

# Webinar Speaker

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*Presidencia de la República Dominicana*

Consejo Nacional para el Cambio Climático y el Mecanismo de Desarrollo Limpio

**Moisés Alvarez**, National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism in the Dominican Republic





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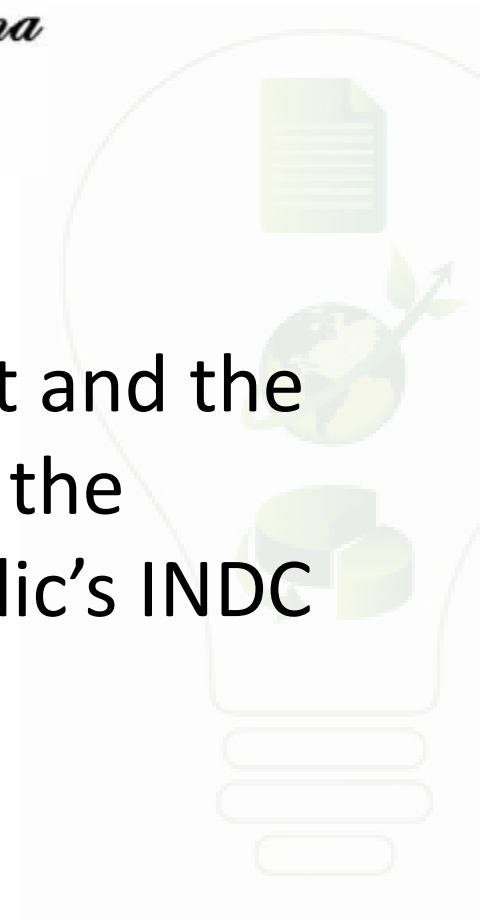
Consejo Nacional para el Cambio Climático  
y el Mecanismo de Desarrollo Limpio

# Case Study: Stakeholder Involvement and the Consideration of Co-benefits in the Preparation of the Dominican Republic's INDC

Moisés Álvarez  
Technical Director

*“Global Good Practice Analysis  
Commitment and Leadership at the highest level”*

Wednesday, February 17<sup>th</sup>, 2016

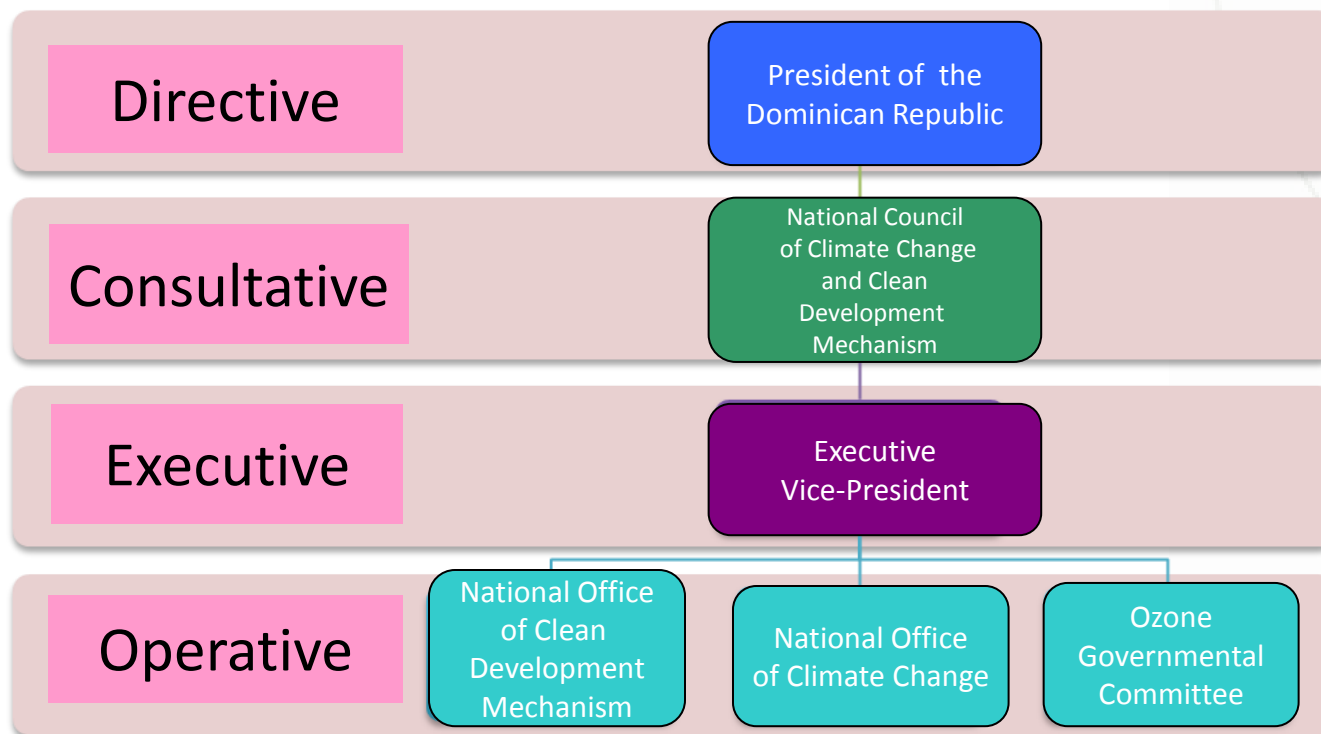




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## National Council for Climate Change And Clean Development Mechanism

### Administrative Structure:



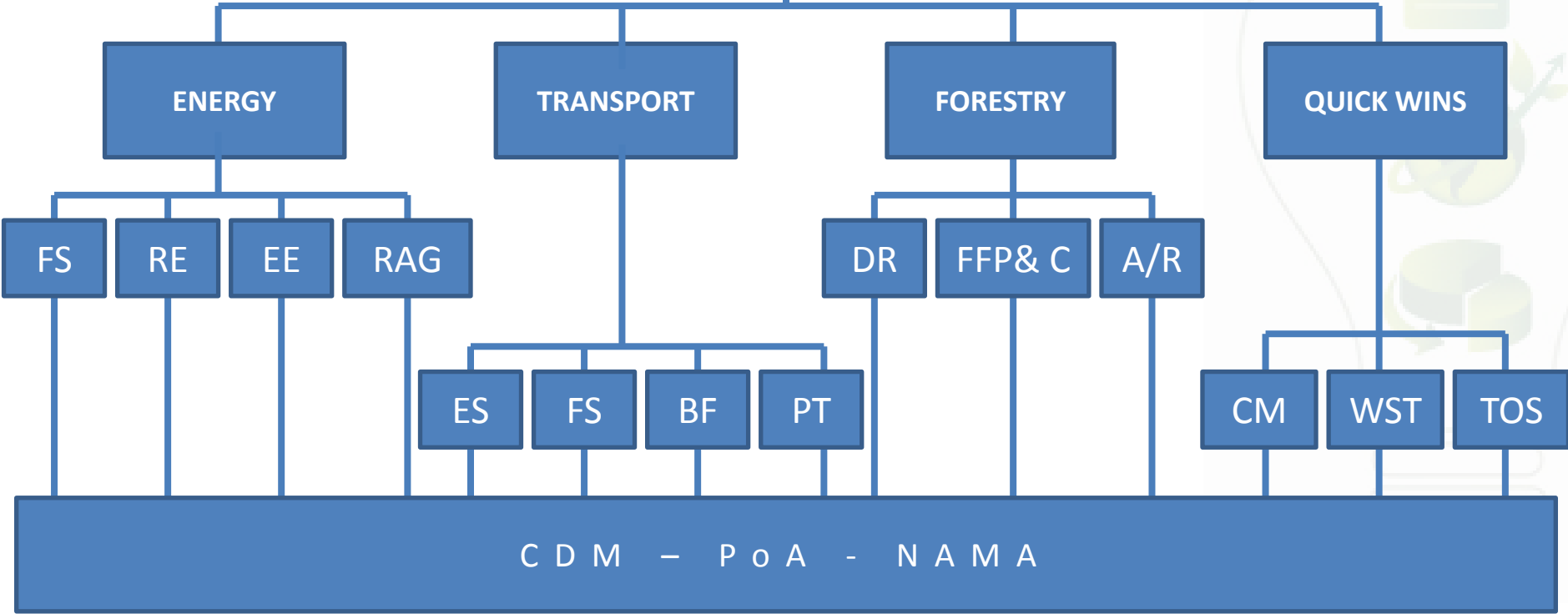
# Dominican Republic INDC

<b>Type of Target</b>	Economy wide and conditional
<b>Goal</b>	Reduce emissions intensity from 3.6 tons per capita to 2.8 tons per capita
<b>Base Year</b>	2010
<b>Target Year</b>	2030, with interim targets in 2015, 2020, 2025
<b>Gases Included</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> , Methane, N <sub>2</sub> O
<b>Sectors Covered</b>	Energy, Industrial processes and product use, Agriculture, Waste, Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
<b>Adaptation</b>	Included

**INDC**  
Intended Nationally Determined Contribution

**GHGI**  
Greenhouse Gases Inventory

**LEDS (CCDP)**  
Low Emissions Development Strategy



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



# CO-BENEFITS

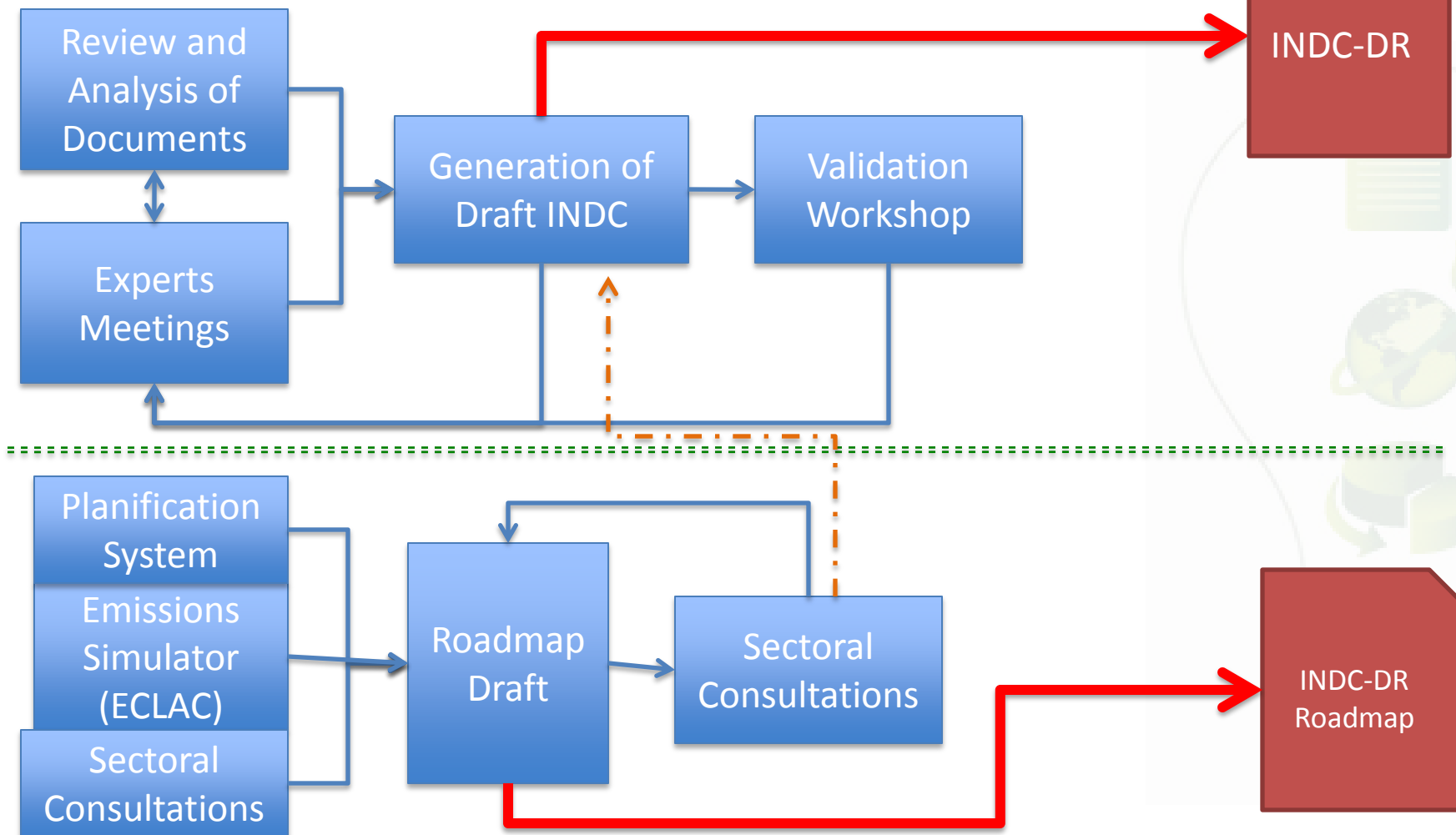
Table 1: Summary of the impacts of CCDP's sectoral actions goals.

Sector	Abatement impact (MtCO <sub>2</sub> )	New permanent jobs	Economic impact (MUSD annual)	Other Non GHG Benefits
Energy	9	35,000	1,000	Cleaner air
Transport	5	25,000	1,700	Cleaner air Black carbon reduction Less traffic congestion
Forestry sector	6	13,000	50	Cleaner air Black carbon reduction
Other (quick wins)	5	25,000	230	Municipal solid waste reduction Better environment

Source: Alvarez, 2015



# STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT PROCESS





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# BARRIERS

- **Information:** No standardization of information.
- **Capacity:** Different levels of capacity.
- **Time:** Limited time to present the INDCs.

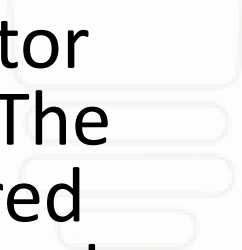






# LESSONS LEARNT

- **Co-benefits are the “magic wand” for sectoral involvement:** The availability of quantified information on non-GHG related economic and social benefits, coupled with qualitative information on impacts associated with the proposed actions, helped to create a strong message for stakeholders on potential win-win scenarios. This, in turn, ensured stronger sector level buy-in and involvement in the process. The use of such analysis should be carefully tailored according to each sector’s specific priorities and policy goals.





# LESSONS LEARNT

- **Sectoral feedback.** When undertaking a national planning process it is very important to ensure the validation of options and outcomes by the respective sectors. Involving sector experts and stakeholders and taking into consideration their experience, knowledge and lessons learned from previous policy processes, not only creates buy-in but allows for the identification of low carbon measures and plans that are feasible and realistic in the specific context. It also paves the way for smoother implementation of the measures going forward.