



Online course

Climate finance – further reading Low Carbon Development Strategies

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Climate Finance – further reading

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1 Low Carbon/Emission Development Strategies:

1.1 Dominican Republic – Developing a national climate compatible development plan (CCDP) 2011-2012

Learning objectives: after this session you should be able to ...

- Name an example of a low climate development strategy
- Describe the success factors of the LCDS in the Dominican Republic

Another national planning approach is represented by the **Climate Compatible Development Plan (CCDP)** of the Dominican Republic. It presents a roadmap to double the size of the economy within 20 years while at the same time cutting emissions by half. The focus lies on the energy, transport and forestry sectors.

In the area of energy, the following levers are envisaged:

- Energy efficiency in buildings and industry.
- Maximising renewable energy.
- Replacing power plants running on fuel oil or retrofitting them to run on natural gas.
- Reducing the need for off-grid generation to a minimum and replacing it with new power plants running on natural gas.¹

¹ Dominican Republic (2011)

The development of the plan was led by the Office of the President and actively involved around 40 institutions from government, private sector and civil society.

It has had immediate impact, leading to the inclusion of a legally mandated goal of reducing GHG emissions by 25% within 20 years in the country's Long Term National Development Plan and the introduction of a CO₂-based vehicle tax.

The plan was financed by the German Ministry for the Environment (BMUB) as part of the International Climate Initiative (IKI) and by the Coalition of Rainforest Nations (CfRN).

Success factors:

- Highest level political leadership.
- International visibility.
- Country driven process.
- Cooperation across the different ministries.
- Involvement of stakeholders across sectors
- High-quality technical support.
- Long-term vision combined with a clear definition of short- and medium-term policy goals.²



Map of Dominican Republic (Source: RENAC)

² Global Good Practice Analysis on LEDS, NAMAs and MRV (n.d.)

1.2 Developing Low Carbon/Emission Development Strategies – institutional framework

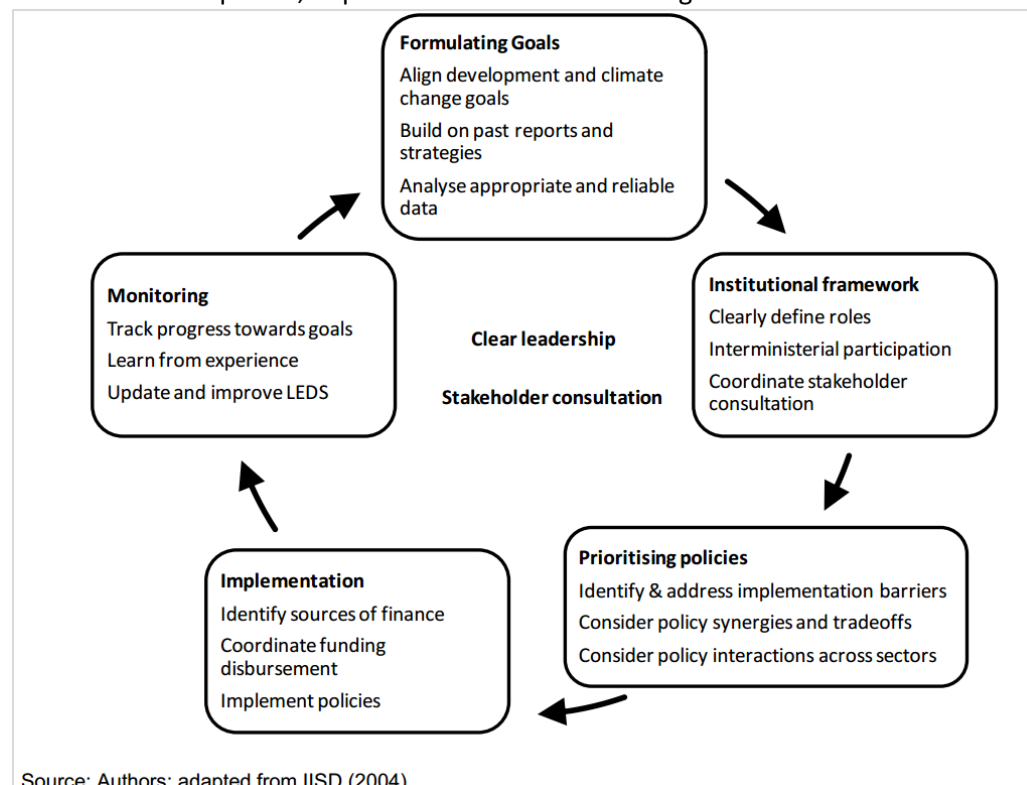
Learning objectives: after this session you should be able to ...

- develop low carbon strategies yourself
- list the different steps included in the planning cycle of a LCDS
- describe the typical institutional framework for preparing LCDS

The typical institutional framework for preparing LCDS includes:

- The national government as the **main actor** (represented by an inter-ministerial committee, which instructs the secretariat or working groups in charge of the LCDS).
- National or international (both public and private) actors providing **financial support**.
- National, regional and local governments, private sector actors, international organisations and environmental NGOs providing **technical input**, such as the World Bank Energy Sector Management Assistance Program, the LCDS Global Partnership, the Climate & Development Knowledge Network, the Climate Technology Centre & Network, URBAN LEDS, GIZ etc.
- Civil society, businesses, development partners, local communities and environmental NGOs participate in **stakeholder consultations**.³

All of these stakeholders can be involved in different phases of the project cycle, including amongst others the development, implementation and monitoring of a LCDS.



LCDS cycle (OECD, 2010)

³ OECD, 2010

1.3 Elements of a LCDS

Learning objectives: after this session you should be able to ...

- Describe the elements that should be included in a LCDS

There is no standard format, but the following elements could be included in a LCDS⁴:

Vision/goal: an overarching vision or goal can help guide policy decisions across development and climate change priorities over the long run.

Assessment of the current situation: a clear understanding of major GHG emitting sectors and socio-economic indicators is fundamental to determining a path forward.

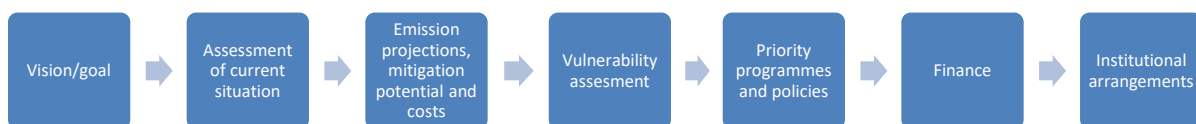
Emission projections, mitigation potential and costs: planned pathways for business-as-usual emissions can help provide a sense of the national emission trajectory, while mitigation potential and costs can be a first step towards identifying mitigation actions.

Vulnerability assessment: indications of how a country may be impacted by climate change can help engage stakeholders, incl. the general public, and can help identify adaptation needs and the range of possible adaptation outcomes.

Priority programmes and policies: an indication of policy priorities for mitigation and adaptation integrated with an economic development strategy can identify synergies and trade-offs.

Finance: alignment of priority policies with national budget and an indication of financing needs can be important information to communicate to domestic and international stakeholders.

Institutional arrangements: an explanation of which institutions are responsible for implementing actions can provide clarity on responsibilities across government and can contribute to effective policy implementation.



Elements to be included in LCDS (OECD, 2010)

⁴OECD (2010)