

Comparing Climate Change Policy Networks (COMPON) Workshop

22-25 October 2019
University of Bern, Switzerland

*Main Building
Hochschulstrasse 4
Kuppelraum; 5th Floor*

Objectives

The **main objective** of this workshop is to strengthen collaboration between COMPON researchers and to establish new connections to external researchers working on related topics. The COMPON project is an international project originated by Jeffery Broadbent. It investigates and compares the different national social and policy responses to mitigate climate change. To do so, country teams in more than 20 countries have collected and analyzed data on climate policy discourses and policy networks. The COMPON project highly depends on the regular exchange of the involved researchers and the attraction of further, skilled researchers, as it is organized bottom-up and research teams are responsible for their own funding, data collection, and analysis. In this context, the **first objective** of this workshop includes updates on each country teams' work progress, exchange of ideas, and best practices in the analysis of climate policy networks. The **second objective** includes identifying strengths and weaknesses in the project, such as in methodologies and data collection practices, and planning for the future, such as assuring data comparability, creating new collaborations, and increasing its impact in the discipline and beyond (i.e. practical implications). The **third objective** is to coordinate new data collection rounds planned in the next couple of years to ensure that the data collected is comparable across countries and over time. The **fourth objective** is to get to know new and interested junior and senior researchers from around the world, working on climate policy networks and to evaluate potential collaborations.

The COMPON workshop has been previously organized in Helsinki, Finland (2015), and Konstanz, Germany (2017). It has become an integral part of the COMPON project - an event where COMPON researchers from around the world collaborate, network, and develop this unique project. The workshop in Bern in 2019 is endorsed and supported by the Institute for Political Science (IPW) and the Oeschger Centre for Climate Change Research (OCCR). A novelty is the inclusion of external researchers.

The workshop is a **four-day event**. The first day includes the arrival at the destination, a keynote speech by an invited guest speaker, and a welcome reception. The **second day** includes presentations from the country teams in the morning and afternoon workshops to discuss issues related to methodologies, data collection, and common research articles. The second day ends with the workshop dinner. The **third day** starts with panel sessions where external researchers present their research. Together we will continue to discuss issues raised in the workshops and the further development of the COMPON project, also in the light of the new inputs and ideas we get from outsiders to project as well as assess potential new collaborations. After lunch, the participants

continue to work on hands-on topics like data collection or methodologies and are able to meet up with potential collaboration partners. The **fourth day** is devoted to the science policy interface. For this purpose, a specialist from the OCCR will accompany the policy researchers and sociologists to a field trip to the Berner Oberland (depending on the weather) providing them with insights on climate history and climate change impacts. The aim is to enable a discussion beyond theoretical considerations and to stress on potential policy implications of the COMPON research.

Information on morning panels:

The main objective of the morning sessions is to present current research related to (comparing) climate policy/ climate policy discourse networks. The focus should be on the greater context of climate policy networks or climate policy discourses as an important research area to which we all contribute in different, yet connected ways. This may include theory development, data collection, methods, or research design topics. An introduction to the COMPON project will be given on Tuesday. Thus, it is suggested that the “COMPON-internals” focus on presenting new aspects, such as innovations in theoretical approaches, new data gathering endeavours, the opportunities, challenges arising from comparative research designs, and new COMPON-related projects. Hence, of interest are all issues of which you think that they might be of important to develop the COMPON project further and all issues that might inform the more hands-on discussion of the afternoon workshop sessions. On the other hand, “COMPON-externals” should frame their presentations so that the COMPON community gets a basic understanding of the theoretical approach, data, and methods applied for studying climate policy in a network perspective. In addition, and if applicable, an outline existing of future links to the COMPON project are highly appreciated. The main idea is to get to know each other and to explore possible synergies, interlinkages, and opportunities for collaboration with the COMPON community.

Information on afternoon workshops:

The main objective of the afternoon workshops is to address specific challenges that arise when collecting, analysing, comparing and explaining policy/ policy discourse network data in particular in the context of the COMPON project, but also beyond. Small groups of max. 6 people focus on specific topics, such as the collection of network data (political networks, media networks, twitter networks) in a comparative and longitudinal perspective, theoretical approaches, and challenges to comparative research designs across cases, network types, and over time. While the discussion is COMPON specific, valuable insights might arise from the discussion with external research delivering new ideas to both the COMPON project and the external researches. In addition, the workshops offer opportunities to develop new collaborations between COMPON members and externals.

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COMPARING // CLIMATE CHANGE // POLICY NETWORKS

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Program

Tuesday (22.10)

16:30 Welcome address

17:00 – 18:30 Keynote speech

Liliana Andonova, University of Geneva

18:30 – 21:00 Welcome reception

Wednesday (23.10)

09:00 – 10:15 Introduction to COMPON

Between Conflict and Cooperation: Theorizing Networks in Climate Policy-Making at the Levels of Agency and Structure *Presenter: Volker Schneider*

Networks and Fields: The Texture of Power in US, Japanese and German Labor Politics with Implications for the COMPON Project: *Presenter: Jeffery Broadbent*

10:15 – 11:15 Political Networks

Explaining Perceived Influence in Climate Change Policy Networks. *Presenter: David Tindall*

A Systematic Procedure for the Identification of the Belief Cleavages and Advocacy Coalitions *Presenter: Keiichi Satoh*

Climate policymaking networks and interdependent influence strategies. *Presenter: Paul Wagner*

11:15 – 11:45 Break

11:45 – 12:45 Panel 2: Media Networks

Using the COMPON Model to Examine National-Subnational Dynamics in Media & Policy Networks? *Presenter: Mark Stoddart*

The Effect of Media Visibility on Political Efficacy of Environmental Organizations in Canadian Climate Change Policy Networks: Good Strategy or Pyrrhic Victory? *Presenters: Adam Howe*

Skeptics' Strategies in Media Coverage of Climate Change: A Case of the Czech Republic *Presenter: Peter Ocelik*

13:00 – 14:15 Lunch at [Grosse Schanze](#)

14:30 – 17:30 Parallel Workshops

Discourse Network Analysis 1 *Chair: Juho Vesa*

Collecting Political Network Data *Chair: Tuomas Ylä-Antilla*

Comparing Political Networks Across Countries *Chair: Jeffery Broadbent*

Theories for Explaining Network Formation and Effects *Chair: Volker Schneider*

17:30 – 18:30 Interim Workshop Results

19:30 – 21:30 Workshop Dinner at [Altes Tramdepot](#)

Thursday (24.10)

10:00 – 11:15 Panel 3: External 1

Taking Climate Change Lightly: The Disconnect Between Energy and Climate Agendas in Brazil *Presenter: Larissa Basso*

Two Unequal Cases: Comparing Climate Change Networks in Advisory Committees in Germany and Japan *Presenter: Melanie Nagel*

Governance Structures and Competing Models on Land-Use: A Policy Network Study of Forest Law in Northwest of Argentina *Presenter: Carla Inguaggiato*

Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation Across Levels: How Different Mainstreaming Strategies are Utilized to Implement Adaptation Policies in Switzerland *Presenter: Dominik Braunschweiger*

11:15 – 11:30 Break

11:30 – 12:45 Panel 4: External 2

The Paris Climate Conference: The media speech in the construction of an environmental policy agenda *Presenter: Monica Ribau*

Transdisciplinary and Transnational Knowledge Networks for Climate Policy: The Case of the Sustainable Development Solution Network(s) *Presenter: Ulrike Zeigermann*

Participatory Stakeholder Networks and Process: A Focus on Time *Presenter: Christina Prell*

Polarization of Climate Change Politics During Finland's 2019 Parliamentary Elections *Presenter: Ted Chen*

12:30 – 14:30 Lunch at [Grosse Schanze](#)

14:30 – 17:00 Parallel Workshops

Discourse Network Analysis 2 *Chair: Keiichi Satoh*

Comparing Political Networks Over Time *Chair: Maria Brockhaus or Monica di Gregorio*

Comparing Political Networks Across Types *Chair: Paul Wagner*

Twitter Data *Chair: David Tindall*

17:00 – 18:30 Workshop Results/Final Discussion

19:30 – 21:30 Self-paid dinner at [Tibits Bahnhof Bern](#)

Friday (25.10)

08:30 – 18:30 Excursion to Grindelwald

19:30 – 21:30 Self-paid dinner at [Beaulieu](#)

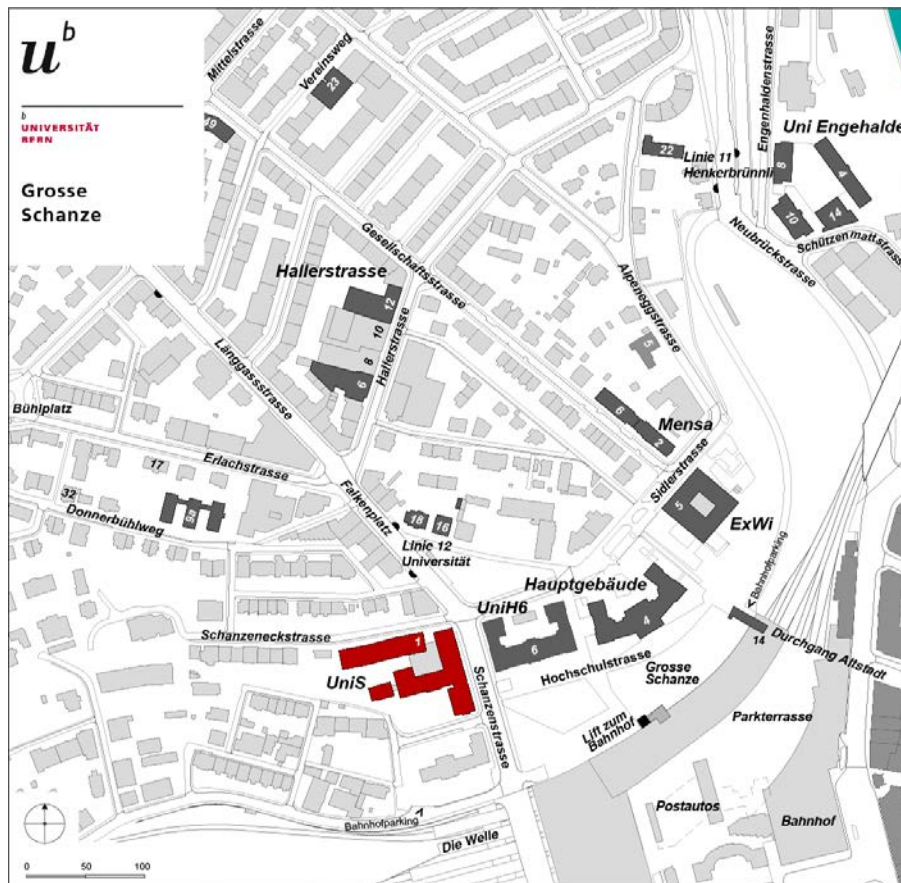
Please remember to bring warm clothes, a rain jacket, hiking shoes, and a drinking bottle for the excursion on Friday.

General Information

Getting here. UniS is located at Schanzeneckstrasse 1 and can be reached by bus or by walking from the train station (Bern Bahnhof).

Bus: Take Line 12 in the direction of Länggasse and disembark at the bus stop labeled Universität. From the bus stop walk [southwest] and UniS will be on your right.

Walking: Take the lift located on the bottom floor “0” of the train station to the 4th floor “Länggasse - Universität - Grosse Schanze”. Walk [northeast] towards Hochschulstrasse and take a left on Sidlerstrasse. UniS will be located on your left.



Getting around. Bern has an extensive public transport network with different tram and bus lines find out more information at: [Bern: Public Transport](#).

Seeing Bern. Bern has many things to offer, from panoramic views from Rosengarten to the beautiful UNESCO World Heritage Old Town. Find more information at: [Bern: Things to Do](#).

Life in Bern. Practical information about life in Bern can be found at [Bern: Practical Information](#).

Abstracts

Introduction to COMPON (Wednesday, 09:00 – 10:15 Introduction to COMPON)

Networks and Fields: The Texture of Power in US, Japanese and German Labor Politics with Implications for the COMPON Project

Jeffery Broadbent

The types of social power that shape national policy-making remains one of the most critical yet most debated questions in the social sciences. To address this question, the organizational state (OS) approach studies the political process as multiplex inter-organizational networks. A previous OS study comparing labor policy networks among organizations found a (class) contentious polity in the US versus a (business-labor) collaborative polity in Germany and a (state) coordinated one in Japan. Those findings came from the analysis of two resource transfer networks: vital information and public political support, plus data on the relative political influence of organizations. The present study adds to this the analysis of a third network: reciprocity (mutually-validated). More than the other networks, the reciprocity network displayed enormous cross-case differences in configuration. In the US, the reciprocity network only included labor groups; in Germany, only a few isolated linkage groups. But in Japan, reciprocity knitted together most of the business and labor associations mediated by state agencies in a “butterfly state” configuration. The reciprocity networks interacted with information and support networks to produce different distributions of influence or textures of power. These networks constituted the *active field*. But following Bourdieu, the active networks emerged from *contextual field of power*. The contextual field of power evolves historically through the interaction of four types of power-distributing factors: strategic agency between actors, institutional formations, network patterns and cultural categories. Over time, these basic factors interacted with historical events such as depression, war and occupation. Among other institutions, distinct cultural categories continually shaped each field. These can be summarized as: utilitarian individualism (USA), legal universalism (Germany) and hierarchical particularism (Japan). Tracing the complex formation process of the contextual field since the beginning of industrialism shows the generative origins of the distinct active fields and reciprocity networks.

Between Conflict and Cooperation: Theorizing Networks in Climate Policy-Making at the Levels of Agency and Structure

Volker Schneider

The paper gives a brief overview of the emergence of the policy network concept in the 1970s and the subsequent differentiation of the debate into a number of different epistemological and ontological perspectives on what policy networks are and how they can be analysed. The paper makes clear that the quantitative-mathematical network concept, based on graph theory, opens up the broadest analytical perspective compatible with a range of policy theories. The paper then essentially compares four types of policy theories that imply very different propositions

regarding prevailing types of relationships and network structures. The ultimate goal is to derive hypotheses from these theories that could be tested on the empirical COMPON network data. Ultimately, this analysis should help to identify in particular those relationships and structural patterns that are conducive to collective problem-solving in this policy area at both national and transnational levels.

Political Networks (Wednesday, 10:15 – 11:15)

Explaining Perceived Influence in Climate Change Policy Networks.

David Tindall, Keiichi Satoh, Tuomas Ylä-Antilla

In this paper we examine the association between network characteristics of organizations (such as centrality in collaboration and scientific exchange networks) and perceived influence in domestic climate change policy. We utilize network regression techniques to examine this relationship, controlling for attributes of the organizations (e.g., such as sector). In undertaking this analysis we compare data from: Canada, Finland, Germany, Japan, and India. We discuss the implication of these findings for understanding climate change policy outcomes.

A Systematic Procedure for the Identification of the Belief Cleavages and Advocacy Coalitions

Keiichi Satoh, David Tindall, Tuomas Ylä-Antilla

Advocacy coalition framework (ACF) is a common framework applied by many COMPON teams. However, the following issues often make a comparison among the countries cumbersome: (1) Each country data has missing cases. It is not comparable if we would simply exclude these missing cases; (2) Controversial issues are often different among countries reflecting the country-specific socio-economical contexts and policy phase, which results in the different belief cleavage structure; and (3) there is no standardized procedure for finding advocacy coalitions (ACs). This paper introduces a systematic approach for the identification of the belief structures and advocacy coalitions, tackling the problem of the missing cases. The approach takes three-steps: First, the information of the missing cases is statistically inferred. As for the attribute data, the multiple imputation method is applied to infer the attribute of the missing cases. For the network data, latent space model is applied for inferring the position of the organizations in the latent network space. Second, as an indicator of the country-specific controversial belief, we use a standard deviation of each belief questions and map the belief cleavage structures. Third, based on those identified controversial belief items as well as organizational positions, we apply the ACF index approach (Satoh, Gronow, and Ylä-Antilla, forthcoming) for the identification of the ACs. Briefly, the ACF index approach calculates the degree of the divergence of each realized tie from the theoretically ideal one assumed by the definition of the AC. This procedure systematically identifies each country's AC structures in a comparable way, reflecting the different belief cleavage and maximally utilizing the available data. An empirical application will be shown based on the cases of Canada, Finland, Germany, India, and Japan.

Climate policymaking networks and interdependent influence strategies

Paul Wagner

Actors participate in climate policymaking processes to inform, influence and shape policy designs, pathways and choices. The strategies that actors use when participating in policy processes can be influenced by their beliefs, by the strategies employed by other policy actors, or by their collaboration ties. In this paper, we analyse the interdependencies between actors' and their use of different advocacy strategies. Using policy network data from Ireland and Finland, we apply bipartite exponential random graph models to answer the following questions: (H1) Do actors with similar beliefs use the same strategies? (ii) Do BUS actors use different strategies to NGOs and CIV actors? (iii) Do actors that choose an insider/outsider strategy also choose other insider/outsider strategies? (iv) Do BUS or NGO actors use the same strategies as those of the same actor type as themselves? and finally, (v) Do collaboration network ties influence actors' choices of strategies? In both cases, we find that actors are more likely to use the same strategies when their beliefs are more similar and when they collaborate. BUS/SCI actors do not tend to use different strategies to NGO/CIV actors. Neither BUS actors nor NGO tend to use the same strategies as those of the same actor type as themselves. We also find that when an actor uses an insider/outsider strategy they are also likely to choose other insider/outsider strategies.

Media Networks (Wednesday, 11:45 – 12:45)

Using the COMPON Model to Examine National-Subnational Dynamics in Media & Policy Networks?

Mark Stoddardt

COMPON has generated a substantial body of valuable media discourse and policy network analyses that focuses on the national scale and comparisons across countries. For many countries, however, tensions between national and subnational political spheres creates barriers to effective climate policy and action. As such, we propose to adopt the COMPON model to examine subnational media discourse networks and policy networks in Atlantic Canada. This region is valuable to look at because it includes provinces that are climate leaders (Nova Scotia; Prince Edward Island), as well as climate laggards (New Brunswick; Newfoundland and Labrador). We will show how a new wave of regionalized research adds value to COMPON in three ways. First, by adapting the COMPON model to the subnational scale, we can better understand these national-subnational tensions and how they may be resolved to support stronger climate action. Second, we will make lateral connections to existing research on Atlantic Canadian perceptions of environmental change (PI: Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University). This will allow us to link analyses of the media and political spheres with data on public perceptions of ecological change in the region. Third, we will make lateral connections to the Sustainable Canada Dialogues project, which is a network of environmental scientists and social scientists dedicated to making research-based interventions in the political sphere. This will allow us to amplify the political efficacy of COMPON research results. In suggesting

new directions for COMPON, we seek to open discussion on how best to adapt the COMPON model for regional analysis in order to analyse national-subnational dynamics in media discourse and policy networks.

The Effect of Media Visibility on Political Efficacy of Environmental Organizations in Canadian Climate Change Policy Networks: Good Strategy or Pyrrhic Victory?

Adam Howe, Mark Stoddart, David Tindall

In this paper we analyze how visibility of environmental organizations (EOs) in Canadian news media is associated with their political efficacy in Canadian climate change policymaking networks. We conceptualize media visibility as the centrality of EOs in a media discourse network comprised of two national newspapers (the *Globe and Mail* and *National Post*) from the period June 2009 to June 2010, bounding the Copenhagen COP meetings by roughly one year. We chose this period because Copenhagen can be understood as a “critical event” that inspired widespread contention and mobilization, and thus media coverage. We conceptualize political efficacy as the level of influence an EO is perceived as having, as reported by actors in a Canadian climate change policy network. Extant literature from the field of social movements as well as social networks suggests that EOs more central in discourse networks will be perceived as more influential. We assess support for this main hypothesis with a correlation analysis of centrality scores for EOs in the discourse network and their influence scores in the policy network. Next, we analyze media discourse network centrality and political network influence in a structural equation model, accounting for important attributes of actors in our sample. Recent analyses conducted with the media data used herein suggests EOs will have greater centrality in the media discourse network than they have centrality or influence in the policy network. Thus, we expect to find an asymmetric relationship for EOs, where media access doesn't correspond with policy network influence. This raises the question whether media success might be a Pyrrhic victory for environmental movement actors in terms of political efficacy. Our analysis is based on data gathered in a period of a particularly hostile political opportunity structure. Therefore, it would be valuable to extend this research by considering a cross-case comparison with other COMPON teams to assess the degree to which our findings are specific to the Canadian context. Such a comparison will also shed light on how generalizable our findings are to the social dynamics of environmental movements, climate media coverage and policy networks more broadly.

COMPON Externals 1 (Thursday, 10:00 – 11:15)

Taking Climate Change Lightly: The Disconnect Between Energy and Climate Agendas in Brazil

Larissa Basso

Brazil is a member of the UNFCCC. It has been an active in climate negotiations, sometimes even sharing the spotlight for its pledges or proposals of innovative tools to enhance compliance with commitments. While several emerging economies committed to reduce emissions according to BAU scenarios, Brazil presented an economy-wide Nationally Determined

Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement (2015) measured against a baseline. Yet, when we look into Brazilian domestic politics and policymaking more closely, we understand that most of the efforts – and success – to reduce emissions have been concentrated in a single sector – land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF), and is likely to remain so in the near future. Our paper aims to contribute to understand why. In this paper, we focus in explaining the disconnect between energy and climate agendas in Brazil between 1990 and 2016. By rebuilding the trajectory of climate and energy politics and policies in the period, we identify the actors that engage with them, their interests and their interactions. We demonstrate that for historical and strategic – from the point of view of key actors – reasons, the climate agenda has been dominated by LULUCF issues, and climate change remains largely alien to energy-related actors. Our findings are of utmost importance to understand the Brazilian trajectory in the climate change regime as well as its contribution to tackle the global problem. By dismissing energy-related climate action, Brazil is moving backwards compared to its peers, risking to revert its relatively low carbon profile and to undermine long-term decarbonization.

Two Unequal Cases: Comparing Climate Change Networks in Advisory Committees in Germany and Japan

Melanie Nagel

In achieving real progress of climate change mitigation, individual countries are the primary unit in policy implementation. Whereby advisory committees play an important role in determining how complex knowledge is exchanged between policy-making and science. By advisory committees, we mean a group of actors who meet to consult, deliberate or make decisions on the national level. These committees are working very differently in various countries. Although these differences are very serious, very little research has been done in this area so far. Germany and Japan are very similar in size and economic development, but differ greatly if we compare the national committees. In Germany, for example, these advisory committees are usually very diverse, with representatives from various areas of society and politics involved. In Japan, the committees are organized by the administration and political decision-makers are not directly involved, but are informed by the authorities. The networks are therefore fundamentally different and through empirical analysis, these functional differences become visible and can reveal where exchange might be inhibited by prevailing structures. In order to work out these differences systematically we collected information from all national committees on climate policy in Germany and Japan with all their members, organizational affiliation and issues between 2010 and 2015. I will present this cross-national study and particularly refer to the networks of the committee members. We constructed a mode network of advisory committees with Dice coefficient, a similarity measurement of the committee members between the committees, and conducted a QAP regression analysis by setting this matrix as dependent variable to show differences and commonalities of membership recruitments patterns in both countries. Although the two countries have very different institutional settings, scientific institutions play a significant role for network integration.

Governance Structures and Competing Models on Land-Use: A Policy Network Study of Forest Law in Northwest of Argentina

Carla Inguaggiato, Maurice Tschopp, Graziano Ceddia, Christopoulos Dimitris

The Gran Chaco Americano is the second biggest forest in Latin America and the third agricultural frontier after the Amazon and the Brazilian Cerrado. Forest management in Argentinean Chaco ecoregion, and especially in Salta, has occupied policy and science debates in the last 10 years. Salta province in the Northwest of Argentina has the largest forest coverage in the country and it was the first one to issue the provincial forest law. Provincial forest law set up has required an effort of collaborative governance among all policy actors including state agencies, agro-industry, academia, civil society organizations and forests' inhabitants' organizations, which have contrasting visions of land use.

This paper aims to understanding how the network position in the policy networks of governance stakeholders' forest use vision relate to the definition and implementation of forest law. We adopt a mixed methods research design integrating social network analysis with discourse analysis combining quantitative and qualitative analytic techniques. The analysis draws on a unique dataset based on policy network survey addressing stakeholders participating to key committees for the implementation and discussion of forest management policy and on extensive fieldwork. We analyse the co-participation in different policy fields by mapping direct ties among such stakeholders that record their exchange of scientific/technical information, long-term mutual support, and meetings. The data collection instrument captures perception of stakeholders on influence of others on forest management governance. It incorporates visions on socio-ecological risks and policy, tenure regularization and forest management policy, to identify policy actors' visions of native forest use. Policy actors can be classified into three main visions on the land use of native forests: 1) maximizing economic return, 2) protecting livelihood systems and rights of the peoples living on the forest and 3) preserving forest ecosystem services. The classification is the result of content analysis results of stakeholders' qualitative interviews. In the paper we discuss how the position of these three interest groups in the policy networks structure and their level of reputational influence relates to policy decisions.

Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation Across Levels: How Different Mainstreaming Strategies are Utilized to Implement Adaptation Policies in Switzerland
Dominik Braunschweiger

With some level of Global Warming now inevitable, climate policy around the world has evolved in recent decades to include the adaptation to impacts of climate change. Most industrialized countries have formulated national adaptation strategies to meet this new challenge. However, the implementation of concrete on the ground measures has so far been lagging behind. To analyse the implementation process and possible reasons for its delay, we take a closer look at how the integration of adaptation goals into various sectoral policies – often called mainstreaming - has been handled on different state levels in Switzerland. Going beyond traditional compilations of barriers to climate change adaptation, we build on the mainstreaming framework provided by Wamsler and Pauleit (2016) and expanded on by Runhaar et al. (2018) to break down how the five different mainstreaming strategies defined by them have been used across cases and levels and what the reasons for their success or lack thereof were. We find that some municipalities and regions have successfully employed

programmatic mainstreaming as well as intra- and inter-organisational mainstreaming and have in some cases even managed to channel these successes into advances in regulatory mainstreaming. However, while the national level has achieved some success regarding inter-organisational mainstreaming, the lack of systematic regulatory and directed mainstreaming on the national level largely limits adaptation actions on lower levels to those cases where the major impetus derives from extreme events or proactive individuals on the ground. We conclude that the adaptation implementation gap in Switzerland largely relates to the lack of political and financial commitment to climate change adaptation on the national and cantonal level.

COMPON Externals 2 (Thursday, 11:30 – 12:45)

The Paris Climate Conference: The media speech in the construction of an environmental policy agenda

Monica Ribau

Since the Paris Accord in 2015, the polarization of the narrative of climate change has deepened. The same happens with the processes of policy mobilization, language and climate warning language in the public and political sphere, populism and space movements gain extreme importance by assuming narratives of skepticism and denial. From the year 2019, the far right is to declare that the greens are their main adversary. An abstention only to the record numbers. Supported by a driving axis, this presentation is result of an ambitious effort to frame the assumptions of COP 21 and Climate Change over time, analyzing the problem of objectivity of scientific discourse, media coverage, the process of perception and formation of public opinion sphere in the construction of the political agenda. This opened the way to a reflection about social construction of reality, with important consequences in the social approach to scientific issues, in the communication of science and in the formulation of plans of action to fulfill the objectives proposed in Paris. The methodology used for the accomplishment of the objective follows a constructivist current and is divided into two parts: the Conceptual Theoretical Framework and the Operative Framework. The first one presents a compilation about climate change history (in media, public sphere, public policies and science), while the second one identifies the factors that influenced the media coverage of the Conference in Paris, between November 14 and December 27, 2015 (in Brazil and Portugal). Based on the analysis of the coverage made in each country, the type of transmission support, the target audience and the system where the media industry is inserted we highlight the deep subjectivity carried out by the media coverage in COP 21. From the results, it was possible to conclude that reality is, in essence, a construction that is reflected in multiple dimensions, which leads to the conclusion that: 1) the type of media coverage influences how the citizen perceives Climate Change In turn, pressures the political agenda to make decisions; 2) the public's choices and interests also directly influence the contents and the form of coverage adopted by the media, defining the topics of interest on the political agenda; 3) the public sphere pressures the political agenda to make decisions; But it is also influenced by it since the media undergoes pressures and influence of the political system in the choice and type of coverage of themes. By understanding and becoming aware of this process of multiple interactions, it is possible to tailor strategies so as

to result in better management of public policies and consequent success in implementing measures to combat climate change and fulfil the objectives proposed by the Paris Agreement. More than that, understand the political and environmental context we are living today.

Transdisciplinary and Transnational Knowledge Networks for Climate Policy: The Case of the Sustainable Development Solution Network(s)

Ulrike Zeigermann

Taking the need for knowledge, innovative approaches and global political change for an ecologically sustainable development as a starting point, new transdisciplinary and transnational networks have emerged in the last decade with the objective of contributing to climate policy. While these networks are considered to be new forms of polycentric and evidence-based approaches to climate governance by some scholars and practitioners (e.g. Glasbergen/Biermann/Mol 2007, Glasbergen 2009, Bulkeley et al. 2018) others are pointing to new risks resulting from informal processes of knowledge-integration for democratic climate policy (Böcher/Krott 2016; Nichols 2017). Thus, while there is a broad agreement about the new character of these networks with regard to the production, mobilization and use of knowledge for decision-making in climate policy, there is little empirical knowledge about the effect of those networks with regard to the above-mentioned controversial debate in literature. Building on the theoretical discussion in the first part of the paper, the second part presents initial empirical results from research on the Sustainable Development Solutions Networks (SDSN). SDSN actor networks – comprising today (2019) over 750 member institutions across 26 national and national networks which are connected through thematic networks and a global SDSN – have been established since the formulation of the SDGs (2012) with the overall purpose of promoting science-based climate and sustainability policies. At the same time, it remains questionable if – and under what conditions – they address the two main challenges pertaining to knowledge integration in sustainability governance as identified in the first part of the paper. My ongoing analysis focuses on transdisciplinary knowledge circulation processes determining the integration of scientific research into policy proposals. Findings from integration processes in SDSN Global emphasize the need to study and compare actor coalitions in different (national and regional) sub-networks.

Participatory Stakeholder Networks and Process: A Focus on Time

Christina Prell

This paper summarizes a three year project, part of a larger, ongoing participatory project, involving a heterogeneous set of stakeholders located on Deal Island, Maryland, USA. For three years, network data were gathered, alongside perceptions on vulnerability, adaptation, and climate change impacts pertaining to the area. This talk considers the formation of ties based on understanding, and how these can be understood in relation to the participatory process, as opposed to relationships/interaction that exist outside the project. We ask whether active participation in the project was 'enough' to help stakeholders from diverse backgrounds understand one another and learn from one another.

Polarization of Climate Change Politics During Finland's 2019 Parliamentary Elections

Ted Hsuan Yun Chen and Antti Gronow

Political discourse on climate change politics in Finland is largely homogeneous, and Finnish politics in general is conventionally understood to be relatively unpolarized. Yet, evidence from social media shows that information-sharing of climate-related topics during the lead up to the 2019 Finnish parliamentary elections exhibits a moderate tendency to organize into insulated bubbles. We study this phenomenon further by examining whether it coincides with partisan politics and the electoral cycle. Specifically, we examine temporal trends in the extent to which the retweet network on climate politics overlaps with retweet networks on party politics, which are the most divisive topics in Finnish-language Twitter.

Workshops

Wednesday (23.10)

Discourse Network Analysis 1 – Juho Vesa

Coordinating and collecting the second round of DNA coding of newspaper data in the COMPON project (based on a draft written by Keiichi Satoh, will be circulated to workshop participants before the workshop). For example, we will a) decide on a list of core categories and allow country teams to add a number of national issues (keeping the number of categories at max. 25-30), b) ensure that the DNA coding categories and survey questions match (to compare the surveyed networks and DNA networks), c) discuss what coding categories should we retain from the first round and what new ones to include; and d) decide on the sample (data collection years, number and type of articles). Before the Bern meeting, the country teams will be asked to send a plan of their DNA data collection and coding (if any); further instructions will follow.

Comparative Political Networks – Tuomas Ylä-Antilla

Coordinating and collecting the second round of surveys in the COMPON project. For example, a) what questions should we retain from the first round for compatibility and what new ones to include (keeping the survey as short as possible to not compromise the response rate), b) what is the core list of questions that every country will include and how many country-specific questions may country teams include, c) compare our preliminary rosters of organizations to be surveyed to ensure comparability of the datasets, and d) what countries will perform the second round of surveys and who is the responsible person for each country.

Comparing Political Networks Across Countries – Jeffery Broadbent

This workshop focuses on the comparison of policy networks across countries. The participants discuss possible challenges related to the research design (e.g. possible research questions, selecting the right case studies) as well as challenges related to data (e.g. comparability issues) and data analysis (e.g. comparing network models across countries.)

Theories for Explaining Network Formation and Effects – Volker Schneider

This workshop discusses theories in the analysis of political networks. The major aim of this workshop is to identify and discuss key policy theories that can be applied to the collective coping of climate change through national, transnational and supranational policies, and that are compatible with the concepts and methods of quantitative network research. This also includes considerations on how these theories and the hypotheses derived from them can be tested with relational methods.

Thursday (24.10)

Discourse Network Analysis 2 – Keiichi Satoh

This workshop discusses and share ideas about how we can analyze longitudinal discourse networks data. Roughly, participants will discuss the following issues (but not limited to): a) what is the research questions the longitudinal DNA effectively tackle? b) what kind of theories and frameworks go along with the longitudinal DNA? c) what kind of method can we use for each research question? d) what is the other external data that can be combined with longitudinal DNA?

Comparing Political Networks Over Time – Maria Brockhaus/ Monica di Gregorio

This workshop discusses issues related to the possibilities and challenges of analyzing political networks in a longitudinal perspective, such as statistical approaches to compare network models, comparing parameters, etc. For example, what methodological advances are needed to enable comparison over time (such as comparing different rounds of survey data that have imperfect data sets, changing policy domains, etc)?

Comparing Political Networks Across Type – Paul Wagner

This workshop will discuss how to compare and integrate three different types of data: discourse network analysis data from newspapers, policy network data collected through surveys, and online network data scraped from twitter. Participants will discuss i) the similarities and the differences between the three types of data, ii) the questions that could be asked and answered with the three types of data, iii) the issues that need to be considered when collecting these data so that three types can be used together iv) how these data might be compared and what types of analysis are not possible, v) Other issues related to data quality, time periods when the different types of data are collected, and feasibility of cross country comparisons.

Twitter Data – David Tindall

This workshop discusses issues related to the use of twitter data in the analysis of political networks. Issues to be addressed include: Some COMON teams, including the Helsinki one, will collect twitter data to get a third network layer. Which other teams are interested in this, and in coordinating the collection of the data (sampling years, search words etc.)? Other issues related to the possibilities and challenges of analyzing political networks using Twitter data.

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