

# CARBON GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS AND THE NATION-STATE

30.01.2016

Harald Fuhr, Markus Lederer, Thomas Hickmann, Chris Höhne und Fee Stehle

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

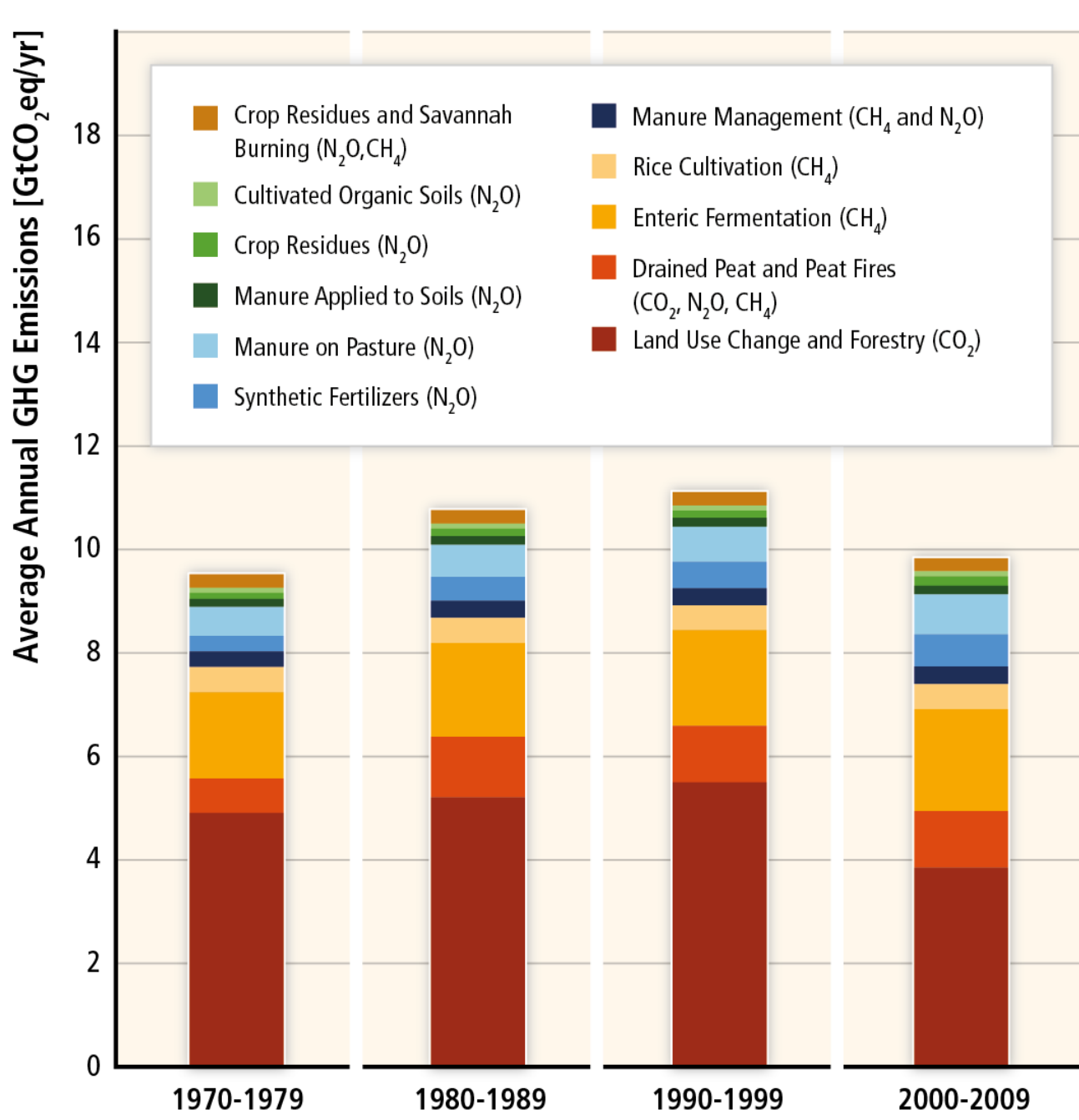


Fig. 1 AFOLU emissions for the last four decades (IPCC, 2014)

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).

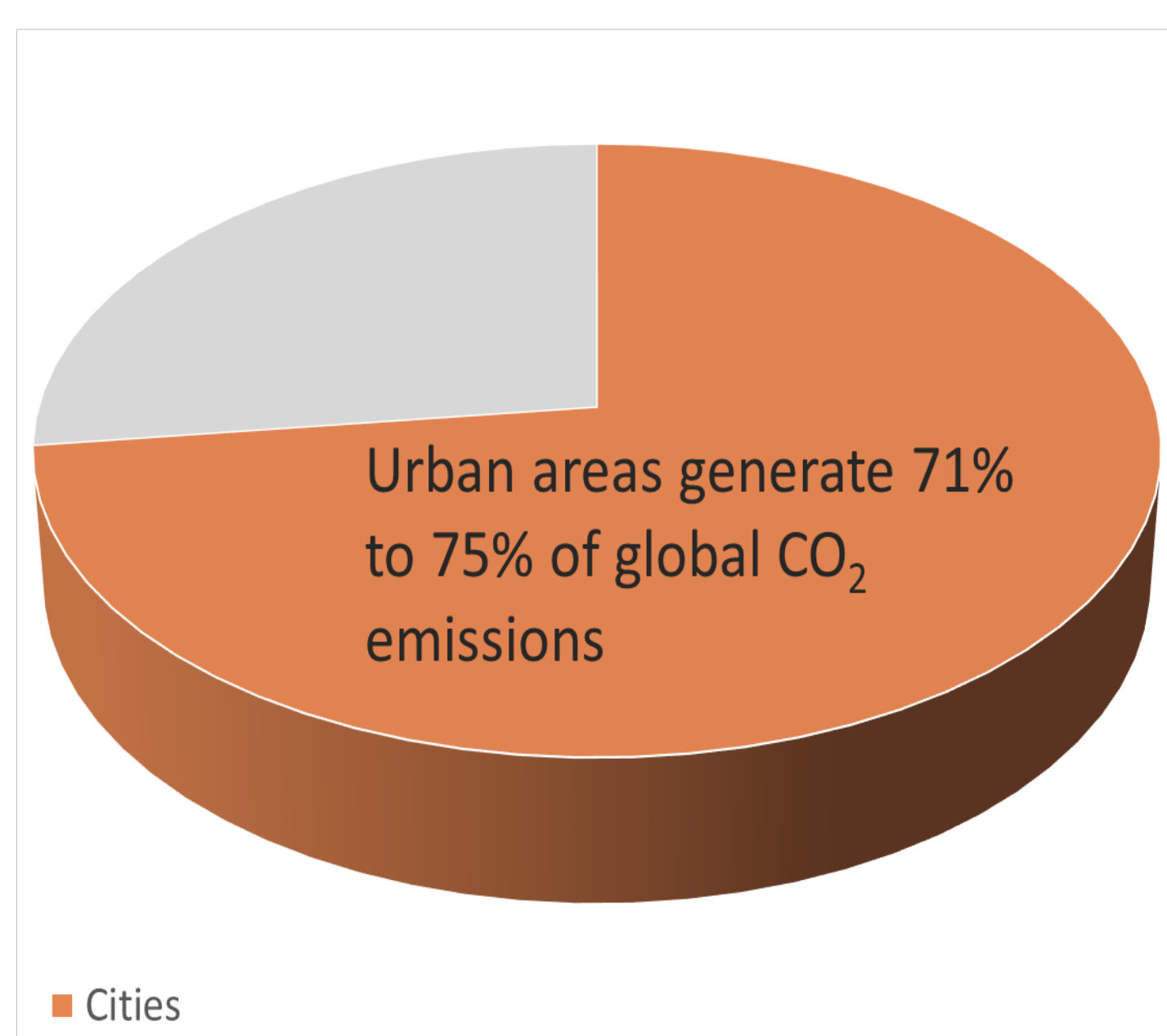
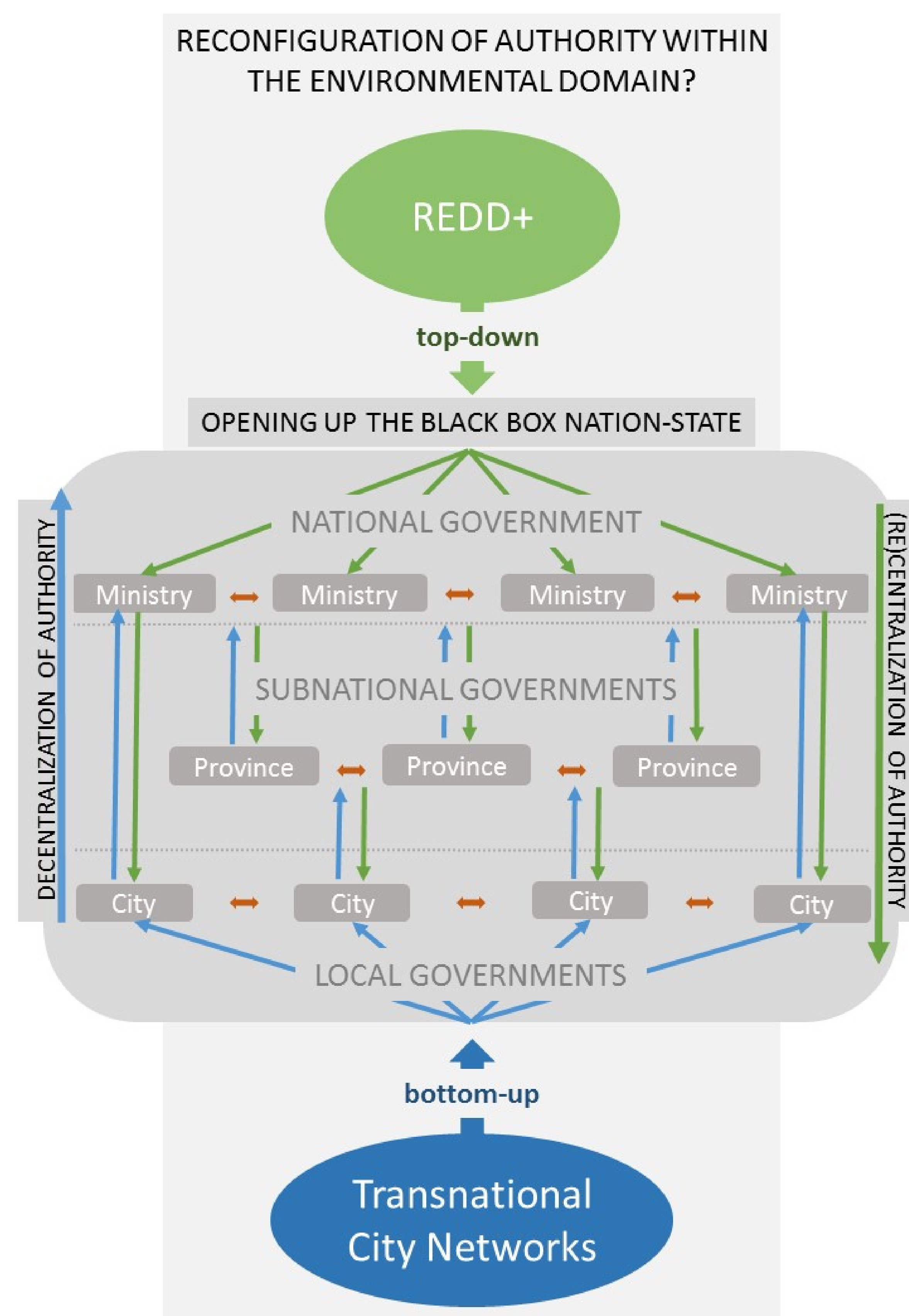


Fig. 2 – data from Global Energy Assessment (Grubler et al., 2012)

## 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

The hypotheses that guide our research are that in the field of environmental policy-making

- (1) the top-down governance arrangement (REDD+) generates a trend towards more centralized decision-making, *while*
- (2) The bottom-up governance arrangement (TCNs/ C40) strengthens decentralization efforts.

## THE PROJECT 2015-2018

We will conduct field research in:

**BRAZIL, INDIA, SOUTH AFRICA, and TANZANIA.**