

CARBON GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS AND THE NATION-STATE

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THE RECONFIGURATION OF PUBLIC AUTHORITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Due to the difficulties among nation-states in adopting effective means of implementation to cope with climate change, a plethora of

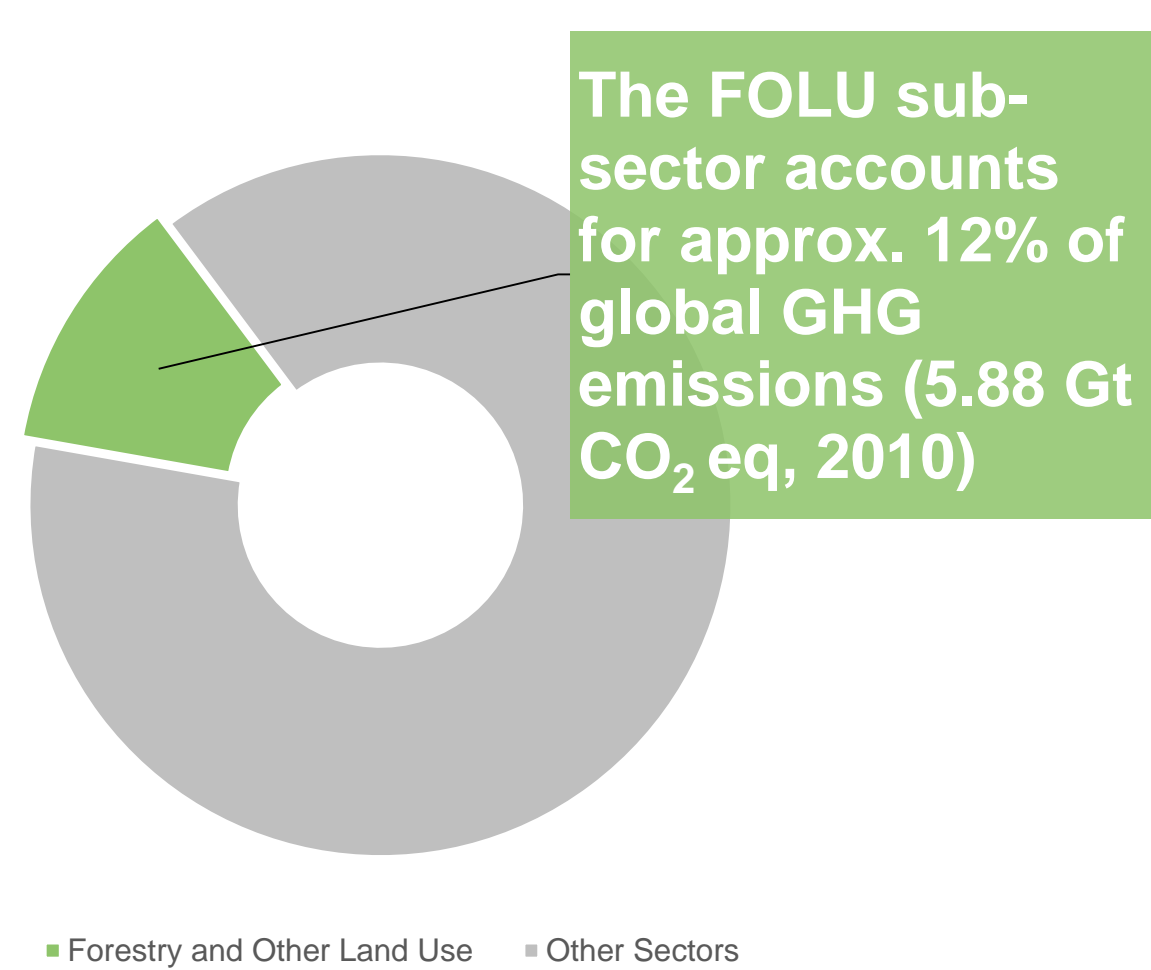


Fig. 1 – FOLU GHG Emissions. Data from IPCC AR5 (2014)

new "governance experiments" have emerged in the past few years.

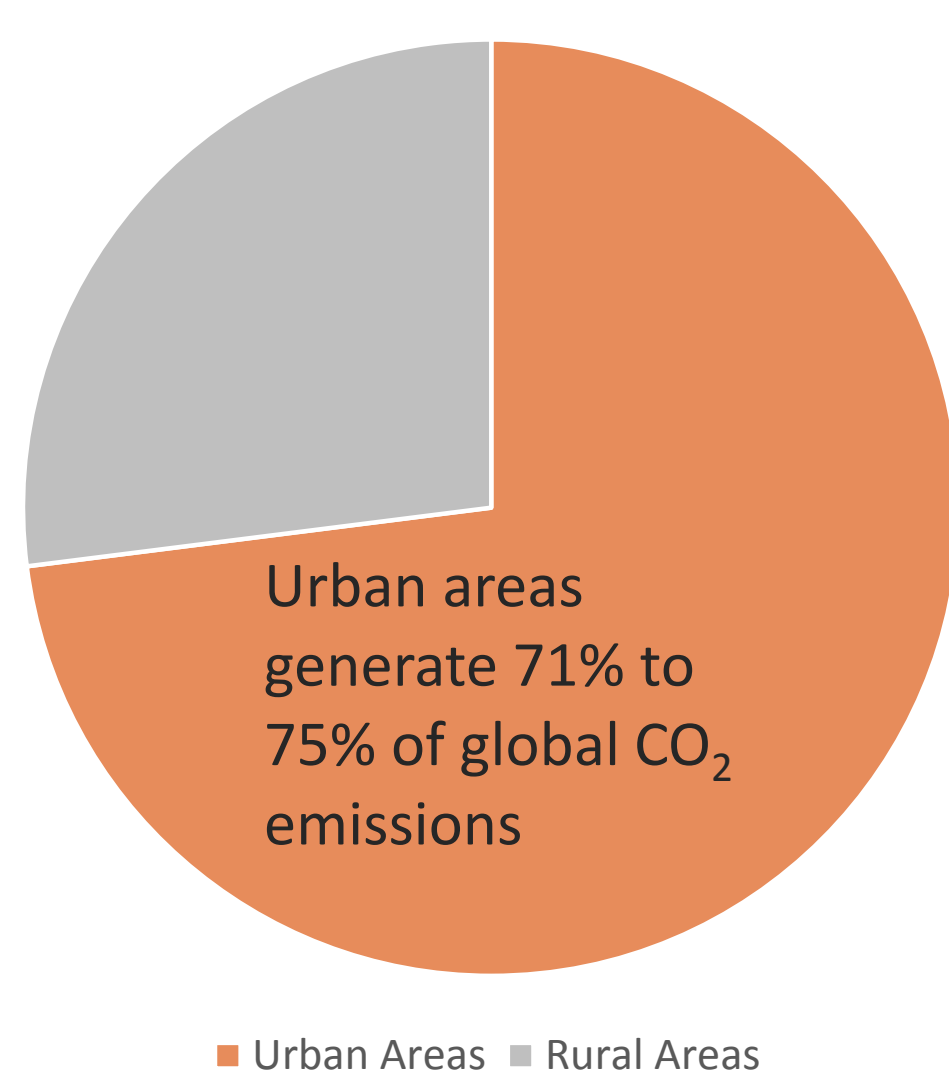
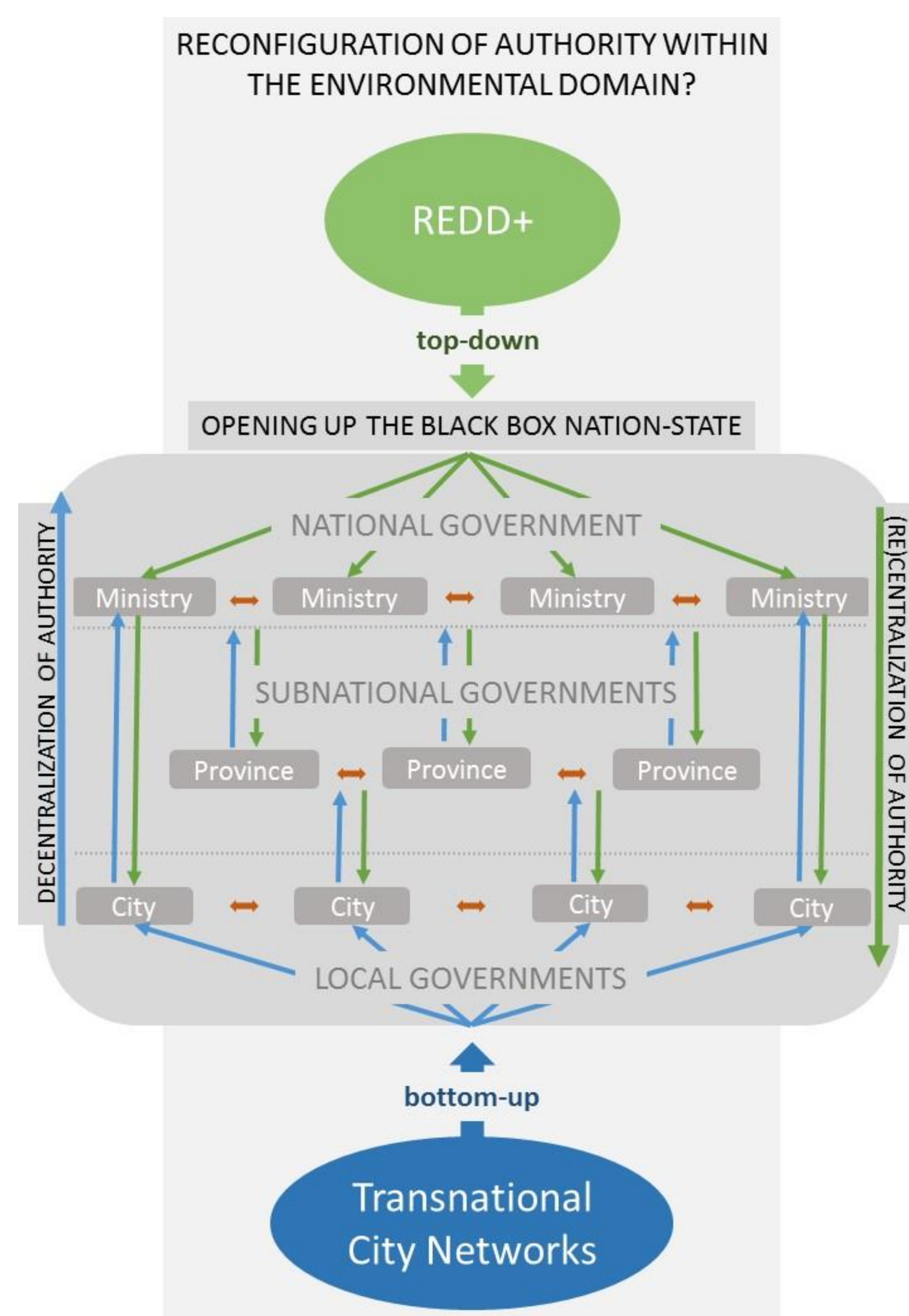


Fig. 2 – Urban Areas Emissions. Data from Global Energy Assessment (Grubler et al., 2012)

Some of them are targeting activities or units which are contributing enormously to global carbon dioxide emissions, like deforestation or megacities (see figures 1 and 2).

WE WILL FOCUS ON

REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) that operates **top-down**, and



C40 as an example of Transnational City Networks (TCNs) that operates **bottom-up**.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

We aspire to gain practical insights on the following questions, informing scholars, practitioners and policy-makers alike:

- 1) How do the various new climate arrangements reconfigure public authority in developing countries?
- 2) What are the consequences of the reconfiguration of public authority in terms of actual policy outcomes?

AND HYPOTHESES

In environmental policy-making we expect

- 1) top-down governance arrangements (REDD+) to generate a trend towards more centralized decision-making, *while*
- 2) bottom-up governance arrangements (TCNs/ C40) are expected to strengthen decentralization efforts.

CASE STUDIES (2015-2018)

We will conduct field research in the following countries:

- BRAZIL
- INDIA
- SOUTH AFRICA
- TANZANIA