



## NAMA Seeking Support for Implementation

### A Overview

A.1 Party Dominican Republic

A.2 Title of Mitigation Action NAMAs in Cement/Co-Processing and Waste Sector

A.3 Description of mitigation action

The specific goals are:

1. The National Council for Climate Change and CDM (NCC&CDM) as the implementer government entity and other relevant government institutions possess comprehensive knowledge of the relevant planning, financing, monitoring (MRV) and communication mechanisms and are enabled to monitor (measure, report and verify) the emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) in the waste management and cement production sectors and to steer NAMAs in these sectors, including the evaluation of financial and technical and environmental aspects, according to international standards.
2. A legal framework and administrative procedure for co-processing waste materials that follow international standards are elaborated through an inter-institutional platform for dialogue between actors of the public and private sectors as well as further relevant stakeholders, come into force and are applied.
3. Models for an inclusive supply chain of alternative fuel and raw material (AFR) from municipal and industrial wastes to co-processing in the cement production are established and disseminated in the country and the region. The use of waste as AFR causes a significant contribution to the reduction of a major environmental problem in the Dominican Republic: waste pollution of the island, shoreline and the sea due to a lack of a comprehensive waste management system besides the mitigation of GHG. Further benefits of the project are a higher political and financial autonomy from fossil fuel imports, improvement of quality of life for people who live and work close to waste dumps, strengthened public institutions and improved cooperation with the private sector. The approach will be easily replicable to other sectors in the country

A.4 Sector Waste management, Industry

A.5 Technology Bioenergy, Cleaner Fuels

A.6 Type of action National/ Sectoral goal, National/Sectoral policy or program

A.7 Greenhouse gases covered by the action CO<sub>2</sub>



## B National Implementing Entity

B.1.0 Name National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (NCC&CDM)

B.1.1 Address Av. Winston Churchill, No. 77, Edificio GRUCOMSA, 5TO Nivel. Ens. Piantini. Distrito Nacional, Santo Domingo.

B.1.2 Contact Person Mr. Omar Ramírez

B.1.3 Phone 809-472-0537

B.1.4 Email o.ramirez@cambioclimatico.gob.do

## C. Expected timeframe for the implementation of the mitigation action

C.1 Number of years for completion 6

C.2 Expected start year of implementation 2013

D.1 Used Currency 4 EUR

## E Cost

E.1.1 Estimated full cost of implementation EUR

E.1.2 Comments on full cost of implementation

Klikněte sem a zadejte text.

E.2.1 Estimated incremental cost of implementation EUR

E.2.2 Comments on estimated incremental cost of implementation

Klikněte sem a zadejte text.

## F Support required for the implementation of the mitigation action

F.1.1 Amount of financial support 4500000 EUR

F.1.2 Type of required financial support Grant

F.1.3 Comments on Financial Support

F.2.1 Amount of Technological Support

F.2.2 Comments on Technological Support

F.3.1 Amount of capacity building support \$ (Dollars)

F.3.2 Type of required capacity building support Institutional level, Systemic level

F.3.3 Comments on Capacity Building Support



A key factor on NAMA success is the planned involvement of cement industry municipalities and individuals not necessarily experienced in cogeneration technologies. This technology/activity is relatively new and it's necessary to overpass some cultural and knowledge barriers (fossil fuels are viewed as a reliable energy source) and institutional capacity must be increased to face the challenge of switching the waste sector's energy mix (not just to support the implementation but MRV). At least 25 employees of the CNCCMDL and other relevant government institutions are trained to maintain and update the GHG inventory and to feed data into the national MRV system by 08/2014.

## G Estimated emission reductions

G.1 Amount 0.8

G.2 Unit MtCO<sub>2</sub>e/yr

G.3 Additional information (e.g. if available, information on the methodological approach followed):

It is estimated that 0.8 million of CO<sub>2</sub>eq/yr will be reduced during the project period (baseline 2010) and 2.0 million of CO<sub>2</sub>eq/yr until 2030. Its model character will allow for easy replication. At least 450,000 tonnes of MSW fractions, biomass and waste tires are co-processed annually by the end of the project

## H.1 Other indicators of implementation

### Output 1

1.1 At least 3 projects in waste management and co-processing are implemented, have proven to be successful in terms of economic, environmental and CC aspects by the end of the project.

1.2 A national GHG inventory for the cement production and waste sectors that fulfils international standards is set up by 12/2013 and updated yearly.

1.3 At least 25 employees of the CNCCMDL and other relevant government institutions are trained to maintain and update the GHG inventory and to feed data into the national MRV system by 08/2014.

1.4 A MRV system, comprising accounting rules which allow to aggregate quantified emissions and track reductions, as well as the contribution to national and global mitigation goals is set up by end of the project.

1.5 Appropriate methodologies and indicators to monitor emissions, mitigation actions and financing flows for the cement and the waste sector and to quantify and track the emission reduction impacts are identified by 12/2013. These indicators and methodologies shall also apply to sustainable development co-benefits.

1.6 Roles and responsibilities in monitoring and reporting procedures are defined by 12/2013 and a reporting format is developed and tested by 12/2014.

### Output 2

2.1 An inter-institutional dialogue platform, between officials of relevant government institutions and the private sector, meets regularly to develop and to establish the legal framework and permit procedures on co-processing and exchange related data and information.

2.2 At least one decision maker and one technical staff from each stakeholder group have participated in a train-the-trainer programme on co-processing by 12/2014.

2.3 A draft for a new legislative instrument for co-processing has been developed under the inter-



institutional platform for dialogue and has been handed over to the corresponding authorities for adoption by 12/2015.

2.4 At least one cement plant counts with permits for co-processing of hazardous waste according to the guidelines from the Basel Convention by 01/2017.

#### Output 3

3.1 At least 3 supply chain models for the provision of AFR to the cement plants are established and at least one of them is functional by the end of the project.

3.2. At least 100 waste pickers are integrated into separation of wastes, according to national labour and health regulations by 06/2016.

#### I.1 Other relevant information including co-benefits for local sustainable development

##### Contribution to the economic development:

The project will lead to a win-win situation for the public and the private sector. The public sector, in particular municipalities will have access to economically sound waste disposal alternatives. Less import of fossil fuels will contribute to more financial autonomy of the country. Within the private sector, the cement industry will be able to reduce fuel costs by substituting it for alternative fuel and raw material.

##### Contribution to the environmental development:

Safe disposal of waste will significantly contribute to the reduction of the waste pollution of the island, shoreline and the sea.

##### Contribution to the social development:

Involved waste pickers will gain improved social conditions due to the project activities and the environmental sound of waste disposal will reduce health risks resulting from air, water and soil contamination of the population. Dengue and malaria mosquitoes will have less breeding possibilities due to removing waste tires all over the country.

##### Contribution to biodiversity:

The project will contribute to avoid loss of valuable biodiversity. In the case of coral reefs, urban and industrial waste and sewage dumped directly into the ocean or carried by river systems from sources upstream, increase the level of nitrogen in seawater. Increased nitrogen caused overgrowths of algae, which in turn, smother reefs by cutting off their sunlight. Improved sanitation reduces environmental burdens, increases sustainability of environmental resources and allows for a healthier, more secure future for children. By avoiding solid waste improperly discharged will prevent a variety of concerns from providing breeding grounds for communicable disease vectors to contributing to air, water and soil pollution.

##### Key Points to be avoided

- Loss of biodiversity
- Water pollution
- Nutrient loading
- Air pollution
- Environmental degradation and unsustainability



## J Relevant National Policies strategies, plans and programmes and/or other mitigation action

### J.1 Relevant National Policies

[http://www.suprema.gov.do/PDF\\_2/novedades/Novedad\\_Ley\\_1-12.pd](http://www.suprema.gov.do/PDF_2/novedades/Novedad_Ley_1-12.pd) CCDP Plan/ A journey to sustainable growth/

[Http://www.thereddesk.org/resources/reports/a\\_journey\\_to\\_sustainable\\_growth\\_the\\_draft\\_climate\\_compatible\\_development\\_plan\\_of\\_tNo.601-08](Http://www.thereddesk.org/resources/reports/a_journey_to_sustainable_growth_the_draft_climate_compatible_development_plan_of_tNo.601-08) Crea e integra el Consejo Nacional para el Cambio Climático y Desarrollo Limpio

[http://www.cne.gob.do/app/do/marco\\_leyes.aspx](http://www.cne.gob.do/app/do/marco_leyes.aspx) Ley de Incentivo al Desarrollo de Fuentes Renovables de Energía No. 57-07

[http://www.cne.gob.do/app/do/marco\\_leyes.aspx](http://www.cne.gob.do/app/do/marco_leyes.aspx) Ley para el Fortalecimiento de la Capacidad Recaudatoria del Estado para la Sostenibilidad Fiscal y el Desarrollo Sostenible (Artículo 16)  
<http://www.dgii.gov.do/legislacion/leyesTributarias/Documents/ley253-12.pdf>

### J.2 Links to other mitigation actions