

Donor Coordination Meeting

Facilitating access to climate finance for NAMA implementation to drive the implementation of NDCs

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The role of NAMAs to enable a transformational change to low carbon and sustainable development

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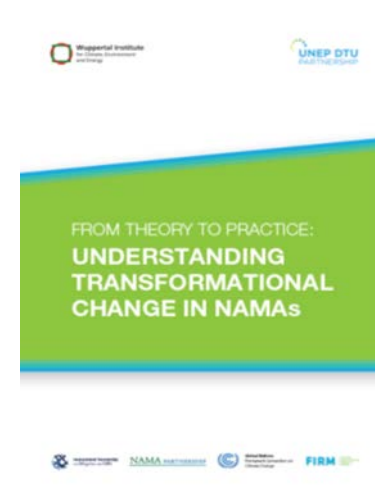
Outline:

- Understanding TC in NAMAs
- Case studies
- TC Taxonomy – method and first results
- Ways forward
- Discussion

Understanding TC in NAMAs

Aim and content of the conceptual paper

- **The aim of the paper is threefold:**
 - To provide first and general insights into the meaning of Transformational Change
 - To compile a number of theoretical approaches that could be used for assessment of transformational impacts
 - To develop theses to guide the case studies



Available here:

www.namapartnership.org

Definition of TC

Transformational Change through NAMAs is a change:

- *that **disrupts** established high-carbon pathways, contributes to **sustainable development** and **sustains the impacts** of the change (goal dimension),*
- *that is triggered by interventions of **actors who innovate** low carbon development models and actions, connect the innovation to day-to-day practice of economies and societies, and convince other actors to **apply the innovation** to actively influence the multi-level system to adopt the innovation process, (process dimension)*
- *that **overcomes persistent barriers** toward the innovated low carbon development model and/or create new barriers which hinder the transformed system to relapse into the former state (‘low-carbon lock-in’).”*

Case studies

Five case studies of TC

Developed country perspectives:

- *Germany:* Energy system transformation - the role of laws and regulatory frameworks for renewable energy
- *Denmark:* The role of wind power towards 100% renewable energy in electricity production by 2050

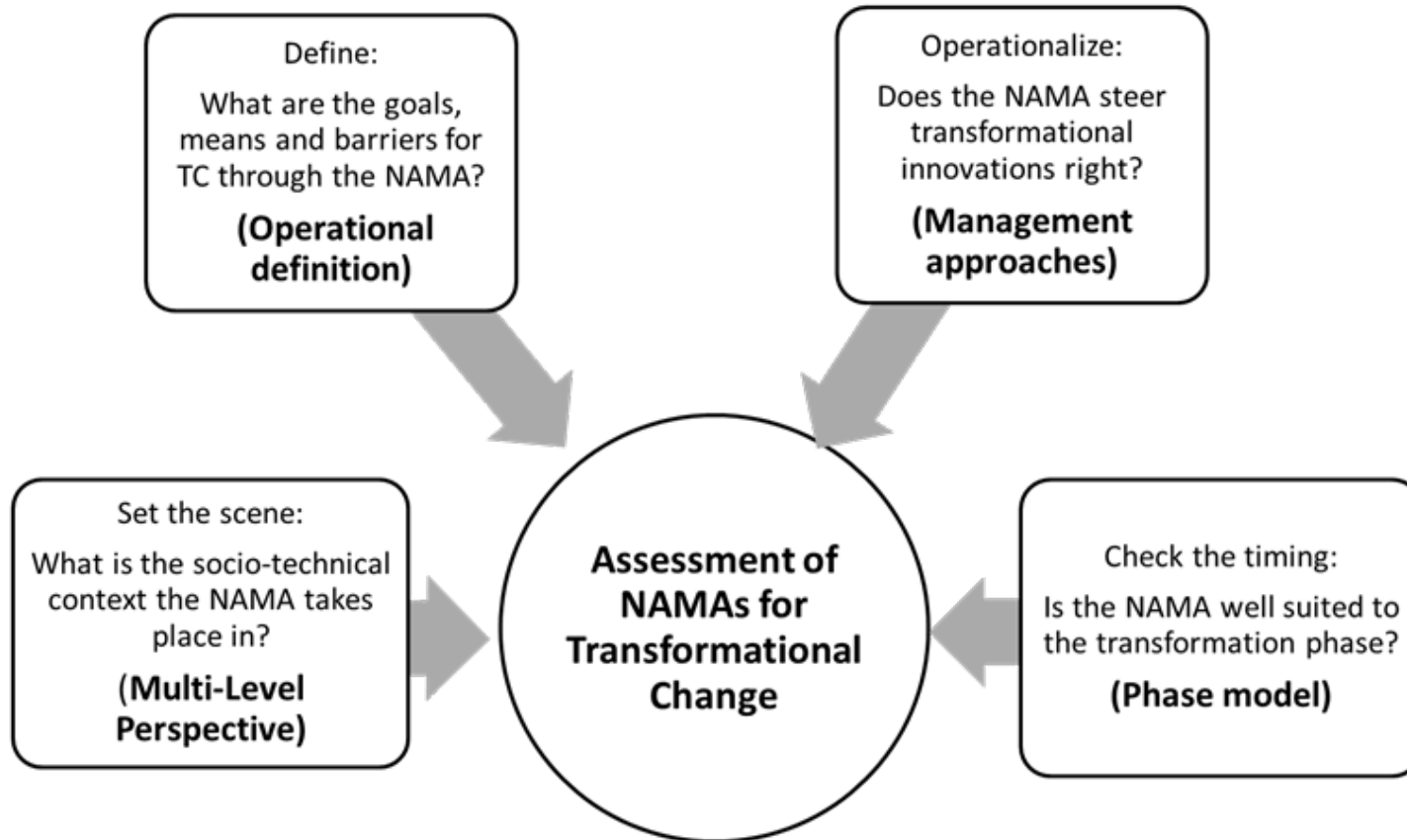
Developing country perspectives:

- *Brazil:* The drivers of deforestation - a 75% drop over a decade (2005-2014)
- *Columbia:* Sustainable transport in Bogotá – the role of political will & technical solutions at city level
- *South Africa:* The role of state-owned companies to lead an incremental transition away from high-carbon lock-in to a low-carbon future



Towards a methodology

Analytical framework

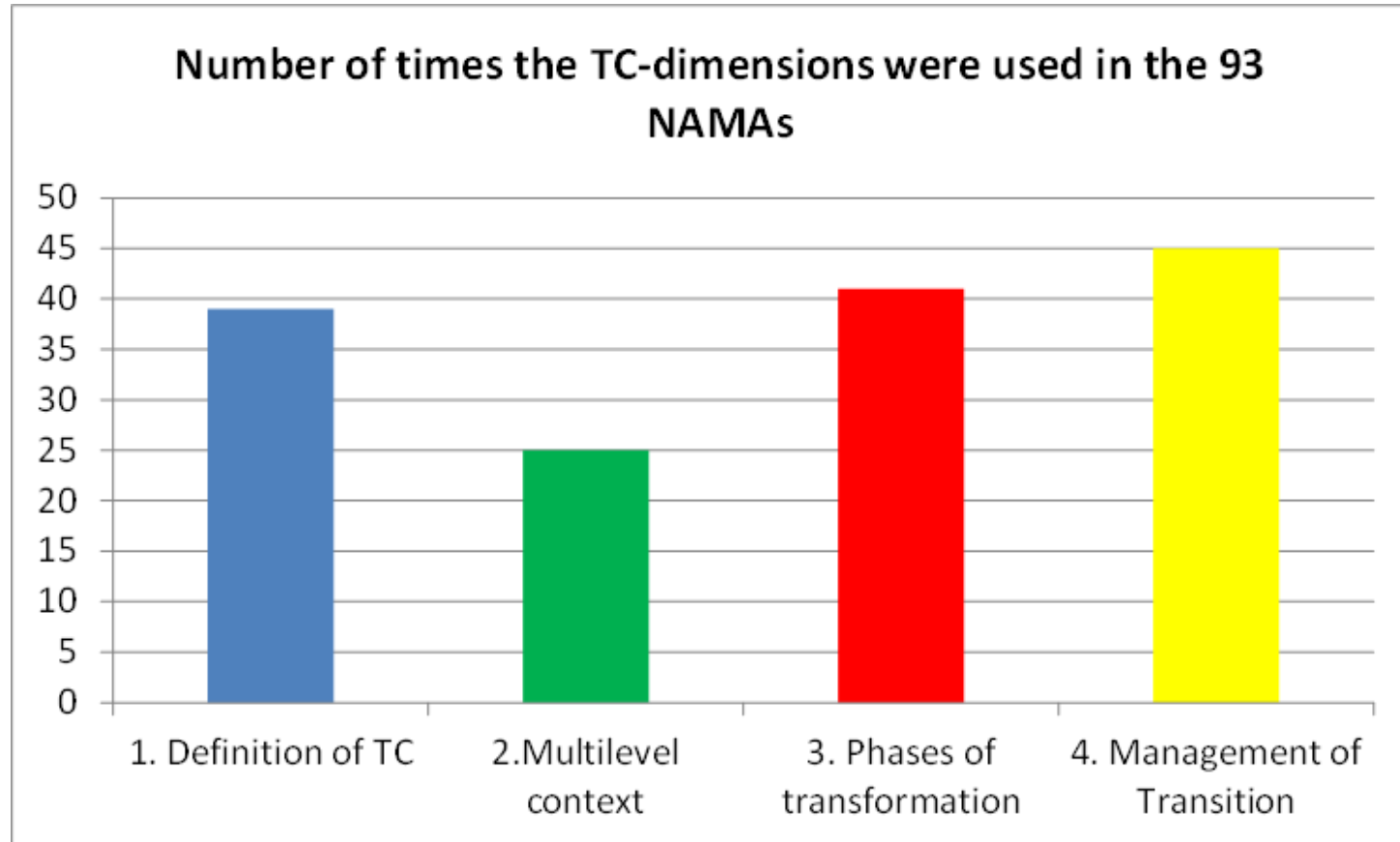


TC Taxonomy

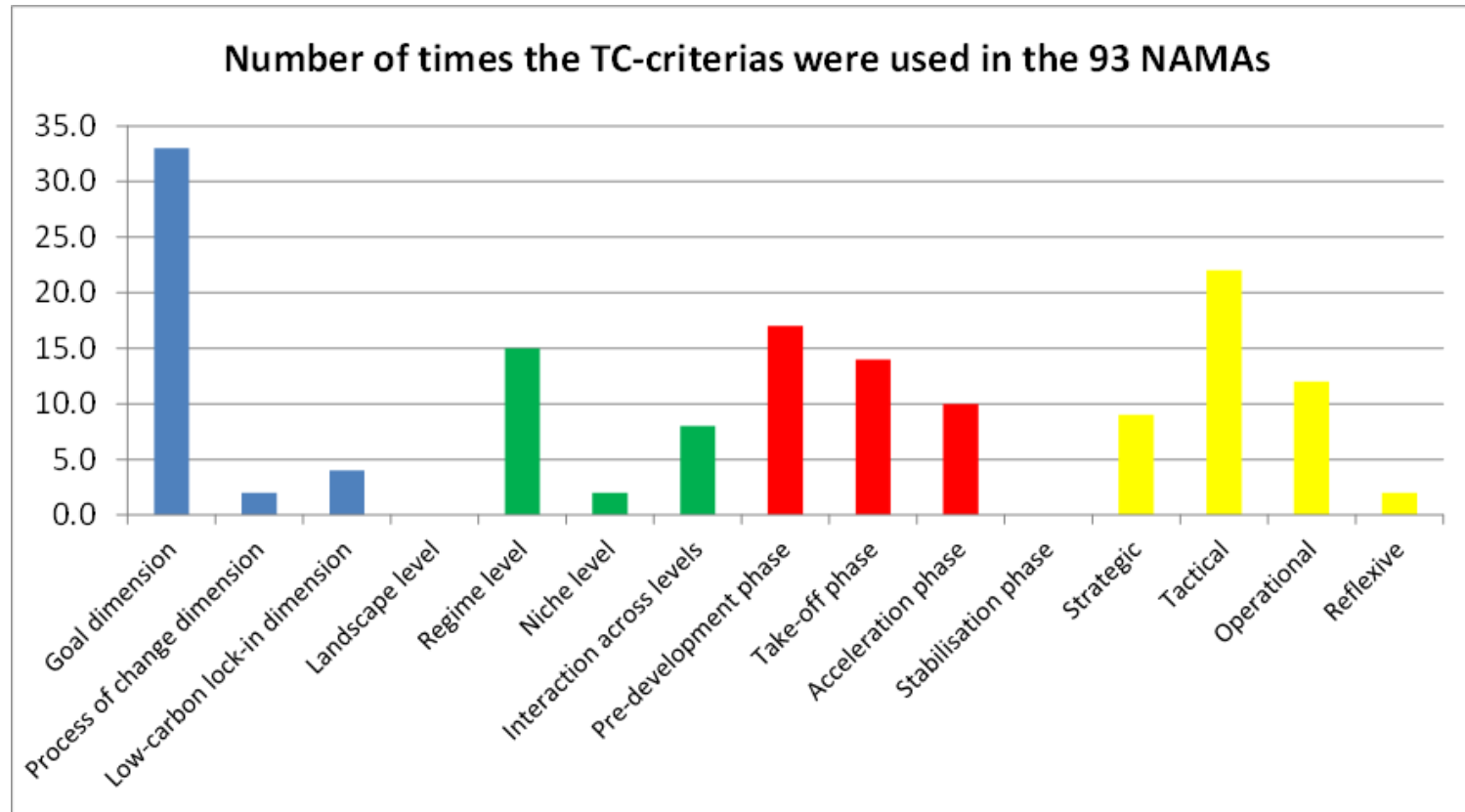
1. Dimensions	2. Factors	3. Indicators
1. Definition of TC	Goal dimension	□ Goal for a rapid large scale GHG reduction
		□ Sustainable development goals incentivize the transition
	Process of change dimension	□ Milestones/Key Performance Indicators
		□ Sectoral, system or sub-system changes
		□ Political vision and leadership
Low-carbon lock-in dimension	□ Political and/or civil society interventions/innovations	
	□ Actors connect innovation to day-to-day practice	
2. Multilevel context	Landscape level	□ Actors influence multi-level system to adopt innovation
		□ High-carbon barriers are overcome
	Regime level	□ Other
		□ Growth of international concern about Climate Change had an impact
		□ Political pressure generated by organized civil society important
	Niche level	□ National government incentives to change/disincentives to no change
		□ Improvement of regulation
	Interaction across levels	□ Existing infrastructure allow new sustainable actors/activities
		□ New technologies owned by citizens & farms
		□ Financial participation of citizens in local energy generation plants gives local ownership
3. Phases of transformation	Pre-development phase	□ High local involvement in the project
		□ Multilevel interaction
		□ Actors convince other actors with network building
		□ Other
	Take-off phase	□ Increased funding for technological R&D
		□ Experimentation and innovation in the policy/project
		□ New testing facilities for technologies
	Acceleration phase	□ First of its kind project
		□ Increased public awareness on new technologies
		□ The project will be replicated, model for similar projects in other areas of the country
	Stabilisation phase	□ Enhanced capabilities of actors
		□ Change of status symbols and aspiration
□ Extended high voltage grid		
4. Management of transition	Strategic	□ The project is so large that it will transform a sector
		□ Impact beyond the project, or even beyond borders
		□ Barriers to relapse to high-carbon practice
		□ Government policies and laws sustain the transformation
	Tactical	□ Other
		□ The Parliament support the transition
		□ Increased awareness on Climate Change in governmental/municipal institutions
		□ New institutions created or changed
		□ Information campaign performed
		□ Government have made a long term vision with targets, that are enforced
Operational	□ Strengthen enforcement of existing laws	
	□ Risk minimization instrument introduced	
	□ Tax reduction or price support for renewables and energy efficiency	
	□ Financial support for renewables and energy efficiency	
	□ Introduction or increase of carbon tax	
	□ Negative incentives that discourage the continuation of business as usual	
	□ Prohibits import of inefficient technologies	
	□ Introduction of technology standards/performance standards	
	□ Reduction of subsidies for fossil energy	
	□ Feed-in Tariffs with a purchase obligation, stable tariff over a long period of time	
Reflexive	□ Introduction of mandatory labeling or metering	
	□ Introduction of write off policy for outdated technologies	
	□ Introduction of carbon market	
	□ Introduction of fuel tax, traffic congestion tax, import/export tax etc.	
		□ Learning from ongoing policies and actions
		□ MRV framework informs transition management
		□ Other

Results of analysis of 93 NAMAs

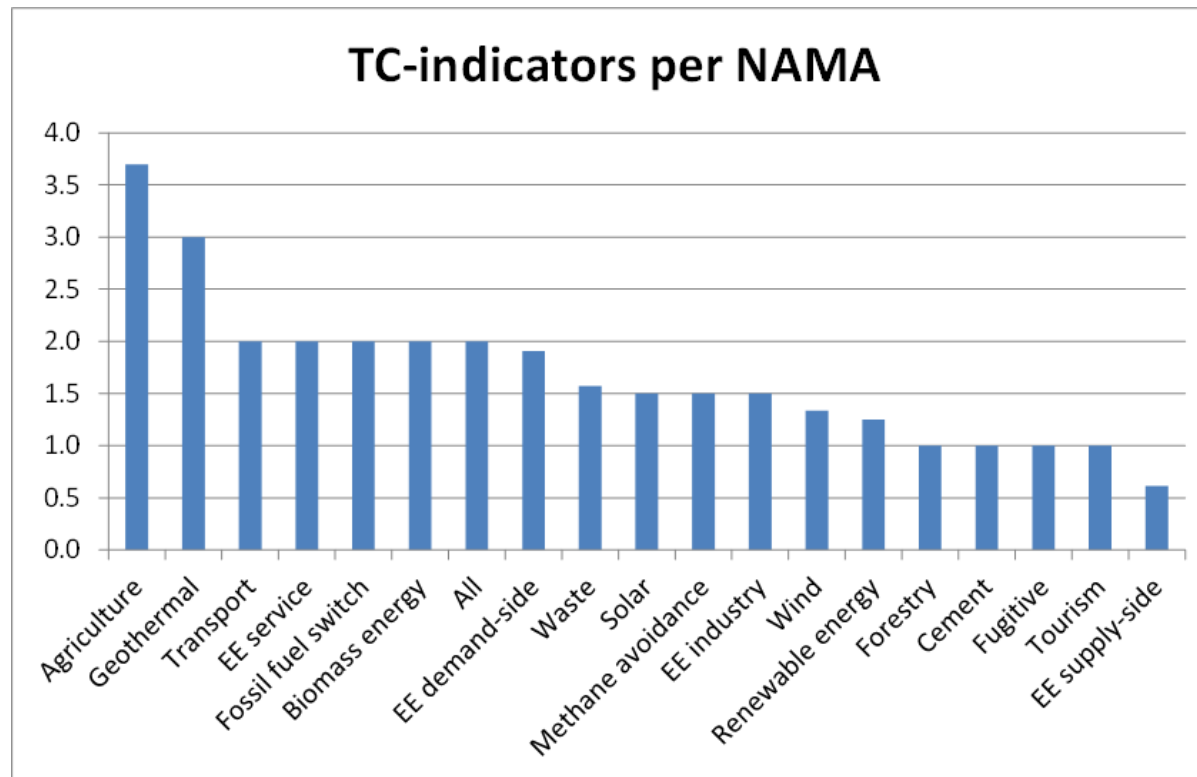
Dimensions of TC



Criteria for TC



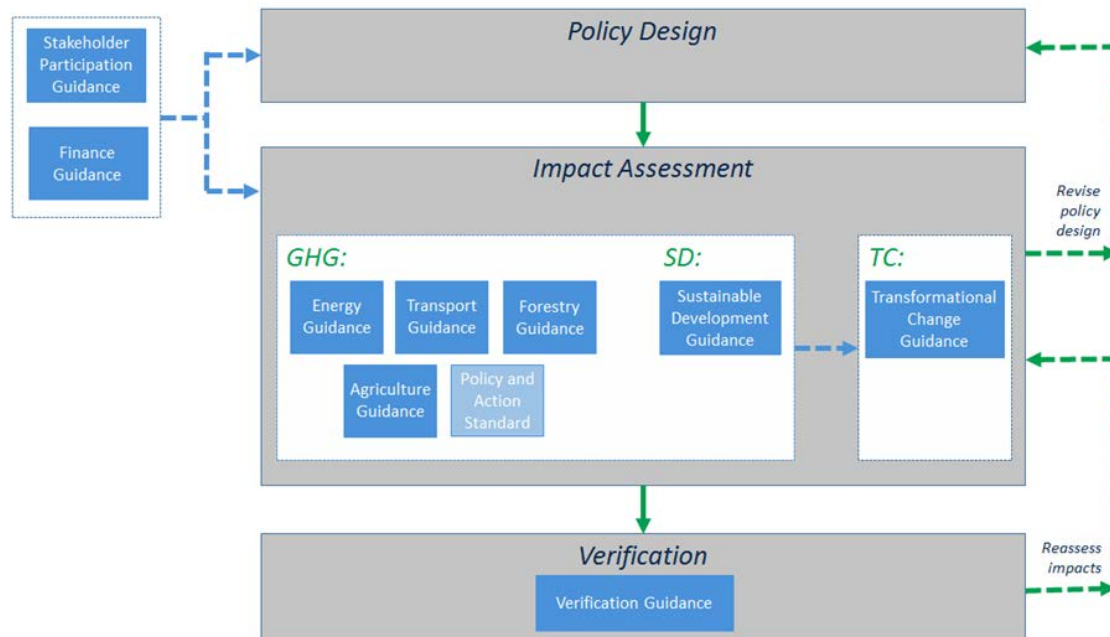
Indicators of TC



Ways forward

- Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)

Methodological Framework: Overview of Steps



Moderated discussion

Moderated discussion I

Metrics for transformation

- What do we mean, when we talk about transformational change/paradigm shift?
- What kinds of metrics are useful to track progress towards a transformational change/paradigm shift?
- What are the pros and cons of qualitative and quantitative approaches? - activity design, a small number of high-level indicators vs. high number of in-depth indicators
- Is there a need for sector-specific indicators?

Moderated discussion II

Common approaches

- How can the collaboration between financing institutions and implementing agencies be improved to better align countries' needs with donors priorities?
- Are funding agencies interested in a common tracking system? – harmonization of efforts vs. individual/national funding preferences

Thank you!

