

# Dominican Republic's experience on INDC

Rafael Berigüete

Supporting CCDP Implementation

Cooperation CNCCMDL-DR & GIZ

Caribbean Regional Workshop on INDCs and their Integration of Market Mechanisms

St. George, Grenada – 15.sep.2015

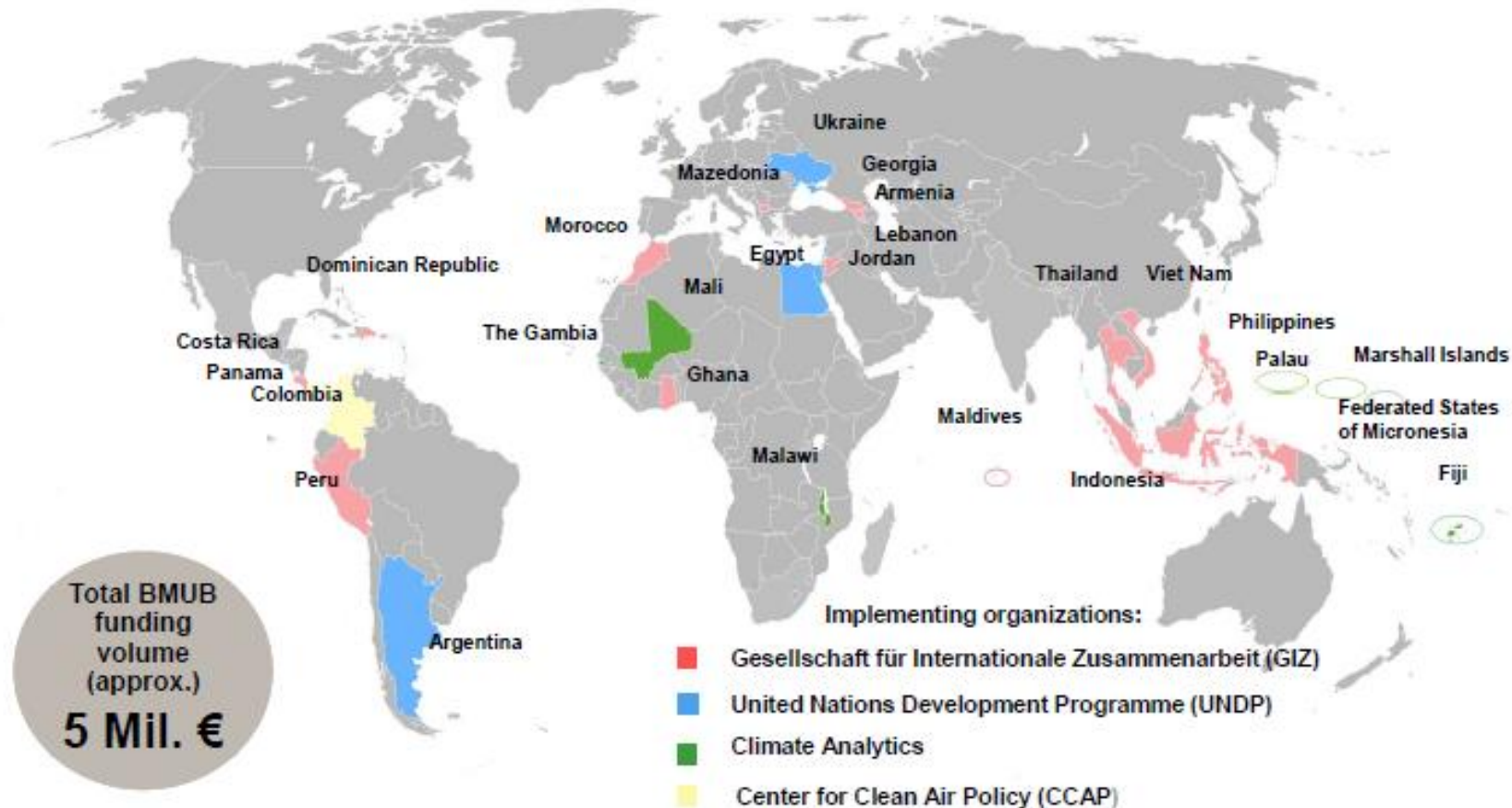
# Country Overview



- Area: 48,442 km<sup>2</sup>
- Pop: 9.5 MM (2010)
- GDP: USD 66.2 Bn
- Upper middle Income
- 36 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e (2010)
- CRI: Ranked #8

# Key actors for INDC

## German support for the preparation of INDCs via IKI funds



BMUB is funding the preparation of INDC

CNCCMDL is the main national institution

GIZ is the implementation entity

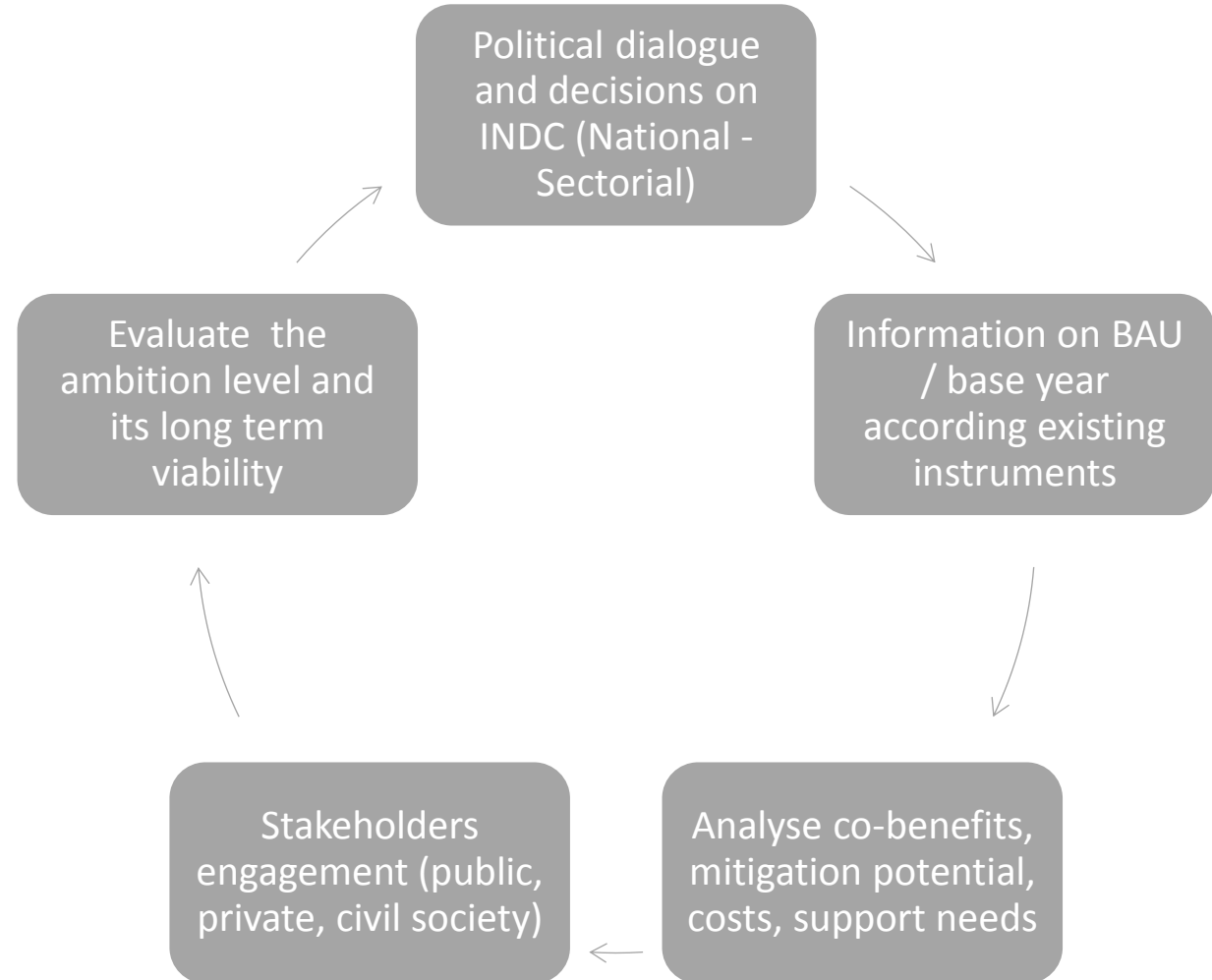
Others (i.e., RCC's St. George's, OLADE, WRI, ECLAC) provide some advise for the INDC

# Preparation Process

DR stated a domestic goal to reduce its GHG emissions by 25%.

As any domestic goal, its means an important issue in terms of current development priorities and economic growth.

political leaders ask to link INDC with existing Dev' strategies

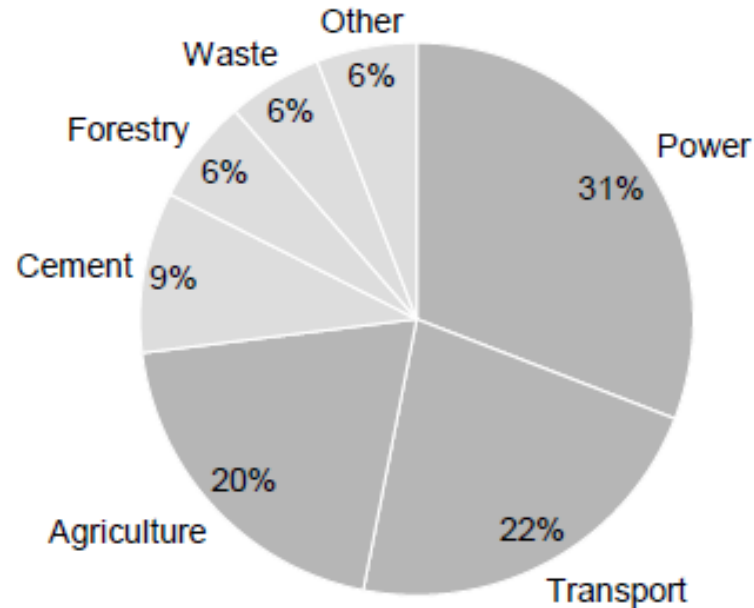


# Resume on DR-INDC

## Starting Situation

### Share of total emissions in 2010

100% = 36 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e



- Target: 25%
- Base Year: 2010
- Timeframe: 2030
- Indicator: *per capita*
- Conditioned: yes
- Markets: yes

Aligned with existing policies and priorities

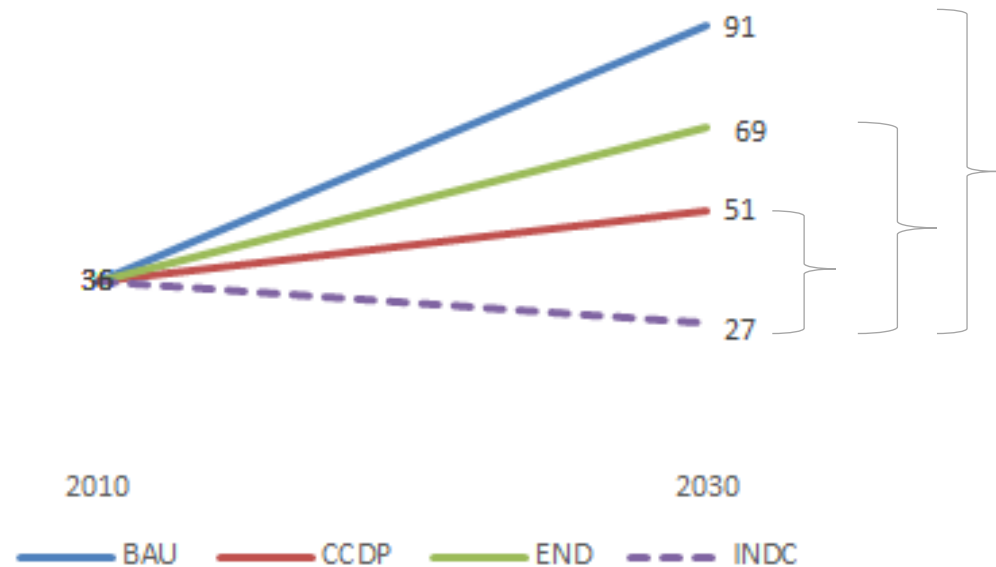
- 2030 National Dev' Strategy (END)
- Climate-compatible Dev' Plan (CCDP)
- Multi-year public investment plan
- Nat'l Adaptation Program of Action
- poverty reduction, economic growth, environmental care

# Impact of the INDC

DR is utilizing two different approaches:

- Top-down (political): policies, programs and projects based on DR's domestic GHG goals
- Bottom-up (technical): projects /activities with mitigation potential to aim public policies

GHG Emissions Projected by Scenario (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e)



Indicator	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
tCO2e/cap	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8

Art. 28 de la Ley 1-12 (END, 2030)

# Consultation / Socialization

## Institutional level

Steering Committee  
with representatives  
from private sector,  
universities, ministries,  
and municipalities



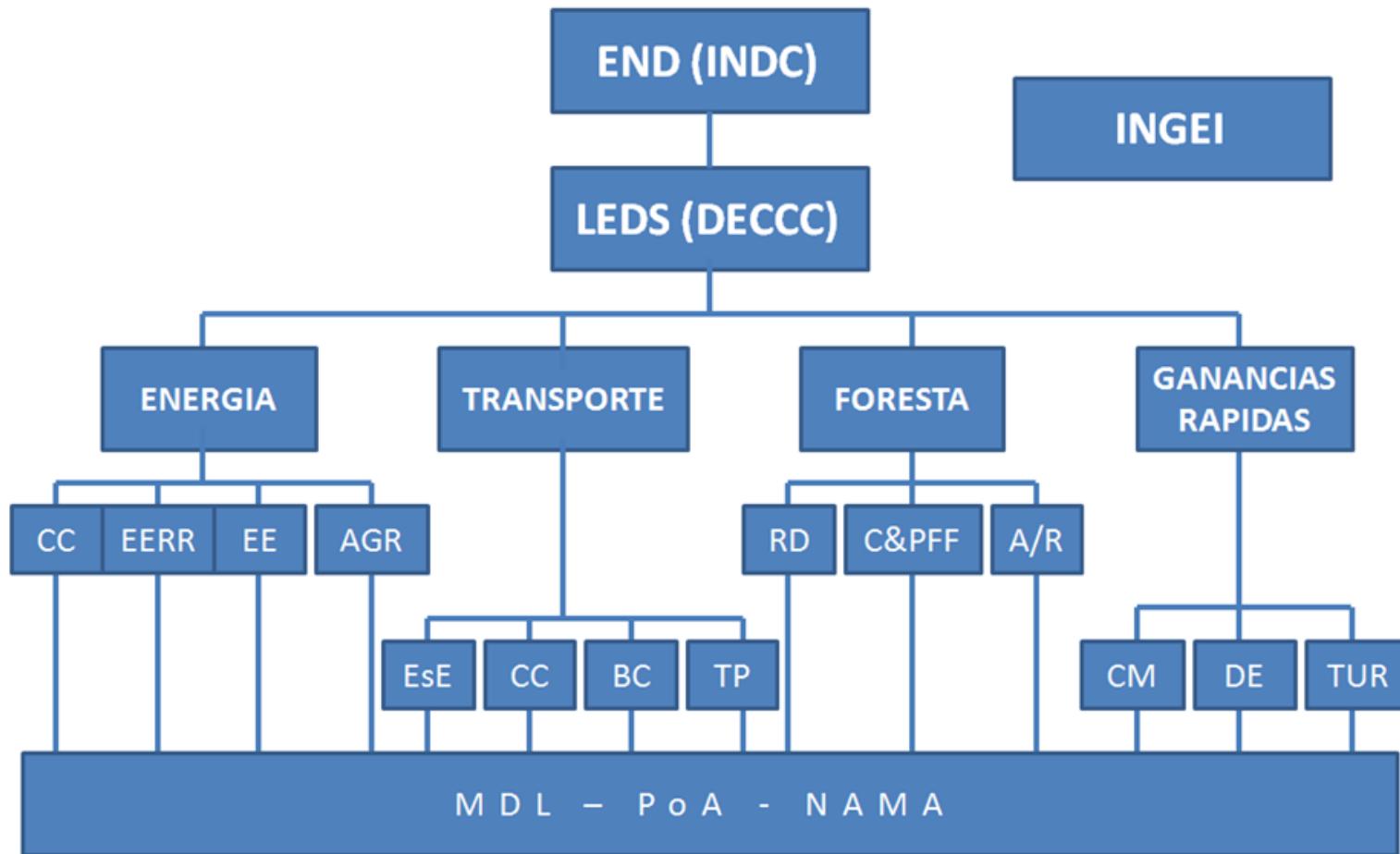
## Sectorial level

National workshops,  
sectorial meetings for  
analyses, and public  
consultations process  
(even Int'l entities)





# INDC as the Architecture for DR Mitigation Policy



CC = Cambio de Combustible  
EERR = Energías Renovables  
EE = Eficiencia Energética  
AGR = Auto Generación Reducida

EsE = Estándares de Eficiencia  
BC = Biocombustibles  
TP = Transporte Público

RD = Reducción de Deforestación  
C&PFF = Control & Prevención de  
Fuegos Forestales  
A/R = Aforestación /Reforestación

CM = Cemento  
DE = Desechos  
TUR = Turismo

DR's experience with CDM which could be transferred to INDC.

NAMAs are oriented to policies to achieve emissions reductions.

Synergies with other initiatives can to aim a higher efficiency



# Lessons Learned and Things to Do

## Main Lessons

Sectorial consultation and private sector involvement are good and viable practices



## Things to Do

To promote public-private partnerships to implement the INDC and a “workplan” (2020)

# Thanks for your time and attention!!

For comments or questions, please contact to:

**National Council for Climate Change and CDM**

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

[despacho@cambioclimatico.gob.do](mailto:despacho@cambioclimatico.gob.do)

[plandeccc@cambioclimatico.gob.do](mailto:plandeccc@cambioclimatico.gob.do)

Sector	Abatement impact (MtCO2)	New permanent jobs	Economic impact (MUSD annual)	Other Non GHG Benefits
Energy	-9	-35,000	-1,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleaner air</li> </ul>
Transport	-5	-25,000	-1,700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleaner air</li> <li>• Black carbon reduction</li> <li>• Less traffic congestion</li> </ul>
Forestry sector	-6	-13,000	-50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleaner air</li> <li>• Black carbon reduction</li> </ul>
Quick wins	-5	-25,000	-230	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal solid waste reduction</li> <li>• Better environment</li> </ul>