Application of the Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFF) Financing Strategy in the Dominican Republic

DAY 1 SUMMARY

Session 1.1a: NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PLANNING INSTRUMENTS OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

- An overview of the National Planning System was provided, showing how financing is identified in the National Development Strategy (NDS), although financing or resource mobilization was not contemplated in its development.
- Reflections on the NDS were highlighted, such as inertial behaviours, financial sustainability, and the new NDS.

Session 1.1b: OVERVIEW OF AN INTEGRATED NATIONAL FINANCING FRAMEWORK

- 45% of participants expressed being somewhat certain about financing challenges and mentioned the quality of spending as one of the challenging aspects.
- The concepts of financing for development were introduced, originating in 2002 in Monterrey at the 3rd International Conference on Financing for Development. In turn, the difference between costings was highlighted, with Luis providing an example from the education sector. Additionally, the INFF guidelines were shown, along with how the national framework contributes to the country, whether for planning and financing, risk management, flow monitoring, or additional resources.
- "The INFFs are complementary; it is not a miracle agenda".

Session 1.2: BUILDING BLOCK 1 – ASSESSMENT & DIAGNOSTICS

The INFF Assessment and Diagnostics offers an initial overview of financing gaps, risks, and opportunities for sustainable development. Its objective is to provide the foundation upon which to build a national financing strategy, relying on existing diagnostics, a participatory approach, and an integrated vision of economic, social, and environmental aspects. This block focuses on four key areas: financing needs, the landscape of available resources, risk assessment, and diagnostics of structural constraints. Together, it allows for the identification of priorities and guides policies that facilitate a coherent financing strategy aligned with the country's development goals.

- Guiding principles for assessments and diagnostics
- The steps that can be taken or the suggested approach, which were worked on by the tables: Financing needs, financial landscape, risk, and structural constraints.
- The importance of estimated costs was reviewed, as well as when to use a short/medium-term methodology versus a long-term one.

Exercise and Plenary

Table 1: Financing Needs

The National Development Strategy (NDS) and the National Pluriannual Public Sector Plan (PNPSP) were not designed with a thematic identification of needs or a concrete plan on how to address them. Furthermore, this does not include other actors, focusing more on the public sector. The biggest gaps would be: Social inequalities (gender, poverty, and vulnerable groups), limited action and empowerment of the private sector, weaknesses in governance and inter-institutional coordination, the lack of territorial articulation in planning and public spending, and the pending implementation of the fiscal pact.

A phased approach should prioritize: first, the identification and diversification of financing sources (public, private, PPPs, and foreign investment); second, strengthening dialogue and coordination between the public and private sectors to direct resources toward strategic projects; third, the effective execution of prioritized initiatives to guarantee development results. Fourth, evaluation of the execution.

Summary: The NDS and PNPSP lack a clear thematic focus and the inclusion of actors beyond the public sector. Their main gaps are social inequalities, limited private participation, weak governance, and a lack of territorial and fiscal articulation. A phased approach is proposed: diversify financing sources, strengthen public-private coordination, effectively execute strategic projects, and evaluate the results.

Table 2: Financing Sources

Two main sources of financing were identified: public and private. These sources must be strengthened, particularly private sector sources and institutional capacities, to reduce gaps and thus improve the use of financing instruments for development, especially innovative ones.

Table 3: Risks

Regarding the risks identified for achieving the NDS and PNPSP, they include: non-economic risks (Lack of State Continuity, Lack of Coordination and Ownership, Lack of Institutional Articulation, and a disconnect between budget and planning) and economic risks (Low Tax Collection, High dependence on external financing, Economic crises, and Geopolitical crises). The high-probability, high-impact risks would be: Natural disasters, Geopolitical Conflicts, Lack of State Continuity, and the disconnect between budget and planning which causes duplication of spending.

Regarding policy solutions that could address these risks, for the disconnect between budget and planning, strengthening institutional and/or managerial capacities is suggested. For climate disasters, solutions include Mitigation Plans, Use of appropriate technology, Conducting scientific research to allow for climate forecasting, Strengthening infrastructure, and creating insurance for public assets. For the lack of state continuity, strengthening institutions and governance is recommended. For geopolitical crises: Economic diversification and Economic alliances between peer economies.

Summary: The main risks for the NDS and PNPSP are non-economic (lack of state continuity, coordination, and articulation) and economic (low tax collection, external dependency, economic and geopolitical crises). Those with the highest impact and probability are natural disasters, geopolitical conflicts, lack of state continuity, and the disconnect between budget and planning. To address them, measures such as strengthening institutional capacities, climate mitigation plans and insurance, improving governance, and promoting economic diversification and alliances are proposed.

Tables 4 and 5: Structural Constraints

Among the barriers that impede effective resource mobilization or allocation are: Fiscal and financial restrictions, Institutional weaknesses, Problems in planning and budgeting, Obstacles to private sector participation, Limitations in public-private partnerships, duplication of functions, excessive bureaucracy, and lack of transparency. It is identified that the difficulties have feasible solutions but face a great limitation in political will, within the context of the political-electoral situation. Among the policy solutions that could address them are Institutional strengthening, Improvement of planning and budgeting, a Fiscal and legal reform, as well as updating legal frameworks based on evidence and aligning legal frameworks with the mission and vision of the institutions.

Session 1.3: BUILDING BLOCK 2 – FINANCING STRATEGY

The INFF Financing Strategy (Building Block 2) is an integrated framework that seeks to articulate and optimize all available financing sources—public, private, national, and international—to support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and national priorities. Its importance lies in closing financing gaps, overcoming structural constraints, and seizing opportunities, considering economic, social, environmental, and risk dimensions.

The process is guided by principles of political and administrative feasibility, comprehensive coverage, both a macro and local approach, and an iterative nature with periodic reviews. For its development, it is recommended to: define the scope and objectives, identify policy options and existing practices, prioritize measures according to coherence and risks, and finally operationalize actions in an implementation plan. The expected result is a coherent, effective, and reviewable strategy that strengthens financial governance and maximizes resources for sustainable development.

- The strategy must be aligned with national priorities, serving as a key tool to close financing gaps.
- It requires clear concepts and sufficient information for its design.
- The scope and focus were recognized, determined by national priorities.
- The importance of the financing strategy as the solution to close financing gaps was highlighted.

Exercise and Plenary

Table 1: Environmental Sustainability

Objective: Increase investment for the replacement of open-air dumps with sanitary landfills.

Observations: A creative solution. Its feasibility must be considered, especially for inspection bodies (DGII).

Table 2: Education

Objective: Make public education spending more efficient to ensure inclusive access to initial and secondary levels.

Observations: Excellent, not much to say apart from “it’s not a silver bullet”.

Table 3: Water

Objective: Improve investment in the management of water entities.

Observations: Covered many of the risks but wasn't quite sure if they were generic. Take each individual measure and then think about what is possible.

Table 4: Health

Objective: Increased investment in health promotion and prevention interventions for cardiometabolic diseases, traffic accidents, and maternal and infant deaths, with an emphasis on the First Level of Care.

Observations: The solution was technical support; the solution (policy) has to be clearer, more precise.

Table 5: Institutionality

Objective: Invest in strengthening capacities to implement results-oriented budgeting in all public sector institutions.

Observations: The macroeconomic check was slightly misinterpreted. Bureaucratic hurdles, among others, can be a risk. The macroeconomic check refers to macroeconomic indicators; risks are about the challenge of implementation. The majority of solutions were to increase investment or overcome inefficiencies, with relatively few solutions in terms of financing by development banks.

SESSION 1.4a: BUILDING BLOCK 3 – MONITORING & REVIEW

This focuses on tracking all financial flows, integrating existing monitoring systems for planning, budgeting, and SDGs to improve transparency, accountability, and decision-making. Its role is to provide measurable information that helps identify what works, support coherence between financing and national priorities, and strengthen institutional capacity through clear indicators, coordination mechanisms, and theories of change. Within this framework, it is recommended to establish baselines, evaluate data systems, strengthen existing ones, and link them with reform and international cooperation processes, ensuring that financing is aligned with sustainable development goals and the National Development Strategy.

- The theory of change related to or applied in the INFF.
- The importance and essential nature of data as a driver for monitoring and evaluation. Identifying the steps for monitoring and for the integrated system.

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DAY 2 SUMMARY

SESSION 1.4b: VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEWS AND SDG BUDGET TAGGING

Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) were presented as key tools for monitoring the SDGs, highlighting progress and financing gaps, and strengthening public policy coherence. In the Dominican Republic, VNRs have evolved by incorporating more indicators and aligning the national budget, which in 2024 reached 96% linkage with the SDGs, thanks to the implementation of budget tagging as a mechanism to improve transparency and direct resources toward sustainable development.

SESSION 1.4: BUILDING BLOCK 3 – MONITORING & REVIEW

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Exercise and Plenary

Table 1

The Dominican Republic has various systems for monitoring financing flows and their impact, such as the Budget Management Index, which evaluates the physical and financial management of central government institutions, and the indicator tracking system for the NDS and the PNPSP. However, a lack of interconnection between planning instruments and budget system instruments persists, limiting their comprehensive integration. The effectiveness of financing policies and strategies is primarily measured by compliance with the flow indicators established in the NDS, which requires strengthening the interoperability of current systems. In this regard, ongoing and planned initiatives by development partners have been identified, notably the support from the European Union through the Public Administration and Financial Reform Support Program (PROGEF), aimed at consolidating these capacities.

Table 2

Currently, the Dominican Republic has several systems for monitoring financing flows, such as SIGASFL, SICEEP, SINACID, SIGADE, and SIGEF, although these are not compatible with each other. The effectiveness of financing policies is evaluated through indicators and monitoring reports fed by these systems, reflecting the existence of an institutional and data environment, but one that is limited by a lack of interoperability. To overcome these weaknesses, reforms linked to Building Block 3 of the INFF (Monitoring and Review) are underway or planned, including SIGEF V2, SIGADE V7, and the update of SIGASFL. Likewise, the need to advance toward greater interoperability, the use of technologies like artificial intelligence, the development of more user-friendly platforms, and the implementation of impact evaluations has been identified. These actions are supported by international and national cooperation initiatives, with programs backed by the IDB, the MAP, and the SNIP aimed at strengthening monitoring and financing capacities in the country.

Table 3

Among the existing monitoring systems to track financing flows and estimate their impact are the National System of International Cooperation for Development (SINACID), the PNPSP Monitoring Dashboard, SIGASFL, SNIVP (interconnected with SIGEF), SIGADE (interconnected with SIGEF), ADESS, and CIFE (interconnected with SIGEF). There is an enabling environment for monitoring and reviewing financing; however, in terms of institutionality following the merger of the ministries (MEPYD and Finance), an improvement in the articulation between planning and budgeting is expected. Reforms linked to the objectives of INFF Building Block 3 (Monitoring and Review) exist, and a start has been made with the promulgation of decree 92-22, which establishes the National Governmental Interoperability Framework.

Table 4

The country has monitoring systems such as SIGEF, SNIP, SINACID, and CISANOC, complemented by initiatives like SISPLAN, which seeks to improve compatibility and articulation between platforms. The effectiveness of financing policies is measured through an annual monitoring report of prioritized policies and evaluations promoted by DIGEPRES through the Result-based Budgetary Programmes (PPoR). Although an enabling environment exists, it is necessary to strengthen the quality of administrative records, improve the formulation of outcome indicators, allocate budget for surveys, and consolidate the leadership of the ONE (National Statistics Office). Furthermore, development partners support these areas with projects such as the Unique Nominal Vaccine Registry, the Unique Health Record, and SISPLAN itself.

Table 5

The country has monitoring systems such as SIGEF, SIGADE, and the Public Investment System, with a certain level of interconnection between them. The effectiveness of financing policies is evaluated through isolated inputs generated under the regulations of the National Monitoring and Evaluation System, which has contributed to creating a culture of evaluation. This system is supported by an enabling environment established by Decree 267-15, derived from Law 1-12 of the NDS. To strengthen it, legal reforms, greater institutionality, and inter-institutional coordination are proposed, with technical assistance support from ECLAC and the IDB aimed at capacity development.

FEEDBACK

- How the National Development Strategy (NDS) guides policies to ensure their fulfilment.
- The Economic and Social Council (CES) has the responsibility to carry out a social oversight report.
- The importance of citizen participation and the NDS. Participation of local governments.

SESSION 1.5: BUILDING BLOCK 4 – GOVERNANCE & COORDINATION

Governance and coordination are the engine for the effectiveness of an INFF, by guiding the process, ensuring national leadership, strengthening collaboration between institutions and non-state actors, and overcoming silos to achieve greater coherence. It emphasizes that although institutional arrangements vary by context, their functions must guarantee coherence in financing policies, access to knowledge, political commitment, and effective coordination. Likewise, it proposes steps to identify and strengthen existing mechanisms, overcome gaps, and promote inclusive participation, highlighting that success depends on solid leadership, capacity building, and articulation between the public and private sectors, development partners, and civil society.

Exercise and Plenary

Table 1

The sustainability of the NDS depends on reviewing regulatory frameworks, expanding citizen knowledge, and improving indicators related to the Social and Democratic State of Law. Although Law 1-12 contemplates its dissemination, there are no concrete mechanisms to inform Congress and the population, being limited to an annual progress report. The PNPSP ensures that the NDS's priorities are reflected in the national budget through prioritized programs and projects with protected resources. For its part, the PNPCI 2023-2026 establishes strategic guidelines to coordinate international cooperation, align it with national priorities, and generate synergies between internal and external actors.

Table 2

The continuity of the NDS requires maintaining annual progress reports, strengthening the civil service career, updating Law 41-08, and improving alignment with plans and information systems. To promote the participation of diverse actors, mechanisms such as the fourth round of cooperation monitoring and the application of Law 122-05 through the National Centre for the Promotion of NPOs have been developed. Although the law contemplates annual reports to Congress, these do not receive adequate feedback or follow-up. Finally, the budgetary process incorporates the NDS's priorities through the PNPSP, PEIs, PACCs, and the programmatic structure, also relying on high-level coordination spaces with development partners.

Table 3

The continuity of the NDS can be guaranteed through the civil service career, an integrated vision of public service, citizen empowerment in monitoring, the alignment of government plans with development instruments, the rigorous application of strategies, greater visibility of planning, and the evaluation of the PNPSP. To promote the participation of different sectors in its implementation, mechanisms such as the Economic and Social Council (CES) and the IDEC are highlighted. Likewise, the incorporation of the NDS's priorities into the national budget is ensured through protected programs of the strategy, the results-oriented budget (POR) of DIGEPRES, and follow-up on the education pact. Finally, coordination with development partners is facilitated through the PNPCI, high-level roundtables, and sectoral spaces.

Table 4

The continuity of the NDS is based on its legal and consensual nature, as well as on operational mechanisms such as councils and pacts, the civil service career, and public training, in addition to alignment with international standards and global priorities that facilitate access to cooperation and external financing. Although there is an annual progress report presented to the CES, delivered to Congress, and published for the citizenry, there is no formal feedback space or legislative action derived from its follow-up. Coordination with development partners is articulated through SINACID, thematic and high-level roundtables, reports, and pluriannual international cooperation plans, in addition to specific norms and policies on the matter. Likewise, bodies such as MINPRE, MHE, and MIREX maintain an annual technical roundtable to define the programming of bilateral cooperation, ensuring coherence with the NDS and the PNPSP.

Table 5

The continuity of the NDS is based on legal frameworks like Law 1-12, although challenges persist in budgetary alignment, the prioritization of strategic actions, and the updating of the indicator and goal system. It is also key to maintain periodic progress reports to evaluate compliance and provide input to the CES, along with a strengthening of policymaking. Regarding participation, the CES is the main mechanism, but it has not presented accountability reports, and its territorial scope is limited for broad oversight. Finally, coordination with development partners relies on the Financing Strategy, budget tagging, the INFF, and coordination roundtables, although they are not always fully aligned with the NDS.

SESSION 2.1: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INFF AND THE FINANCING STRATEGY OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The implementation of the INFF in the Dominican Republic was presented as being developed through a dynamic and participatory work plan, led by the Government, with support from the UN System and international cooperation. This methodological framework strengthens the link between planning and financing, facilitates risk management, and promotes a comprehensive resource mobilization strategy. Through the Policy Priority Inference (PPI) methodology, development indicators and their relationship with the budget are analysed, showing that more financing does not always solve the gaps, but rather that changes in public policies are required. Finally, the Financing Strategy seeks to optimize existing tools, close gaps, and ensure coherence and sustainability in the use of all sources of financing for development.

SESSION 2.2: DOMESTIC PUBLIC FINANCING

During the presentation, it was explained that a Financing Strategy within an INFF aligns policies, institutions, and public, private, and international financing sources to build trust and coherence. It defines domestic public financing through articulated instruments: a Macroeconomic Framework, a Medium-Term Fiscal Framework, a Medium-Term Revenue Strategy, a Medium-Term Expenditure Framework, a Debt Management Strategy, and a Public Investment Plan. It emphasizes that the strategy must also address illicit financial flows with legislation, institutional coordination, digital systems, and enforcement capacity. It poses guiding questions about whether the instruments are aligned, if reforms are sequenced, and if the fiscal system can sustain present needs and future ambitions. It mentions the 2024 tax reform as part of the domestic public financing chapter.

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DAY 3 SUMMARY

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Exercise and Plenary

Table 1

Integrating Results-Based Financing (RBF) into planning and budgeting systems requires articulating modules in SIGEF and SISPLAN, strengthening sectoral capacities, and establishing inter-institutional coordination spaces with actors like the National Statistics Office (ONE), civil society, and academia. This allows for defining clear roles, evaluating indicators, analysing efficiency, and verifying achievements, culminating in an accountability process that reinforces transparency and trust in the use of resources.

Table 2

The integration of RBF requires diagnosing and adapting existing mechanisms—such as the Results-Oriented Budget, the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework, and Annual Operating Plans (POAs)—and complementing them with an intersectoral scheme that links health, education, planning, budget, and public investment. To consolidate this process, the INFF Financing Strategy must include a specific chapter on RBF, with criteria, tools, and resources that ensure monitoring, proper execution, and coherence with the National Development Strategy (NDS) and the National Pluriannual Public Sector Plan (PNPSP).

Table 3

To scale up RBF, enabling conditions are required, such as diagnostics of policies and processes, prioritization criteria, institutional strengthening, and consolidation of institutional performance evaluation (EDI), prioritizing in phases sectors like Finance, the Presidency, and the Ministry of Public Administration (MAP). In the financing strategy, this should be reflected with incentive funds, resource reallocation based on met targets, and the alignment of international cooperation with prioritized institutional results.

Table 4

The introduction of RBF involves political, institutional, and technical risks, such as the potential impact on essential services due to unmet targets, indicator manipulation, corruption, weak capacities, and a lack of reliable data, in addition to external risks like disasters and climate threats. To mitigate these, it is recommended to apply legal safeguards, independent audits, greater inter-institutional coordination, capacity building, digitalization, contingency funds, and clear indicators, so that RBF and the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) strengthen transparency, accountability, and fiscal resilience.

Table 5

RBF strengthens the alignment between the NDS, PNPSP, MTEF, and budget execution by linking public resources with national goals and concrete results. This ensures coherence between instruments and conditions new allocations on the fulfilment of physical and financial objectives. Furthermore, it helps clarify trade-offs in resource allocation, prioritize higher-impact interventions, and improve spending targeting, supported by tools like SDG budget tagging and PNPSP indicators for more effective monitoring and evidence-based decisions.

SESSION 2.3: INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC FINANCING

The presentation on International Public Financing highlights international cooperation as a key source of resources, technical assistance, and capacity building to drive development and innovation in public policy. It underscores that although there is good alignment between development partners and national priorities, gaps persist in green issues and risk management, as well as fragmentation between reimbursable and non-reimbursable mechanisms. It also highlights the strategic role of the United Nations System and major development partners in social, economic, environmental, and institutional areas, as well as the need to strengthen coordination, governance, and monitoring systems to maximize the effectiveness and sustainability of resources aimed at achieving the SDGs and national priorities.

Exercise and Plenary

Table 1 – MINPRE (Ministry of the Presidency)

Our role is to lead the governance of non-reimbursable international cooperation in its different forms, although coordination and alignment challenges persist, such as fragmented reporting, dispersed information, and incomplete records that generate inefficiencies in resource use. To overcome them, a single information system, permanent technical roundtables, standardized protocols, and a regulatory framework that strengthens the MIREX–MINPRE complementarity are proposed, so that robust leadership aligns cooperation with the NDS and the National Plan for International Cooperation (PNPCI), ensuring transparency, a strategic focus, and greater impact from external support.

Table 2 – MHE (Ministry of Finance and Economy)

The main role is to act as the governing body for reimbursable cooperation with multilateral and bilateral organizations, facing challenges such as a lack of knowledge of regulatory processes, weak coordination on priorities, and poor articulation between reimbursable and non-reimbursable cooperation, which causes delays, higher costs, and reduced access to resources. To overcome these, it is proposed to create an inter-institutional follow-up committee, strengthen monitoring mechanisms, roles, and communication, as well as update the medium and long-term financing strategy, reinforce regulatory frameworks, and institutionalize good practices with the participation of sectoral and external partners for greater transparency.

Table 3 – MIREX (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

The main role is to be responsible for foreign policy, represent the country internationally, sign framework agreements, and coordinate negotiations with external actors. Among the challenges are the dispersion and misalignment among actors in the SINACID, a lack of synchronization between international negotiations and national processes, and the need for greater coherence in priorities. To overcome them, reforms are proposed, such as a Cooperation Law, an International Financing Strategy that covers all cooperation, an integrated data system, and the institutionalization of best practices through permanent roundtables, clear mandates, and standardized protocols that guarantee transparency and effectiveness.

Table 4 – INTERNATIONAL PARTNER (EU)

The central role of development partners is to provide reimbursable and non-reimbursable financing for common development objectives, although problems persist, such as misaligned priorities, fragmented records, regulatory confusion, and implementation delays that reduce the coherence and effectiveness of processes. To address them, a single, clear governing body is proposed, along with permanent sectoral roundtables, a unified digital registry aligned with the NDS, and a robust information system that ensures transparency, coordination, and effective monitoring.

Table 5 – Ministry of Environment

The main role is to identify and prioritize sectoral needs, present them to development partners, and manage them through institutional channels, ensuring implementation, follow-up, and transparency in the use of resources. However, weaknesses persist in the legal framework, with duplication of functions, excessive bureaucracy, and misaligned priorities. It is therefore recommended to simplify processes, establish a one-stop shop for accessing funds, strengthen the legal framework, and train institutions, highlighting as a key message the need for a single source of information that facilitates access to both reimbursable and non-reimbursable cooperation.

SESSION 2.4: PRIVATE FINANCING

The private sector emphasizes the need for legal certainty and regulatory and political stability, as uncertainty discourages investment. For more sustainable development, barriers must be removed, informality reduced, and quality jobs promoted through a joint public-private strategy that ensures economic balance, financial inclusion, and access to credit for SMEs. The UNDP recognizes that the private sector is key, but its investments must be both profitable and sustainable, considering future generations. Clear rules, less bureaucracy, human capital aligned with business demand, as well as connectivity and infrastructure to support growth, are required.

Furthermore, the importance of public-private collaboration to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals is raised, although limitations persist, such as governmental discoordination, unfair competition, and challenges in the formalization of MSMEs. Joint investment initiatives are highlighted, along with the need for clear regulatory frameworks, the role of the capital market as a driver of development, and the recognition that economic openness is not negative if accompanied by effective planning and regulation. In this context, the Latin America and Caribbean region, identified as the most entrepreneurial, has the opportunity to consolidate its potential through a robust financial market and strategic alliances between the public and private sectors.

Exercise and Plenary

Table 1

MSMEs and underserved groups face obstacles such as low financial and digital literacy, limited credit history, lack of information, and absence of real collateral, which limits their access to financing. To overcome these, it is proposed to create a single-tax system (monotributo), simplify business formalization, strengthen financial education, and adjust the tax burden. Additionally, integrating the informal sector into the formal system through lower tax costs, inclusive funds, and more flexible credit requirements is suggested to accelerate formalization and expand banking access.

Table 2

To deepen capital markets in the Dominican Republic, greater economic openness, better public-private articulation, a stronger country risk rating, and the diversification of financial instruments are required, along with regulatory mechanisms that explicitly link investments to the SDGs and promote social responsibilities toward sustainability. In this context, institutional investors play a key role but face barriers such as a lack of a clear vision of national objectives, technical and legal weaknesses, macroeconomic instability, and fragile institutions; overcoming these will allow for the consolidation of a more attractive, sustainable capital market aligned with development goals.

Table 3

The most promising sectors for PPPs and blended finance in the Dominican Republic are transportation, education, health, housing, and water and sanitation, in addition to the environment and climate change, thanks to instruments like green and blue bonds and climate funds. To strengthen the project pipeline, it is necessary to define priorities, have robust public proposals with feasibility studies, strengthen the regulatory framework and institutional capacities, and promote the use of blended finance instruments through identification, prospective studies, and communication strategies that facilitate their application by governments, civil society, and beneficiaries.

Table 4

The most promising sectors for PPPs and blended finance in the Dominican Republic are transportation and mobility, water, health, housing, and education, considered essential for responding to social and economic demands. To strengthen this portfolio, it is necessary to effectively implement the current legal framework, ensure greater openness of institutions to blended finance, and offer more efficient and secure processes, supported by sovereign guarantees, risk sharing, and linkage to long-term plans like the NDS. This ensures continuity, private sector confidence, and a greater impact from joint investments.

Table 5

To channel diaspora savings toward productive investments, it is proposed to create innovative and secure financial instruments, an institutional digital platform to identify opportunities, strengthen the capital market, and attract philanthropic funds through public programs. To guarantee trust and attract impact investors, it is necessary to incorporate transparency and traceability technologies, simplify procedures, reduce formalization costs, and support the entire process with legal and financial security.