



Presidencia de la República Dominicana
Consejo Nacional para el Cambio Climático
y el Mecanismo de Desarrollo Limpio

Summer School 2013
of the
International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV
“Tracking Progress and MRV for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions”
Hanoi, August 20th to 28th, 2013

**Way forward at the national level – getting institutional support and political buy-in
in setting ambitions. What makes ambitions achievable?**

The Dominican Republic Case Study

Moises Alvarez
Technical Director



International Partnership
on Mitigation and MRV



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Outline

- **INSTITUTIONAL**
- **LEDS**
- **CDM**
- **NAMA**

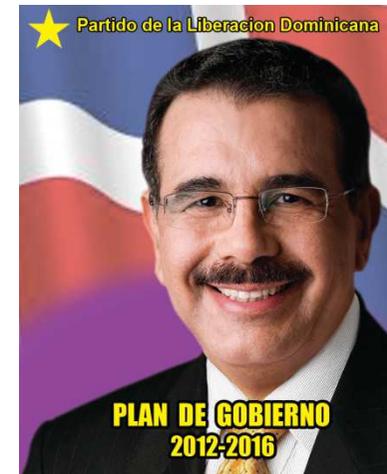


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National Council for Climate Change And Clean Development Mechanism

Date: September 20th, 2008

Creation: Decree 601-08, as an instance of public policy coordination and joint efforts in mitigating the causes and adapting to the effects of Climate Change



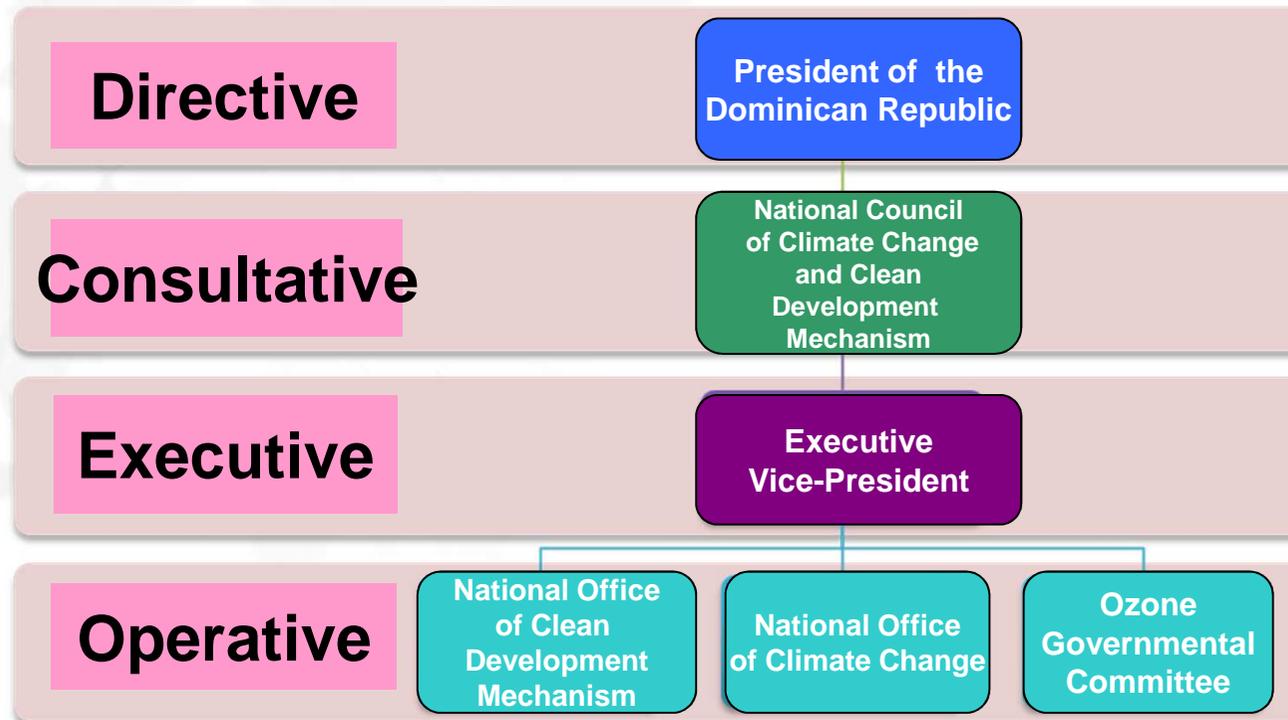
H.E Danilo Medina Sánchez
President of the Dominican Republic
and President of the Council



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National Council for Climate Change And Clean Development Mechanism

Administrative Structure:





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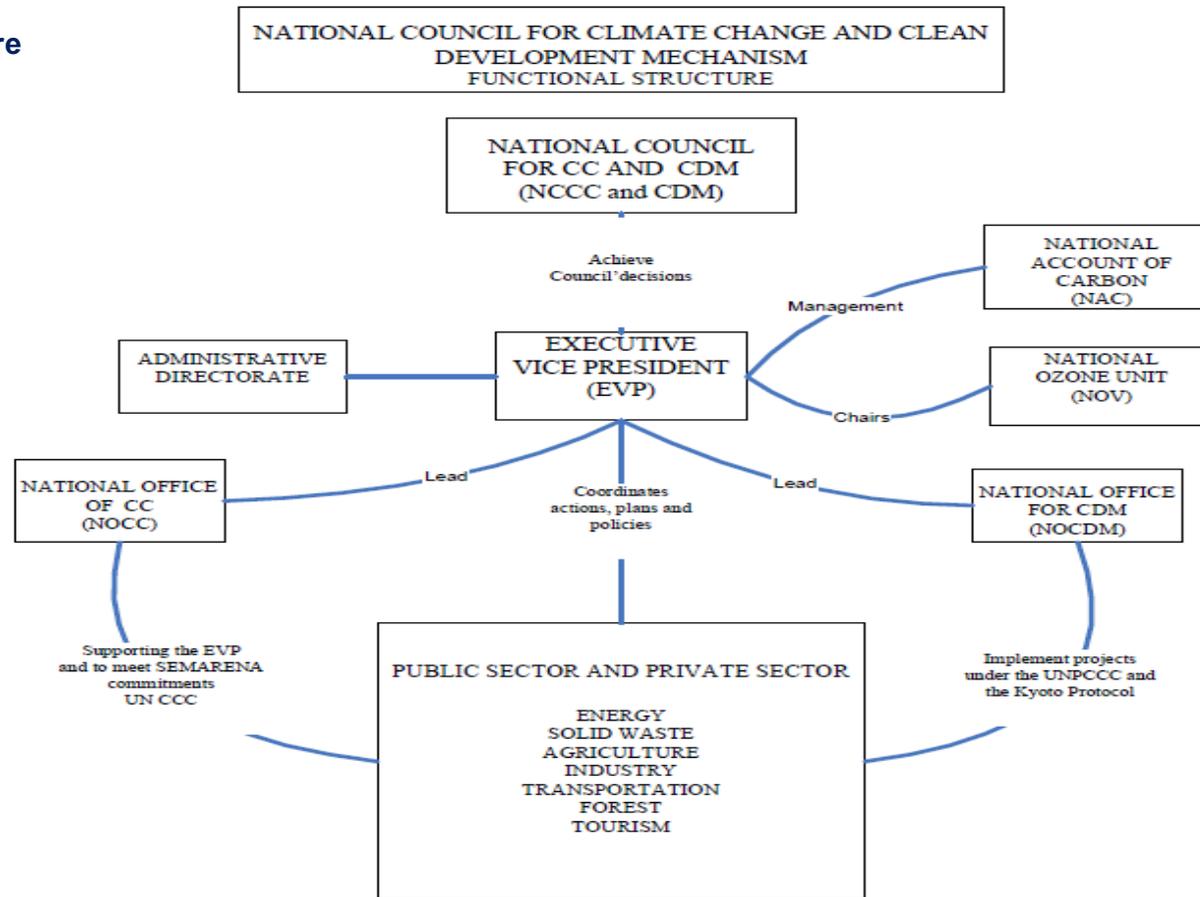
Council Members

- **Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources**
- **Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development**
- **Ministry of Agriculture**
- **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**
- **Ministry of Treasury**
- **Ministry of Industry and Commerce**
- **Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs**
- **Governor of Central Bank of the Dominican Republic**
- **National Commission of Energy**
- **Superintendent of Electricity**
- **Executive Vice-president of Dominican Corporation of State Electric Companies**



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Functional Structure

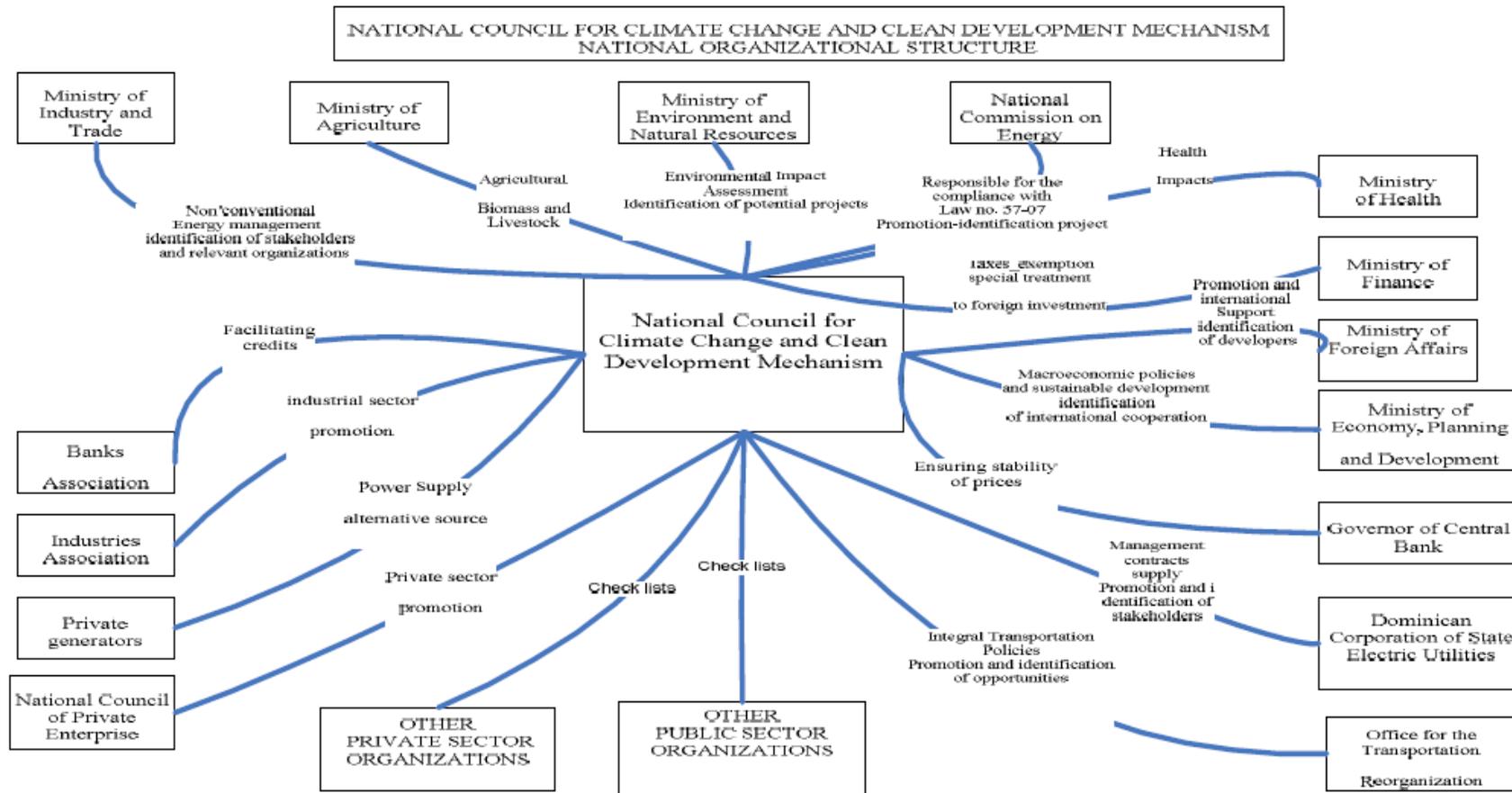


Roles of CNCCMDL and Public/Private Sectors



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National Organizational Structure:



Roles of Key Actors in CDM Project Development



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- Supervision and evaluation of the activities executed under the National Offices for Climate Change (NOCC) and Clean Development Mechanism (NOCDM)

Functions

- Formulation, design and execution of public policies for mitigation and adaptation to Climate Change;
- Develop and approval of the Project's investment strategies under the CDM;
- Development of scientific and technical capacities for the formulation of CDM projects in the government and the private sector;
- Promotion the development of mitigation projects of climate change that may generate Certified Emission Reductions (CERs), under the requirements of international agreements; and
- Establish the inter-institutional coordination needed to assure the implementation of projects that will stabilize the emissions of GHG's.



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At the UNFCCC, the Council is the **National Focal Point (NFP)** for CC. The Council is also the **Designated National Authority (DNA)** for the CDM in the Dominican Republic (and the **NAMA NFP**).

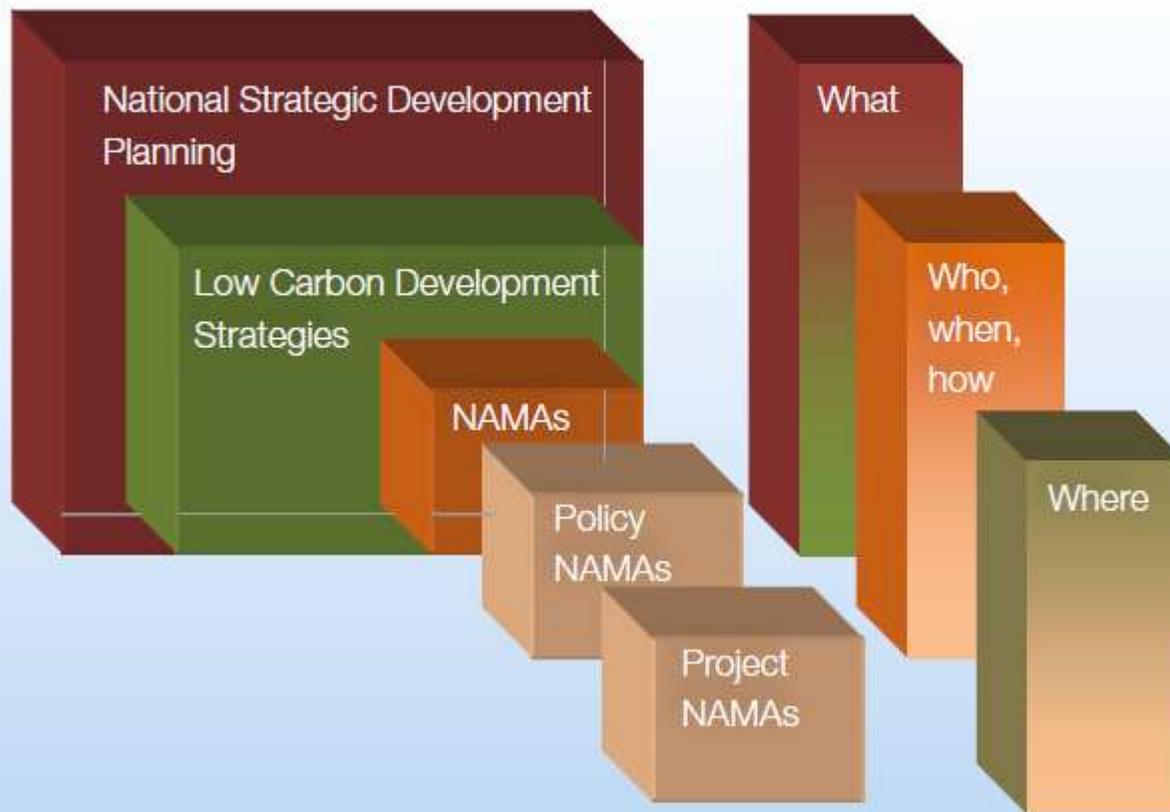
Its **objectives**, among others, are:

- **Promote and facilitate the implementation of renewable energy, energy efficiency, methane capture, use of less carbon intensive fuels projects, etc.;**
- **Facilitate the removal of barriers for the implementation of mitigation projects;**
- **Advise the public and private sectors in the preparation of CDM projects;**
- **Identify and promote initiatives in terms of Emission Reduction Purchase Agreements in the international market; and**
- **Promote the creation and strengthen of local technical capacities for the preparation and development of GHG mitigation projects, following the environmental protection policy of the Dominican State.**



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Figure 1: Relating LCDS and NAMAs to development planning





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Dominican Republic included in the Constitution the adaptation to climate change as a key element of the policy of land use (territorial order) and environment of the nation (Art. 194)



Climate-compatible development plan (CCDP) for the Dominican Republic





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Climate-Compatible Development Plan – Phase I & II



National Launch
September 15th , 2011, National Palace

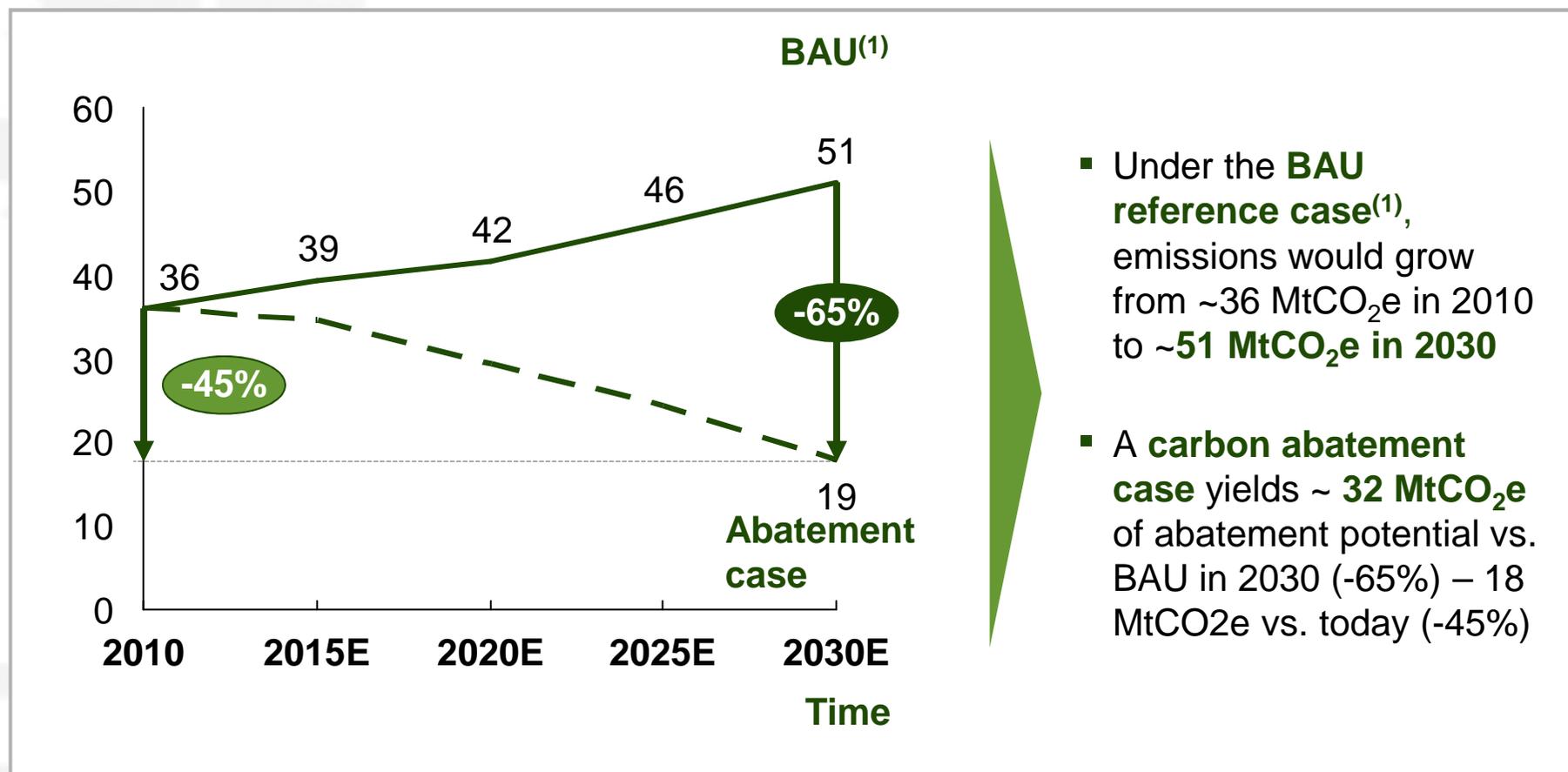


International Launch
COP17 – Durban, South Africa

**Based on DR-specific analysis of technical abatement potential,
~ 65% of its BAU GHG emissions can be reduced by 2030**

GHG emissions

MtCO₂e



⁽¹⁾ “BAU” reference scenario is a basis for assessment of mitigation levers and carbon finance negotiations. It is not the most likely scenario, but a theoretical case assuming a country acts in its economic self-interest and does not include additional action for avoiding GHG emissions (e.g. renewables only added if cost competitive with fossils)



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The Dominican Republic Commits to a 25% Reduction in Greenhouse Gas Emissions by 2030



The Dominican Republic will cut its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 25%, a target set for 2030. The commitment was announced by Omar Ramírez Tejada, Executive Vice-President of the CNCCMDL (Dominican Republic's National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism), during his address to the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 18) in the city of Doha, Qatar.

Mr Ramírez Tejada, who headed the Dominican delegation to the conference, explained that Law No. 1-12, which covers the country's National Development Strategy, establishes a binding commitment to achieve

an absolute reduction in GHG emissions in the Dominican Republic compared to 2010 levels.



Recommended readings

ALL

[LEDS](#)

[NAMA](#)

[MRV](#)

[OECD \(2012\): Tracking Climate Finance: What and How?](#)

[UNEP RISOE \(2012\): Measuring Reporting Verifying: A Primer on MRV for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation](#)

[CPI \(2012\): The Landscape of Climate Finance 2012](#)

[OECD \(2010\): Low-Emission Development Strategies \(LEDS\): Technical, Institutional and Policy Lessons](#)



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2030 National Development Strategy

Artículo 28. Indicadores y Metas.- Los Indicadores y Metas correspondientes al Cuarto Eje Estratégico son los siguientes:

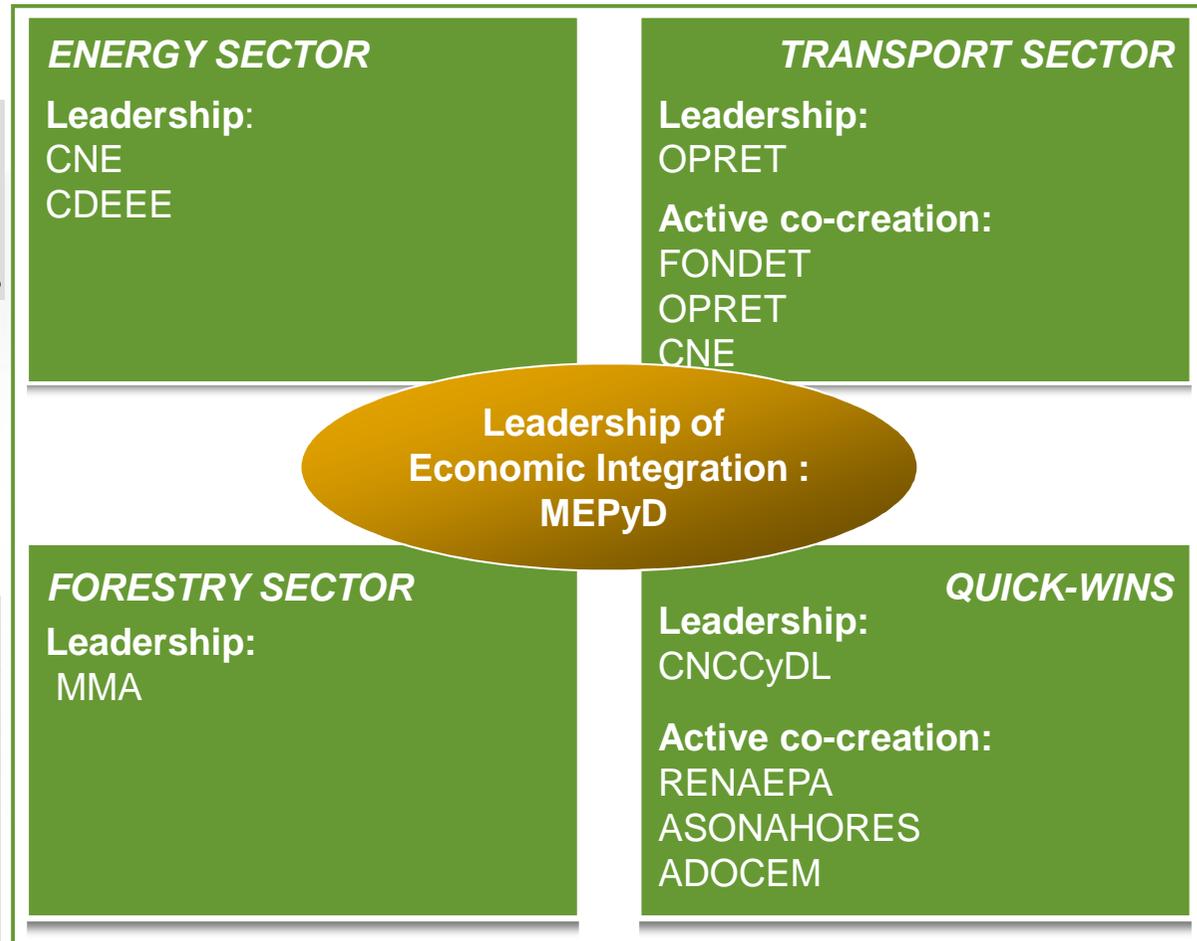
The Law No.01-12 of the 2030 National Development Strategy of the country, provides indicators to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change.

Indicadores	Unidad / Escala de medición	Línea Base		METAS QUINQUENALES			
		Año	Valor	2015	2020	2025	2030
4.1 Emisiones de dióxido de carbono	Toneladas métricas per cápita	2010	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8
4.2 Áreas protegidas nacionales	Porcentaje del área territorial total	2009	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4
4.3 Tasa de deforestación anual promedio	Porcentaje del área forestal total (Valores negativos indican aumentos en el área forestal total)	2005	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
4.4 Eficiencia en el uso de agua en sistemas y redes de distribución de agua y su aplicación final en sistema de riego.	Porcentaje del agua distribuida que fue aprovechada	2010	28.0	36.5	45.0	45.0	45.0

Moving the strategy forward, the respective government agencies have developed concrete action plans

10 Core elements of sectoral action plans

- 1) Formulate CCDP aspiration
- 2) Prioritize major programs and initiatives
- 3) Define implementation road maps
- 4) Learn from international experience and policy options
- 5) Outline pilots to test impact and feasibility
- 6) Build underlying institutional capabilities
- 7) Overcome hurdles and risks
- 8) Identify required policies and policy changes
- 9) Identify required financing and financing options
- 10) Plan stakeholder outreach and management



The power sector holds 1/3 of the DR's abatement potential and will yield significant net gains in energy efficiency and generation

Power sector narrative



- Under **BAU**, power generation will increase by ~80% from 16 to 28 TWh until 2030, generated by a high-carbon fuel mix, dominated to 90% by **coal, gas, fuel oil, and inefficient off-grid generation**
- Power generating cost will grow even more expensive from 180 to 220 USD/MWh while emissions increase from 11 to 18 MtCO_{2e} until 2030
- Total **abatement potential** in power sector is ~ 11 MtCO_{2e} by 2030, approx. ~60% of BAU emissions
 - A cleaner generation mix** contributes 60% of sector abatement potential (~ 7 MtCO_{2e})
 - Energy efficiency** amounts to 40% of sector abatement potential (~4 MtCO_{2e})
- Because power generation under BAU is so expensive, ~95% of abatement potential can be captured at cost savings (~ -110 USD abatement / ton): **net gains** amount to ~**BUSD 1.2 per year** by 2030

Prioritized Levers

(share of potential)

Proposed measures

Success factors

<p>Energy efficiency (~40%)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy efficiency can reduce needed power generation by ~18%, mainly through efficiency standards for new buildings, electronics, appliances, by changing light bulbs, and efficiency in industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convince public of net savings Ensure access to (cheap) capital Craft and enforce clear policy
<p>Renewables (~45%)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewables potential is preliminary but significant and could provide up to ~40% of power generation by 2030 if the DR doubled hydro capacity to 1.1 GW, built 20 wind parks of 50MW each, and built 300MW of biomass and 800MW of solar capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive policy and incentive structure for (foreign) investors Grid improvements to integrate intermittent sources
<p>Replace off-grid generation by gas (~5%)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing off-grid generation from 24% to 5% of power generation and replacing it with 200 MW of new gas plants by 2030 would save an annual MUSD 40 and 0.4 MtCO_{2e} in annual emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient peak capacity to guarantee reliability Auto-generators planning with grid operators about joining Sufficient infrastructure in place
<p>Retire fuel-oil capacity early & replace by gas (~10%)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retiring all 1.4 GW of fuel oil plants that would remain in 2030 under BAU and replacing them with new gas plants would save ~MUSD 210 and ~1 MtCO_{2e} per year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revisit contractual obligations where possible Give attractive incentives for early retirement

Stakeholder map

Multiple interactions with a wide range of stakeholders in the Energy Sector

International cooperation and Civil Society

- Close contact with international development agencies
- To involve all relevant NGOs



Integrated governmental activity

- Technical Work Group with regular meetings
- Monthly meetings of the National Climate Change Council

Stakeholder outreach

- Private sector involved in planning and legislation, Monthly Forum of Development Partners - Generators - Distributors
- Workshops on awareness regarding climate change with



The transport sector has the potential to reduce the country's oil imports, thus significantly improving the DR's current account balance

Transport sector narrative

Transport



- Under **BAU**, the DR's **vehicle fleet will increase from 1.9 to 3.5 million** vehicles in 2030 (from ~100 to ~160 cars per 1000 inhabitants), resulting in **increased fuel consumption** (from 2.4 to 4.4 billion liters) and **emissions** (~8 to ~11 MtCO₂e)
- Total **abatement potential is ~6 MtCO₂e** amounting to **~50% of 2030 BAU** emissions and is driven by
 - Increased efficiency standards across all vehicle categories
 - Shift of high-emitting gasoline/diesel vehicles to CNG
 - Substitution of traditional gasoline/diesel by biofuels
 - Shift of urban traffic in Santo Domingo to public transport
- Given the **low fuel efficiency** of today's BAU car fleet and **attractive biofuel potential** in the DR, **~80%** of abatement potential can be captured at cost savings (Ø -60 USD abatement / ton): **net gains** in the sector amount to **~MUSD 360 per year**

Prioritized Levers (share of potential)	Proposed measures	Success factors
<div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p>Efficiency standards (~20%)</p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Efficiency standards on imported cars through regulation / taxation could reduce consumption of gasoline by ~150mn liters (3%) and diesel by ~250 mn liters (5%) p.a. by 2030, saving USD ~270 mn p.a. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective policy of regulation and tax incentives ▪ Reliable enforcement at customs
<div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p>Shift to CNG (~20%)</p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achieve a 25% share of vehicles using CNG by 2030 (~1.1 MtCO₂e), while eliminating the share of vehicles that currently use LPG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Secure sufficient supply of CNG and build distribution infrastructure
<div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p>Biofuels (~50%)</p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aspirational scenario of domestic production (E20 + B15) plus imports of E50 + B68 by 2030 yields a ~2.8 MtCO₂e abatement potential ▪ In a purely domestic base case, the DR achieves E20 fuel blend by producing ~340 million liters of ethanol from sugarcane p.a. by 2030 ▪ Local B15 biodiesel production can provide 15% of diesel needs by 2030 through jatropha plantations on 200 kha of marginal lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opportunity to import Biofuels at competitive rates and volumes ▪ Attractive incentives FDI ▪ Sugarcane yield growth ▪ Successful introduction of jatropha cultivation
<div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px;"> <p>Public transportation (~10%)</p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shift ~700,000 passengers per day traveling in public cars and buses to 5 new metro lines, displacing ~2,000 old, inefficient vehicles and saving ~50 million liters of fuel per year ▪ Build 9 BRTs lines, transporting 1.3 million passengers per day, substituting older bus fleet and saving ~150 million liters of fuel per year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Smart financing of required capex of ~2.4 BUSD (~80% is for the metro and ~20% is for the BRTs)

TRANSPORT

Stakeholder map

Stakeholder map for the Transport Sector

Private sector

- Vehicle distributors associations
- Sugar producers
- Natural gas/CNG distributors (for example AES Dominicana)



Other government stakeholders

- Ministry of environment
- Ministry of agriculture
- Treasury Department
- DGII and DGA
- DGTT
- AMET

Government Institutions

- OPRET
- FONDET
- OMSA
- OTTT
- CNE
- MIC
- MOPC



DIRECCION DE ENERGIA NO CONVENCIONAL



The forestry sector can attract tangible international funding to the DR and create sustainable employment through active abatement

Forestry sector narrative

<p>Forestry</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledging the high uncertainty given the lack of reliable/consistent land use data, BAU 2030 emissions from the forestry sector could account for ~4 MtCO2e from deforestation, while carbon sequestration from A/R could account for ~3 MtCO2e The forestry sector could abate up to ~7 MtCO2e by 2030 (14% of BAU), almost equally driven by reduced deforestation / forest fire prevention and increased af-/reforestation efforts Implementation will have significant economic impact on the DR in terms international capital flows (REDD+ and CDM funding of ~ MUSD 35) and increased employment (~ 15.000 additional jobs)
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Prioritized Levers (share of potential)	Proposed measures	Success factors
<p>Reduced deforestation (~30%)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~2,500 ha/yr illegal charcoal logging reduced by 100% through community support programs¹ and enforcement ~800 ha/yr of clearing for agriculture reduced by 100% through extension program and enforcement ~1,300 ha/yr of deforestation reduced by 50% through structured urban planning / zoning program ~1,300 illegal clearing for infrastructure reduced by 50% through enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capabilities to reach a fragmented rural population Trained staff of agronomists to implement program Increase size and capabilities of enforcement
<p>Forest fire prevention (~20%)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~4,500 ha/yr affected by forest fires brought down by 90% through enforcement and fire prevention / response program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build fire detection capabilities and increase enforcement size
<p>Afforestation & Reforestation (~50%)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase A/R efforts by a factor of 4, from 6.3 kha in 2010 to ~25 kha/yr in 2030 to a- / reforest an additional 180 kha over the next 20 years Implies a 9% growth p.a in the A/R rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve clarity on land ownership and titling Educate land owners on associated benefits

(1) Agro-forestry, productivity, land ordering and forest management programs

FORESTRY SECTOR

Stakeholder map



Government

- Ministry of environment
- Ministry of agriculture
- Ministry of tourism
- National Council for Climate Change
- CNE
- IDIAF
- CONIAF
- MOPC
- CODIA



Academia

- Universities
 - PUCMM
 - ISA
 - UASD
 - INTEC
 - UNPHU
 - UAFAM
 - CATIE



National NGOs

- Consorcio Ambiental Dominicano
- CEDAF
- Cámara Forestal
- ANPROFOR
- IDARD
- ASODEFOS
- SODIAF
- Sur Futuro
- Plan Sierra
- Fund. Progressio



International organizations

- FAO
- BID
- USAID
- GIZ
- TNC
- AECID
- JICA
- AFD
- PNUMA
- PNUD
- UNION EUROPEA
- BANCO MUNDIAL
- SICA/CCAD
- CATHALAC



Selected easy-to-implement levers in the waste, cement, and tourism industries could yield an additional ~10% of abatement potential

Quick wins narrative



- Under BAU, **waste, cement, and tourism** will account for **~9.5 MtCO₂e** of annual emissions in 2030
- While these sectors are not key sectors, they present a few **outstanding abatement opportunities**
- Technical abatement potential in the waste and cement sectors is an annual **~6 MtCO₂e** by 2030, of which **~5 MtCO₂e** can be captured by only 5 measures that are relatively easy to implement
- Implementing these quick wins yields a net benefit: Average abatement cost is a saving of USD 25 per ton, generating in sum **cost savings of an annual USD 110 million by 2030** for the DR
- In addition, the **tourism sector can be a catalyst for implementation** of strategies for emissions reduction in the power, transport, and waste sectors

Prioritized Levers

(share of potential)

	Proposed measures	Success factors
Waste (~80%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recycling 50% of valuable waste can save ~1 Mt and USD 9 million p.a. ▪ Equipping 30% of landfills to capture methane for cooking or power generation would save 1 MtCO₂e and USD 5 million per year by 2030 ▪ Using half of all organic waste for power generation using anaerobic digestion would reduce annual emissions by ~1.3 MtCO₂e 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recycling system implemented ▪ Create demand for methane ▪ Attract investment for retrofitting ▪ Investment facilitation
Cement (~20%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cement production is currently powered to 90% by fossil fuels. Increasing the share of bio- and fossil waste from 10% now to 50% by 2030 would save ~0.4 MtCO₂e and USD 35mn per year ▪ Reducing the ingredient share of clinker in cement from 95% to 77% by 2030 would reduce emissions by 0.8 MtCO₂e and save another USD 75mn per year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support and assistance for sector's ongoing initiatives ▪ Profitable supply chain for biowaste and fossil waste ▪ Achieve agreement between cement and coal industry for provision of fly ash
Tourism (N/A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The tourism sector is currently responsible for ~1 MtCO₂e of annual emissions from power, transport and waste, but is poised to change ▪ A Sustainable Tourism Strategy would be an exemplary catalyst ▪ Tourism also is a key opportunity to promote and capitalize on the CCDP by promoting the DR as a green, high-value destination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Get buy-in from tourism association and large hotels ▪ Joint decision of major stakeholders to promote the DR as a sustainable destination

SOLID WASTE



A successful implementation requires close cooperation between a wide range of stakeholders

Key actors of the Solid waste Sector

Integrated action from the government

- Monthly meetings of the National Council for Climate Change
- Regular meetings of the Technical Work Group

Close cooperation with the municipalities

- Reach all of the municipalities, closely cooperate with the largest ones
- Consult with provincial governments

Regular reach of the key actors with the civil society and the private sector

- Regular meetings of the Technical Work Group
- Workshops with the private sector on business opportunities
- Close contact with international development agencies in order to attract support



CEMENT



A successful implementation requires close cooperation between the cement sector, the national, local and municipal governments, and the industry players



Key actors of the cement sector

International development agencies

- Close contact with international development agencies in order to attract support in the process of making the cement sector more sustainable



Integrated action from the government

- Cooperation in the regulation reform, assistance in the establishment of a supply chain and delivery guarantees
- Regular meetings of the Technical work group

Achieve win-win among the industry partners

- Cement industry working with the coal plant operators and other industry partners that produce clinker alternatives
- Technical Work Group meetings



TOURISM



A successful implementation requires close cooperation between the private sector, national government and international partners



Key Actors in the Tourism Sector

International Development Agencies

- Close contact with international development agencies to attract support in the process of turning the tourism sector more sustainable and promoting the development of ecotourism



Comprehensive government actions

- Monthly meetings of the National Council for Climate Change
- Periodical meetings with the technical work groups

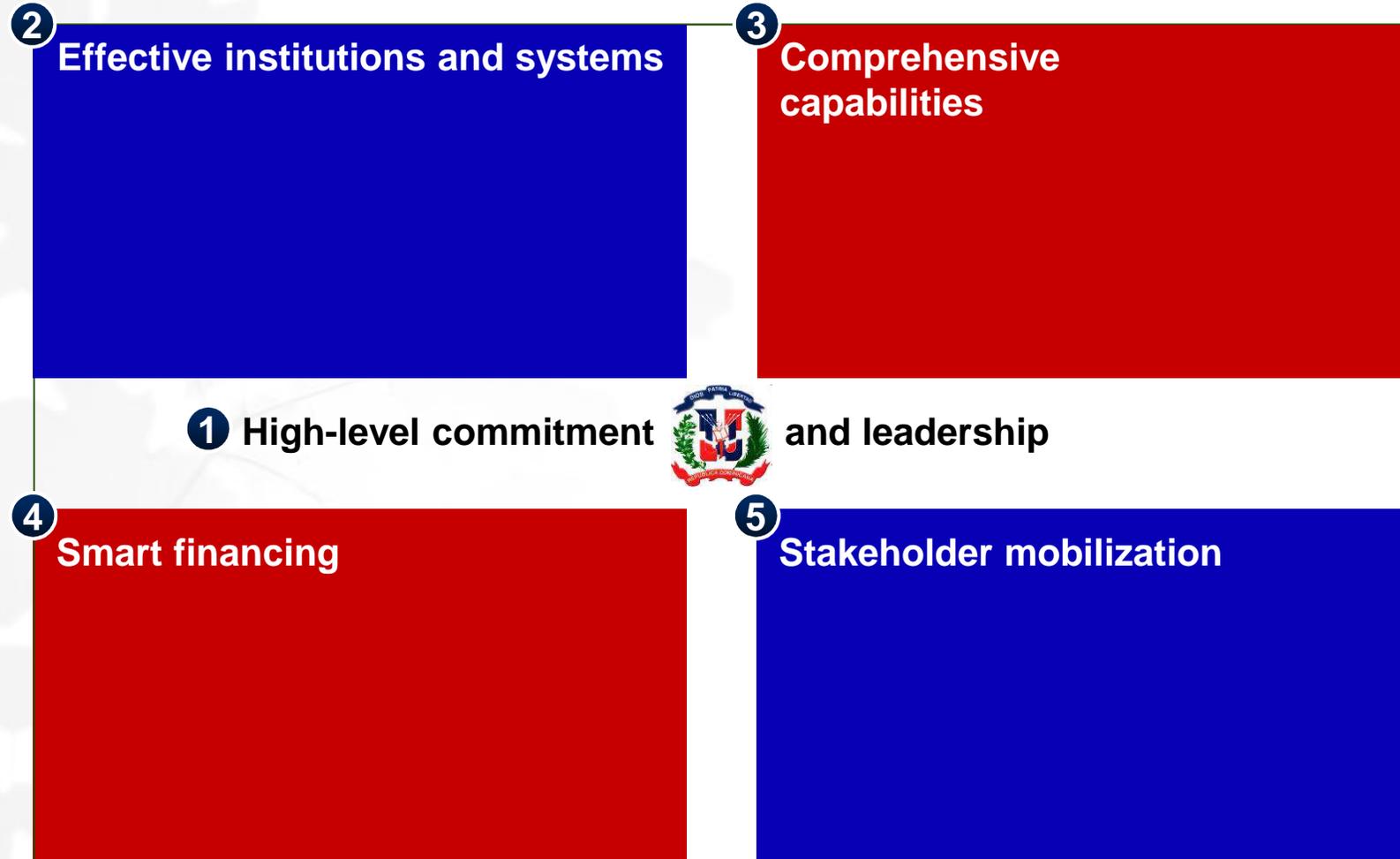


Private sector cooperation

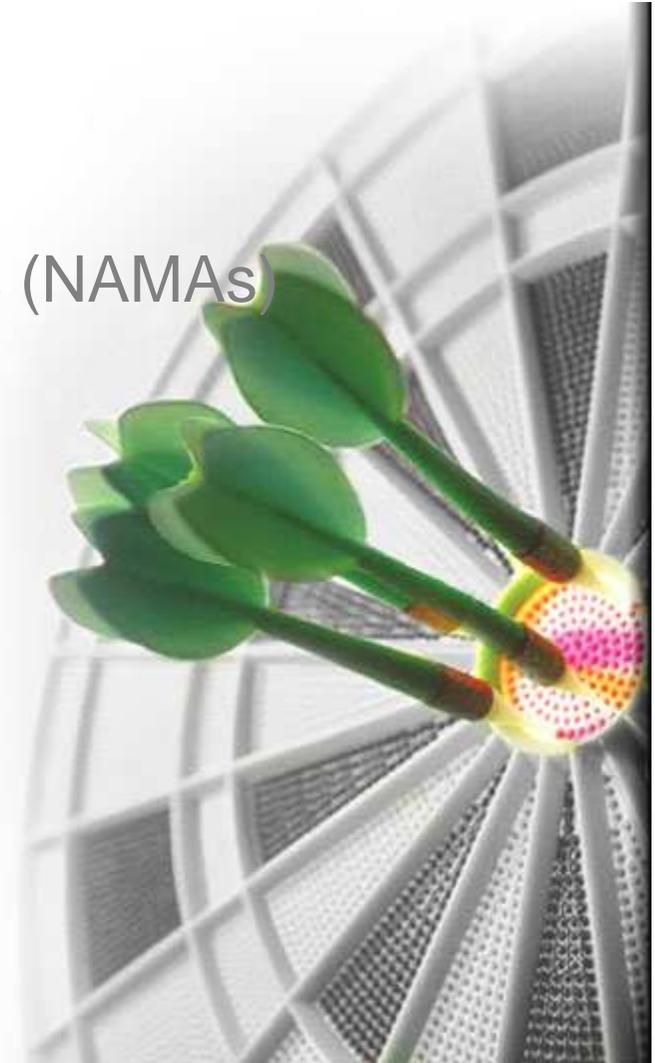
- Focus point in ASONAHORES
- Close cooperation and joint planning of the tourism sector with waste dumpster operators, electricity generators and distribution companies
- Periodical meetings with technical work groups, involving government representatives
- Work with touristic operators to communicate the sustainable tourism and ecotourism strategy of the DR



The DR needs to have 5 central success factors in place to achieve a high-impact, transformative CCDP



- Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
- Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)





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Pages: 1

Total projects found: 13

Registered	Title	Host Parties	Other Parties	Methodology *	Reductions **	Ref
20 Oct 06	El Guanillo wind farm in Dominican republic	Dominican Republic	Spain	ACM0002 ver. 6	123916	0175
09 Apr 10	Bionersis project on La Duquesa landfill, Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland France	AMS-I.D. ver. 13 ACM0001 ver. 9	359810	2595
28 Nov 11	Matafongo Wind Farm	Dominican Republic	France United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	ACM0002 ver. 12	70275	5456
29 Mar 12	Quilvio Cabrera Wind Farm Project	Dominican Republic		AMS-I.D. ver. 17	10937	5528
01 Jun 12	CEMEX Dominicana: Alternative fuels and biomass project at San Pedro Cement Plant	Dominican Republic	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	ACM0003 ver. 7	99797	4542
06 Aug 12	Textile Offshore Site Dominicana Biomass Residues Cogeneration Project (TOS-2RIOS)	Dominican Republic	France	AMS-I.C. ver. 19	35738	6929
27 Aug 12	Los Cocos Wind Farm Project	Dominican Republic		ACM0002 ver. 12	54183	7093
14 Sep 12	Steam Generation Using Biomass	Dominican Republic	France	AMS-I.C. ver. 19	48050	7287
12 Oct 12	Palomino Hydropower Project in the Province of San Juan de la Maguana in the Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic		ACM0002 ver. 12	119598	6591
17 Oct 12	Solar PV Project in Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	France	ACM0002 ver. 12	35375	7781
27 Oct 12	Granadillos Wind Farm	Dominican Republic	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	ACM0002 ver. 12	69657	7902
03 Dec 12	30MW Solar PV - Monte Plata	Dominican Republic	Switzerland United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	ACM0002 ver. 13	29254	8530
30 Dec 12	La Isabela- Heat & Electricity generation from biomass residues	Dominican Republic		AMS-I.C. ver. 19	29968	9435

* AM - Large scale, ACM - Consolidated Methodologies, AMS - Small scale

** Estimated emission reductions in metric tonnes of CO2 equivalent per annum (as stated by the project participants)

International CDM Programmatic

ÉCO RESSOURCES
CARBONO



Programa de Actividades para Tratamiento de Efluentes Industriales y Agroindustriales (PoA Ometepe Biogás)



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NEGOTIATIONS

Meetings

Documents & Decisions

Bodies

FOCUS

Adaptation

Finance

Mitigation

Technology

PROCESS

Essential Background

Kyoto Protocol

Cooperation & Support

Finance

Technology

Education & Outreach

Response Measures

Capacity-building

Cooperation with International Organizations

Activities Implemented Jointly

[NAMA Registry](#)

Market and Non-Market Mechanisms

Science

Adaptation

National Reports

GHG Data

Methods

Gender and Climate Change

UNFCCC NAMA Registry: NAMAs Seeking Support for Implementation

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Submitted information

Ref.no.	Date of submission	Party	Support for NAMAs
1	20 November 2012	Chile	PDF (128 kB)
2	27 November 2012	Uruguay	PDF (232 kB)
3	28 November 2012	Republic of Indonesia	PDF (131 kB)
4	21 December 2012	Chile	PDF (127 kB)
5	12 January 2013	Cook Islands	PDF (65 kB)
6	8 March 2013	Chile	PDF (310 kB)
7	22 March 2013	Dominican Republic	PDF (145 kB)
			PDF (148 kB) Additional information



Presidencia de la República Dominicana
Consejo Nacional para el Cambio Climático
y el Mecanismo de Desarrollo Limpio

NAMAs

- **NAMA in tourism (CCAP) (In NAMA Register)**
- **NAMA in cement and waste (GIZ, BMU) (In NAMA Register)**
- **NAMAs in energy efficiency (CNE, Worldwatch)**



**Summer School 2014
Punta Cana
Dominican Republic**

For the good of our world, our region, and our country



Thank you!

