

NS-330 - NAMA in Cement/Co-Processing and Waste Sector

Dominican Republic

NAMA Seeking Support for Implementation

A Overview		
A.1 Party	Dominican Republic	
A.2 Title of Mitigation Action	NAMA 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 possess comprehensive knowledge of the relevant planning, financing, monitoring (MRV) and communication mechanisms and are enabled to monitor (measure/verify) the emissions of green-house gases (GHG) in the waste management and cement production sectors and to steer NAMAs in these sectors, including the financial and technical and environmental aspects, according to international standards. 2. A legal framework and administrative procedure for co-processing waste that follow international standards are elaborated through an inter-institutional platform for dialogue between actors of the public and private sectors as well as financial 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 waste 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, improve 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 is replicable to other sectors in the country.	
A.4 Sector	☐ Energy supply ☐ Residential and Commercial buildings ☐ Agriculture ☒ Waste management ☐ Other	
A.5 Technology	☒ Bioenergy ☐ Energy Efficiency ☐ Hydropower ☐ Wind energy ☐ Carbon Capture and Storage ☐ Land fill gas collection ☐ Other	
A.6 Type of action	☒ National/ Sectoral goal ☐ Strategy ☒ National/Sectoral policy or program ☐ Other	
A.7 Greenhouse gases covered by the action	☒ CO2 ☐ N2O ☐ PFCs ☐ Other	
B National Implementing Entity		
B.1.0	Name	
B.1.1	Contact Person 1	Mr. Omar Ramírez
B.1.2	Address	Av. Winston Churchill, No. 77, Edificio GRUCOMSA, 5TO Nivel. Ens. Piantini. Distrito Nacional, Santo Domingo.
B.1.3	Phone	809-472-0537
B.1.4	Email	o.ramirez@cambioclimatico.gob.do
B.1.5	Contact Person 2	
B.1.6	Address	
B.1.7	Phone	
B.1.8	Email	
B.1.9	Contact Person 3	
B.1.10	Address	
B.1.11	Phone	
B.1.12	Email	

B.1.13	Comments	
Add Additional Entity		
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 Currency		
D.1	Used Currency	EUR
Conversion to USD: 1		
E Cost		
E.1.1	Estimated full cost of implementation	 Conversion to USD: 0
E.1.2	Comments on full cost of implementation	
E.2.1	Estimated incremental cost of implementation	 Conversion to USD: 0
E.2.2	Comments on estimated incremental cost of implementation	
F Support required for the implementation the mitigation action		
F.1.1	Amount of Financial support	4,500,000 Conversion to USD: 5,821,475
F.1.2	Type of required Financial support	☒ Grant ☐ Guarantee ☐ Loan (sovereign) ☐ Equity ☐ Loan (Private) ☐ Carbon finance ☐ Concessional loan ☐ Other
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	 Conversion to USD: 0
F.3.2	Type of required capacity building support	☐ Individual level ☐ Institutional level ☐ Systemic level ☐ Other
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 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) a capacity must be increased to face the challenge of switching the waste sector's energy mix (no just to support the implementation but MRV). At least 25 empl 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
G Estimated emission reductions		
G.1	Amount	0.8
G.2	Unit	MtCO2e/yr
G.3	Additional information (e.g. if available, information on the methodological approach followed)	It is estimated that 0.8 million of CO2eq/yr will be reduced during the project period (baseline 2010) and 2.0 million of CO2eq/yr until 2030. Its model character v 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 Other indicators		
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 a aspects by the end of the project. 1.2 A national GHG inventory for the cement production and waste sectors that fulfils interna-tional standards is set up by 12/2 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 a 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, 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 financing flows for the cement and the waste sector and to quantify and track the emission reduc-tion impacts are identified by 12/2013. These indicators and m shall also apply to sus-tainable development co-benefits. 1.6 Roles and responsibilities in monitoring and reporting procedures are defined by 12/2013 and a req 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 se regularly to develop and to establish the legal framework and permit procedures on co-processing and ex-change related data and information. 2.2 At least one maker and one technical staff from each stakeholder group have partici-pated in a train-the-trainer programme on co-processing by 12/2014. 2.3 A draft for a ne instrument for co-processing has been developed under the inter-institutional platform for dialogue and has been handed over to the corresponding authorities f 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 01/2

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

I Other relevant information

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, 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 waste disposal will significantly contribute to the reduction of the waste pollution of the island, shoreline and the sea. Contribution to the social development: Improved social conditions due to the project activities and the environmental soundness 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 in the sea, carried by river systems from sources upstream, increase the level of nitrogen in seawater. Increased nitrogen caused overgrowths of algae, which in turn, smothered coral reefs by cutting off their sunlight. Improved sanitation reduces environmental burdens, increases sustainability of environmental resources and allows for a healthier, more productive environment for children. By avoiding solid waste improperly discharged will prevent a variety of concerns from providing breeding grounds for communicable disease vectors to air, water and soil pollution. Key Points to be avoided • Loss of biodiversity • Water pollution • Nutrient loading • Air pollution • Environmental degradation and

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.pdf 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_t No. 601-08 Create and integrate the Consejo Nacional de Políticas Climáticas y Desarrollo Limpio 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 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 Link to other NAMAs

(none)

K Attachments

K	Attachments	Title Description	
		No records to display.	
K.1	Attachment description		
K.2	File	Choose File No file chosen	

L Support received

L.1	Outside the Registry	4.5 million euros has been received from the German government (BMU)			
L.2	Within the Registry	Support provided	SupportType	Amount	Comment
No records to display.					