



# NDC CHECKLIST

## Dominican Republic Analysis

WWF'S NDC RATING GRADES

- ✓ NDC We Want
- ⋮ Short Way to Go
- / Some Way to Go
- ✗ Long Way to Go
- ✗ NDC We Don't Want

		2015 NDC	2020 NDC	Analysis
<b>AMBITION</b>				
<b>MITIGATION</b>				
<b>1</b>	<b>Strengthened mitigation targets</b>	Reduction of 25% of base year emissions by 2030. This reduction is conditional upon favorable and predictable support, feasible climate finance mechanisms, and corrections to the failures of existing market mechanisms. The base year is 2010 with estimated emissions of 3.6 tCO <sub>2</sub> e per capita.	The Dominican Republic commits to reducing GHG emissions by 27% with respect to business as usual (BAU) by 2030. This target is 20% conditioned on external finances and 7% unconditional on domestic finances (5% from private sector and 2% from the public sector).	The NDC has an enhanced target: an emissions reduction from 25% to 27%. In the 2015 NDC, the scenario uses 2010 as the base year and the estimated per capita emissions are 3.6 tCO <sub>2</sub> e. The 2020 NDC proposes the reduction relative to a BAU scenario, estimated in 13,853.71 GgCO <sub>2</sub> e.
<b>2</b>	<b>An economy-wide absolute 2030 target</b>	Economy-wide 2030 target	Economy-wide 2030 target	Both NDCs present economy-wide 2030 targets.
<b>3</b>	<b>A 2021-2030 carbon budget aligned to 1.5°C</b>	No carbon budget mentioned.	The 2020 NDC proposes the reductions relative to a BAU scenario. The country can reduce GHG emissions by 27% implementing a series of mitigation options by 2030 with a reduction in emissions estimated in <b>13,853.71 GgCO<sub>2</sub>e</b> .	The 2015 NDC commitment was on a per capita emissions basis and the 2020 NDC commits to a relative basis (51,000 GgCO <sub>2</sub> e by 2030), taking into account economic growth and development of the country.

4	NDC targets aligned to a 2050 or earlier Net-Zero Long-term Strategy	Not mentioned.	The Dominican Republic is guided by the National Development Strategy (Law 1-2012) and by the Climate Change Compatible Development Plan (DECCC, 2011) to prepare and communicate sector strategies, plans and Low greenhouse gas development measures reflecting its special circumstances by 2030 and their carbon neutrality aspiration by 2050.	The 2020 NDC presents a carbon neutrality aspiration by 2050, but does not mention a target or a long-term strategy.
<b>ADAPTATION</b>				
5	Clear adaptation objectives	<p>The NDC mentions the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA-DR) and that adaptation is a constitutional priority for the country. The sectors identified as most vulnerable are: Drinking Water, Energy (power generation component), National System of Protected Areas, Human Settlements and Tourism. The elements of the strategic planning approach to adaptation are Ecosystem-Based Adaptation/Resilience of Ecosystems; Increase of Adaptive Capacity and Decrease of Territorial/Sectoral Vulnerability; Integrated Water Management; Health; Food Security; Infrastructure; Floods and Droughts; Coastal and marine areas; Risk Management and Early Warning Systems.</p> <p>The NDC also addresses loss and damage. It is mentioned that hurricane Georges caused losses and damages equivalent to 14% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1997. The tropical storms Olga and Noel in 2007 forced the government to adjust its priorities and the economy, causing losses and damages of 1.2% of GDP and 5.3% of the national budget. Additionally, the damage caused by many other disasters including floods, landslides and droughts have not been quantified. The impacts of some extreme events have meant economic losses in the order of USD 9,470 million.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions the National Adaptation Plan (PNACC, 2015-2030) and the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Agricultural Sector (2014-2020). The National Adaptation Plan establishes six strategic axes, each one with specific focus areas, objectives and lines of action: i) Water Security (drinking water) and Food Security (agriculture); ii) Climate Resilient Cities (infrastructures, human settlements); iii) Health; iv) Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Forests; v) Tourism and vi) Coastal-Marine Resources.</p> <p>The NDC includes measures in areas of special urgency to build a more resilient country, incorporating measurable goals for the prioritized sectors. The priorities are presented in 37 measures distributed in the sectors of water security, food security, health, resilient cities (infrastructure, human settlements), coastal-marine resources, tourism and ecosystems, biodiversity and forests.</p> <p>In addition, the NDC addresses the impact and scope of the losses and damages suffered by the country. Together with the World Bank, the country has made estimates that show that damages associated with climatic shocks over the years.</p>	The 2020 NDC presents a comprehensive adaptation component which addresses scenarios, impacts, risks and vulnerabilities; national and sectoral priorities and investment priorities for adaptation; adaptation measures and/or economic diversification plans, particularly those that entail secondary benefits for mitigation; and how adaptation measures contribute to other international frameworks and/or conventions. Both NDCs also address losses and damages caused by climate change with their respective impacts and financial estimates.

FINANCE				
6	Finance Commitments	<p>For the water sector, the incremental cost of adaptation with reference to a baseline scenario for the period 2010-2030, reaches an amount of USD 2,792.5 million (2005 dollars), representing an average of 0.48% of the GDP projected for that period. The tourism sector will have to face the consequences of hydro-meteorological phenomena in the coming years. To combat this, it is estimated that the sector will need incremental financial flows of USD 358.3 million (2005 dollars) for the period 2005-2030.</p> <p>In terms of mitigation, the Climate-Compatible Development Plan (CCDP)'s implementation has an approximate cost of USD 17,000 million (2010 Dollars) in the energy, transport, forestry, tourism, solid waste and cement sectors for the period 2010-2030; to achieve emission reductions in the order of 25 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e.</p>	<p>The cost of the 27,16% emissions reduction target is estimated at USD \$ 8,916,950,000.00, conditional and unconditional. In addition, the country estimates an upward <b>adaptation investment</b> of USD 8,715,787,193 in investments particularly in the sectors of water security, food security and resilient cities.</p> <p>The country voluntarily participates in cooperative approaches to mitigation outcomes through the international transfer in sectors especially energy and industrial, without having commitments with the NDC and will ensure the absence of double counting. The use of mitigation results in projects registered within the Clean Development Mechanism with international transfer will not be accounted for in compliance with the NDC at the national level.</p> <p>It is also mentioned that the country will strengthen the institutional architecture to put into practice financial mechanisms and tools that allow the mobilization of resources for investment compatible with the climate objectives.</p>	<p>The 2020 NDC progresses by presenting estimated costs for adaptation and mitigation measures; and the country commits to tracking public spending on climate change, in order to improve transparency and decision-making on budget allocation and optimizing public action to address the challenges posed by change climate and environmental protection.</p>
7	Clear conditional targets	<p>The NDC is fully conditional upon favorable and predictable support, feasible climate finance mechanisms, and corrections to the failures of existing market mechanisms.</p>	<p>The 2020 NDC target to reduce GHG emissions by 27% with respect to to BAU by 2030 is 20% conditional on external finance and 7% unconditional on domestic finances, being this distributed in 5% corresponding to the private sector and 2% to the public sector.</p>	<p>The 2020 NDC establishes conditional targets for mitigation through a percentage of reductions, but they are not clear, specific and actionable as to how much is needed, for what and what would be the outcome of the support.</p>
8	Moving from conditional to unconditional targets	<p>The NDC was fully conditional.</p>	<p>The NDC presents conditional and unconditional targets.</p>	<p>The 2020 NDC progresses by moving from fully conditional to partly conditional to external finance.</p>

## FOSTERING SYSTEMIC CHANGE

9	<b>Increased sectoral coverage</b>	The sectoral coverage is Energy; Industrial processes and product use (IPPU); Agriculture; Waste; and Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF).	The sectoral coverage is Energy, Industrial processes and product use (IPPU), AFOLU and Waste.	Both NDCs have basically the same sectoral coverage. Instead of agriculture and LULUCF in the 2015 NDC, the updated NDC presents the sectors integrated within the AFOLU category.
10	<b>Quantitative Sectoral targets</b>	Not mentioned.	<p>The 2020 NDC presents 46 mitigation options for the sectors above (27 for energy; 4 for IPPU; 10 for AFOLU and 5 for Waste). Quantitative targets are established for the sectors of Energy and AFOLU. In the energy sector, the targets are: i) renewal of the diesel bus fleet by 100% electric units; and ii) introduction of enabling frameworks for the modernization of the private vehicle fleet with the replacement by hybrid and 100% electric vehicles.</p> <p>In the AFOLU sector, the targets are: i) 75,102 ha by 2035 of coffee growing area under sustainable management, low carbon and climate resilient coffee production, with emission reduction potential of 5 MM tCO<sub>2</sub>eq; ii) low carbon and resilient development of small cocoa producers with intervention of 146,648 ha and a reduction potential of 2.2 MM tCO<sub>2</sub>eq, in a period of 10 years; iii) increasing the reforestation rate to 15,000 ha/year, through the government plan - approved by 43,750 ha until 2023 as an initial goal.</p>	The 2020 NDC progresses by establishing quantitative sectoral targets for the sectors of Energy and AFOLU.

<p>11</p>	<p><b>Key structural sectors included</b></p>	<p>The NDC addresses the sectors of education and tourism. The National Strategy to Strengthen Human Resources and Skills to advance Green, Low Emission and Climate Resilient Development identifies financing needs for projects of Higher Education, Technical-Vocational education and specializations. In addition, tourism has been identified as one of the most vulnerable sectors. Recognizing the challenge, in terms of development, represented by the vision of a low emissions and resilient society, the Dominican Republic has developed a strategy, articulated in the National Development Strategy (NDS), to strengthen human resources.</p>	<p>The NDC strongly addresses the sectors of education, tourism and health. Tourism and health are listed as strategic axes with specific focus areas, objectives and lines of action. Education is considered as one of the cross-cutting priorities for adaptation and also a priority within the National Action Strategy for Climate Empowerment (ACE), that identifies 24 priority goals for six areas (education, capacity building, public awareness, public access to information, public participation and international cooperation).</p>	<p>Both NDCs address key structural sectors. The 2020 NDC progresses by establishing specific measures related to education, tourism and health.</p>
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12	Just transition policies	<p>The NDC mentions that the gender perspective is a cross-cutting issue in the national development model. Therefore, the role of women as agents of change is recognized, and their participation is encouraged in the transformation of society towards a low-carbon and resilient development.</p>	<p>Under just transition, the publication of the Dominican Republic Plan for Economic Development Compatible with Change Climate (DECCC-2011) identified that the implementing of action plans in the sectors identified (energy, transport and forestry) would contribute to development benefits, such as the creation of more than 100,000 new permanent jobs and the generation of an economic impact of 2 billion dollars per year in the form of savings from lower electricity consumption and fuels, and in international revenues from mechanisms such as REDD + and CDM, particularly in the forest sector. In the 2020 NDC update process, the following needs were identified: i) update and implement the DECCC Plan, identifying mechanisms to monitor this increase in jobs; ii) evaluate the social economic diversification in the context of decarbonization of the climate action by extending this plan to the prioritized sectors in the Update Process of the 2020 NDC, both for adaptation and mitigation; iii) recognize, through the governmental bodies that regulate the workplace, green and just jobs. The NDC also considers inclusion, gender equity, and the role of youth, cities and municipalities and human rights.</p>	<p>The 2020 NDC progresses by considering inclusion, gender equity, and the role of youth, cities and municipalities, human rights and just transition as cross-cutting issues in the country's climate action and essential for the successful implementation of the NDC.</p>
13	Cross-sectoral approaches	<p>The NDC mentions that the country has developed a <b>Technology Needs Assessment (TNA)</b>, which identified a number of measures and technologies whose implementation is compatible with the National Development Strategy (NDS), the Climate-Compatible Development Plan (CCDP), and the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA-DR).</p>	<p>The NDC establishes gender, youth, the role of cities, human rights and just transition as cross-cutting issues. In addition, it prioritizes adaptation measures and/or economic diversification plans that entail secondary benefits for mitigation. It is also mentioned that the country is under a preparation process for creating a domestic emissions trading system that could be linked to existing systems.</p>	<p>The 2020 NDCs address cross-sectoral approaches as it prioritizes adaptation measures and/or economic diversification plans that entail secondary benefits for mitigation.</p>

## INCLUSIVENESS AND PARTICIPATION

<p>14</p>	<p><b>Inclusive process to invite inputs from institutions and citizens in the NDC design</b></p>	<p>The NDC mentions that multisectoral consultations have identified specific actions for climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p>	<p>The 2020 NDC was developed within the framework of a participatory, inclusive, dynamic, transversal and multisectoral process, addressing the different perspectives and visions of all the actors of the Dominican territory. A set of sectoral mitigation options have been identified, evaluated and validated in an inclusive and participatory process to contribute to the proposed objective, as well as measures related to policies with enabling frameworks to contribute to the implementation of the options.</p> <p>The processes and dialogues led by the National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL) and the institutions that comprise it call for public participation, such as the case of the 2020 NDC Update and Improvement Process, participatory and open to the public, that promotes shared responsibility for climate action and invites actors from Dominican society to play its role within national climate goals.</p>	<p>Both climate plans mention a participatory and inclusive process for the design of the NDCs. The 2020 NDC made progress with the creation of the Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL), which guided the main mechanisms for public participation, which included government and non-governmental stakeholders.</p>
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15	Disclosure of information	Not mentioned.	<p>The legal framework instituted by the General Law of Free Access to Public Information (Law 200-04) and the Decree (130-05) that regulates the law guarantees public access to information and data related to structure, members, operating regulations, projects, management reports, database; as well as requested information on ongoing and completed projects, good practices, climate change initiatives, policies and results of actions.</p> <p>The 2020 NDC was revised by the sectoral tables, which were entitled to classify the priority of mitigation options and adaptation measures, considering their co-benefits. Technical-sectoral working groups were implemented in a participatory and transparent process with various actors, making contributions to an improved, updated and clarified document that corresponds to the new approaches to clearer goals and more realistic objectives for strengthening the strategies of climate action in the country. These dialogue workshops included the sector ministries, private sector actors, sub-national civil servants, civil society, academia, international cooperation partners, independent consultants and specialists in related topics, and were divided into nine sectoral tables.</p>	The 2020 NDC mentions that public access to information is guaranteed by law, but does not describe how the information related to the NDC review process was disclosed.
16	Reporting back on process	Not mentioned.	Up to 25 face-to-face participants participated in each of the sectoral tables, including the coordinating team and all the tables had the virtual participation of experts, specialists and technicians. Once the workshops were organized, a Weighting Matrix was presented with 17 criteria to place a weighting of 0-5 points. The 2020 NDC was revised by the sectoral tables, which were entitled to classify the priority of mitigation options and adaptation measures, considering their co-benefits.	The 2020 NDC mentions that technical-sectoral working groups were implemented in a participatory and transparent process and that they made contributions to an improved and updated NDC. However, it does not elaborate on reporting back on this process to demonstrate how these contributions have been addressed in the NDC update.

17	Participatory Climate governance structures	Not mentioned.	<p>The NDC mentions that the <b>National Council for Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL) is responsible for articulating the efforts of different institutions to combat climate change.</b> The processes and dialogues conducted by this Council and the institutions that comprise it guarantee citizen participation, as is the case with the NDC 2020 Update and Improvement Process, participatory and open to the public, and also the Dominican Forum on Climate Change, as part of a strategic alliance of 28 non-governmental and private sector institutions.</p>	<p>The 2020 NDC presents the Council for Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL) as the climate governance lead structure, responsible for coordinating participatory processes that involve the private and public sectors (including national, regional and local government levels) and non-governmental organizations.</p>
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## CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

18	Linkages with SDGs	Not mentioned.	<p>The NDC mentions that achieving the goals of the NDC, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requires a transformation at all levels and this must be reflected and monitored in its national development strategy for the short, medium and long term. In the process of improving and updating the 2020 NDC, the link between the SDGs and the indicated goals continues to have a strong correlation. The update of the 2020 NDC Action Plan will proceed to reflect the connection between both agendas for greater transparency.</p> <p>It is also mentioned that the NDC Action Plan (2019-2021) has high impact results on SDG 13, 6, 15, 11 and 7; that Risk management actions address the Sendai Framework and that food security measures address to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.</p>	<p>The 2020 NDC progresses by addressing a broad range of SDGs and their direct contribution to the NDC implementation and a justification. Overall, a total of 13 SDGs (out of 17) are mentioned as related to the implementation of the 2020 NDC targets.</p>
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<p>19</p>	<p><b>Measurable Nature-based Solutions</b></p>	<p>Some of the elements of the strategic planning approach to adaptation are Ecosystem-Based Adaptation/Resilience of Ecosystems; and coastal and marine areas. In addition, the National System of Protected Areas is presented as one of the most vulnerable sectors for adaptation.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation; and establishes specific adaptation priorities for the sectors Water Safety; Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Forests; and Coastal-Marine Resources. In the <b>ecosystems, biodiversity and forests sector</b>, the measures are projected to mobilize USD \$106,686,662.14 by 2030, essentially for the timely management of protected areas, taking into account the adaptation based on ecosystems, the appropriate use of the land, avoiding its degradation and deforestation, with a landscape approach that fosters ecological connectivity by implementing programs with a REDD+ approach. In the sector of <b>coastal-marine resources</b>, a mobilization of USD \$ 7,200,630.94 is needed by 2030, mainly to promote sustainable management of coastal-marine systems, taking into account their zoning and planning, promoting the establishment of resilient infrastructure and institutional structures that strengthen research, management and monitoring, seeking to increase access to data related to climate resilience and promote early recovery coastal ecosystem.</p> <p>The NDC also mentions increasing the reforestation rate to 15,000 ha/year, through the government plan (43,750 ha until 2023 as an initial goal), as well as public-private sector initiatives. In addition, the country mentions the Low Carbon and Resilient Development of small cocoa producers, with an intervention of 146,648 Ha, with a reduction potential of 2.2 MM tCO<sub>2</sub>eq, in a period of 10 years.</p>	<p>The 2020 NDC presents measurable NbS for the land sector and mentions actions and estimates costs for other NbS.</p>
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# TRACKING PROGRESS

<p>20</p>	<p><b>A transparent national system to track implementation</b></p>	<p>Not mentioned.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that to avoid double counting of GHG emissions, in 2020 the Dominican Republic issued the Presidential Decree 541-20 that creates the Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) National System with the objective of accounting for GHG emissions and recording all mitigation actions, as well as the support given and received from financing aimed at promoting climate actions. The country improves accounting and new options have been introduced with better clarity to continue to show mitigation efforts at the national level, with the respective application of the National MRV System, with a disaggregation at the sector level at the country level.</p> <p>In October 2020, the Dominican Republic established the National System for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of Greenhouse Gases. The MRV System has the objective of accounting for greenhouse gas emissions greenhouse and implement mitigation actions to guarantee financing aimed at promoting climate actions, a key normative achievement that provides a solid foundation to guide the development of the National Climate Transparency Framework. The Dominican Republic will continue to develop the National Framework for Climate Transparency and invest efforts to improve the production and quality of information to ensure the implementation of the MRV System and other components of the Reinforced National Framework for Climate Transparency, in compliance with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. A monitoring and evaluation system continues to be carried out for adaptation measures under the National Framework for Climate Transparency, in addition to the existing MRV System.</p> <p>The MRV System establishes through the Support and Financing Registry the institutional architecture to track the financing and support required to implement climate actions, including public investment, investment private sector and reimbursable and non-reimbursable international cooperation.</p>	<p>The 2020 NDC advances by presenting a robust National System for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV), which keeps track of the implementation of mitigation actions and the finance received to implement them. In addition, a monitoring and evaluation system is carried out for adaptation measures under the National Framework for Climate Transparency.</p>
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WWF checklist for Dominican Republic's 2020 NDC assessment

Mitigation
Adaptation
Finance
Fostering system change
Inclusiveness and Participation
Contribution to Sustainable Development
Tracking progress

Dominican Republic's rating grade after assessment: 

**For more information**

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