

BOOK PROPOSAL for CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Title

Innovations in Environmental Governance: Governing for Less in Western and Eastern Societies

Author

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Outline of proposal:

- The general outline: p. 2-6
- The contents: p. 7-11
- The markets: p. 12-16
- Curriculum vitae: p. 17-18
- Sample chapters: separate document

BOOK PROPOSAL, GENERAL OUTLINE

Rationale for the book

- Reason to write the book: The book focuses on a series of 57 innovative environmental governance arrangements in six countries – Australia, India, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Singapore and the United States. These arrangements aim for less consumption of energy, raw material and water, and less production of waste and greenhouse gasses in the building sector. They are an example of an international trend of innovations in environmental governance. These innovations have thus far received limited systematic and empirically informed critical analysis that may help to better understand where, why and how these arrangements produce their effects, and what these effects are (Borck & Coglianese, 2009; Holley, et al., 2012; Koehler, 2007; Lobel, 2004b).
- Gaps in the market: Since the 1990s scholars have discussed a range of innovative trends in environmental governance, such as collaborative governance, voluntary programs, and experimentalist governance. The various trends have received attention from scholars, policy makers and practitioners around the globe. The current literature on these innovations in environmental governance often builds on normative assumptions that have not been confronted with real-world examples (Karkkainen, 2004; Wurzel, et al., 2013), or makes sweeping generalizations from studies that built on only a small number of real-world examples (Mitchell, 2008; Van der Heijden, 2012). I have recently conducted a literature review of over 150 scholarly works (journal articles and books) on innovative environmental governance arrangements and found only a small number of these based on original empirical data (roughly 40). The proposed book builds on an in-depth study of 57 examples of innovative environmental governance arrangements, based on interviews with over 200 experts in these arrangements.

To sum up, the gaps in the market are:

- As of today, there are limited critical empirical works that comparatively analyse the type of innovations in environmental governance this book addresses. There are a few edited volumes that seek to compare insights from a broader range of cases, but these face the problem that all the cases come from different research projects, which negatively affects their comparative potential. The proposed book builds on a systematic research project in which all cases have been studied using the same research approach, the same variables, and the same data analysis technique. To my knowledge, the proposed book is one of the first that systematically studies these to great extent (i.e., 57 cases, 6 countries, 200+ interviewees).
- As of today, the literature on innovations in environmental governance is dominated by studies that present examples from developed countries (Biermann, 2008). The proposed book will add a fresh perspective by discussing a range of examples from developing economies. To my knowledge, the proposed book is one of the first that will systematically analyse and compare examples from developed and developing economies.
- Existing studies in this field predominantly focus on the forest/wood industry and the (organic) food industry. This proposed book will add a fresh perspective by addressing cases from sustainable urban development and

the construction and retrofitting of sustainable buildings (i.e., 'green buildings'). To my knowledge, this will be one of the first books that comparatively analyses the governing of 'sustainable building practice' to the extent proposed.

- Developments in the field:
 - Innovations in environmental governance (such as collaborative governance, voluntary programs, experimentalist governance) are high on the agenda of policy makers, and widely discussed by scholars interested in innovations in governance, politics, law and regulation. It is often assumed that such innovations will overcome the shortfalls of direct regulatory interventions of government imposed and enforced environmental standards. The actual performance of these innovations in environmental governance is however not well understood, and has been understudied thus far. The book seeks to add empirical knowledge on the performance of these innovations.
 - The book is one of the first to systematically study the performance of innovations in environmental governance based on a large set of cases that address: (i) different types of innovative governance arrangements; (ii) different country contexts of these arrangements (both developed and developing economies); and (iii) contrasts the outcomes of these arrangements with a wide set of criteria that the current governance literature considers necessary for the success of these innovations in environmental governance.
 - The literature in this field has rapidly shifted its attention to the role of non-state actors and new tools for governing. A part of the literature considers that the state has been 'hollowed out' (Rhodes, 1997, 2007) because traditional governing tasks are taken up by 'new' governance actors, such as businesses and NGOs (Kickert, Klijn, & Koppenjan, 1997; Teisman & Klijn, 2002). This book agrees with an emerging governance literature that the state has not been 'hollowed out' (e.g., Bell & Hindmoor, 2009; Wurzel, Zito, & Jordan, 2013; Koch, 2013).
 - The book will be at the edge of the current (environmental) governance literature by specifically addressing the role of city, regional and national governments in the success (and failure) of the 57 environmental governance arrangements it studies. It discusses *and* studies a range of particular new roles that governments are taking up (i.e., guarding, initiating, supporting, and assembling of these arrangements). It will be one of the first books to systematically study these new roles.
- Existing books in the field: There are a few existing works in the field that comparatively study a series of innovations in environmental governance:
 - Wurzel, Zito, & Jordan (2013). *Environmental Governance in Europe*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.
 - Holley, Gunningham, & Shearing. (2012). *The New Environmental Governance*. London: Routledge.
 - Hoffmann. (2011). *Climate Governance at the Crossroads*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

- Backstrand, Khan, Kronsell, & Lovbrand. (2010). Environmental politics and deliberative democracy: Examining the promises of new forms of governance. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.
 - Potoski, & Prakash (2009). Voluntary Programs: a club theory perspective. Cambridge: MIT Press.
 - Glasbergen, Biermann, & Mol (2007). Partnerships, Governance and Sustainable Development. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.
 - Croci (2005). The Handbook of Environmental Voluntary Agreements. Dordrecht: Springer.
 - Baranzini, & Thalmann (2004). Voluntary approaches in climate policy. Cheltenham, UK; Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar.
 - Cashore, Auld, & Newsom (2004). Governing Through Markets: Forest Certification and the Emergence of Non-State Authority. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- The book differs from these in that it addresses more cases in more case contexts. The book also is one of the first *a priori* designed systematic qualitative comparative medium-n studies in the field (see further pp. 14-16 of this proposal).

Scope

- **Field:** The book is set within the governance and regulatory literature. This field brings together scholars from political science, legal studies, and public administration. The book has a clear focus on ‘governance in action’, i.e., seeking to understand how innovations in environmental governance work out in real-world settings.
- **Sector:** Broadly the book builds on theory on innovations in environmental governance from a wide range of fields. Theoretical assumptions are then applied to 57 cases of innovative environmental governance arrangements in the building sector. The building sector is defined as the construction, operation and maintenance of buildings.

The building sector is a representative area. In addressing environmental risks (natural resource depletion, climate change, carbon emissions, etc.) the building sector is of major importance. It accounts for more than 30% of global greenhouse gas emissions. The sector however holds a major promise: it is expected that with current technology and social know-how, emission reductions of up to 50% can be achieved by 2030 and at net cost benefit. This makes the building sector the only (major) sector in the world where significant reductions can be achieved without significant additional costs (IPCC, 2007).

In terms of environmental governance the building sector is representative for other socio-technical areas (industry, transport), and the type and content of the 57 arrangements studied are representative for innovations in environmental governance for socio-technical areas as well as fast-moving consumer goods.
- **Countries:** The book builds on theory on innovations in environmental governance from around the globe. It studies 57 cases of innovative environmental governance arrangements in Australia (n=19), India (n=4), Malaysia (n=4), the Netherlands (n=9), Singapore (n=5), and the United States (n=10).

This large set of cases from a broad range of countries provides a window on the opportunities and constraints of these governance arrangements, even when it is not a

perfectly representative sample of the range of the world's countries and the all the possible innovative environmental governance arrangements in these (cf., Hoffmann, 2011).

Level

The book is of interest for researchers in the field, for practitioners and policymakers, and for graduate students:

- For researchers in the field: As indicate above, this is one of the first critical empirical studies in the field, contrasting theoretical assumptions on innovations in environmental governance with a large set of cases from developed and developing economies. The book provides a series of new insights relevant to researchers in the field. To name a few:
 - Contrary to the theoretical expectations most arrangements studied do not perform all too well in terms of achieving 'hard' outcomes (buildings built or retrofitted with high levels of environment performance). In line with the theory, the arrangements do attract significant numbers of participants. The mismatch between these two outcomes appears due to flawed collaboration.
 - At best, of the 57 arrangements studied only those that have a clear focus on the financial interest of its participants show positive outcomes in terms of buildings built or retrofitted with high levels of environmental performance. This goes against expectations that participants join these innovative environmental governance arrangements to showcase leadership, or to act to the greater public interest. It also goes against expectations that providing participants with information will achieve positive outcomes.
 - The state has maintained very strong roles in these arrangements, and has taken up a series of new roles. This finding goes against expectations that the turn in governance has 'hollowed out' the state (Rhodes, 1997, 2007), and is more in line with state-of-the-art governance literature that is indeed interested in new roles for the state (e.g., Koch, 2013). To this novel literature the book adds (empirical) insights into *how* these new roles of the state affect the outcomes of these innovative environmental governance arrangements.
- For practitioners and policymakers: The book provides a highly accessible introduction to innovations in environmental governance, the wide range of examples will be of interest to them, and the book will conclude with the 10 main policy lessons. To name a few:
 - Do not expect too much from these innovations in environmental governance. They are a positive approach for stimulating and rewarding leadership in the industry, but to address environmental risks in a timely manner a focus on mandatory regulation is required.
 - There is a risk of an over-saturation of governance innovations when (prospective) participants are addressed too often to join arrangements. Also, because there are so many innovative environmental governance arrangements it may be unclear which one is the best for what party. Here government may take up a coordinative or informative role.

- The risk of eco-overconsumption. People may feel that they can consume more because their buildings are marketed/certified as eco/sustainable through an innovative environmental governance arrangement (Steinhart, Ayalon, & Puterman, 2013). This is a question of sufficiency that is not (yet) addressed in this type of environmental governance arrangements more broadly.
- For graduate students: In addition to the above, the book will be of interest because of its explicit comparative methodology and focus on developed and developing economies. It may be considered 'a textbook example' for carrying out an international comparative qualitative medium-n research in environmental governance.

In terms of style and accessibility, I draw my inspiration from the highly readable and accessible works of my colleagues at the Regulation Institutions Network (RegNet), Australian National University, such as Prof John Braithwaite (*Responsive Regulation; Global Business Regulation*) and Prof Neil Gunningham (*Smart Regulation; The New Environmental Governance*). I have funds to work with a professional copy-editor on the final draft to address style, grammar and language issues.

Extent

Including preliminary/endmatter, the book will be approximately 75,000 to 85,000 words.

Planning

I will complete the book by mid-2014.

BOOK PROPOSAL, CONTENTS

- **Preface**

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Understanding governance
 - Governance: different orientations*
 - Situating this book in the broader governance literature*
- 1.2 The building sector: a representative case study environment
 - The need to govern for less in the building sector*
 - The difficulty of governing the building sector*
 - In sum, a representative case study environment*
- 1.3 Evaluation criteria, empirical questions and research design
 - Examining innovative environmental governance arrangements*
 - Methodology*
- 1.4 Structure of the book

2. Understanding innovations in environmental governance

- 2.1 Context characteristics
 - Economic circumstances
 - Existing legislation and regulation
 - Societal pressure
- 2.2 Structure characteristics
 - Rule structure
 - Monitoring and enforcement
 - Rewards for participants
- 2.3 Process characteristics
 - Collaboration and deliberation
 - Flexibility and adaptability
 - Motivations for being involved in the development of the arrangements
- 2.4 Actor characteristics: the role of the state
 - Initiating or leading the arrangements
 - Assembling arrangements
 - Guarding arrangements
 - Supporting arrangements
- 2.5 Conclusion: some explicit expectations
 - Context: whether and how may it matter?*
 - Structure: whether and how may it matter?*
 - Process: whether and how may it matter?*
 - State involvement: whether and how may it matter?*

3. Context and structure

- 3.1 Countries and contexts of the arrangements studied
 - Australia*
 - India*

- Malaysia*
 - Netherlands*
 - Singapore*
 - United States*
 - 3.2 The structure of the arrangements studied
 - Overcoming grandfathering*
 - Overcoming first-mover disadvantages*
 - Overcoming split-incentives*
 - Overcoming conflicting interests*
 - Overcoming the vicious circle of blame*
 - 3.3 Discussion: the relationship between context and structure
- 4. Development process and role of the state**
 - 4.1 Development and implementation of the arrangements studied
 - Collaboration and deliberation*
 - Flexibility, adaptability and learning*
 - Participation motivations*
 - 4.2 The role of the state in the arrangements studied
 - Initiating or leading roles*
 - Assembling roles*
 - Guarding roles*
 - Supporting roles*
 - 4.3 Discussion: reconceptualising the role of the state in environmental governance?
- 5. Comparing performance and outcomes**
 - 5.1 Outcomes
 - Participants*
 - Buildings built and retrofitted with high levels of environmental performance*
 - 5.2 The role of context
 - 5.3 The role of structure
 - 5.4 The role of the development and implementation process
 - 5.5 The role of the state
 - 5.6 Discussion: how to achieve better performing arrangements?
 - From participants to buildings*
 - Valuing soft outcomes*
- 6. Conclusions: insights for theory and policy lessons**
 - 6.1 Main conclusions of the study: towards a revised theory on innovative environmental governance arrangements
 - Conclusions on the role of context*
 - Conclusions on the role of structure*
 - Conclusions on the role of process*
 - Conclusions on the role of the state*
 - Conclusions on achieving meaningful outcomes*
 - 6.2 10 main policy lessons

- Lesson 1: what innovative environmental governance arrangements can achieve*
- Lesson 2: what innovative environmental governance arrangements cannot achieve*
- Lesson 3: high numbers of participants is no guarantee for success*
- Lesson 4: how to make participants act?*
- Lesson 5: how to achieve meaningful collaboration?*
- Lesson 6: why coordination of innovations in environmental governance is of major importance*
- Lesson 7: a danger of eco-overconsumption due to innovative environmental governance arrangements*
- Lesson 8: a danger of innovation over-saturation and participation fatigue*
- Lesson 9: a danger of picking the low hanging fruit only*
- Lesson 10: from addressing sustainability to addressing resilience?*

6.3 Questions for future research

The need to study examples in other countries and contexts

The need to study examples in more depth (qualitative) and greater numbers (quantitative)

The need to better understand the problem of grandfathering

The need to better understand the interaction between existing legislation and regulation and innovative environmental governance arrangements

- **Appendix A: Research design and methodology**

Country selection

Case selection

Data collection

Data analysis

Limitations to the study

- **Appendix B: Brief discussion of all cases studied**

- **Index**

- **References**

BOOK PROPOSAL, ABSTRACTS (Chapters)

- The preface briefly introduces the reader to the book. It provides some insight into how I got involved in the project and some anecdotes on the data collection. In it I also thank the most important people and organisations involved in the research project (including the Dutch Organisation for Scientific Research for providing me with a 4 year early career researcher's grant for this project).
 - Total: 1,000-2,000 words
- Chapter 1 introduces the reader to the topic of the book, and the main questions it addresses. It provides a brief review of the current literature on innovations in environmental governance and the gaps in it. It discusses the characteristics of the building sector and explains why this sector makes for a representative area to study the questions posed. Finally, it discusses the outline of the book.
 - Total: 8,000-9,000 words
- Chapter 2 provides an in-depth and extensive review of the current literature on innovations in (environmental) governance. It will unpack this literature according to the characteristics that are considered necessary (but not sufficient) for the success of innovative environmental governance arrangements. These characteristics figure prominently in the empirical chapters of the book, chapters 3 to 5. Based on the literature review, the chapter concludes by stating a number of explicit expectations on how these criteria affect the outcomes of innovative environmental governance arrangements.
 - 6,000 – 7,000 words.
- Chapter 3 paints an image of the contexts provided by the different countries, based on the context characteristics discussed in chapter 2 (i.e., economic circumstances, existing environmental regulation and legislation, societal pressure). It then introduces the 57 cases studied, clustered to the particular governance problem they seek to overcome (based on the discussion of the building sector in section 1.2). Again, the discussion follows the structure characteristics discussed in chapter 2 (rule structure, enforcement, rewards). The chapter concludes with a discussion that relates these contexts to the structures. This discussion particularly discusses the difference in the structural characteristics between the arrangements in Australia, the Netherlands and the United States, the arrangements in India and Malaysia, and those in Singapore.
 - Total: 10,000 – 12,000 words
- Chapter 4 sets out to study the characteristics of the development and implementation of the various cases. This again is based on the discussion in chapter 2 (collaboration and deliberation; flexibility and adaptability; participation motivations). It seeks to understand better how these characteristics play out in practice and what barriers are faced in developing and implementing the arrangements (e.g., Olson's public action problem, or Arnstein's insights on public participation). The chapter continues to discuss the role of the state in these arrangements and unpacks these in the four roles discussed in chapter 2 (initiating or leading, assembling, guarding and supporting). It finds far reaching roles for state actors in the majority of the arrangements studied. This chapter concludes by arguing that the state is not hollowed out by governance.
 - Total: 10,000 – 12,000 words

- Chapter 5 begins by discussing the (relatively poor) outcomes of the arrangements studied. It finds that although the arrangements in general attract a wide range of participants they do not result in significant outcomes in terms of buildings built or retrofitted with high levels of environmental performance (the goals of all the arrangements studied). The chapter then compares the 57 arrangements based on the characteristics discussed in chapter 2, seeking to understand how context, structure, the development and implementation process, and the role of the state have affected the outcomes of the arrangements. The chapter concludes with the lessons learnt on moving from participants to buildings, and on the value of soft outcomes.
 - 10,000 – 12,000 words.
- Chapter 6 concludes the book by discussing the main findings of the study. First the main findings are discussed as they relate to insights that are relevant for our current theorising on innovations in environmental governance. The chapter continues by discussing the 10 main policy lessons from this study (I make these short and snappy, 300 to 400 words per lesson only).
 - 8,000 – 10,000 words.
- Appendix A gives a rather straightforward account of the research design and methodology
 - 3,500 words.
- Appendix B provides a brief summary of the various cases studied. Max 150 words per case.
 - 8,000 words.
- Index
 - 1,000 words
- References
 - 10,000 words

Ancillary materials

A companion website. I currently keep a website on which I discuss the 57 arrangements studied and provide hyperlinks to these: www.EnviroVoluntarism.info. Once the book is finalised I will change the website accordingly and will claim the web-address to the title of the book (e.g., InnovationsInEnvironmentalGovernance.info/com) as a hyperlink to this existing website.

THE MARKETS

Primary market

- The book will be of interest to scholars in the field of political science, public administration and law, interested in a critical study on innovations in (environmental) governance, and empirical insights into these (theories on governmentality).
- The book will be of interest to scholars in the field of applied sustainable/resilient development (green buildings and sustainable urban planning) interested in the regulation and governance of the built environment.
- The book may be of interest to Lectors/Readers as reading material for Courses on environmental policy and governance. For instance:
 - I am currently developing an MSc of Environmental Sciences for the NCOI University of Applied Sciences, the Netherlands. This book would be ideal as reading material for one of the Courses in the MSc Program. Unfortunately, at this stage the enrolment of this MSc is unknown.
 - My colleague Prof Neil Gunningham teaches an MSc Course on Environmental Regulation at the Australian National University. This book (or parts of it) may be of interest for his course.
 - I am teaching a Law & Regulation Course at the Australian National University. Parts of this book would be ideal reading material for my students.
 - I have a wide network of colleagues in environmental governance and sustainable development that I can inform about the quality of this book as teaching material.
- The book will, more generally, be of interest to university libraries as part of their collection of books on environmental policy and governance.
- The book will further be of interest to governmental organisations and NGOs in sustainable development (i.e., World Bank, UNEP, Rockefeller Foundation, Ministries of the Environment in various countries). The book will further be of interest to key-organisations in the area of sustainable buildings (i.e., World Green Building Council, Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors, World Association for Sustainable Development).
- There are various ways to address these primary markets:
 - Mailing lists
 - BelNet mailing list, BEL-NET@JISCMAIL.AC.UK
 - Builtenviro mailing list, builtenviro@list.web.net
 - Construction21 mailing list, notification@construction21.eu
 - Resecon mailing list, RESECON@LSV.UKY.EDU
 - RegBlog mailing list, regblog@law.upenn.edu
 - Regulation Digest, regulation@listserver.cc.huji.ac.il
 - Academic associations – Political science/Socio-legal scholarship
 - Academy of Political Science, www.psqonline.org/AboutAPS.cfm
 - American Academy of Political and Social Science, www.aapss.org/
 - American Political Science Association, www.apsanet.org/
 - Asian Political and International Studies Association, www.apisa.org/
 - Association Canadienne de Science Politique, www.cpsa-acsp.ca/
 - Australian Political Studies Association, www.auspsa.org.au/
 - European Consortium for Political Research, www.ecprnet.eu/
 - European Political Science Association, www.epsanet.org/

- International Association for Political Science Students, www.iapss.org/
- International Comparative Policy Analysis Forum, www.icpa.ca/icpaf/
- International Political Science Association, www.ucd.ie/ipsa/
- International Political Studies Association, www.ipsa.org/
- Law and Society Association, www.lawandsociety.org/
- Political Studies Association, www.psa.ac.uk/
- Academic associations – (applied) Sustainable development
 - International Council for Building (CIB), www.cibworld.nl/site/home/index.html
 - International Organization for Sustainable Development, www.iosd.org/
 - Land & Resource Economics Network, www.resecon.org/pages/1/index.htm
 - European Urban Knowledge Network, www.eukn.org/eukn/
- Professional organizations
 - Canada Green Building Council, www.cagbc.org/
 - Dutch Green Building Council, www.dgbc.nl/
 - Green Building Council of Australia, www.gbca.org.au/
 - Green building council Russia, www.rugbc.org/
 - Indian Green Building Council, www.igbc.in/
 - Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, www.rics.org/
 - Singapore Green Building Council, www.sgbc.sg/
 - Society for Sustainable Development, www.ssd.com.pk/
 - UK Green Building Council, www.ukgbc.org/
 - U.S. Green Building Council, www.usgbc.org/
 - Society for Sustainability and Environmental Engineering, www.ssee.org.au/
 - World Green Building Council, www.worldgbc.org/
 - UK Sustainable Development Association, www.uk-sda.org/
 - World Association for Sustainable Development, www.worldsustainable.org/

Secondary market

- Parts of my proposed book may be of interest as reading material in MSc Courses. This may stimulate students to buy the full book.
- The book will be of interest to PhD Candidates in the field of environmental governance and sustainable development. It is likely that they will buy the book as a reference.
- The book will further be of interest to policy makers and professionals interested in the possibilities of and constraints to improving the sustainability the built environment (evidence based policy making) in particular, and in the possibilities and constraints of innovations in environmental governance more generally.

Competition

As earlier discussed, over the last ten years a few works have been published that comparatively study a series of innovations in environmental governance:

1. Wurzel, Zito, & Jordan (2013). *Environmental Governance in Europe*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar. (A focus on five European countries.)
US\$128 (Hardcover)
2. Holley, Gunningham, & Shearing. (2012). *The New Environmental Governance*. London: Routledge. (A focus on three Australian cases in depth, and three cases from New Zealand studied in lesser depth.)
US\$126 (Hardcover)
3. Hoffmann. (2011). *Climate Governance at the Crossroads*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. (Large range of cases, data based on document study.)
US\$137 (Hardcover) / US\$55 (Paperback)
4. Backstrand, Khan, Kronsell, & Lovbrand. (2010). *Environmental politics and deliberative democracy: Examining the promises of new forms of governance*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar. (Edited volume, strong focus on Europe).
US\$113 (Hardcover)
5. Potoski, & Prakash (2009). *Voluntary Programs: a club theory perspective*. Cambridge: MIT Press. (Strong focus on presenting a theory, lesser on systematic empirical analysis.)
US\$22 (Paperback)
6. Glasbergen, Biermann, & Mol (2007). *Partnerships, Governance and Sustainable Development*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar. (Edited volume, focus mainly on Europe.)
US\$138 (Hardcover)
7. Croci (2005). *The Handbook of Environmental Voluntary Agreements*. Dordrecht: Springer. (Edited volume, focus predominantly on developed economies.)
US\$135 (Hardcover)
8. Baranzini, & Thalmann (2004). *Voluntary approaches in climate policy*. Cheltenham, UK; Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar. (Edited volume, large number of cases, predominantly developed economies.)
US\$15 (Hardcover)
9. Cashore, Auld, & Newsom (2004). *Governing Through Markets: Forest Certification and the Emergence of Non-State Authority*. New Haven: Yale University Press. (Focus on forest certification.)
US\$58 (Hardcover)

Note: All prices sourced from amazon.com

Most of the above books are edited volumes (Books no. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8). These provide a wealth of insights, but may be criticised for their 'comparative value'. The different studies they present normally have different points of departure, different heuristic frameworks, and different approaches to data analysis. Only by looking at these from some distance the editors are then able to draw some general insights. My proposed book is different from these in that it reports on a study that was *designed* as an in-depth medium-n qualitative comparative analysis.

- My proposed book is better able to test the *same* set of characteristics that are considered relevant for the outcomes of innovations in environmental governance for *all*

of the 57 cases studied. This increases the external validity of the findings that the proposed book presents.

Books no. 1, 2, and 9 (above) may be considered examples of books that come closer to *a priori* designed qualitative comparative case studies. The differences with my proposed book are:

- No 1: This book discusses European cases. It further brings together earlier research projects from its three authors. Although they have worked closely together for a long time and collaborated in some of the reported research projects, some criticism may be raised as to the external validity of findings that are drawn from a compilation of existing studies.
- No 2: This book discusses three Australian cases in-depth, and provides insight into another three cases from New Zealand (studied in lesser depth) to address the external validity of the findings. As with no 1., this book also brings together earlier research projects by its authors, which may raise similar critique as that to book 1.
- No 9: This book discusses examples of one single environmental governance innovation (forest/wood certification) from the US, the EU and Canada. The book builds on studies predominantly carried out by its lead author, Benjamin Cashore.
 - My proposed book differs from the above books in its scope. It discusses a wider range of cases, a significantly larger range of innovative governance arrangements, in a broader set of countries than the above books. In addition, contrary to books 1 and 2 the proposed book is an *a priori* designed qualitative comparative case study, whilst books 1 and 2 combine existing research into a qualitative comparative case study (i.e., *a post priori*).

Only book no. 3 may be considered an example of a true *a priori* designed qualitative comparative case study such as my proposed book. Book no. 3 provides insight into a wide range of innovations in environmental governance, but mostly these are collaborative networks between governments, businesses, NGOs and citizen groups. Also, although book no. 3 discusses a large range of cases, it does so predominantly based on a review of websites and existing documents. Only a handful of arrangements are studied in depth. Finally, book no. 3 pays limited attention to the outcomes of the arrangements it studies.

- My proposed book differs from the above book in its depth. All of the 57 cases are studied to great extent building on a series of original interviews with over 200 experts involved in these arrangements (policymakers, administrators, developers, contractors, financiers, architects, engineers, NGOs, citizens, etc.). It further differs from the above book as it seeks to understand how the characteristics of the arrangements affect their outcomes.

Please note: I highly respect these works (and their authors). The critique I express here does in no way seek to downplay the value of these books for the field of environmental politics and environmental governance. In my proposed book I built on and respond to these works.

What makes the proposed book different from other books in the market

In sum, the proposed book builds on a larger set of cases, in a larger set of countries (both developed and developing economies), based on a larger set of in-depth qualitative data (interviews with over 200 experts involved in the cases studied), than any existing book on innovative

environmental governance arrangements in the field. The research design, approach to data analysis, and discussion of research findings is more systematic than any of the related books that I am aware of. Existing works in the field are either based on a single or a hand full of cases that are studied in-depth, or a wide range of cases that are studied more generally. The type of medium-N qualitative study presented in the proposed book is, unfortunately, uncommon in policy and governance studies in general (Goertz & Mahony, 2012) and in environmental governance studies in particular (Biermann, 2008). Researchers normally lack the time or funds to ensure that a wide range of cases can be studied in depth. I have been extremely fortunate to have had the time and the funds to carry out the medium-N qualitative study presented in the proposed book to great length and depth – i.e., the study reported on is funded by a generous early career researchers' grant from the Dutch Organisation of Scientific Research.

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Academic appointments

- 2013 - present *Lector*, NCOI University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands
- Coordinator/Reader, Master of Environmental Sciences
- 2012 - present *Assistant Professor*, Amsterdam Law School, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands
- Principal investigator, VENI research project
 - PhD supervisor, The Netherlands China Law Centre
- 2011 - present *Research Fellow*, Regulatory Institutions Network (RegNet), Australian National University, Australia
- Principal investigator, environmental governance research project
 - Editor, RegNet Research Paper Series
 - Coordinator and Tutor, Law and Regulation Course, College of Law
 - PhD supervisor, Crawford School for Public Policy
- 2010 - 2011 *Visiting Research Fellow*, Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Oxford, United Kingdom
- 2009 - 2012 *Assistant Professor*, Faculty of Technology, Policy and Management, Delft University of Technology, Netherlands
- 2005 - 2009 *PhD-candidate in Public Policy*, OTB Research Institute for the Built Environment Delft University of Technology, Netherlands

Education

- 2009 *PhD in Public Policy (highest honours, top 5%)*, Delft University of Technology
- 2008 *NETHUR Graduate Programme*, Netherlands Graduate School of Urban and Regional Research
- 2002 *MSc in Architecture (high distinction equivalent, 8/10)*, Delft University of Technology

Research interests

- Regulation and governance
- Collaborative governance
- Voluntary programs
- Public policy
- Comparative policy analysis
- Environmental governance
- Environmental policy
- Sustainable development
- Built environment
- Architecture

Teaching interests

- Regulation and governance
- Law in action
- Environmental governance
- Public administration

Publication highlights

- 25 articles in peer reviewed journals
- 4 monographs
- 7 contributions to/chapters in edited books
- 10 articles in non-reviewed journal (policy and practitioner journals)

10 key publications relevant to the proposed book are:

1. Jeroen van der Heijden (expected publication: 2014) *Governing Urban Sustainability and Resilience: Responding to Global Change and the Relevance of the Built Environment*, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.
2. Jeroen van der Heijden (in press, early view online 2013) "Experimentation in policy-design: Insights from the building sector", *Policy Sciences.*, DOI: 10.1007/s11077-013-9184-z
3. Jeroen van der Heijden (in press, early view online 2013) "Interacting state and non-state actors in hybrid settings of public service delivery." *Administration & Society*, DOI: 10.1177/0095399713481349
4. Jeroen van der Heijden (in press, early view online 2013) "Is new governance the silver bullet? Insights from the Australian buildings sector." *Urban Policy and Research*, DOI:10.1080/08111146.2013.769156
5. Jeroen van der Heijden (2013) "Different but equally plausible narratives of policy transformation: A plea for theoretical pluralism." *International Political Science Review* 34(1), 57-73.
6. Jeroen van der Heijden and Ernst ten Heuvelhof (2012) "The mechanics of virtue: Lessons on public participation from implementing the European Water Framework Directive in the Netherlands." *Environmental Policy and Governance* 22 (3), 177-188.
7. Jeroen van der Heijden (2011) "Friends, enemies, or strangers? On relationships between public and private sector service providers in hybrid forms of governance." *Law & Policy* 33 (3), 367-390.
8. Jeroen van der Heijden (2010) "A short history of studying institutional change." *Regulation and Governance* 4 (2), 230-243.
9. Jeroen van der Heijden and Jitske de Jong (2009) "Towards a better understanding of building regulation." *Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design*, 36(6), 1038-1052.
10. Jeroen van der Heijden (2009) *Building regulatory enforcement regimes: Comparative analysis of private sector involvement in the enforcement of public building regulations*. Amsterdam: IOS Press.