Government of the Dominican Republic

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Introduction

In June 2024, the Government of the Dominican Republic (the "Dominican Republic" or the "Issuer") issued sovereign green bonds (the "2024 Green Bonds") and raised USD 750 million to finance or refinance projects that have a positive environmental impact. In June 2025, the Dominican Republic engaged Sustainalytics to review the projects financed with proceeds from the 2024 Green Bonds (the "Nominated Expenditures") and provide an assessment as to whether they meet the use of proceeds criteria commitments in the Dominican Republic's Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Framework (the "Framework").[1] Sustainalytics has not provided a Second-Party Opinion on the Framework.

Evaluation Criteria

Sustainalytics evaluated the Nominated Expenditures based on whether they meet the use of proceeds and eligibility criteria defined in the Framework.

Table 1: Use of Proceeds Categories and Eligibility Criteria

Use of Proceeds Category	Eligibility Criteria
Low Carbon Transport	Financing and/or refinancing of expenditures related to: 1. Design, planning, construction, operation, maintenance, rehabilitation, expansion and renewal of infrastructure, equipment and fleet of clean urban public transport without direct emissions, including: – Light rail trains (e.g. monorails) – Metros – Trams, electric buses – Railways[2] – Cable cars – Electric rapid transit buses – Intermediate buses or electrical feeders 2. Design, planning, construction, operation, maintenance, rehabilitation, expansion and renewal of infrastructure, dedicated lanes and equipment for active mobility (e.g. walking, cycling, electric bicycles and electric scooters). 3. Construction, operation, maintenance, expansion and renovation of infrastructure for low carbon[3] and zero emission transportation, including electric charging points and improvements to the connection to the electrical grid. 4. Tax incentives for the acquisition of electric vehicles.

[1] Government of the Dominican Republic, "Dominican Republic's Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Framework", (2024), at: https://www.creditopublico.gob.do/english/bonds_issuance/esg
[2] Rail transport is eligible when the rolling stock has zero direct emissions.
[3] Only infrastructure that is essential for the operation of the transportation service will be considered. No investments will be used to finance or refinance the infrastructure dedicated to fuel transportation.

Renewable Energy	Financing and/or refinancing of expenditures related to: 1. Development of renewable energy sources, such as: – Photovoltaic solar energy[4] – Wind power[5] – Hydroelectric power (under 25 MW)[6] 2. Transmission and storage infrastructure dedicated exclusively to supporting renewable energy generation systems eligible for the Framework. 3. Energy storage related to the integration of investments in renewable energy or smart grids.[7] 4. Tax incentives to encourage the use and commercialization of renewable energy sources eligible for this Framework.[8]
Climate Change Adaptation	Financing and/or refinancing of expenditures in areas with high or very high vulnerability[9] to climate change, related to: 1. Measures and actions that reduce climate risk and contribute to compliance with the PNACC (National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change) 2. Design, construction, operation and maintenance of technological infrastructure for the management and analysis of hydrometeorological information and monitoring systems, such as smart grids, drought early-warning systems, flood early-warning systems and water quality control processes and forest fire monitoring systems. 3. Research and/or studies on climate risk in prioritized sectors, in line with the NDC. 4. Nature-based infrastructure that integrates elements such as mangroves, planting dune vegetation, coastal reefs, riparian vegetation, reforestation in reservoir areas, as well as technical advice for preparation, response and recovery associated with disasters related to extreme climate events.[10] 5. Defense systems against river floods, including the construction of reservoirs to control water flows.[11] 6. Development and distribution of officially released seeds for crops that are more resistant to the impacts of climate change, using

[4] Solar installations must have no more than 15% of electricity generated from non-renewable sources. Expenses related to the production of electricity from photovoltaic solar energy will be considered eligible only when: (i) durability and ease of disassembly, separability through accessibility and interchangeability of components, rehabilitation and recycling are guaranteed or (ii) it has an Environmental Management Instrument that includes a Closure Plan or Abandonment Plan.
[5] Wind facilities must have no more than 15% of electricity generated from non-renewable sources. Expenditures related to the production of electricity from wind energy will be considered eligible only when: (i) recycling at the end of its useful life is guaranteed based on waste management plans or decommissioning processes; for example, with contractual agreements or (ii) has an Environmental Management Instrument that includes a Closure Plan or Abandonment Plan.
[6] The facilities operate with life cycle emissions of less than 100g CO2 e/kWh.
[7] These technologies include but are not limited to i) mechanical: pumped hydroelectric energy storage (PHES), compressed air energy storage (CAES); ii) thermal and thermochemical: sensible heat or latent heat, energy by absorption; iii) chemistry: storage in the form of oxygen or hydrogen gas, and iv) energy storage systems, including Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS).
[8] Projects and/or investments to promote the use and commercialization of renewable energies granted and/or authorized by the National Energy Commission (CNE) under the protection of Law No. 57-as amended. May include, but is not limited to, generation, storage and use. Law available at: https://dgii.gov.do/legislacion/leyesTributarias/Documents/Leyes%20de%20Incentivos%20y%20Fomentos/57-07.pdf
[9] The definition of these zones is based on the Report on critical points for vulnerability to variability and climate change in the Dominican Republic and its adaptation to it, available at: https://bvearmb.do/handle/123456789/561
[10] The projects will not generate a net impact on GHG emissions. The criteria and principles established within Law No. 147-02 on Risk Management and Territorial Planning will be taken into account, available at: https://www.coe.gob.do/phocadownload/SobreNosotros/MarcoLegal/Ley_147-02_Sobre_Gestion_de_Riesgos.pdf
[11] The projects will not generate net negative environmental impact and must comply with a management plan and environmental permit in accordance with Law No. 64-00.

	conventional breeding or CRISPR technology.[12] Eligible traits include drought and flood tolerance as well as pest resistance. 7. Information technology and information services, for example, climate information services, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) imaging systems, soil analysis tools and climate monitoring services. 8. Training in resilient and climate-adapted agricultural techniques. 9. Studies, research and initiatives that strengthen institutional and regulatory capacity for resilient and climate-adapted agricultural techniques.
Natural Resources, Land Use and Protected Marine Areas	Financing and/or refinancing of expenditures related to: 1. The conservation, prevention of degradation, restoration, and sustainable management of, but not limited to, forests, watersheds, mangroves and coastal marine resources. 2. Support for sustainable forest development:[13] commercial management of natural forests in a sustainable manner for the wood production that are certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or the Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) and that have a Sustainable Management Plan.[14] 3. Management, control, surveillance, and maintenance of national parks, nurseries, botanical gardens, seed banks, scientific reserves and other protected areas. 4. Programs and projects that contribute to the implementation of the REDD+ Action Plan, as well as the reduction of emissions due to deforestation or forest degradation.[15] 5. Studies, research and initiatives that strengthen institutional and regulatory capacity for the protection and restoration of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystem systems, as well as biodiversity, natural habitats, sustainable agroforestry systems, soils and their respective ecosystem services. 6. Infrastructure supporting and linked to the forest sector supply chain and the initial transformation of the wood of the projects eligible under the Framework: – Machinery and equipment to manage ecosystems and/or lands – Storage – Information systems and other technologies 7. Protection and surveillance activities of marine protected areas. 8. Establishment, expansion and/or operation of agricultural production units, which consider lands used for agroforestry systems with Management Programs.[16]
Efficient and Resilient Management of Water and Wastewater	Financing and/or refinancing of expenditures related to the construction, operation, maintenance, expansion and adaptation for the efficient

[12] CRISPR is a simple tool for editing genomes and stands for Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats. It allows researchers to easily alter DNA sequences and modify gene function.
[13] It does not include the acquisition of land for commerce and/or forest management.
[14] Projects must promote GHG mitigation through the reduction of net GHG emissions, carbon sequestration or capture.
[15] Projects must apply the Forest Carbon Partnership Fund (FCPF) methodological standard and those of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in addition to complying with the Cancún Safeguards.
[16] No financial support or incentives will be granted for activities on forest lands whose change in land use has not been authorized by the competent authority. Projects must comply with the provisions of Law No. 64-00 on the Environment and Natural Resources, available at: and Law No. 368-22 on Territorial Planning, Land Use and Human Settlements, available at: https://presidencia.gob.do/leyes/368-22

	management of water and wastewater,[17] as well as guaranteeing water supply, including: 1. Water storage, including but not limited to: – Rainwater collection systems, stormwater management systems, water distribution systems, infiltration ponds and aquifer storage.[18] – Groundwater recharge systems and sewage systems connected to treatment systems, as well as the operation of pumping stations and monitoring of well systems. 2. Infrastructure and systems that improve the efficient and sustainable management of water and wastewater. 3. Installation or improvement of wastewater infrastructure, including conveyance, treatment and disposal systems. 4. Management and restoration of water resources, including the protection of water catchment areas and the prevention of pollution affecting water supplies (e.g. watershed sanitation). 5. Conservation, rehabilitation and modernization of hydro-agricultural infrastructure (e.g. irrigation systems).[19]

Issuer's Responsibility

The Dominican Republic is responsible for providing accurate information and documentation relating to the details of the projects, including descriptions and amounts allocated.

Independence and Quality Control

Sustainalytics, a leading provider of ESG research and ratings, conducted the verification of the use of proceeds from the Dominican Republic's 2024 Green Bonds. The work undertaken as part of this engagement included collection of documentation from the Dominican Republic and review of said documentation to assess conformance with the Framework.

Sustainalytics relied on the information and the facts presented by the Dominican Republic. Sustainalytics is not responsible, nor shall it be held liable, for any inaccuracies in the opinions, findings or conclusions herein due to incorrect or incomplete data provided by the Dominican Republic.

Sustainalytics made all efforts to ensure the highest quality and rigor during its assessment process and enlisted its Sustainability Bonds Review Committee to provide oversight of the review.

Conclusion

Based on the limited assurance procedures conducted,[20] nothing has come to Sustainalytics' attention that causes us to believe that, in all material respects, the Nominated Expenditures do not conform with the use of proceeds criteria defined in the Framework. Dominican Republic has disclosed to Sustainalytics that the proceeds from the 2024 Green Bonds were fully allocated as of December 2024.

[17] The projects will not generate a net impact on GHG emissions.
[18] Reduce losses in the network segment by at least 20%, compared to the historical benchmark performance averaged over three years for the asset.
[19] Seeking to increase efficiency in water use, adopting irrigation techniques that will allow saving water resources, such as controlling the amount of water used, avoiding losses in the irrigation system or water retention methods, among others. Additionally, losses should decrease by at least 20% in the network segment, compared to the historical benchmark performance averaged over three years for the asset.
[20] Sustainalytics' limited assurance process includes reviewing documentation relating to details of projects, as provided by the issuing entity, which is responsible for providing accurate information. These may include descriptions of projects, estimated and realized costs. Sustainalytics has not conducted on-site visits to projects.

Detailed Findings

Table 2: Detailed Findings

Framework Requirements	Procedure Performed	Factual Findings	Error or Exceptions Identified
Use of Proceeds Criteria	Verification of the Nominated Expenditures to determine alignment with the use of proceeds criteria outlined in the Framework.	The Nominated Expenditures comply with the use of proceeds criteria.	None

Appendix

Appendix 1: Allocation of Proceeds

Table 3: Allocation of proceeds from the 2024 Green Bonds

Use of Proceeds Category	Project Name	Project Description	Amount Allocated (USD million)
Low Carbon Transport	Construction of the first line of the Santiago Monorail	The project involves designing, building and running a 13.2 km elevated monorail in Santiago de los Caballeros, connecting the northwest and southeast of the city in under 35 minutes. It has 14 stations with universal access, including a central hub linking the monorail with cable cars, buses and electric bikes. The electric monorail can carry 20,000 passengers per hour in each direction, helping people switch from polluting, fuel-based transport to a cleaner, zero-emission option.	285.55
	Construction of line 2C (Alcarrizos-Luperón) of the Santo Domingo Metro	The project involves extending Line 2 of the Santo Domingo Metro by 7.3 km to Los Alcarrizos, with five stations placed to improve access and ease traffic. This can help reduce congestion, lower greenhouse gas emissions and cut air pollution in the city. An intermodal station in Los Alcarrizos connects with the cable car system, encouraging the use of electric public transport and reducing reliance on private and fuel-based vehicles for more sustainable mobility.	91.24
	Construction of the second line of the Santo Domingo Cable Car (Los Alcarrizos)	The project involves designing, building and operating Line 2 of the Santo Domingo Cable Car, an urban aerial transport system with a capacity of 4,500 passengers per hour in each direction. It includes engineering, civil and electrical works, electromechanical assembly, station construction, area improvements, staff training and maintenance for the first year. The Los Alcarrizos station will be intermodal, connecting cable cars, metro and buses, encouraging public transport use and reducing GHG emissions. The system offers fast, safe and low-emission travel, directly benefiting around 400,000 people in Los Alcarrizos.	25.94
	Tax incentives for the acquisition of electric vehicles	This includes tax exemptions under Law No. 103-13 to support the import of non-conventional energy vehicles, such as 100% electric cars. It excludes hybrid vehicles from eligible green incentives. The exemptions include a 50% reduction in import tariffs, the first plate tax and the ITBIS. This government initiative aims to protect the environment by promoting clean technologies, especially low- or zero-emission electric transport.	24.83
	Construction of line 1 of the Santiago Cable Car	The project involves building Line 1 of the Santiago Cable Car, a single-cable system with detachable clamps in Santiago. It includes 4 stations, 1 cabin garage, 23 towers, 129 cabins, and a 4 km route, operating at 7 m/s with a capacity of 4,000 passengers per hour in each direction. The cable car connects with other public transport options – monorail, buses and electric bicycles – at the Central Station, helping reduce traffic, travel time and GHG emissions from fuel-based vehicles. The project also includes reforestation and environmental restoration in	22.36

		green areas, offering a clean, efficient and sustainable mobility solution that protects natural spaces.	
Renewable Energy	Incentives for the generation, distribution or access to energy from non-conventional renewable sources (solar and wind)	This includes tax exemptions under Law No. 57-07 to support investment in renewable energy projects, specifically solar and wind. It exempts import taxes and ITBIS on equipment, machinery and accessories used for renewable energy and offers up to 40% income tax exemption over three years on earnings from generating and selling renewable energy.	92.51
Climate Change Adaptation	Construction of the marine protection barrier and related works in Nagua, María Trinidad Sánchez province	This project includes building a four-metre-high marine protection barrier along the coast of Nagua in María Trinidad Sánchez province to reduce flooding risks. It also includes a drainage network and a coastal protection system using wave dissipators to protect lives and infrastructure.	35.43
	Construction of gabion walls on the Baní River, Baní municipality, Peravia province	This project includes removing solid waste, channeling and improving 4.3 km of river, and building 1,560 metres of gabions to prevent flooding. It protects over 7,952 land tasks used for key crops in the Baní irrigation area and helps reduce waste dumping, flood risk and river pollution, while improving climate resilience.	2.42
	Construction of gabion walls on the Nizao River, Rancho Arriba municipality, San José de Ocoa province	This project includes cleaning and adapting 2,100 metres of the Nizao River, repairing 916 metres of existing gabion walls and building 805 metres of new flood protection walls. It helps prevent flooding, boosts resilience to extreme weather and reduces pollution by stopping overflow from spreading waste.	2.40
	Construction of gabion walls and breakwaters in the Las Cuevas River, Padre Las Casas municipality, Azua province	This project includes adapting the channel and building 980 metres of gabion walls and 10 breakwaters along the Las Cuevas River. It aims to prevent flooding and damage during hurricane season by restoring the river's flow, reducing sediment buildup and protecting the banks from erosion and overflow.	2.34
	Construction of gabion walls on the margin of the Rio el Manguito to protect the Neiba-Villa Jaragua highway, affected by storm Franklin, Neiba municipality, Bahoruco province	This project includes building 42,000 m^3 of gabion walls to protect the Neiba-Villa Jaragua area from landslides and floods caused by heavy rain. It adds drains and protective features to prevent damage and includes cleaning drains to help the road system handle natural disasters better.	2.25
	Construction of gabion walls on the north bank of the Ocoa River, affected by tropical disturbance no. 22, Las Charcas municipality, Azua province	This project includes building 82,000 m^3 of gabion walls to protect the northern bank of the Ocoa River from flooding and erosion. It also improves the local road infrastructure to reduce damage and recovery time after extreme weather, helping the area adapt to climate change and protect the community.	2.21
	Construction of gabion walls on the northern bank of the Camú River to protect the slope on the Pimentel–La Bija highway, affected by tropical disturbance no. 22, Cotuí municipality, Sánchez Ramírez province	This project includes building 99,000 m^3 of gabion walls to protect slopes and roads from landslides caused by heavy rain. It adds drainage and stabilization features to reduce damage and make roads stronger against future extreme weather.	2.04
	Construction of gabion walls in the Monsieur	This project includes cleaning, construction and lining 100 metres of irrigation canal and building 558 metres of	1.50

	Bogaert Canal, municipality of Santiago de los Caballeros, Santiago province	gabion walls to protect the Yaque del Norte River bank and nearby canal. It prevents erosion, flooding and water loss, helps conserve water and soil, protects local wildlife and farmland, and aims to reduce pollution and water-borne diseases.	
	Construction of a gabion wall on the banks of the Duey River on Avenida Gastón Fernando Deligne, affected by Hurricane Fiona, Higüey municipality, La Altagracia province	This project includes building and channeling 18 metres of gabion wall along the Duey River in Higüey to reduce flooding risks from storms and hurricanes. It protects roads and improves safety, with drain cleaning to help the road system respond better to natural disasters.	1.45
	Construction of gabion walls on the banks of the Manoguayabo Creek, El Control sector, affected by tropical disturbance no. 22, Santo Domingo Oeste municipality, Santo Domingo province	This project includes building 8,412 m^3 of box-type gabion walls in El Control to reduce flood risks from the Manoguayabo stream. It protects infrastructure, ensures safe access to populated areas and helps maintain road traffic during extreme weather, increasing the area's climate resilience.	1.45
	Construction of gabion walls on the upstream and downstream banks of the Duey River affected by Hurricane Fiona, on the Higüey-La Otra Banda highway, Higüey municipality, La Altagracia province	This project includes building 23,035 m^3 and 40 metres of gabion walls along the Duey River in Higüey to reduce flooding from storms and hurricanes. It protects roads and users, improves the city's response to extreme weather and includes cleaning drains to help the road system handle natural disasters.	1.44
	Construction of gabion walls over the Yuna River for the protection of the municipalities of Arenoso and Villa Riva, Duarte province	This project includes building 640 metres of gabion walls on both sides of the Yuna River to stop erosion and land loss. It protects farmland and nearby communities from damage and flooding.	0.81
	Construction of gabion walls and channeling of the Duey River, in the section of Avenida Juan XXIII affected by Hurricane Fiona, Higüey municipality, La Altagracia province	This project includes building 24,570 m^3 of gabion walls and channeling the Duey River to prevent flooding and protect roads. It helps maintain safety and productivity in the area and includes cleaning drains to improve the road system response to natural disasters.	0.59
	Construction of a gabion wall on the Arroyo El Palmar bridge affected by the April 2022 trough, Salcedo municipality, Hermanas Mirabal province	This project includes building 126 square metres of gabion wall to protect roads from floods and landslides caused by extreme weather. It also involves cleaning and fixing drains to help the road system better handle natural disasters.	0.31
	Construction of a gabion wall on Santa Clara Street in the Manoguayabo sector, affected by tropical disturbance no. 22, Santo Domingo Oeste municipality, Santo Domingo province	This project includes building 450 square metres of gabion wall in Manoguayabo to protect critical infrastructure from floods and landslides. It adds drainage and runoff controls to reduce climate risks and strengthen the area's resilience to extreme weather.	0.25
	Construction of gabion walls on the Arroyo Hondo	This project includes building 1,250 m^3 of gabion wall to prevent flooding and erosion from the Camú River in La	0.09

	bridge affected by the April 2022 trough, La Vega municipality, La Vega province	Vega. It protects roads and bridges, improves safety for more than 100,000 people and helps reduce pollution from flood debris.	
	Construction of gabion walls for slope protection on La Isabela highway (7 kilometres), affected by tropical disturbance no. 22, National District	This project includes building 2,100 m^3 of gabion walls to prevent erosion, manage runoff and protect roads from floods and landslides. It also includes drainage and adjustment works to reduce climate risks and improve road network resilience.	0.03
Natural Resources, Land use and Marine Protected Areas	Recovery of natural resources in the Jamao and Veragua sub-basins	This project includes restoring the Jamao and Veragua watersheds through riverbank protection, erosion control and reforestation with native species. It promotes sustainable water use with rural aqueducts and small hydraulic works and supports agroforestry by reintroducing coffee and cocoa farming. It also involves planting of 28,000 trees and 3,500 tasks of bamboo to stabilize slopes, building six food centres and improving basic services with rural water systems and renewable energy studies.	0.69
	Restoration of the Ocoa River basin and its coast in the province of San José de Ocoa	This project includes restoring the Ocoa River and its coast through hillside ditches, barriers and reforestation with native species. It also provides equipment to monitor water quality, flow and erosion in San José de Ocoa, Azua and Peravia, along with training in soil conservation and natural resource management.	0.01
	Restoration of coffee-growing areas with coffee varieties that contribute to the mitigation of GHG emissions at the national level	This project includes the ecological restoration of coffee-growing areas to strengthen environmental sustainability. It covers the renovation of 21,801 tasks with rust-resistant coffee varieties, training for 726 farming families and setup of demonstration plots to monitor emissions and improve farming practices. It also helps protect forests, water sources and biodiversity while reducing GHG emissions.	0.24
Efficient and Resilient Management of Water and Wastewater	Rehabilitation of 17 ravines in the National District and the province of Santo Domingo, Ozama region	This project includes the restoration of 17 ravines in Greater Santo Domingo to reduce water and environmental pollution in the Ozama and Isabela rivers. It involves cleaning riverbeds, installing sanitation systems, running environmental education programmes, relocating families from high-risk areas and strengthening community efforts to protect urban micro-watersheds and support climate resilience.	21.30
	Construction of a sanitation system for the Gurabo Stream and its surroundings, Santiago de los Caballeros municipality, Santiago province	This project includes improving the sewerage system and wastewater management, restoring the stream's waterfront and treating 100% of wastewater. It also aims to reduce flood risks, protect the environment and create green spaces that support biodiversity and benefit the community.	20.68
	Construction of a sanitation system of the Marañón ravine, Santo Domingo Norte municipality	This project includes the enclosure of a 500 metre section of the Marañón ravine, environmental sanitation and the recovery of 6,500 m^2 affected by solid waste. It also includes relocating families from high-risk areas to prevent recontamination, aiming to restore the ecosystem and reduce health and environmental risks.	7.55
	Construction of a sanitation system for ravines in Arroyo Manzano	The project seeks to restore 3,400 linear metres of these bodies of water through cleaning, rehabilitation and controlled boxing. The main objective of the initiative is to reduce the pollution that affects the ravines and	4.94

	and Arroyo Seco, National District	consequently the Isabela River, promoting a more sustainable management of water and wastewater in ecosystems and communities. The project integrates environmental management practices to ensure a positive and lasting impact on the urban environment.	
	Construction of a sanitation system of the Girasoles ravine, National District	This project includes the comprehensive cleaning and encasing of the urban watercourse, installation of 12,950 metres of sewerage networks and construction of 1,568 linear metres of encasing to ensure proper wastewater management and reduce pollution affecting the Isabela River.	4.42
	Construction of a sanitation system in the Los Peralejos and Jicaco ravines, National District and Los Alcarrizos	This project includes the cleaning and channelling of ravines, removal of solid waste, flood mitigation measures and relocation of families in high-risk areas. It aims to reduce pollution in the Isabela River, manage rainwater sustainably and protect river biodiversity.	3.00
	Improvement of the Cañada Grande in the municipality of San Francisco de Macorís, Duarte province	This project includes the sanitation and channelling of 1,240 metres of the Cañada Grande stream, using a box culvert and gabion walls. It also adapts nearby sanitary drainage and builds a new rainwater collection system to prevent flooding. This will reduce pollution, improve safety from natural disasters and benefit more than 300 families and the entire municipality of San Francisco.	2.60
	Construction of rainwater and sanitary solutions in Cañada Tiradentes	This project includes the sanitation of 1,500 metres and encasing of 1,120 metres of the Cristo Rey ravine. It aims to reduce water pollution by removing solid waste and improving rainwater flow to prevent floods and overflows. The project's environmental impacts are low and manageable with good construction and operation practices.	1.41
	Construction of sanitary sewerage in Mao, Valverde province	This project includes installing wastewater collection networks and a treatment plant with a 130 litre/second capacity in Mao. It aims to stop untreated sewage from polluting water sources, protect ecosystems and promote water purification. The project also involves community training on wastewater management and sustainable hygiene to raise environmental awareness.	20.92
	Construction of sanitary sewerage of Licey al Medio – Las Palomas Arriba, municipality of Licey al Medio, province of Santiago	This project includes installing wastewater collection networks and a treatment plant with a capacity of 35 litres per second in Licey al Medio. It aims to protect soil and water quality by reducing pollution and improving water purification. The project also features environmental training workshops to raise awareness and encourage community participation in sustainable practices.	11.70
	Expansion of the Juan Dolio-Guayacanes sanitary sewerage (stage 1), San Pedro de Macoris province	This project includes installing collection networks and building a wastewater treatment plant with a 100 liters per second capacity. It aims to improve wastewater management, reduce water pollution, protect coastal ecosystems, and support water purification.	10.66
	Improvement of sanitary sewerage in the province of Duarte	This project includes building collection networks and a wastewater treatment plant with a capacity of 46.53 litres per second. It aims to restore the system function, reduce polluted water discharge, protect ecosystems and improve access to safe drinking water.	9.66
	Rehabilitation of wastewater treatment plants in Vista Bella, Hainamosa and Prados de	This project includes the physical and electromechanical rehabilitation of wastewater treatment plants in Santo Domingo Este and Norte. It will expand treatment	4.51

	San Luis, province of Santo Domingo	coverage, improve water quality, reduce pollution in the Ozama River and help prevent waterborne diseases.	
	Improvement of the sanitary sewerage of Las Matas de Farfán, San Juan Province	This project includes renovating the wastewater collection and treatment system in Las Matas de Farfan to improve efficiency. It will reduce water pollution and prevent contaminated water from entering local streams. The project also expands networks for drinking water, sewage and subsoil protection, focusing on sustainable development and serving underserved areas.	3.43
	Construction of sanitary sewerage in Tenares, Hermanas Mirabal province	This project includes building collection networks and a wastewater treatment plant with a capacity of 35 litres per second in Hermanas Mirabal. It aims to improve wastewater management, protect water resources and support local biodiversity. The project also provides community training on environmental care and sustainable wastewater practices.	3.27
	Expansion of sanitary sewerage coverage in five sectors of the municipalities of Santo Domingo Este and Norte, Province of Santo Domingo	This project includes replacing 16.5 km of old sewerage pipes and installing 27.9 km of new pipes in areas without sewerage, covering several neighbourhoods. It aims to improve wastewater collection and treatment, reducing water pollution.	2.94
	Construction of sanitary sewerage in Sabana de la Mar, Hato Mayor Province	This project includes building a wastewater treatment plant, a pumping station and installing missing sewer collector networks in Sabana de la Mar, Hato Mayor, to properly treat wastewater and reduce water pollution.	2.67
	Expansion of wastewater collection systems in Santiago de los Caballeros	This project includes the construction of 6,673 linear metres of auxiliary collectors and 8,635 linear metres of collectors and sub-collectors in various sectors along the Duarte Highway, as well as the expansion of a pumping station in Santiago Oeste. The goal is to improve wastewater management, reduce pollution and protect local ecosystems and urban environmental quality.	2.65
	Expansion of the Santiago Oeste wastewater treatment system, Santiago de los Caballeros municipality, Santiago Province	This project includes expanding the wastewater treatment plant's capacity from 125 litres per second to 700 litres per second. It also improves solid removal, sludge treatment and disinfection processes. The goal is to reduce pollution and flooding caused by irregular waste disposal, benefiting around 260,000 residents in Santiago Oeste.	2.27
	Expansion of sanitary sewerage system in the municipality of Santiago de los Caballeros, Santiago Province	This project includes increasing the wastewater treatment plant's capacity from 549.3 litres per second to 650 litres per second, building and rehabilitating four pumping stations and 10.54 km of collection networks. It aims to restore the Yaque del Norte River's water quality and prevent wastewater from polluting the environment, benefiting 232,627 residents in Santiago.	1.95
Total Allocated Amount			**742.9**[21]
Total Unallocated Amount			**0.0**
Total Proceeds Raised			**750.0**

[21] Sustainalytics notes that the Dominican Republic allocated a total of USD 742.9 million for the financing and refinancing of nominated projects. This amount also included an additional discount of USD 6.04 million and commission and other related expenses of USD 1.06 million, totalling USD 750 million.

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