INDC

LEDS

ENERGY — FS · RE · EE · RAG

TRANSPORT — ES · FS · BF · PT

FORESTRY — DR · FFP&C · AR

QUICK WINS — CM · WST · TOS

CDM – PoA - NAMA

FS = Fuel Switch
RE = Renewable Energy
EE = Energy Efficiency
RAG = Reduce Auto Generation

ES = Efficiency Standards
FS = Fuel Switch
BF = Biofuels
PT = Public Transportation

DR = Deforestation Reduction
FFP&C = Forest Fire Prevention & Control
A/R = Afforestation / Reforestation

CM = Cement
WST = Waste
TOS = Tourism

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

GHG emissions
MtCO$_2$e

BAU[1]

51

46

42

39

36

-45%

-65%

19
Abatement case

2010   2015E   2020E   2025E   2030E

Time
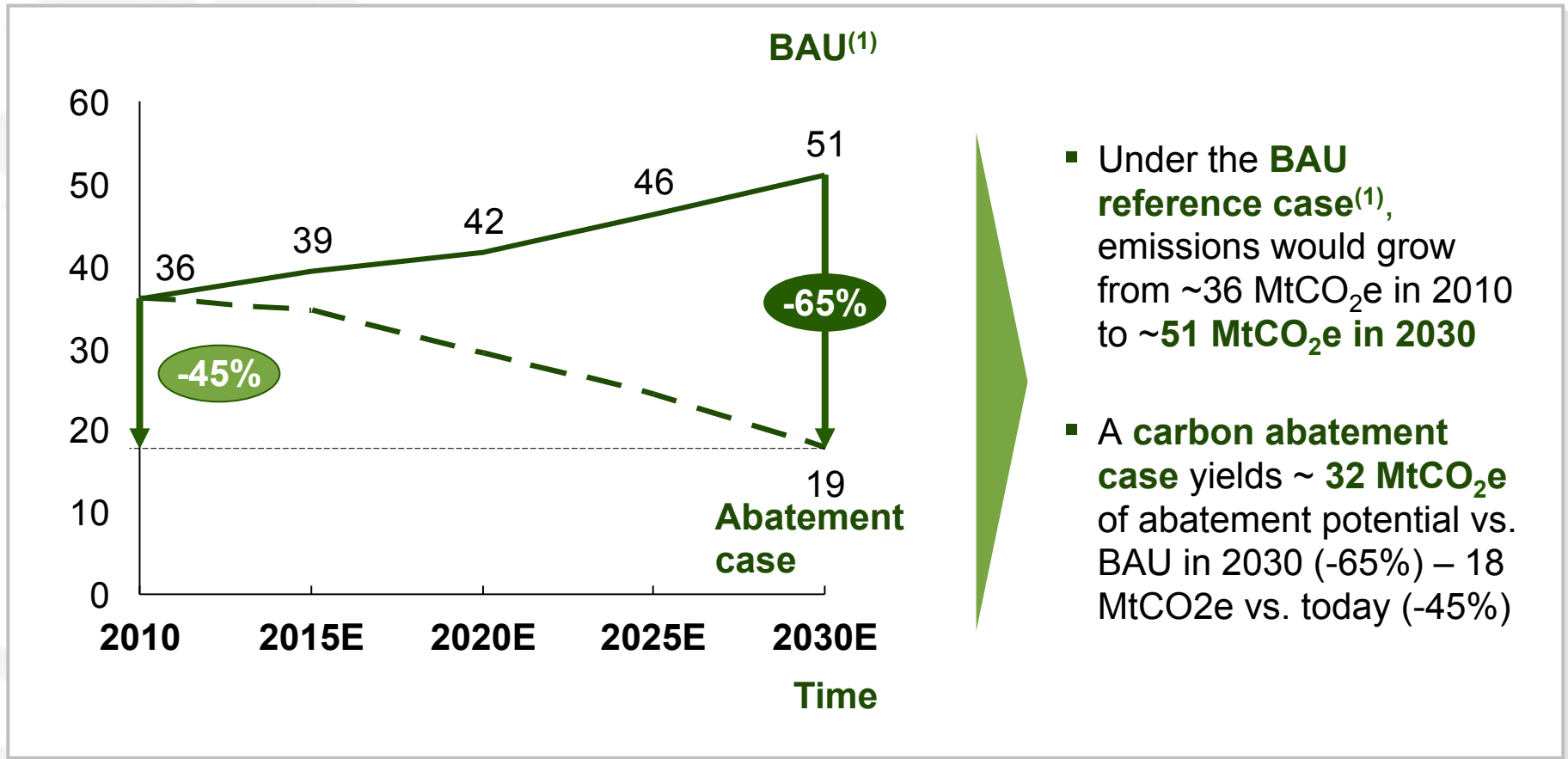
- Under the **BAU reference case**[1], emissions would grow from ~36 MtCO$_2$e in 2010 to ~**51 MtCO$_2$e in 2030**

- A **carbon abatement case** yields ~ **32 MtCO$_2$e** of abatement potential vs. BAU in 2030 (-65%) – 18 MtCO2e vs. today (-45%)

[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)

International Partnership
on Mitigation and MRV

About   Partners   Topics   News   Events   Projects/Initiatives   Resources   Videos   Links

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
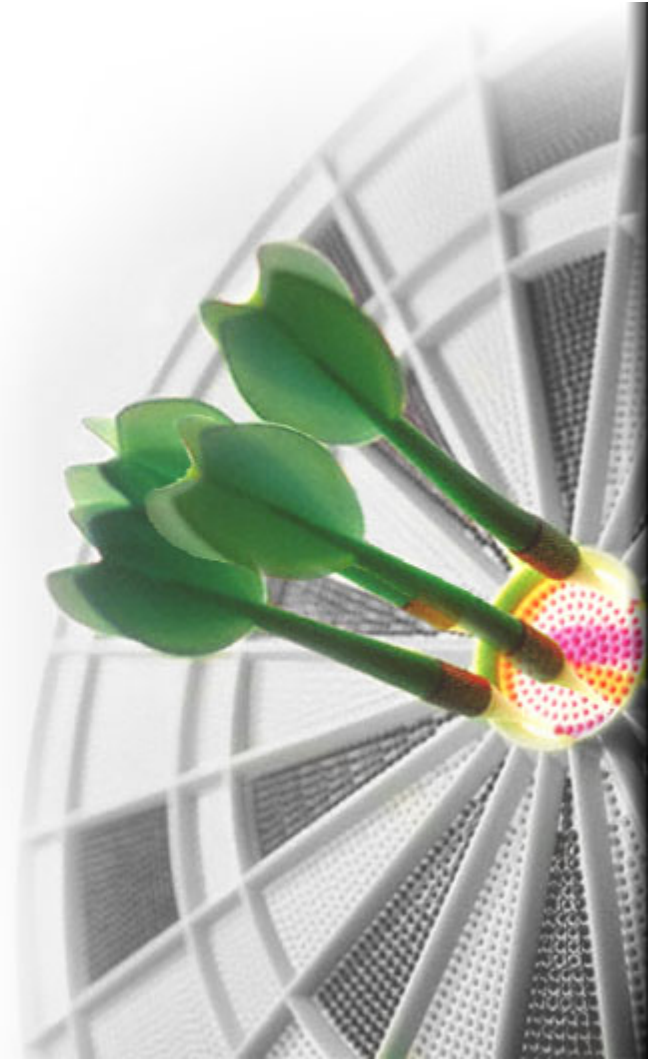
OECD (2012): Tracking Climate Finance: What and How?

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

CPI (2012): The Landscape of Climate Finance 2012

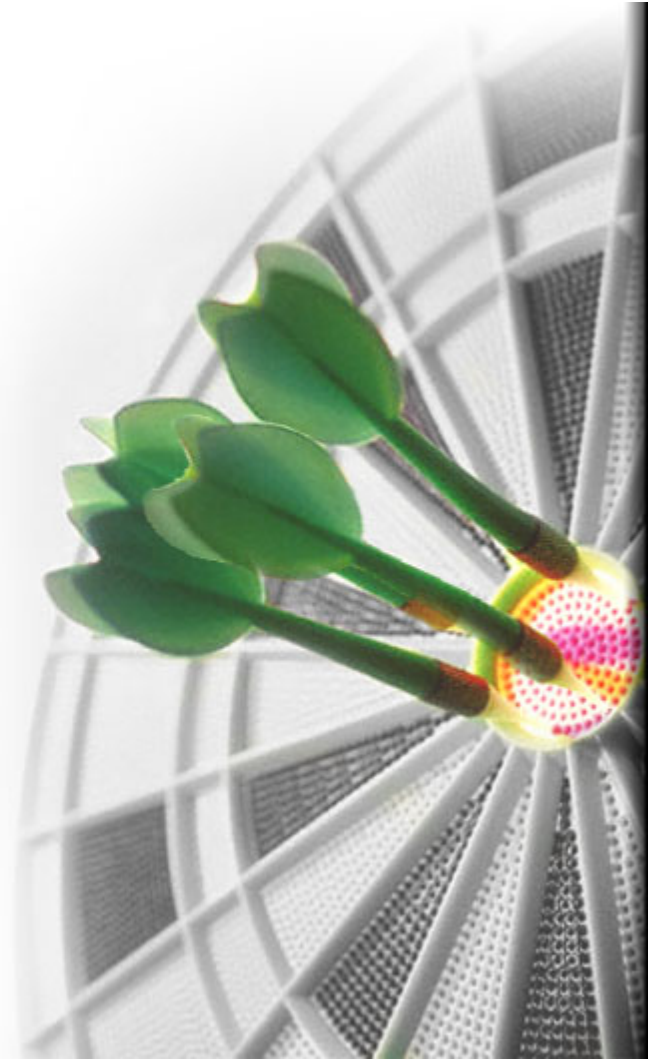**OECD (2010): Low-Emission Development Strategies (LEDS): Technical, Institutional and Policy Lessons**

Sectoral Action Plans

➢ Energy

➢ Transport

➢ Forestry

➢ Quick-wins

Sectoral Action Plans

- ➤ **Energy**

- ➤ Transport

- ➤ Forestry

- ➤ Quick-wins

Selection of major programs the sector is committing to and underlying impact estimate

2030, steady state

Programs		Objectives	New permanent jobs 2030	Economic impact US$ millions per year	Abatement impact MtCO$_2$	Others Non-GHG Benefits
Accessible and clean matrix	Substituting fuel-oil with gas	Remove or convert all fuel-oil plants still operating in 2030 under the base line (4 GW) substituting them with natural gas	+/- 0	130	1.0	**Cleaner air**
	Reduce auto generation	**Reduce inefficient and dirty auto-generation from ~25% to 5%** through a reliable and low cost electric system clients can trust.	+/- 0	20	0.5	**Cleaner air**
	Renewable energy	**Increase participation of renewables in generation to ~38%,** doubling hydraulic to 1.1 GW, and installing 850 MW wind capacity and 300 MW of biomass	1,300	300	4.3	**Cleaner air**
Energy efficiency		**Reduce the need for electric generation by 13% vs. baseline demand** through changes in light bulbs, efficiency standards in buildings and electronics, as well as efficiency in industry.	33,000	550	2.8	**Cleaner air**

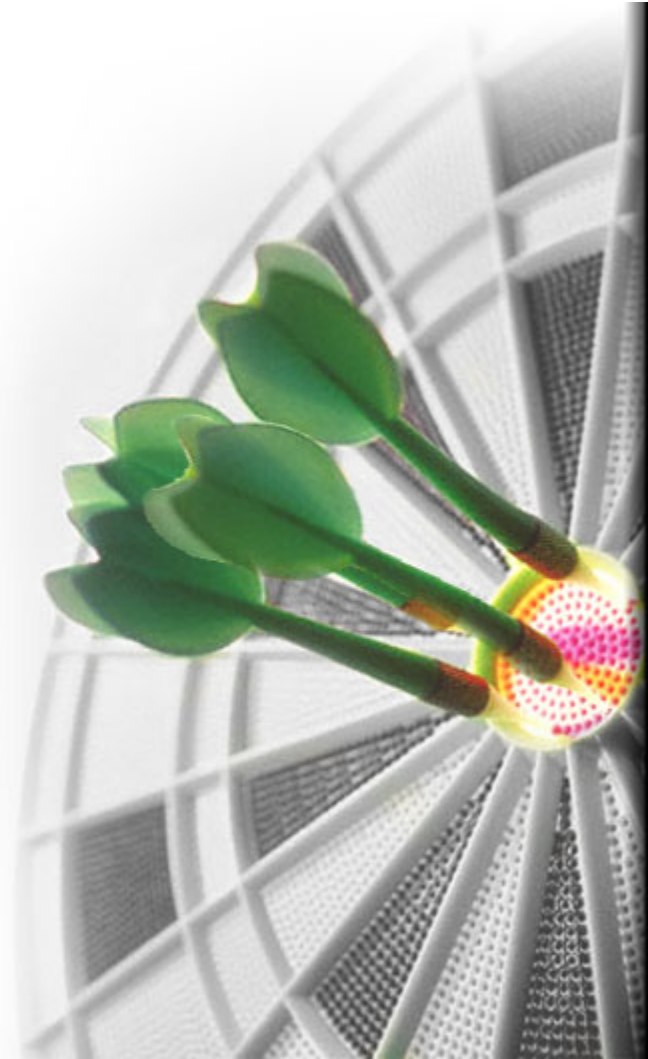Σ ~ 35.000   ~ 1.000   ~ 9

Sectoral Action Plans

- ➢ Energy

- ➢ **Transport**

- ➢ Forestry

- ➢ Quick-wins

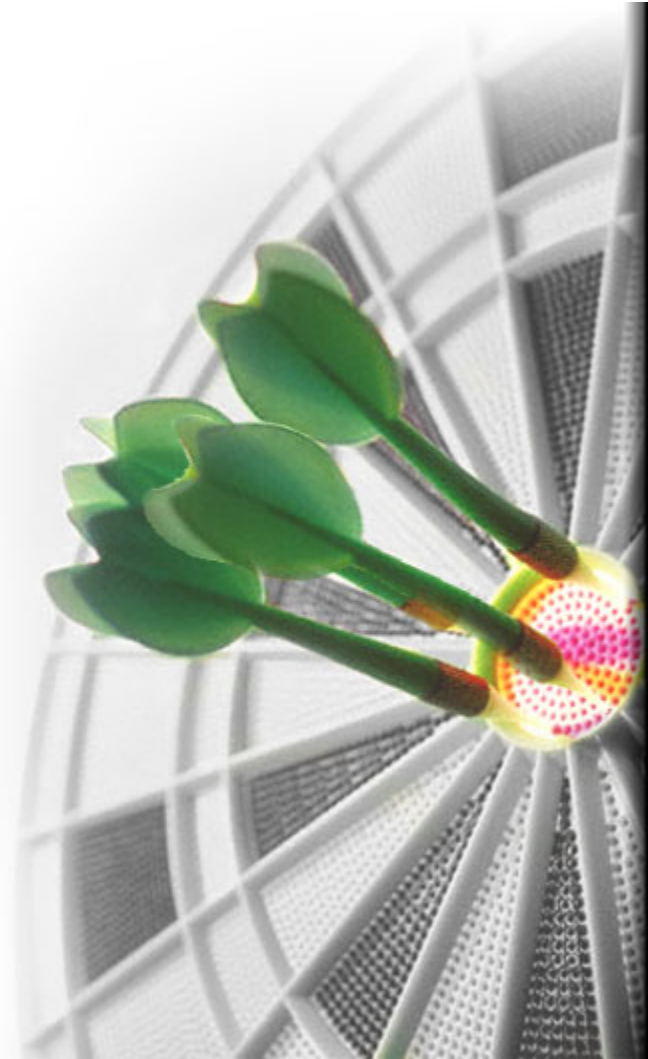# Selection of major programs the sector is committing to and underlying impact estimate

2030, steady-state

Programs	Objectives	New permanent jobs	Economic impact [1] MM USD	Abatement impact $MtCO_2$	Others Non-GHG Benefits
Efficiency Standards	▪ Establish efficiency standards that ensure a decrease in fuel consumption in diesel and gasoline vehicles ▪ **Decrease the share of annual imported of used cars,, from 67% in 2010 to 33% in 2030.** ▪ **Decrease the average age of the vehicle fleet from 15 years in 2010 to 10 years in 2030.**	0	~500	~1.3	**Cleaner air Black Carbon Reduction**

Shift to CNG	▪ Promote the use of CNG through a conversion program so that by 2030 we have converted:
	  – 110,000 vehicles from diesel
	  – 108,000 vehicles from gasoline
	  – Eliminated 240,000 vehicles that use LPG
	▪ Create a network of CNG service stations
		~4,000	~600	~1.1	**Cleaner air Black Carbon Reduction**

Biofuels	▪ Produce locally ~2 million barrels of sugar cane bioethanol (E20 mix) and ~2 million barrels of biodiesel (B12 mix) ▪ Import bioethanol and biodiesel to reach average E50 and B50 mixes by 2030	~21,000	~400	~2.4	**Cleaner air Black Carbon Reduction**
Public Transportation	▪ Increase the number of travels in the metro system from 100,000 people/day in 2010 to 700,000 by 2030, continuing with the construction of the metro network and reorganizing the current traditional system, based on a network of feeding lines with buses operated with CNG with capacity for 1.3 million people per day	0	~200	~0.5	**Cleaner air Black Carbon Reduction Less Traffic Congestion**
∑		**~25,000**	**~1,700**	**~5**	

Sectoral Action Plans

> Energy

> Transport

> **Forestry**

> Quick-wins

Selection of major programs the sector is committing to and underlying impact estimate

2030, steady-state

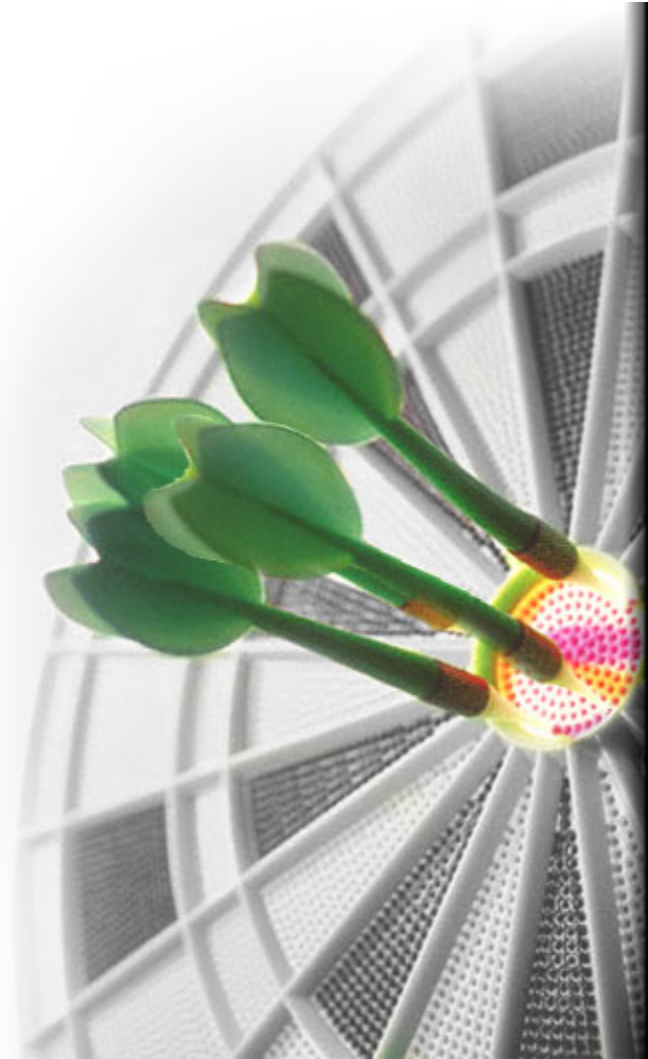| Programs	Objectives	New permanent jobs	Economic income through funding [1] USD million	Abatement impact MtCO$_2$	Others Non-GHG Benefits
Deforestation reduction	▪ Build a solid fact base for land use and land use change to identify the areas where deforestation takes place – Size historic deforestation rate ▪ Identify the causes of deforestation and **design programs to reduce deforestation from ~6,200 has to ~ 1,400 has** – Roll-out extension programs – Reduce illegal charcoal production – Implement zoning/planning programs	~3,000	~30[2]	~2.2	
Forest fire prevention & control	▪ **Reduce the area affected by fires in 2030 by ~80% relative to 2010 levels** ▪ Increase the size of the fire prevention brigades from ~100 workers to ~400 ▪ Invest in fire fighting equipment, such as water pumps, water trucks, helicopters	~300	~6	~1.2	**Cleaner air Black Carbon Reduction**
A/R	▪ Increase forest cover by ~235,000 hectares through A/R efforts by **increasing the reforestation rate from ~6,300 has/yr in 2010 to ~15,000 has/yr in 2030** ▪ Provide ~9,500 new jobs through the reforestation program	~9,500	~11	~2.2	

1 5 USD / ton from REDD and CDM mechanisms per ton of abatement
2 Includes disposable income from Extension program (~18 MUSD)

Σ 13,000   ~50   ~6

Sectoral Action Plans

➤ Energy

➤ Transport

➤ Forestry

➤ **Quick-wins**

Quick wins in the cement, waste and tourism sectors can reduce annual emissions by ~5 MtCO2e in 2030

2030, steady state

Sectors		Objectives	New permanent jobs 2030	Economic impact MUSD annual, 2030	Abatement impact MtCO$_2$	Others Non-GHG Benefits
Cement		Reduce emissions and save money by ■ Replacing clinker with local mineral ingredients, such as fly ash ■ Replacing fossil fuels with biomass and fossil waste	2,000	110	1.1	Municipal Solid Waste reduction
Waste		■ **Control the threats solid waste represents for public health and the tourism sector** ■ Reduce emissions and save money by installing modern recycling systems, composting and capturing gas from landfills	9,500	0.5	3.2	Municipal Solid Waste reduction
Tourism		■ A more sustainable tourism sector through the reduction of emissions ■ Capitalize on CCDP by promoting Dominican ecotourism on the basis of DR's growing reputation as a sustainability leader	12,500	120	0.6	Better environment

Σ   ~ 25,000   ~ 230   ~ 5

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

Thank you!