



Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

# Dominican Republic Circular Economy Report 2021



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### List of acronyms

CE	Circular Economy
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean
MSME	Micro, small and medium sized enterprises
SME	Small and medium sized enterprises
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture
MEPYD	Ministry of Economy, Development and Planning
MICM	Ministry of Industry, Commerce and MSMEs
MITUR	Ministry of Tourism
UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organization

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## 1.0 Introduction

The Circular Economy (CE) is an emerging issue in modern society and many countries have not yet fully implemented this concept. The Dominican Republic (DR) is not the exception. The concept has been inserted into the national discourse in the past four years or so, linked to the topics of solid waste management, cleaner production, and resources recovery. These topics do not fully encompass the Circular Economy aim of transforming economic systems to address global sustainability issues such as climate change but can be considered as initial steps. This report explores the main opportunities for Dutch companies in implementing Circular Economy businesses in the DR.

## 2.0 Dominican Republic profile

### 2.1 General information

The Dominican Republic is one of the fastest expanding economies in the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region, with an average annual growth of 5.6% in the years 2009-2019. Tourism, remittances, foreign direct investment, mining income, free zones and telecommunications were the sectors with the greatest contribution<sup>1</sup>. Close to 98% of Dominican companies are small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). They generate more than 2 million jobs, constituting 54.4% of the labor market, and contribute 38.6% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)<sup>2</sup>.

In February 2021 the monthly economic activity indicator registered a positive interannual result for the first time since the start of the Covid 19 pandemic, with a growth of 1.1% with respect to the same month the previous year. This was announced by the Dominican Central Bank as a sign of the economy coming out of the recession caused by the pandemic. The economic sectors that most contributed to the recovery were: construction (10.3%), mining (8.1%), local manufacturing (6.5%), health (6.4%), commerce (4.1%), real estate activities (2.2%), agriculture (1.4%), communications (0.6%) and industrial free trade zones (0.1%).<sup>3</sup> Overall, Dominican economy is projected to grow around 5.5% by the end of 2021 according to the World Bank, which also states that this level of growth is below the country's potential<sup>4</sup>.

The Dominican Republic is a country with great social and economic inequalities. Despite achieving sustained economic growth well above the regional average for over twenty years, an estimated 20.3% of Dominicans were below the poverty line in 2020<sup>5</sup>. The pandemic affected employment among the poor, and particularly among poor women whose unemployment rates rose about 10%<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> World Bank <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/dominicanrepublic/overview>

<sup>2</sup> PNUD (2021). [Encuesta a Hogares](#)

<sup>3</sup> News from the Central Bank of the DR(2021). <https://www.bancentral.gov.do/a/d/5050-banco-central-informa-que-la-economia-dominicana-registra-un-crecimiento-de-11-en-febrero-de-2021>

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. World Bank

<sup>5</sup> CEPAL (2020) [Panorama Social de América Latina](#).

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. CEPAL

*The Dominican Republic:*

- *Had a GDP of USD 78.845 billion in 2020, with an annual growth of -6.72% in the same year. Growth in 2021 is expected to be 11,0%*
- *Ranked 78th in the 2019 Global Competitiveness Index.*
- *Ranked 115th in the 2020 World Bank Doing Business Index, ranking 15th in Latin America and the Caribbean.*
- *Ranked 74th in the 2020 Yale Environmental Performance Index.*

Economic growth has contributed in part to the degradation of natural resources and increased environmental pollution. Dominican Republic passed its first environmental legislation in the year 2000, with the creation of a Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. Since then, the country has tried to consolidate the implementation of environmental protection policies, but solid waste management constitutes one of the main remaining challenges.

There are more than 300 open-air municipal landfills (figure 1) in a territory of 48,4 thousand square kilometers, which do not comply with any engineering or environmental standards. The DR has a population of close to 11 million people (80 % urban) with an estimated per capita generation of 1 kilogram per person per day of municipal solid waste<sup>7</sup>. More than 80% of this waste is recoverable but only a small fraction is recycled and most of it reaches final disposal sites. Materials 'recovery for recycling is generally done at the landfill by informal "waste divers", who feed a chain of small and medium businesses dedicated to recycling. As many as 10,000 people are said to be working in informal recycling. It is estimated that about 6% of solid waste is recovered for recycling in the DR<sup>8</sup>.

As a signatory to the Paris Agreement, the country established its Greenhouse gases (GHG) reduction goal in 25% by 2030, using 2010 emissions as baseline<sup>9</sup>. This Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) will require an overhaul of the country's waste management systems as waste contributes 15,71% of all GHG (almost twice as much as the industrial process and products use category) according to the DR's first biennial update of its GHG inventory<sup>10</sup>. The biggest source of emissions is energy and transportation with 62,75% of total emissions.

DR's international commitment to reducing GHG emissions and the entry into force of the new solid waste law (discussed below in the legal framework section) present a favorable outlook for the growth of the Circular Economy in the DR.

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<sup>7</sup> Interamerican Development Bank (IDB) 2018 [Solid Waste Management in Latin America and the Caribbean](#).

<sup>8</sup> Wolf, Judith (2018) [Informe Final Estado GIRS en República Dominicana](#).

<sup>9</sup> <https://ndcrd.com/>

<sup>10</sup> <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Dominican%20Republic-%20BUR1.pdf>

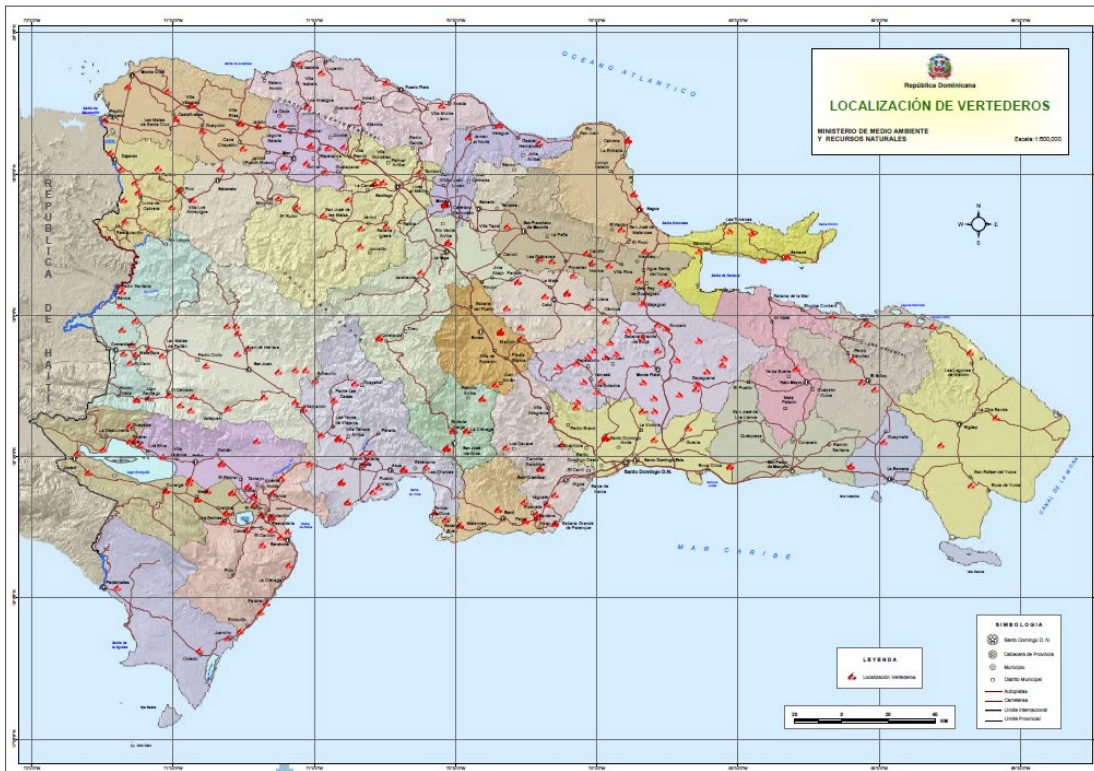


Figure 1 Municipal waste open landfills / garbage dumps. Source: Ministry of the Environment

## 2.2 Legal framework

The Dominican legal framework related to the environment is governed by the General Law of Environment and Natural Resources (Law 64-00, from August 2000). This law assigns responsibility for the management of non-hazardous solid waste to municipal councils. This includes the collection, treatment, transportation, and final disposal which must be carried out observing the official regulations issued by the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources.

In October 2020, the General Law of Comprehensive Management and Co-processing of Solid Waste (225-20) was enacted. The purpose of this law is to reduce the generation of waste and to promote its reuse, recycling, utilization, and valuation. The law establishes the following principles for solid waste management in the DR:

- i. Comprehensive management with criteria of prevention, minimization, and eco-efficiency.
- ii. Shared responsibility: considered as a social co-responsibility of producers, importers, distributors, consumers, users of by-products and the government under a scheme of market feasibility, environmental efficiency, among others.
- iii. Extended responsibility of the producer, importer, and marketer. It establishes that they are responsible for the product throughout its entire life cycle, including the post-industrial and post-consumer phases.
- iv. Reduction or minimization of generation; it favours efficiency in the use of raw materials, reuse of generated waste, innovation, clean production, return logistics, responsible consumption, and other measures.

- v. Promotion of green markets; contemplates the development of the market for environmental management of waste, related services and innovation and development of technologies to stimulate private investment in waste management.

These principles are very important since historically producers and traders were not responsible for solid waste beyond their own facilities.

Law 225-20 also establishes a Trust Fund, which will be funded with a new tax levied on business revenue. Income from the fund will be used to enforce the new legislation, remediate contaminated sites, and improve solid waste management, treatment, and disposal throughout the country.

Other important legislation to consider is Law 47-20 about Public-Private Partnerships. This law could have a positive impact in promoting circular economy, as it establishes the legislative framework for private participation in the provision of public services and goods. This law promotes public-private alliances as an adequate instrument for the provision, management and operation of goods or services of social interest, among potential funders, national and international investors, and the community in general.

## 2.3 Institutional framework

Table 1 includes a list of public or private institutions that have a prominent role in solid waste management and sustainability issues. The degree of importance was established based on its importance in the involvement in the support and integration of potential Circular Economy initiatives.

Table1: Institutions and their roles related to circular economy in the DR

Institution/Organization	Role	Importance for potential CE initiatives	Type
Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources	Defines the country's environmental management policy and waste management policy	High	Public
	Regulates the waste management sector and is ultimately responsible for final disposition of waste under the new legislation		
	Responsible for environmental permits		
Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPYD)	Formulates the National Development Strategy and Public Investment plans, including the necessary coordination at the municipal and provincial levels, and with sectoral institutions.	High	Public
Ministry of Industry, Commerce and MIPYMES (MICM)	Governing body in charge of the sectors of industry, exports, domestic and foreign trade, industrial free-trade zones, special regimes and MSMEs	High	Public

Institution/Organization	Role	Importance for potential CE initiatives	Type
Ministry of Tourism (MITUR)	Regulates the tourism industry in the country and promotes tourism growth by promoting investment in the sector.	High	Public
Municipalities	Responsible for domestic and commercial waste management in their jurisdictions; directly operate collection, transportation and disposal services, or hire private contractors for the provision of these services.	High	Public
Association of Industries of the Dominican Republic (AIRD)	It is the largest and most representative business organization of the industrial sector in the DR. They are implementing the Circular Economy (EC from the Spanish acronym) Project Innovation and re-manufacturing program in the plastic and construction sectors, financed by the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB)	High	Private
National Business Support Network for Environmental Protection (ECORED)	It is a business association whose objective is to facilitate the incorporation of a culture of social responsibility and sustainable development in the company.	Medium	Private
National Institute for Aqueducts and Sewerage (INAPA)	They manage the aqueducts and sewers in 24 provinces of the country (including their drinking and wastewater treatment plants)	Medium	Public
Santo Domingo Aqueduct and Sewerage Corporation, CAASD	They manage the aqueducts and sewers in Santo Domingo (Capital of DR) (including their drinking and wastewater treatment plants)	Medium	Public
Santiago Aqueduct and Sewerage Corporation (CORAASAN)	They manage the aqueducts and sewers in Santiago (second city in importance) (including their drinking and wastewater treatment plants)	Medium	Public
Ministry of Agriculture (MARD)	It is the Governing Body of the National Agricultural Sector.	Medium	Public

### 3.0 Current state of circular economy

#### 3.1 Current developments

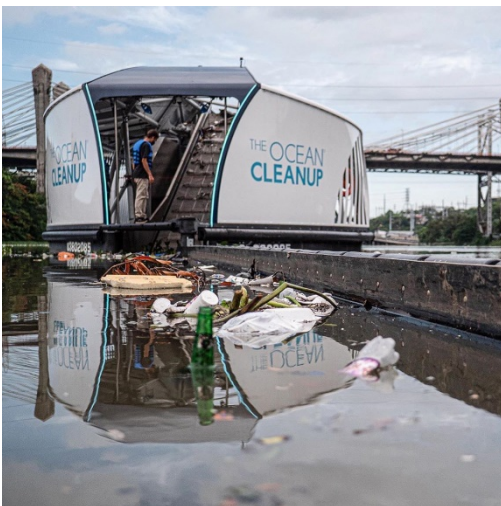
Although environmental and sustainability issues have had an important advance in recent decades in DR, solid waste management is still in an incipient stage with respect to the massive incorporation of the concepts of Circular Economy, Cleaner Production, efficient use of resources and the rest. According to the Yale Environmental Performance Index 2020, the Dominican Republic was ranked

74th out of 180 countries and only obtained a positive increase of three positions in the last ten years.



Currently, different initiatives related to Circular Economy are being carried out. One of the main ones is the Program for innovation and re-manufacturing in the plastic and construction sectors implemented by AIRD with funding from IDB. Within the framework of this project, a comprehensive waste management roadmap for the plastic and construction sectors has been drawn with a circular economy approach. The NUVI Marketplace platform automates the negotiation and delivery of solid waste from the industrial sector that can serve as raw material for other industries, facilitating the commercialization process among its users. The tool seeks to achieve greater use of waste in the Dominican Republic, by bringing waste

generators together with companies that have the potential to use it in their processes. In addition, as part of this project, the NGO Nueva Vida para los Residuos (NUVI) was formed, which will continue managing the platform once the project ends.



Another initiative carried out with the participation of the public and private sectors is the Rescate Ozama (Ozama Rescue) project. The Rescate Ozama platform is a multisectoral initiative to clean the Ozama River that seeks to articulate all the actors who work in favor of reducing consumption, eliminating plastics and waste from the rivers of the Dominican Republic with a vision of sustainable development. As part of this initiative, a floating interceptor was installed in the river to catch the present waste. The commissioning of the interceptor was carried out through an agreement between the Ministry of the Presidency, The Ocean Cleanup (TOC) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and has the support of the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Navy

of the Dominican Republic.

### 3.2 Government initiatives

The Dominican government has two main initiatives related with circular economy at this time, both with support from international cooperation:

- 1) The Ministry of Industry and Commerce and MSMEs<sup>11</sup> (MICM from the Spanish acronym) is implementing a training program for business development service providers for MSMEs, which includes training on the design of cleaner production and circular economy projects. The program will train 400 companies and identify 100 projects among SMEs in the gastronomic industry, poultry sector, furniture manufacturers and rice producers.

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<sup>11</sup> MSMEs = Micro, small, and medium enterprises



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2) The Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources is receiving technical assistance for a diagnosis of the current situation of the Circular Economy and the development of a road map for the Dominican Republic from the Climate Technology Center/ United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). This project aims to map key actors and describe ongoing initiatives related to CE. It will also identify and prioritize potential projects by geographic areas, focusing on the manufacturing, construction, tourism, and agricultural sectors.

### 3.3 Financing for CE initiatives

In the last five years the financing of activities focused on circular economy has increased significantly. From December 2019 the number of outstanding corporate and sovereign bonds with circular economy focus increased from 7 to 31 in March 2021. Similarly, the number of private market funds with circular economy focus increased from 3 to 30 (since 2016 to 2020)<sup>12</sup>. Some of the options for financing activities in the Dominican Republic are explained below.

#### 3.3.1 Public sector

The Dominican Government within the framework of the new solid waste law (225-20) created a Public-Private Trust for Comprehensive Waste Management. The funds of this Trust will come from a mandatory annual special tax to companies, based on their total income, that will be transferred to the trust. It can also receive donations from national and international, public and private, organizations, but at this date there are not donors yet.

The Trust objectives are the following:

- 1) Operate and manage the fund for the integral management of solid waste, the operation of transfer stations and sanitary landfills, as well as the closure of open-air landfills.
- 2) Make annual contributions approved by the Board of Directors of the Trust, to legal persons or entities that develop collection centers, collection plants, sanitary landfills, recovery plants, co-processing, logistics chains for waste management, educational campaigns, among other activities related to comprehensive waste management.
- 3) Review project proposals and / or activities to be financed.

In addition to the trust, law 225-20 establishes the promotion of green markets related to waste, including sustainable public purchases of certified products made from recycled material, recycling market and waste recovery, waste bags, among others. A green bond was created as an instrument to finance or refinance, in part or in full, green projects, whether new or existing. These bonds can be transferable or tradable between different legal entities in the market.

#### 3.3.2 Private sector

Currently the funds allocated by Dominican banks to green projects are mostly dedicated to renewable energy or sustainable mobility focused on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Although

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<sup>12</sup> Source: Analysis carried out by The Ellen MacArthur Foundation.  
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1pGsYSf7gemHMIfoOEyLgrA9GifpeS6t/view>

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in the recent past (approximately seven years ago), a bank made a specific call to finance projects of SMEs in cleaner production, which included recycling or waste reduction projects.

### 3.3.3 International cooperation

Circular Economy projects in the Dominican Republic are being supported by different international cooperation organizations. Among which we can mention: the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) in collaboration with the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and UN Environment Program, that currently supports the formulation of a diagnosis and roadmap for circular economy in several countries including the DR.

Likewise, within the framework of the Free Trade Agreement between the United States, Central America and the Dominican Republic (DR CAFTA), supported by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the first steps are being taken to prepare a National Plan of Action for the Comprehensive Management of Marine Waste, with the contribution of all key public and private stakeholders, which will establish a roadmap with specific actions to address the issue of marine waste.

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) sponsors the most significant CE project that has been carried out to date in the DR for plastic and construction waste, including roadmaps recently concluded; The IDB Group is positioning itself as a key ally for both the public and private sectors: unlocking investments (by de-risking it), advancing better regulation, promoting innovation, and building capacities. For several years now, the Bank has advanced inclusive recycling programs through its platform Latitud R. It has also championed food waste reduction efforts through #SinDesperdicio. In 2021 they joined, as one of its strategic partners, the Circular Economy Coalition for LAC, led by the Ministries of Environment of Colombia, Peru, Costa Rica and Dominican Republic, which will focus, in the next two years, on the following sectors: i) Plastics; ii) Electronics, iii) Food and Agriculture (with focus on food waste reduction); iv) Cities and Construction, v) Industrial Symbiosis, and vi) Tourism.

The European Investment Bank (EIB) supports priority projects aimed at climate action and environmental sustainability, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It provides long-term financing and technical assistance for public and private sector investments in areas such as 1) climate change mitigation and adaptation (e.g., renewable energy, energy efficiency, urban transport and other projects that reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions); and 2) development of social and economic infrastructure, including water and sanitation and waste management.

In the same way, the Dutch Entrepreneurial Development Bank, (FMO) identifies potential opportunities in developing countries aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals. FMO steers its investments towards projects that – amongst others - foster the transition to a more inclusive and greener economy.

Another financing option could be the World Bank, which provides a wide variety of financial products and technical assistance, and helps countries meet challenges by sharing cutting-edge knowledge and applying innovative solutions. For example, in May 2021, the World Bank (WB) approved a US\$43.5 million loan to expand and improve clean water supply and sanitation services in some municipalities of Dominican Republic (North-central), particularly in the most vulnerable areas. With the Water Supply and Wastewater Services Improvement Project, the WB seeks to improve access and the quality of services to clean water and sanitation to benefit low-income households with a focus on women and girls, in the municipalities of Moca and Gaspar Hernandez where many families don't have access to clean water and are not connected to sewerage or wastewater systems.

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### 3.4 Opportunities and risks

The new law 225-20 has the potential of fostering new opportunities for circular economy in the DR. To realize this potential the country needs to focus on circular economy as a paradigm, which will require a large capacity building and communication effort. Opportunities will increase as the concept becomes better understood and the necessary linkages between sector are identified. The following are the areas in which more clear opportunities can be identified at this time:

1. **Water-related.** Climate Change predictions for the Caribbean<sup>13</sup>, including the DR, indicate that the region can become significantly drier, which may result in freshwater scarcity. Groundwater reserves will be impacted greater saline intrusion due to sea level rise, which will further reduce freshwater availability. At the same time, heat waves will be more frequent and intense, increasing water consumption and evapotranspiration. All these impacts are expected in the short term, and are already affecting the DR. The principles of circular economy as applied to water conservation and wastewater reutilization will be clear opportunities. Wastewater reutilization is currently practiced by the tourism industry and informally in certain agricultural areas.

Less than 20% of households and buildings are connected to a sewage system in the DR, with only between 4 and 7% of wastewater produced receiving secondary treatment. Wastewater management in general needs to improve to mainstream reuse. The country needs to develop a regulatory framework as well as technical capacities. Innovations and nature-based solutions may be particularly attractive to the tourism industry as well as for farmers.

2. **Waste-industry.** Municipal solid waste management is the responsibility of municipal governments. There are 391 municipal governments in the DR (158 municipalities, 232 municipal districts and 1 National District, which is the country's capital). Due to legal constraints and a tradition of centralized government from the national level, municipalities have very few direct sources of revenue, making them dependent on national government budgetary transfers. In 2021, about 3% of the national government budget was directed to the municipalities.<sup>14</sup> This means municipalities have currently very little capacity to implement improvements in solid waste management on their own. Some municipalities have entered public-private partnerships for solid waste valuation thru recycling and waste to energy initiatives, but the results have not been ideal.

The most immediate opportunities identified for the waste-industry would be with the private sector. The new law places the burden of responsibility with them, and industrial innovation is not a strength of the Dominican private sector. Technologies and processes for reducing post-production and post-consumer wastes, as well as businesses that provide the

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<sup>13</sup> <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/>

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.hacienda.gob.do/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Proyecto-de-Ley-PGE-2021-Tomo-I.pdf>

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intermediate links for closing the loop between waste and new production, which currently do not exist in the DR, will be in demand in the short term.

Private businesses in the DR are starting to look for carbon neutral certifications. This will also create opportunities for the waste industry with technologies that reduce or offset emissions.

3. **Agri-food.** Technology and capacity building for turning municipal and agro-food waste into compost for soil improvement. Since more than 50% of waste generated in the DR is food waste and considering that the government is planning to have regional landfills, large scale compost production could be feasible.

The agriculture sector will also be severely impacted by freshwater availability issues, technologies that reduce water consumption are already in high demand. Resource recovery and GHG emissions reductions from agro-food waste is also an area of opportunity that increases as the country implements its NDC.

4. **Tourism.** The tourism sector is one of the most important in the Dominican economy due to its contribution to GDP. An important opportunity for Dutch companies is in the management of organic waste from hotels and restaurants, management of solids from wastewater treatment and pruning waste.

Regarding ecological tourism, opportunities are observed in the province of Pedernales due to its ecological sensitivity and government priority. The area of Pedernales has been identified as the focus of new tourism development in the DR. It is an area with naturally limited freshwater resources, and the tourism development will create increased demand for agricultural products which in turn will put added pressure on very fragile natural resources. This type of initiative can also be promoted in mountainous cities such as Jarabacoa, Constanza, and Bonao.

5. **Urbanization.** The cement and construction industries are the main contributors to GHG emissions from the industrial sector in the DR. With more than 80% of its population in urban areas, and economic growth spurring new urban development, urbanization is one of the main opportunities for circular economy business in the DR. From planning sustainable and resilient urban projects to construction waste management and green building, and including nature based solutions for wastewater management and reuse, it is a field in which there is increasing interest and not enough local technical know-how.
6. **Financial sector.** This sector has a significant growth margin since to date there are not many financial institutions that dedicate funds to green projects. It could also strengthen the capacities of national companies (especially SMEs) in the formulation of sustainable projects focused on reducing the carbon footprint, circular economy, energy efficiency, among others.

### 3.4.1 Risks

Government administrative corruption issues have been important in the Dominican Republic for more than five decades. Despite this negative aspect, it is worth mentioning that the country improved its position in the anti-corruption index for this year 2021, presented by the Americas Society / Council of the Americas (AS / COA) and Control Risks. It should be noted that the DR was

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the one that increased its score the most, obtaining 4.38 this year, compared to 3.26 in 2020. This Index of Capacity to Combat Corruption (CCC) assesses the capacity of Latin American countries to detect, punish and prevent the corruption.

This improvement in the country's positioning is attributed to the entry of new authorities in August 2020 and the appointment of an Attorney General of the Republic who does not respond to any political sector. With this new score, the Dominican Republic went from thirteenth place, to tenth among Latin American countries.

Other risks are associated with lack of institutional capacities for implementing the new legislation, and with lack of financing.

## 4.0 Conclusions

- The Circular Economy is a subject of recent incursion in Dominican society and there is not yet a generalized CE culture.
- The Dominican Republic has a recent legal framework that promotes minimization and valorization options. In addition, it establishes mandatory extended liability for producers, importers, and marketers.
- The main opportunities for Dutch companies are in the waste-industry especially for managing manufacturing waste, as well as in the tourism and agriculture sectors.
- The main risks are the lack of financing for CE projects.
- The recommendations are knowledge –sharing, formulation of sustainable business schemes and promotion of Dutch innovation and innovative solutions.

## 5.0 Recommendations

1. **Knowledge-sharing and outreach.** It is important for Dutch companies to share their experiences with Dominican companies on how they have achieved financially profitable circular economy projects. These experiences could include various types of projects such as the use of by-products, reinsertion in the production chain or eco-design, among others. In eco-design, Dutch companies could support Dominican ones in redesigning packaging / containers from a perspective of reuse or reinsertion into the production chain. This process of sharing experiences will reinforce the promotion of the circular economy culture and will motivate more companies to introduce similar projects.

Reaching out to national and local government institutions to show how a circular economy can work in practice, will help improve institutional capacities and position the Dutch CE sector as an ally in achieving the country's sustainability and climate change objectives.

2. **Promote development of circular economy business plans.** Starting from the incipient level of CE in DR, the interest of many companies and associations of companies in venturing into the subject and the recent legal framework that forces the extended responsibility of waste, the Dutch CE sector should design business plans that show how businesses are integrated along the supply chain, and considering cradle to cradle management of supplies, by-products and wastes, thus showing the necessary connections for a circular economy.
3. **Innovation.** Circular Economy poses a new set of challenges to Dominican private and public sector. The Dutch experience can help identify innovation opportunities and innovative solutions based on the reality and the Dominican context.

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## 6.0 Consulted documents

1. Ley General de Gestión Integral y Co-procesamiento de Residuos Sólidos de la República Dominicana 225-20. Gaceta oficial No. 10990 del 2 de octubre de 2020.
2. Ley General de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales.
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6. Wolf, J. (2018). Situación Actual de Gestión de Residuos en República Dominicana. Un Análisis en Base de Datos Levantados en el Marco del Proyecto ZACK. <https://cambioclimatico.gob.do/phocadownload/Documentos/giz/Wolf,%20Judith%20-%20Informe%20Final,%20Estado%20GIRS%20Rep.Dom.%20Nov.%202018.pdf>

## 7.0 People interviewed:

1. Mariely Ponciano, Coordinator of the NUVI Circular Economy Project
2. Fhabrisia De Jesús, Local consultant project Diagnosis of the situation current Circular Economy for the development of a Roadmap from Dominican Republic.
3. Luis Toirac, Local coordinator of the Quality Strengthening Program for the Development of MSMEs
4. Ginny Heinsen, Coordinator Sostenibilidad 3R´s
5. Indhira De Jesús, Climate Change and Environmental Specialist
6. Maribel Chalas, Solid Waste Specialist
7. Elizabeth Jimenez, Cleaner Production Specialist

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#### More information

For more information and questions about specific projects or developments mentioned in this report, contact the embassy at [STD-EA@minbuza.nl](mailto:STD-EA@minbuza.nl).

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