

# Transformational Change through Transport NAMAs

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# Agenda

1. Background: why do we talk about Transformational Change?
2. What is Transformational Change?
3. Transformational change under the NAMA Facility and GCF



## Why talk about Transformational Change

- Increasingly important term in vocabulary of climate and development community
- Donors want it (e.g. NAMA Facility; GCF; GEF2020 strategy)
- More importantly: The climate needs it





## TC as an aim of climate financing



*to promote ‘the **paradigm shift** towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways by providing support to developing countries to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions’*



NAMA Facility

*“Support the concrete implementation of highly ambitious, innovative projects that fit into the context of a broader NAMA and have the potential to **catalyse transformational change** towards low carbon development.”*



*“To support developing countries to make **transformational shifts** towards low emission, resilient development path”  
(GEF-6 CMM Strategy)*



# What is transformational change

- **Transformational Change (TC)** = Paradigm Shift = Great Transformation = Great Transition = Changing Pathway = systemic change = ...
- **Change** = something is novel or different
- **Normal change** = general paradigm and existing standards on how things are done are not challenged
- **TC** = path dependencies discontinued, change in established way of doing things, in mindsets

Source: Goepel 2014





## 3 min Buzzgroup

1. Brainstorm with your neighbors at the table one example for a transformational change that happened in your country or globally in past decade or century (not necessarily transport)
2. Suggest one or two factors you think were drivers of this past transformation
3. Tell us





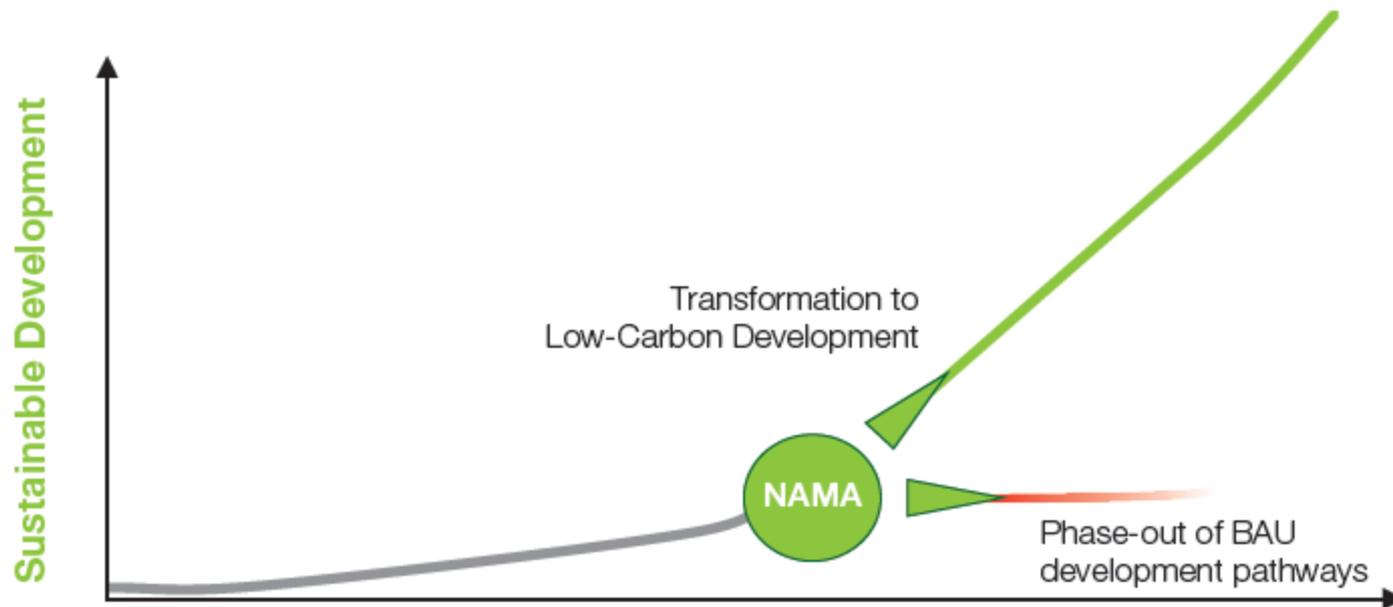
## TC is change that...

- 1. disrupts established high-carbon pathways,** contributes to SD and sustains the impacts of the change (goal dimension),
- 2. 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)
- 3. 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 (sustains 'low-carbon lock-in').”



# NAMAs and TC

Effective NAMAs will contribute to the phase-out of unsustainable development pathways.





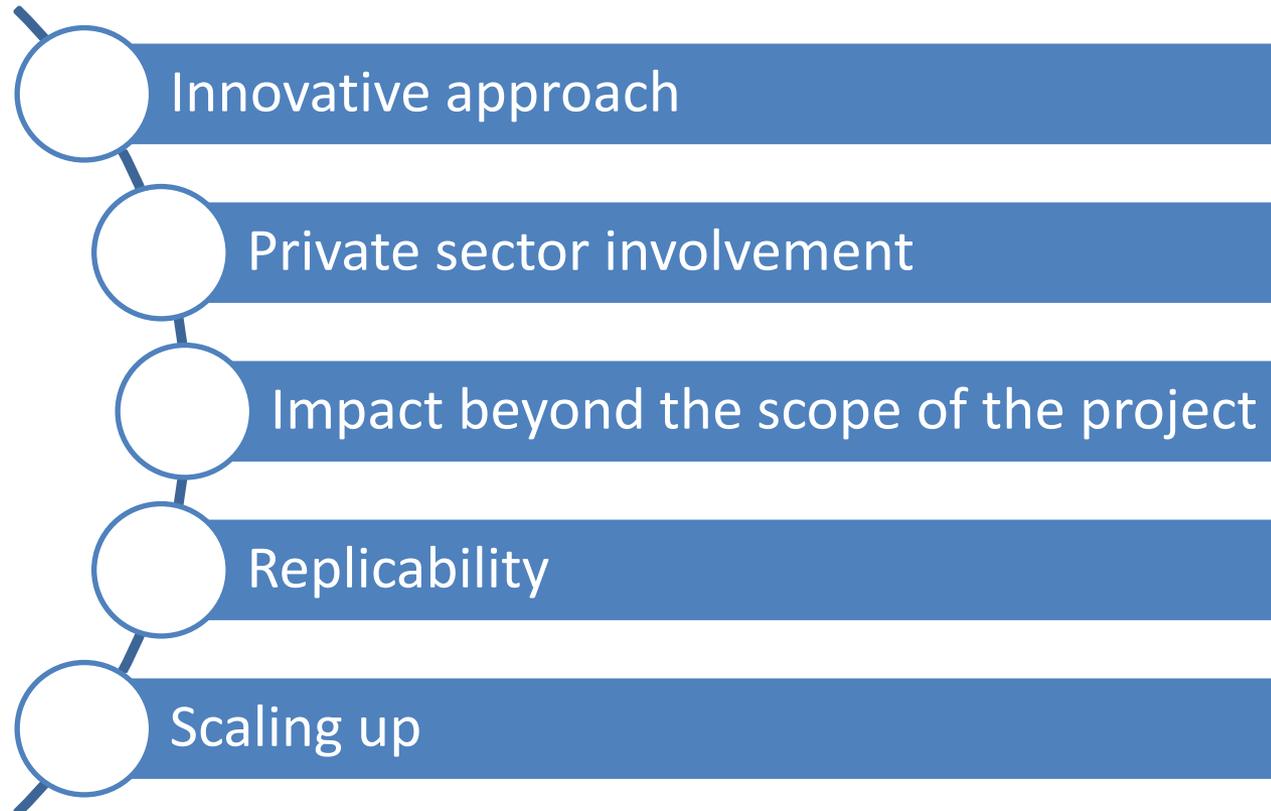
# TC potential under the NAMA Facility

- contribute to enabling either a significant evolution in terms of **scope** (e.g. scaling-up or replication), or enabling a **faster** and/or a significant shift from one state to another;
- have a **catalytic effect** and include mechanisms to ensure the **sustainability of the impacts**, local ownership and **political will**, the involvement of the **private sector** and the use of **innovative** technologies and approaches, and;
- allow for systematic **learning** processes



# TC potential under the NAMA Facility

- Potential scored according to 5 sub-criteria



NAMA Facility



# Paradigm shift potential under the GCF

= Degree to which the proposed activity can catalyse impact beyond a one-off project or programme investment

PS  
potential  
covers 6  
areas





## *Transport and climate change*

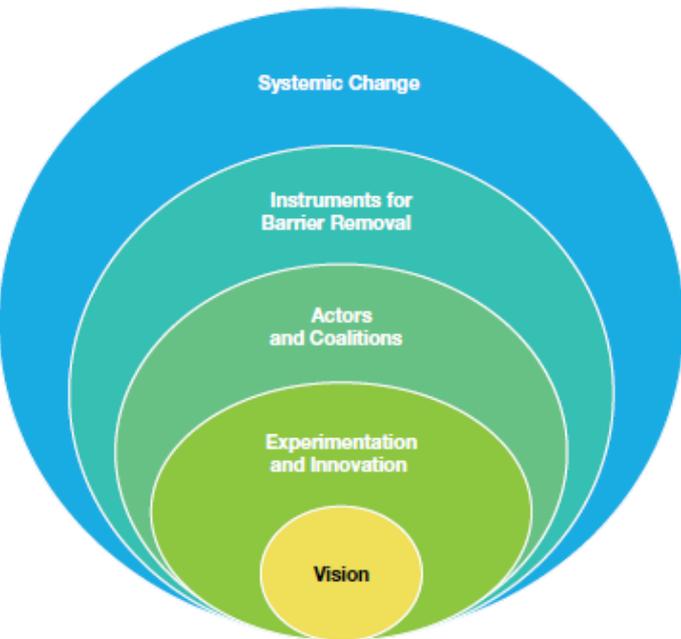


*The secret of change is to focus all of your energy  
not on fighting the old but on building the new*

**Socrates**

# Layer view on transformational NAMAs

Fig. 8: Embedded layers of aspects for transformational NAMA



<b>Vision</b>	Transformational change starts with an ambitious vision of change.
<b>Experimentation and Innovation</b>	Transformational change involves risky decisions and investments that are not guaranteed to pay off.
	Governments can create the protected niches needed for TC-NAMAs to experiment with new solutions.
<b>Actors and Coalitions</b>	Transformational change needs actors of change: innovators, disseminators, advocates, policy-makers.
<b>Instruments for Barrier Removal</b>	TC-NAMAs overcome persistent barriers.
	TC-NAMAs need policy instruments that are tailor-made to circumstance, in order to create a mix of push by markets and pull by policy.
<b>Systemic Change</b>	Transformational change needs to strike a balance between depth of change and connectivity to established practice (and habits) within society.
	For Transformational change, a portfolio of interventions is needed that together aim at change in all societal dimensions.



## Buzzgroups – TC in transport sector

- Discuss with your neighbours:
  - Envision a future in which your country has successfully achieved a low carbon transport system. How would you notice? Collect three ‘indicators’!
  - Bonus question: how can we get there?



# Acknowledgments and further resources

- **NAMA Facility: “Potential for Transformational Change”**  
Factsheet: [tinyurl.com/tc-namas-1](https://tinyurl.com/tc-namas-1)
- **UNEP DTU, Wuppertal Institute: “From theory to practice: Understanding transformational change in NAMAs”**  
Concept paper: [tinyurl.com/tc-namas-2](https://tinyurl.com/tc-namas-2) (highly recommended)  
Factsheet: [tinyurl.com/tc-namas-3](https://tinyurl.com/tc-namas-3)
- **GIZ TRANSfer (transport NAMAs) website: [transport-namas.org](https://transport-namas.org)**
- **ASEAN-German technical cooperation on transport and climate change: [transportandclimatechange.org](https://transportandclimatechange.org)**

**Thank you for your attention.**



## Groupwork after the country presentations

1. Agree on one NAMA case for discussion at your table
2. define for your NAMA intervention the potential for successful transformation the following the questions on the following slide
3. Use cards on your table and boards to document your discussion



## Questions

- 1. Please explain why the NAMAs approach can be considered innovative within the specific sector/country context.*
- 2. How does the NAMA envisage the participation of the private sector in the project?*
- 3. Does the NAMA help to change the prevailing structures that contribute to high emission levels in the sector?*
- 4. Does the NAMA envisage replication in other regions, sectors, countries or internationally?*
- 5. Does the NAMA envisage a scaling up to the national or regional level with a view to a medium and/or long-term decarbonization of the sector?*