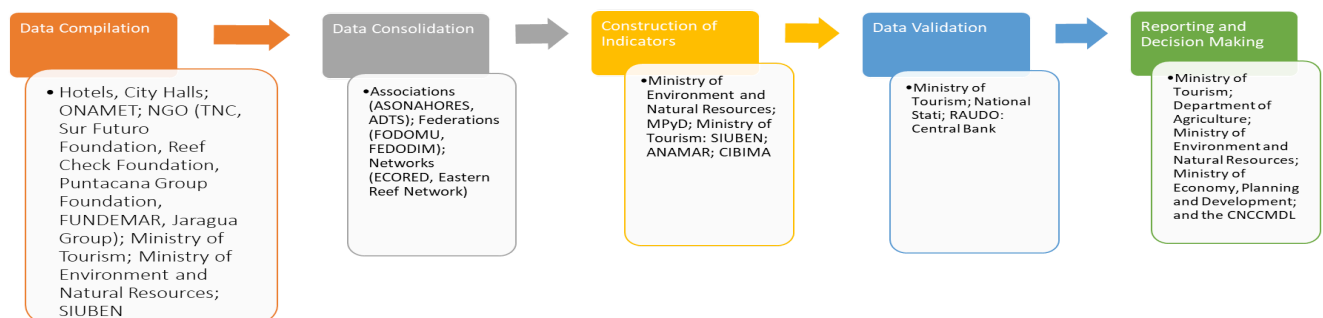


FIGURE A ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF ACTORS IN THE TOURISM SECTOR

The data and information flow proposed with this graphical analysis of the relationship of actors for monitoring and evaluation in the Tourism 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.

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

The following 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

CRITERIA	POTENTIAL ACTORS TO BE INVOLVED
(1) Collect data and information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hotel • City councils • ONAMET • Several non-governmental organizations (TNC, Sur Futuro Foundation, Reef Check Foundation, Puntacana Group Foundation, FUNDEMAR, Jaragua Group) • Ministry of Tourism • Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources • SIUBEN
(2) Consolidate data and information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associations (ASONAHORES, ADTS) • Federations (FEDOMU, FEDODIM)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networks (ECORED, Red Arrecifal del Este)
(3) Construction of indicators/indexes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources • MEPyD • Ministry of Tourism • SIUBEN • ANAMAR • CIBIMA
(4) Validation of data and information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Tourism • ONE • SWIFT • Central bank
(5) Reporting and decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNCCMDL • Ministry of Agriculture • Ministry of the Environment • MEPYD • Dominican Municipal League • Ministry of Tourism

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.

VII. 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 tourism sector. This report reflects a mapping of actors raised for the tourism sector in a general framework using a methodology of classification and analysis focused on a system of monitoring and evaluation of the adaptation of the tourism 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 tourism sector of the ICAT Adaptation Phase II* project is sent.

**Prepared in Santo Domingo, on the ninth day (09) of the month of February 2023,
Dominican Republic.**



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