

climate change arena and their influence in pushing Mexico towards policies that decrease Green House Gas Emissions through the enforcement of recent policies like carbon tax, renewable energies investment, and the General Law of Climate Change; and pair them with policies that may help to reduce poverty. The analysis is performed through the use of network analysis of different key actor. There were conducted face to face interviews of actors in the public and private sectors, academia and NGOs, and their opinions and positions were complemented with the discourse analysis in the media and official documents. To our knowledge this is the first research of this kind in Mexico. Results suggest power forces in opposition of the new laws and policies, this opposition comes from the incentives, decreasing returns or drawbacks that the new laws in action may bring to the status quo or profits. The same actors are present in both, development policies and reduction of greenhouse gas emission policies but they do not coordinate their efforts, they meet frequently but in different inter-ministerial commissions and do not enforce the same policies, there is no coherence in their decisions. There are strong coalitions against carbon tax, the general law of climate change and the renewable energies coming from actors in the industry chambers, whereas the coalitions in support of the laws are mostly represented by the international institutions. The trade-off between the positive aspects of the climate policies and the development policies could be hindered if the actors do not cooperate, coordinate and create synergies among them.

### **Networking Climate Change in Peru: Coalitions and Synergies between Adaptation and Mitigation**

**Bruno Locatelli<sup>1,2</sup>, Emilia Pramova<sup>2</sup>, Monica Di Gregorio<sup>3</sup>, Ramzi Tubbeh<sup>4</sup>, Ion Sotes<sup>4</sup>, Dennis Armas<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Agriculture Research for Development (CIRAD), France;* <sup>2</sup>*Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Peru;* <sup>3</sup>*University of Leeds, United Kingdom;* <sup>4</sup>*Libelula, Peru*

The wicked problem of climate change encompasses multiple interactions between mechanisms of global climate governance and complex policy processes at the country level. One example is the tension (and synergies) between global mitigation goals and various national priorities related to adaptation and socio-economic development in different sectors. How related policy networks emerge and evolve in member countries of the UNFCCC remains an open but important research question. Understanding the interactions and power struggles among the many actors that influence, and are influenced by, national adaptation and mitigation policy processes can contribute to a better understanding of the different factors that can hinder or foster transformative global govern-

ance for addressing climate change. As an emerging economy that hosts the fourth largest extent of tropical rainforest cover and some of the most vulnerable areas to climate hazards in the world, Peru is a critical country in the global climate governance challenge. This paper explores the power relations and policy coalitions behind national climate change policy processes in Peru, and discusses their implications in terms of synergies between regional and local adaptation, global climate change mitigation and national socio-economic development. We employ a policy network analysis approach with social network tools. We complement the discussion of the results of interviews with 76 policy actors with structured policy document analysis, looking at the coherence between adaptation, mitigation and land-use governance policy outputs at the national level.