Maryna Henrysson - DTU Orbit (09/08/2017)

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Organisations

**UNEP Risø Centre**
08/06/2012 → 18/12/2014 Former
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**UNEP DTU Partnership**
18/12/2014 → 25/05/2017 Former
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**Risø National Laboratory for Sustainable Energy**
23/03/2009 → 07/04/2016 Former
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**PhD Student, Department of Management Engineering**
15/12/2011 → present
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Publications:

**Could baseline establishment be counterproductive for emissions reduction? Insights from Vietnam’s building sector**
This article provides insights into the role of institutions involved in climate governance working towards a future low-carbon society at the national level, within the global climate change governance architecture. Specifically, it contributes to understanding the fragmented governance of energy efficiency policy in developing countries by focussing on Vietnam’s building sector, identifying key institutions related to underlying discourses, national and international power relations, resource distribution and coalitions. It uses the case of baseline setting in developing Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) to illustrate institutional dynamics, nationally and transnationally, as well as to question whether demands for baseline setting achieve the ideal trade-off between actual GHG emissions reduction and institutionalized demands for accountability. The analysis reveals that, in addition to domestic efforts and challenges, the international agenda greatly influences the energy efficiency policy arena. The article presents lessons to be learnt about policy processes from the specific Vietnamese case, reflecting on the role of international actors and discourses in it. Finally, it argues for the abolition of baselines in favour of adequate monitoring and evaluation, from the perspective that requirement for deviation from fictitious baselines is unproductive and only serves an international techno-managerial discourse.

General information

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Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP DTU Partnership
Authors: Henrysson, M. (Intern), Lütken, S. (Intern), Puig, D. (Intern)
Number of pages: 12
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information

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Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
NAMAs as a tool to deliver energy efficiency measures in buildings

The concept of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) has been proliferating in the policy agendas during past several years, especially in the light of the post-Kyoto climate negotiations. However, taking into account a rather broad scope of this concept and relatively short history (it has been introduced in Bali Action Plan in 2007), the understanding of the NAMA framework and its practical implementation remain limited even among experts and policy-makers. At the same time NAMA framework can offer developing countries a useful tool to capitalize on the opportunities for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and transforming their development towards sustainable pathways.

One of the sectors, which offer significant mitigation potential in developing countries, is the building sector; especially taking into account rapid urbanisation, increase in access to energy, population and economic growth in developing countries, which will drive up the energy consumption of this sector in the future.

This paper therefore aims at bringing clarity to the topic of NAMAs, suggesting a strategy of dealing with conceptual ambiguity and providing recommendations and guidelines for policy-makers on designing and implementing NAMAs aimed at improving energy efficiency in the building sector with a particular focus on tropical and sub-tropical climates.

The paper covers the following topics:
- generic background for the NAMA concept, it origin and founding principles
- potential areas for NAMA interventions, policy and technology
- technological measures in buildings in hot and humid climates
- development process for policy NAMAs that aim to improve energy efficiency in buildings

The paper concludes on future prospects for policy NAMAs related to energy efficient buildings and the necessary actions that NAMA host countries need to take in order to efficiently utilize the NAMA for climate change mitigation.
Climate change mitigation policy paradigms — national objectives and alignments

The aim of this paper is to assess how policy goals in relation to the promotion of green growth, energy security, pollution control and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions have been aligned in policies that have been implemented in selected countries during the last decades as a basis for discussing how a multi objective policy paradigm can contribute to future climate change mitigation. The paper includes country case studies from Brazil, Canada, China, the European Union (EU), India, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, South Africa, South Korea and the United States covering renewable energy options, industry, transportation, the residential sector and cross-sectoral policies. These countries and regions together contribute more than two thirds of global GHG emissions. The paper finds that policies that are nationally driven and that have multiple objectives, including climate-change mitigation, have been widely applied for decades in both developing countries and industrialised countries. Many of these policies have a long history, and adjustments have taken place based on experience and cost effectiveness concerns. Various energy and climate-change policy goals have worked together in these countries, and in practice a mix of policies reflecting specific priorities and contexts have been pursued. In this way, climate-change mitigation has been aligned with other policy objectives and integrated into broader policy packages, though in many cases specific attention has not been given to the achievement of large GHG emission reductions. Based on these experiences with policy implementation, the paper highlights a number of key coordination and design issues that are pertinent to the successful joint implementation of several energy and climate-change policy goals.
Institutional aspects of NAMA development and implementation

This publication analyses how developing countries may arrange their institutional and organizational structures or enhance the existing ones in order to deal with these new developments under the international climate change mitigation regime. Focus is on how to ensure the implementation of NAMAs as vehicles for transformative and long lasting change. The publication presents an overview of the institutional challenges continuously posed to the Parties to the Convention when trying to internalize in national legal and regulatory frameworks the decisions during COP negotiations.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP Risø Centre
Authors: Hinostroza, M. L. (Intern), Sharma, S. (Intern), Karavai, M. (Intern)
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Publication date: 2014

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Electronic versions: Institutional_aspects.pdf
Publication: Research › Book – Annual report year: 2014
Conceptualizations of sustainability in carbon markets
This paper focuses on market responses to climate change, specifically a particular example of voluntary carbon market development, in Sub-Saharan Africa, and seeks to identify the principles of sustainability that carbon markets draw upon. We explore how key discourses and their application in the context of the carbon market construct a vision of sustainability. We argue that the prevalence of neoliberal and technocratic ideas and values preferring weak ecological modernization, coupled with the contemporary climate regime, marginalize alternative perspectives on climate-constrained development, thus weakening prospects of averting the dangerous impacts of a changing climate. The analysis is based on the evaluation of 78 projects in the voluntary market across supply chains in 23 countries in the region.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP Risø Centre
Authors: Karavai, M. (Intern), Hinostroza, M. L. (Intern)
Pages: 33-45
Publication date: 2013
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.71 SNIP 0.65 CiteScore 1.66
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.778 SNIP 0.758 CiteScore 1.63
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.522 SNIP 0.633 CiteScore 1.11
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Original language: English
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DOIs:
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Profile of Emissions Reduction Options in Developing Countries

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Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP Risø Centre
Authors: Lütken, S. (ed.) (Intern), Bertule, M. (Intern), Hansen, J. I. (Intern), Karavai, M. (Intern), Sandbuks, S. (Intern), Staun, F. (Intern), Wieben, E. (Intern)
Number of pages: 40
Publication date: 2013

Publication information
El Rol del Desarrollo de Capacidades para Implementar Acciones contra el Cambio Climático

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP Risø Centre
Authors: Hinostroza, M. L. (Intern), Karavai, M. (Intern)
Pages: 257-282
Publication date: 2012

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Las Dimensiones Sociales del Cambio Climático: un panorama desde Mexico. Cambio social o crisis ambiental?
Publisher: Colección Cooperación Internacional, Editorial Mora
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: dtu
Source-ID: u::5441
Publication: Research - peer-review › Book chapter – Annual report year: 2012

Projects:

Governing Transition towards Low-carbon societies: The Role of Institutions in Designing Low Carbon Development Strategies
Department of Management Engineering
Period: 01/03/2012 → 28/06/2017
Number of participants: 5
Phd Student:
Henrysson, Maryna (Intern)
Main Supervisor:
Hinostroza, Miriam L. (Intern)
Examiner:
Nygaard, Ivan (Intern)
Funder, Mikkel (Ekstern)
Jerneck, Anne (Ekstern)

Financing sources
Source: Internal funding (public)
Name of research programme: Institut/centerfinansieret
Project: PhD