

INDICATORS OF TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE FOR MRV OF NAMAs

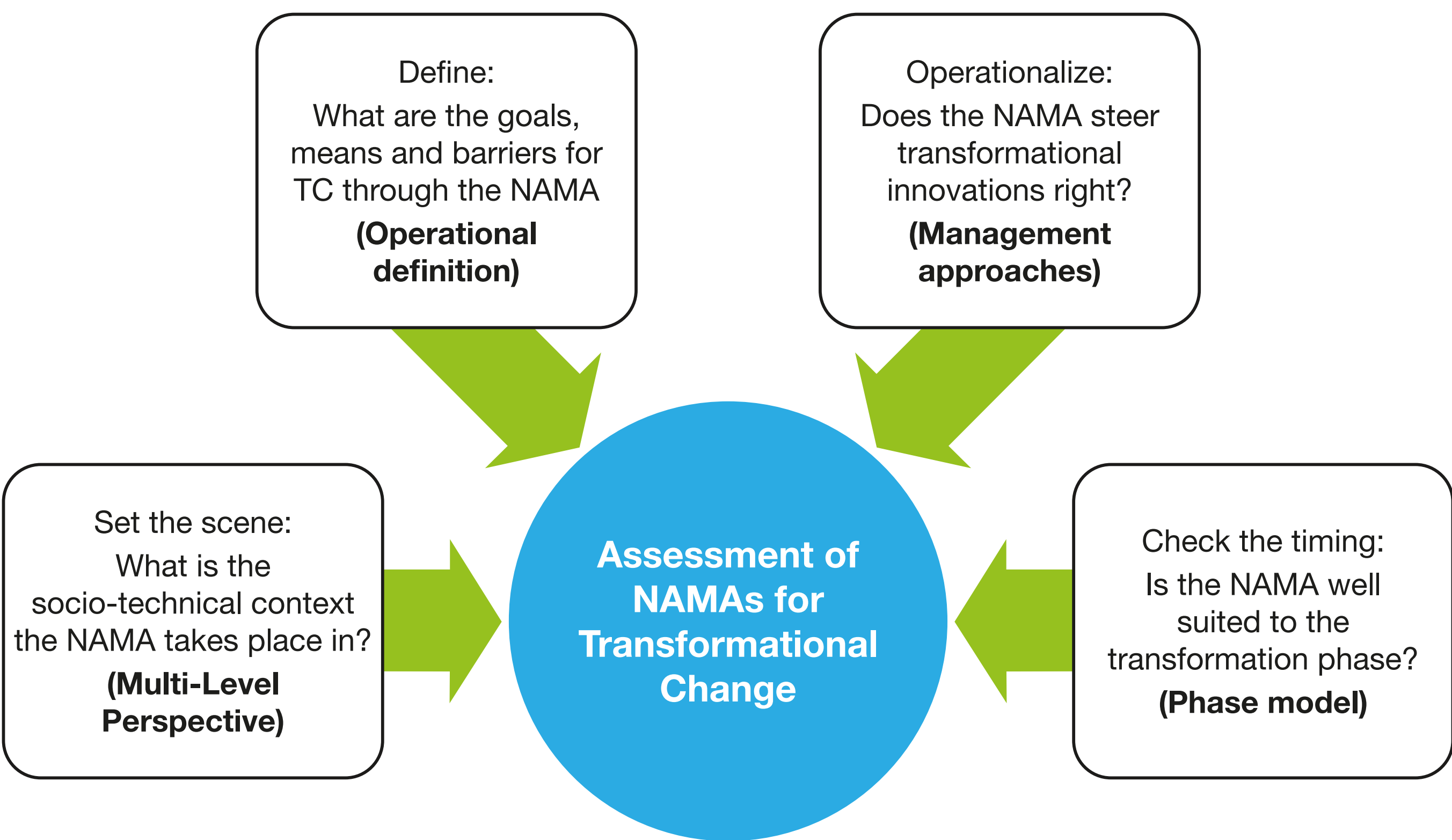
OBJECTIVE

The research project aims to improve the understanding of transformational change (TC) for a paradigm shift to low carbon and sustainable development and how to monitor, report and verify (MRV) the potential and impacts of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) to limit global warming to 2°C .

BACKGROUND

The project is undertaken jointly by the NAMA Partnership Working Group on Sustainable Development (WG-SD) and the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV. Activities are implemented by the UNEP DTU Partnership (UDP) in collaboration with the Wuppertal Institute and country experts supported by financial contributions from the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat and UDP.

METHOD



Implementation of the project is planned in three phases:

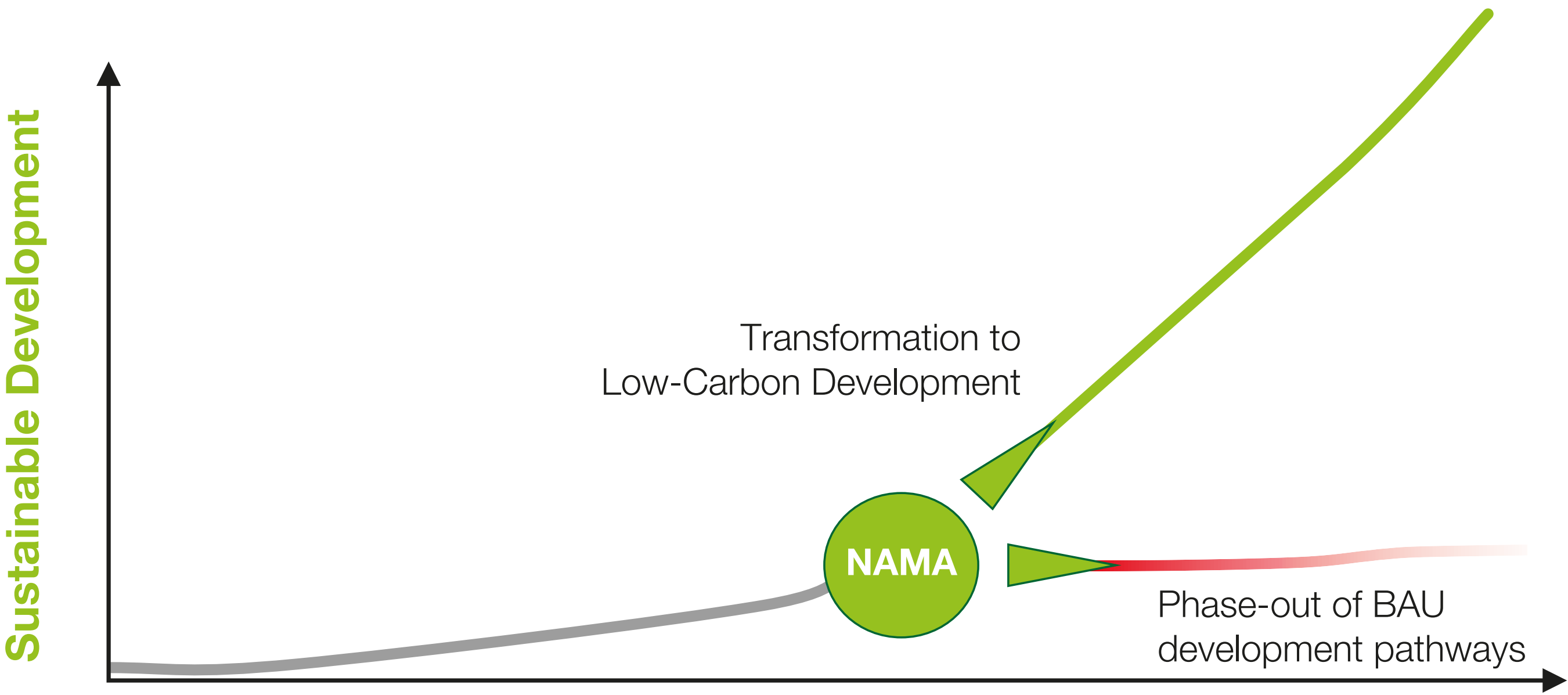
- 1) Understanding TC in NAMAs
- 2) Methodological framework
- 3) Guidance on how to MRV TC potential and impacts

DEFINITION

Transformational Change through NAMAs is a change:

- 1) that disrupts established high-carbon pathways, contributes to sustainable development and sustains the impacts of the change (goal dimension),
- 2) that is triggered by political and civil society reactions to unsustainable practices or 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)
- 3) 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').

NAMAs for transformational change



CASE STUDIES

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

For more information visit www.namapartnership.org