CLIMAS

CLIMAte change citizens engagement toolbox for dealing with Societal resilience

Deliverable No. 2.2 - Report on bottlenecks, barriers and drivers, reaching deliberation by solving value-based problems

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V0.2	07/11/2023	Second draft report including all three workshops, discussion and conclusions	cambiaMO
V0.3	14/11/2023	Complete report sent to Task 2.2 partners for comments	cambiaMO, ALL
V0.4	22/11/2023	Final report sent for review	cambiaMO
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Table of Contents

CLIMAS Project Overview 11

Executive summary 12

1. Introduction 14

1.1 Context and aim 15

1.2 Structure of this report 15

2. Methodology 17

2.1 Research design 17

2.1.1 Methods and procedures 17

2.1.2 Goals and objectives of the study 17

2.1.3 Workshops timeline 18

2.2 Attendees 18

2.3 Instruments and materials 19

3. Workshop sessions 24

3.1 WS1: Setting the scene - Reaching a common understanding of Climate Assemblies 24

3.1.1 WS1 definition 24

3.1.2 WS1 agenda 24

3.1.3 WS1 minutes 25

3.2 WS2: Identifying bottlenecks, barriers and drivers 27

3.2.1 WS2 definition 27

3.2.2 WS2 agenda 32

3.2.3 WS2 minutes 33

3.3 WS3: Value-based problem deliberation at work 37

3.3.1 WS3 definition 37

3.3.2 WS3 agenda 37

3.3.3 WS3 minutes 37

4. Discussion of results 43

4.1 Workshop participants 43

4.2 Themes: identification of bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation 45

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4.2.1 Bottlenecks, barriers for deliberation 45
4.2.2 Drivers for deliberation 49
4.2.3 Final list of prioritised bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation 55
4.3 Challenges and limitations of the study 60
5. Conclusions 62
6. References 64
Annex 1 65
Annex 2 106

List of Tables

Table 1 – CLIMAS Task 2.2 Workshops and overall process towards D2.2 18
Table 2 – List of stakeholders invited to CLIMAS Task 2.2 Workshops 19
Table 3 – Workshop 1 Agenda (03/05/2023) 24
Table 4 – Main bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation discussed during WS2 32
Table 5 – Workshop 2 Agenda (27/06/2023) 32
Table 6 – Workshop 3 Agenda (26/09/2023) 37
Table 7 – Barrier: Lack of understanding on what a citizen assembly is and how it works… what could be the impact 45
Table 8 – Barrier: Lack of understanding: not always politicians are in the position of understanding the need of the climate actions 46
Table 9 – Barrier: Lack of understanding of how precisely the results are going to be used and implemented 46
Table 10 – Barrier: Politicians are afraid to lose the control on the results (e.g., their engagement on something that is not strategical for them) 47
Table 11 – Barrier: The selection of experts is oriented towards people who know the issues 48
Table 12 – Barrier: Still participants are mostly highly educated, lacking representativeness of people in vulnerable situation 49
Table 13 – Driver: The importance of using simple language 49
Table 14 – Driver: 15% actual participation rate is a great rate, but it is achievable only when simple language is used in the invitation letter. 50

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Table 15 – Driver: Incentives are playing a role in participation mainly for young people and low-income groups. For some groups it could be strategic to allow them to donate their compensation 51

Table 16 – Driver: A needs-based approach to motivate participation 52

Table 17 – Driver: Topics need to be detailed, specific rather than general.....53

Table 18 – Driver: Politicians from different parties need to be part of the designing phase to accept the format and the value of the CA.....53

Table 19 – Driver: Use the assemblies as a way to legitimize measures that are already proposed instead of starting the political debate about climate change issues 54

Table 20 – Driver: Involvement of journalists during or after for sharing technical knowledge (when there are results).....55

Table 21 – List of bottlenecks and barriers of deliberation in CAs 57

Table 22 – List of drivers of deliberation in CAs 58

List of Figures

Figure 1- Zoom videoconferencing tool used in the three workshops, WS1, WS2 and WS3.....20

Figure 2- Padlet interactive board used in WS1, pre-configured with a set of sections (6 main topics) and posts to illustrate key discussion questions (in green and red, drivers/facilitators and barriers/obstacles respectively) and examples of possible types of posts and information to add (e.g., websites, images, text, etc.) 20

Figure 3- Prioritisation table mainly used in WS2.....21

Figure 4- Visual notes during WS3, showing the main bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation.....21

Figure 5- Eventbrite registration site 22

Figure 6- Priority matrix 34

Figure 7- Priority matrix 38

Figure 8- Analysis of registered persons according to type of organisation and gender 44

Figure 9- Visual notes at the end of CLIMAS WS3, showing the prioritised bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation 59

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List of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
CA	Climate Assembly
DMP	Deliberative mini-publics
F	Facilitator
N	Note-taker
P	Presenter
S	Stage
WP	Work-Package

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CLIMAS Project Overview

Climate change is one of the most critical issues to tackle today as it is foreseen to have detrimental social, environmental, and economic impacts in the near future. The last climate change events, such as flooding in Germany and Belgium in both Continental and Atlantic regions, heat waves and lack of water in both Mediterranean and Boreal regions, show that the policymakers, experts, and stakeholders' actions are not enough, and a 360º citizens engagement is urgently needed. Therefore, we need to learn from the good experience in citizens' engagement in climate change action and build up citizens` supporting infrastructure for climate adaptation measures to help the 150 European regions and local communities to resist. Climate assemblies and Living labs are considered as sustainable and reasonable tools to stimulate deliberative democracy in climate policymaking.

The ambition of the CLIMAS project is to support a transformation to climate resilience by offering an innovative problem-oriented climate adoption Toolbox, co-designed together with stakeholders by applying a values-based approach, design thinking methods and citizen science mechanisms. All that will be carried out with a gender and diversity approach. It is expected that the use of the Toolbox will anticipate possible tensions, points of controversy and dilemmas vis-a-vis the adaptation to resilience. Therefore, the Toolbox aims at enabling empowerment and engagement strategies that produce a society "resilient by design". In addition, CLIMAS will include the empirical component for testing this Toolbox and formulating scientific based guidelines for policymakers on how to shift Climate Assemblies from technically based deliberations that belong to climate change experts to multi-stakeholders' deliberations based on solving the dilemmas from a bottom-up, more societal, and value-based perspective. CLIMAS outcomes will positively influence policy development and awareness raising process and offer sustainable strategies to enhance the acceptance of citizens' led decisions by policymakers.

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Executive summary

The CLIMAS (CLIMAte change citizens engagement toolbox for dealing with Societal resilience) project, initiated in 2023 under Horizon Europe Research and Innovation programme, focuses on leveraging Climate Assemblies (CAs) and Living Labs to enhance climate resilience across 150 European regions. This report, a deliverable of CLIMAS Task 2.2 within Work-Package (WP) 2, outlines the initial stages of the project, aimed at understanding current Climate Assembly practices and needs through stakeholder engagement. CAs, as deliberative mini-publics, have gained popularity in addressing climate change. The report specifically addresses the identification of bottlenecks, barriers and drivers of CAs to inform the creation of a Climate change citizens engagements Toolbox (WP3). Design-thinking, a human-centric problem-solving approach, guides the CLIMAS project and Task 2.2 in particular, which encompasses the empathising and defining stages of the design-thinking process. Three workshops in May, June, and September 2023 involved consortium partners and CA stakeholders, utilising methods like open discussion, prioritisation, and graphic recording.

The present study aims to collect insights into the challenges faced by CAs, as well as the enablers for their successful implementation, and to provide such insights to inform the CLIMAS toolbox's design. The research problem revolves around understanding obstacles and enablers in CA deliberative processes. Research questions address factors hindering (bottlenecks, barriers) and boosting (drivers) deliberation. Stakeholders invited to the workshops included those connected to CAs and with deliberation experience, encompassing representatives from academia, citizen advocacy networks, civil society, and policymakers. Workshops utilised tools like Zoom, Padlet, prioritization tables, and live graphic recording. Materials included briefing documents, stakeholder lists, presentations, and minutes.

After an introductory Section 1, Section 2 outlines the methodology, encompassing research design, instruments, and materials used in CLIMAS Task 2.2. Section 3 delves into the details of the three workshop sessions conducted in May, June, and September 2023. Moving forward, Section 4 critically analyses the workshop outcomes, shedding light on identified bottlenecks, barriers, and drivers for deliberation in CAs and addressing the study limitations. Section 5 encapsulates the report with conclusions and outlines the next steps in the CLIMAS project. Annex 1 incorporates the presentations from the three workshops (WS1, WS2, and WS3), providing additional context. Annex 2 supplements the report with a detailed list of topics and sub-topics identified during the initial workshop (WS1), offering a comprehensive reference for the reader.
The report's outcomes, derived from workshop discussions, identify bottlenecks, barriers, and drivers for CA deliberation. Key findings include obstacles such as a lack of understanding, political apprehension, and participant representativeness issues. Drivers include the importance of simple

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language and a needs-based approach. More specifically, the present report identifies the following bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation (with their priority indicated in brackets from A representing high value and low effort to D representing low value and high effort):

- **Bottlenecks, Barriers**:
  - Lack of understanding on what a CA is, how it works, what is the impact (Priority B)
  - Lack of understanding from the side of politicians, who not always are in the position of understanding the need of the climate actions (Priority B)
  - Lack of understanding of how to use and implement the results (Priority C)
  - Politicians are afraid to lose the control on the results (e.g., their engagement on something that is not strategical for them) (Priority C)
  - The selection of experts is oriented towards people who know the issues, but the debate also needs to be confronted with organisations and associations that are not necessarily experts (Priority C)
  - Still participants are mostly highly educated, lacking representativeness of people in vulnerable situation (Priority C)
- **Drivers**:
  - The importance of using simple language (Priority A)
  - 15% actual participation rate is a great rate, but in order to achieve such high participation rate, efforts need to be made from the very beginning by using simple language in the invitation letter (Priority B)
  - Incentives are playing a relevant role in participation (especially for young people and low-income groups; keep or donate) (Priority B)
  - A needs-based approach to motivate participation (Priority B)
  - Topics need to be detailed, specific and concrete rather than general (Priority B)
  - Politicians from different parties need to be part of the designing phase to accept the format and the value of the CA (Priority C)
  - Usage of the assemblies as a way to legitimize measures that are already proposed instead of starting the political debate about climate change issues (Priority C)
  - Involvement of journalists during or after the CA for sharing climate-related knowledge (when there are results) (Priority D)

The identified factors will inform the co-creation of the Climate change citizens engagements Toolbox (WP3), guiding efforts in setting up and facilitating future CAs. It provides a valuable foundation for enhancing the effectiveness of CA, emphasising a citizen-centric, value-based perspective to address climate adaptation challenges.

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1. Introduction

Over the past few years, Climate Assemblies (CAs) have become more popular in Europe to respond to the complex issue of climate change (Stack & Griessler, 2020). A CA brings together randomly selected everyday people to learn, deliberate and make recommendations on aspects of the climate crisis ([1]). CAs are one example of "deliberative mini-publics" (DMP) (Boswell, Dean, & Smith, 2023), which have been used to discuss a variety of issues where policy can be improved by the inclusion of citizens through information-driven deliberation. Though most assemblies have been organised to contribute to the development of climate change mitigation policies, the CA model is also suitable for climate adaptation policies and strategies. The latter is the core focus of the CLIMAS (CLIMAte change citizens engagement toolbox for dealing with Societal resilience) Horizon Europe project.

In particular, CLIMAS builds on the past experience in citizens' engagement in climate change action and uses Climate Assemblies and Living Labs to accelerate the transformation to climate resilience. Climate Assemblies and Living Labs are sustainable and reasonable tools to stimulate deliberative democracy in climate policy making and are used in CLIMAS to co-create and test an innovative toolbox that helps democratise Climate Assemblies within 150 European regions and communities ([2]) and enhances their capacity to resist the effects of climate change. CLIMAS was launched at the beginning of 2023 and for the next three years, will organise Climate Assemblies in three European locations: the region of Catalunya (Spain), the municipality of Riga (Latvia), and the municipality of Edermünde (Germany), spanning from regional level to city level and small municipality level respectively.

The present report addresses the initial stages of the CLIMAS project aimed at researching current practices and needs in the field of CAs through the collection of inputs from a variety of actors, specifically, their views and experiences about bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for citizens' deliberation in different CA contexts. The objective is to understand the present needs and challenges faced by previous CAs and similar deliberation processes, and to use the collected insights to inform the design and organisation of future CAs, in the course of the CLIMAS project especially tools developed in Work Package (WP) 3. This activity represents the initial steps of the design-thinking methodology that CLIMAS uses for codesigning and co-creating an innovative problem-oriented climate adaptation toolbox.

[1] https://knoca.eu/what-is-a-climate-assembly/

[2] The European Union Mission on Adaptation to Climate Change has started a process of supporting at least 150 European regions and communities to become climate resilient by 2030: https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe/eu-missions-horizon-europe/adaptation-climate-change_en

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1.1 Context and aim

This activity is part of CLIMAS WP 2 aims to map civic technologies based on citizen participation strategies, to use as a constructive argumentation and content for the creation of Climate change citizens engagements Toolbox (WP3). Specifically, this work represents Task 2.2 which focuses on collective discussions between consortium partners and CA actors by setting the scene for creating the Toolbox. During the implementation of Task 2.2 (January, 2023 – December, 2023), both consortium partners and their CA referents (including representatives from Climate Assembly of Catalunya, Municipality of Edermünde Climate Assembly, and Riga district Climate Assembly) participated in a series of workshops to collectively identify bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation in dependence on the various socio-cultural and environmental contexts where previous CAs have taken place. The design-thinking methodology was followed in this activity, specifically addressing the initial stages of 'Empathise' and 'Define' to collect needs and challenges of current and past CAs and feed them in the development of the CLIMAS toolbox in the form of problem statements.

The final outcome of Task 2.2 is this deliverable "*D2.2 – Report on bottlenecks, barriers and drivers, reaching deliberation by solving value-based problems*" (due in month M12 of the project, i.e., December 2023) which represents an important map to navigate towards prototyping solutions in WP3. With the term '*value-based problems*', CLIMAS aims to shift CAs from mostly technically-based deliberations that belong to climate change experts to multi-stakeholders' deliberations based on solving the dilemmas from a bottom-up, more societal, and value-based perspective that considers the trade-offs of different climate adaptation measures. This report shows such a shift in perspective, based on the workshop discussions among CLIMAS partners and CA referents and actors. It presents the methodology including research design and instruments, material from the workshops and identified bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation.

1.2 Structure of this report

This report is structured as follows:

- **Section 1** introduces the report;
- **Section 2** describes the methodology including research design, workshop attendees, instruments and materials;
- **Section 3** presents the three workshop sessions taking place in May, June and September 2023;
- **Section 4** analyses the workshop outcomes, discusses the identified bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation in CAs and presents the study limitations;
- **Section 5** presents conclusions and next steps;
- **Annex 1** includes the three workshops' presentations, WS1, WS2 and WS3, and

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- **Annex 2** presents the detailed list of topics and sub-topics identified in WS1.

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2. Methodology

2.1 Research design

This section outlines the methods and procedures used to collect and analyse data within CLIMAS Task 2.2, as well as the goals and objectives of the study. The research design guides the entire research process ensuring it is conducted in a systematic and rigorous manner.

2.1.1 Methods and procedures

The underlying methodology in CLIMAS is **design-thinking**, a human-centred approach to problem-solving, which is identified to be most useful in tackling 'value-based dilemmas' to reach climate resilience, for example through citizen science approaches (CLIMAS, 2023). Design-thinking can be helpful in reframing climate adaptation problems with a citizen-centric approach, following a sequence of five activities (Stages, S) in a linear but iterative trajectory: S1) build empathy, S2) define the problem, S3) ideate, S4) prototype, and S5) test (Carlgren, Rauth, & Elmquist, 2016).

CLIMAS Task 2.2 corresponds to the initial stages S1 and S2 of the design thinking methodology to build empathy and define the problem being addressed. The method adopted to achieve such goals has been **workshops with stakeholders** representing CLIMAS partners and CA referents and actors. In particular, three workshops were organised in May, June and September 2023 respectively (Table 3). Specific procedures used in the workshops were:

- **Open discussion and real-time collaborative web platforms** to collect views and experiences about bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation in CAs (mostly used in Workshop 1, WS1).
- **Prioritisation and consensus-building** to reach agreement about the key factors influencing CA deliberation processes (mostly used in Workshops 2 and 3, WS2 and WS3).
- **Graphic recording** to visualise the main outcomes of the discussions (mostly used in Workshop 3, WS3).

We organised breakout discussions in different languages beyond English below the inclusivity and linguistic justice paradigms, in Spanish and German.

2.1.2 Goals and objectives of the study

The goals and objectives of the present deliverable are to collect needs and challenges of current and past CAs and feed them in the development of the CLIMAS toolbox (WP3) in the form of problem statements. The **research problem** is stated as follows:

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- Though CAs are becoming more and more popular, their potential (i.e., their impacts on policy making) still needs to be explored and further understood (Stack & Griessler, 2020). In particular, there is the need to understand which obstacles and enablers CA deliberative processes face, i.e., to explore which factors work well and which ones do not.

Specifically, **research questions** addressed in Task 2.2 are:

- **Which factors have hindered deliberation processes in CAs or similar contexts (i.e., bottlenecks, barriers)?**
- **Which factors have boosted deliberation processes (i.e., drivers, facilitators)?**

2.1.3 Workshops timeline

The timeframe followed has considered the holidays periods within the nine months period available for carrying out the barriers' and drivers' identification workshops.

Table 1 shows the timeframe of CLIMAS Task 2.2 Workshops and the process towards producing D2.2.

Table 1 – CLIMAS Task 2.2 Workshops and overall process towards D2.2

2023							
MAY	**JUNE**	**JULY**	**AUGUST**	**SEPTEMBER**	**OCTOBER**	**NOVEMBER**	**DECEMBER**
Workshop 1 – Setting the scene, 03/05/2023	**Workshop 2** - Identifying bottlenecks, barriers and drivers, 27/06/2023	-	-	**Workshop 3** – Validation of consensus-based bottlenecks, barriers and drivers, 26/09/2023	Analysis and reporting	D2.2 Draft for review – 30/11 /2023	**D2.2 submission**

2.2 Attendees

The target groups of stakeholders. They were invited to participate in the CLIMAS workshops through direct email invitations using the networks of CLIMAS partners and other relevant actors (Table 2):

- Stakeholders who are connected to CAs, either having organised one in the past, being currently organising one or in charge of preparing a future CA;
- Stakeholders with experience in *deliberation* (not necessarily in the context of a CA):

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- Deliberation is an approach to decision-making that allows participants to consider relevant information from multiple points of view ([3]).
- Stakeholders who are experts in the topics of climate-change on which to deliberate in the context of a CA.

The workshops aimed at involving both CLIMAS partners and organisations external to CLIMAS. Some of the participants are part of the CLIMAS Advisory Board (Hueting, Gottofredi, Di Ciommo, & Alonso Raposo, 2023). The three workshops showed different degrees of participation, with 45 participants in WS1 and 25 and 27 participants in WS2 and WS3 respectively.

Table 2 – List of stakeholders invited to CLIMAS Task 2.2 Workshops

Stakeholders invited to CLIMAS Workshops about bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation	
CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK	*Examples:* Democratic society (BRUSSELS), Center for Blue Democracy (POLAND), Nexus institute (Germany), KNOCA, etc.
CIVIL SOCIETY	*Examples:* Extinction Rebellion, Visionary, etc.
ACADEMIA *	*Examples:* Hellenic Centre for Marine Research – HCMR, University of Dublin, Aegean University, University Carlos III of Madrid, Frankfurt University, Universität Wuppertal, EC Competence Centre on Participatory and deliberative democracy
POLICYMAKER/CIVIL SERVANT	*Examples:* Government of Catalonia with both the Climate change and citizens' participation departments, Riga Energy Agency, etc.

** In some cases, ACADEMIA and CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK are represented in the same person*

2.3 Instruments and materials

The following instruments and materials were used to support the workshops organisation and the engagement with the different participants:

- **Instruments** such as:
  - **Zoom video conferencing tool**: All workshops were held online using Zoom video conferencing platform and organising both plenary and parallel breakout group discussions to facilitate the active participation of all actors. Recordings and transcripts of the plenary and breakout discussions were used to support the collection of information (Figure 1).

[3] INVOLVE UK, https://involve.org.uk/resources/knowledge-base/what/deliberative-public-engagement

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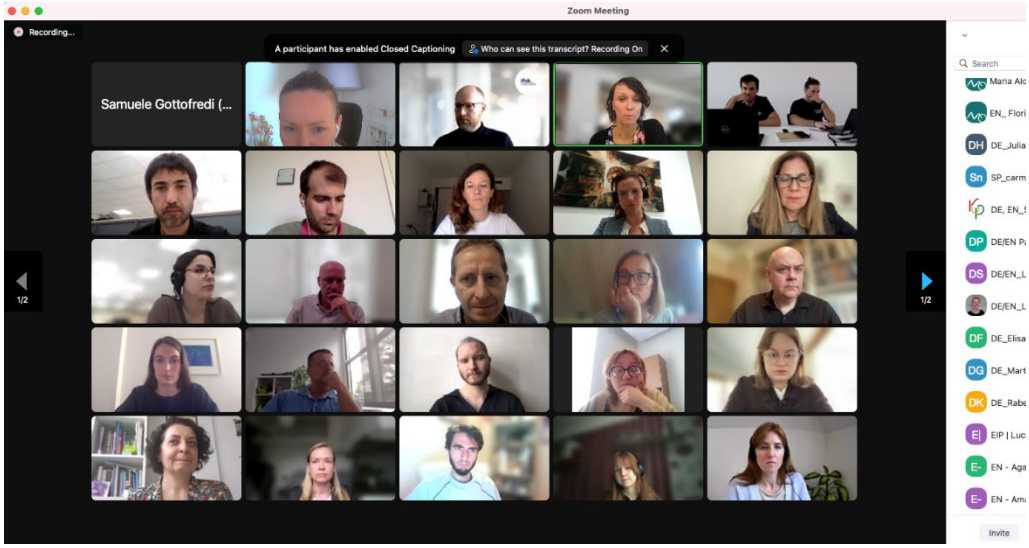

Figure 1- Zoom videoconferencing tool used in the three workshops, WS1, WS2 and WS3

- **Padlet real-time collaborative web platform**: Mostly during the first workshop (WS1), an interactive board was used to enable real-time collaborative collection of views and experiences about bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation in CAs (Figure 2).

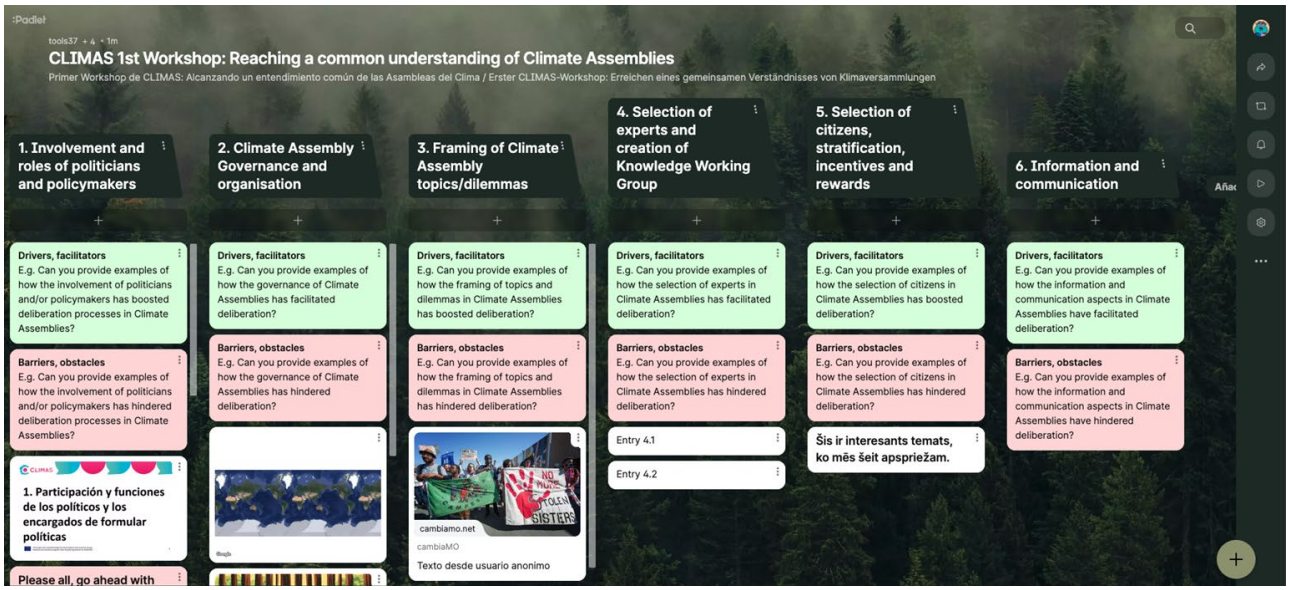

Figure 2- Padlet interactive board used in WS1, pre-configured with a set of sections (6 main topics) and posts to illustrate key discussion questions (in green and red, drivers/facilitators and barriers/obstacles respectively) and examples of possible types of posts and information to add (e.g., websites, images, text, etc.)

- **Prioritisation tables based on value and effort**: The rating and prioritisation process was conducted during WS2 according to two axes: value which marks the level of relevance to each bottleneck and barrier, and drivers, and a level of effort required to consider them (Di Ciommo, et al., 2023) (Figure 3).

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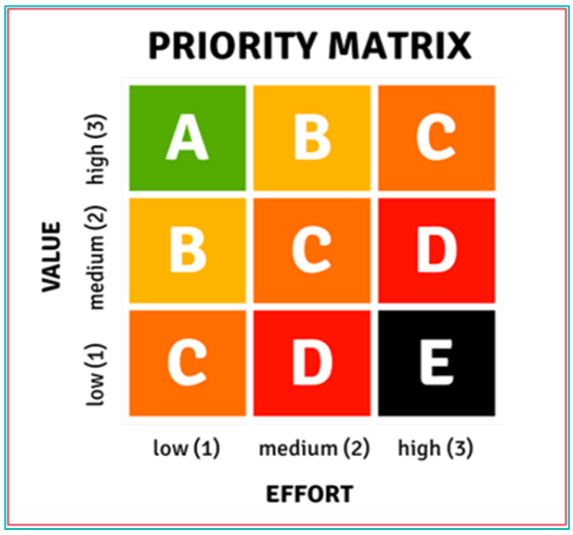

Figure 3- Prioritisation table mainly used in WS2

- **Live graphic recording**: enabled by an external expert in graphic facilitation and applied during the third and final workshop, WS3, to summarise the main results of this CLIMAS activity and showcase the potential of graphic facilitation in deliberation contexts (Figure 4).

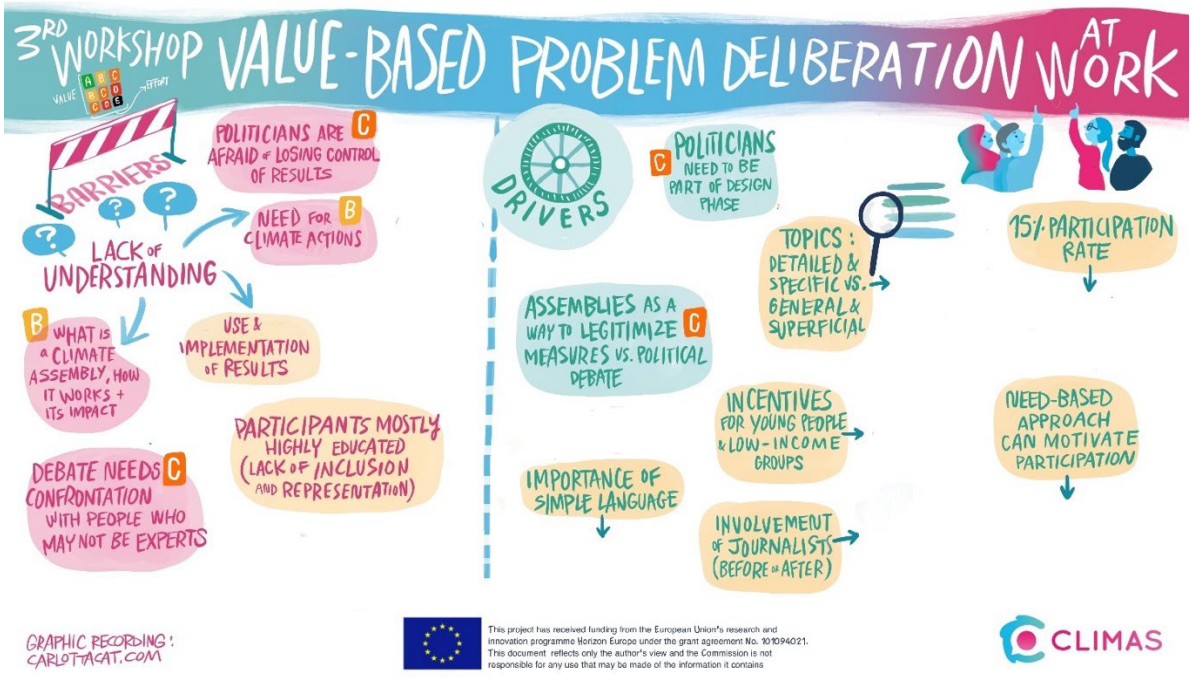

Figure 4- Visual notes during WS3, showing the main bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation

- **Materials** for the organisation of the workshops as well as for running the workshops themselves, such as:

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- **Briefing and script document**: to specify the goals, context and run of the show with detailed agenda and responsibilities for each of the three workshops.
- **Eventbrite event registration sites**: to allow participants to register prior to the event, monitor attendance and decide promotion actions as needed (Figure 5). This platform was also sending reminders to the attendees in the days and hours prior to the event to maximise attendance.

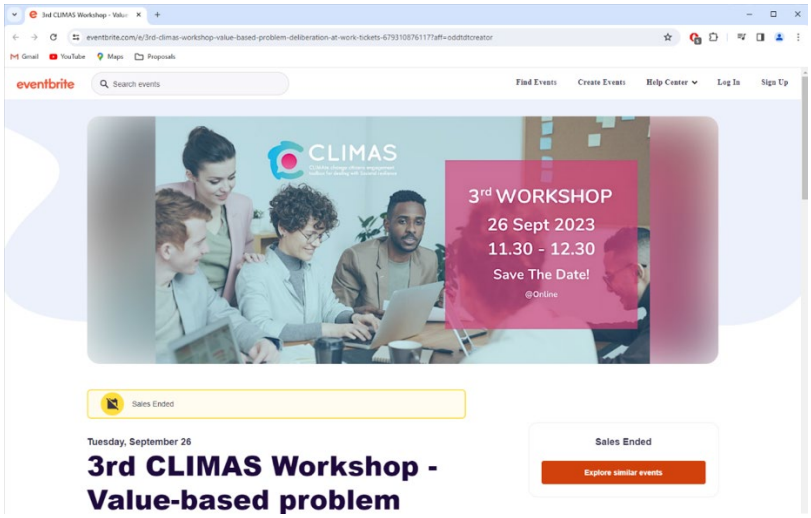

Figure 5- Eventbrite registration site

- **List of invited stakeholders**: collecting details about stakeholders with the profiles of interest and specifying those who registered to attend the respective events.
- **Workshop agenda**: each workshop had a dedicated agenda as detailed in the next section 3.
- **Presentations** (see Annex 1: presentation in WS1 including an introduction to the CLIMAS project, presentation in WS2 including the main outcomes of WS1, presentation in WS3 including the main outcomes of WS2 and next steps in CLIMAS)
- **Minutes**: shared after each workshop with the support of CLIMAS partners participating in Task 2.2, to summarise the main discussion points and ideas about bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation in CAs. These are included in Section 3. In Annex 2, we include the detailed list of topics and sub-topics identified during WS1, based on which the subsequent workshop WS2 of prioritisation was framed.
- **Informed consent:** Participants have been required and provided their agreement during each workshop. Their oral agreement was recorded.

Qualitative data was collected in the form of workshop minutes with the support of recordings and transcripts. Data from Padlet was downloaded using an .xls format. Besides, images such as workshop screenshots and visual notes were used to document the discussions, analyse the findings and highlight the collective intelligence achievements.

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3. Workshop sessions

The following minutes correspond to the meeting sessions that were conducted for the 3 different workshops from WS1 in May to the third and final session, WS3, in September, as it is shown in Table 3. Every meeting begins with a welcome and introductory plenary session where after a short welcoming, a series of housekeeping rules (keep the microphone off and the camera on, etc.), along with the Workshop session scope, agenda, and target groups are presented.

3.1 WS1: Setting the scene - Reaching a common understanding of Climate Assemblies

3.1.1 WS1 definition

The Knowledge Network on Climate Assemblies (KNOCA) applies the CA term in a broad sense to refer to any participatory process combining democratic lottery, deliberation and decision making on climate issues. In order to facilitate the discussions during the first workshop of this CLIMAS task, WS1, we established some broad topics based on key features of CAs (Smith, 2022)[4] which were previously agreed among experts involved in the CLIMAS project:

1. **Involvement and roles of politicians and policymakers**
2. **Climate Assembly Governance and organisation**
3. **Framing of Climate Assembly topics/dilemmas**
4. **Selection of experts and creation of Knowledge Working Group**
5. **Selection of citizens, stratification, incentives and rewards**
6. **Information and communication**

In addition, the workshop participants were invited to add new topics if necessary, during the WS1 discussions.

3.1.2 WS1 agenda

WS1 was held on 3 May 2023, 11:30-12:30 CET with the following agenda (Table 3):

Table 3 – Workshop 1 Agenda (03/05/2023)

Time	Topic

[4] KNOCA lists the following key features shared by CAs, though with differences in how they have been implemented in practice: Purpose, Commissioning, Task, Commitment to respond, Governance, Delivery bodies, Participant recruitment, Duration, Structure, Facilitation, Evidence base, Developing recommendations, Decision-making, Final report, Communication, Public engagement, Oversight of official response, Impact, Evaluation, Budget.

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11:30-11:50	**Welcome and introductory plenary session**
11:50-12:10	**Brainstorming about bottlenecks, barriers and drivers in 4 breakout groups:** Groups 1 and 4 will debate on Topics 1 and 2. Group 2 will debate on Topics 3 and 4. Group 3 will debate on Topics 5 and 6.
12:10-12:25	**Final wrap-up session** in plenary to report main takeaways
12:25-12:30	**Conclusions and next steps**

**In each part of the meeting, there will be a Facilitator (F), in charge of guiding and managing the flow of the discussion, a Presenter (P), responsible for delivering the information and content of the presentation, and a Note-taker (N), accountable for capturing and summarizing key points and decisions made during the meeting. Each of these roles will be carried out by one of the partners of the project. In addition to the Note-taker, sessions will be recorded for reference and documentation.*

3.1.3 WS1 minutes

Welcome and introductory plenary session (F&P: CambiaMO. N: Deep Blue)

At the beginning of the meeting, the context (lack of measures to counteract climate change), and solutions (360° citizens engagement) of the project were stated.

Brainstorming about bottlenecks, barriers and drivers in 4 breakout groups each of one oriented to one CA to be organized within the CLIMAS project

Initially, all the participants made a short presentation introducing their experience in relation to CA and expectations for the meeting, there was a small introduction to the topic and rules, and the access link to the padlet was shared. Next, facilitators explained the operation of the padlet, with red representing barriers and challenges (past, but also what they hoped may happen in the future), green representing boosters and drivers, and white representing other comments. Participants had five minutes to fill in their thoughts into the prepared Padlet which aims to collect participants' view on the questions introduced.

Group 1 (F&P: CambiaMO. N: Vilnius Tech, mainly oriented to the RIGA CA context)

Within the topics of discussion attendants highlighted the high level of difficulty in engaging citizens in CA. Group 1 members believed that there should be an identification and prioritization of citizens to be addressed, situating most active subjects at the top of the list, but without forgetting to include people in vulnerable situations and less involved groups in the frontline. Not only of CA but also of the possible attendees of the future CLIMAS' workshops. The participants also advocated for a shift in the role of politicians, suggesting that their primary focus should be on implementing the outputs of CAs. In terms of the decision-making process, the participants that included some policymakers as well, propose that politicians consider citizens' inputs rather than solely creating proposals on their own. They propose a solution to address this issue by utilizing CAs as a co-creation process, where a diverse range of actors, not limited to policymakers, can actively generate proposals in the form of recommendations for climate actions, strategies, policies. Additionally, some members of the group expressed disappointment with the real-life impact generated by CAs.

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To address this concern and improve the overall perception of CAs, they recommend enhancing transparency regarding the implementation of ideas generated within these assemblies.

Group 2 (F&P: Deliberativa. N: Deep Blue, mainly oriented to the Catalan CA context and run in Castellan)

Group 2 members argued that CA topics should not initiate political debate but rather question the legitimization of already existing measures. Participants believed that even if this framing could bias the debates, CAs should remain to be seen as drivers of change and sources of opportunities that should not be easily disregarded. Nevertheless, they also explained the need to formulate CA's topics as concrete and specific as possible, avoiding generic and superficial debates.

Regarding the selection of experts and creation of a knowledge working group, attendants debated around a holistic approach where experts would provide an oriented view of scientific studies and evidence, and organizations and associations that are not necessarily experts would be needed to introduce dynamic and innovative solutions from a distinct and alternative perspective.

Group 3 (F&P: Ifok. N: Institute for Advanced Studies, mainly oriented to the Edermünde CA context and run in German)

Participants focused on the incentives and rewards necessary to attract citizens to CAs. Most of the members of group 3 had either organised or participated in a CA before . Furthermore, derived from their experience attendants highlighted simple language, environmental knowledge, citizen assemblies' involvement, political support, and financial compensation as possible motivating tools. They emphasized the benefits of all mentioned tools except for financial compensation, where there was some debate. According to the subjects' experience and to the scientific evaluation and behavioural studies that they shared; financial compensation does not prove to have a significant effect on participation. However, they agreed that this lack of significance of financial compensation is not universal, and it might vary among nations and cultures, as well as according to age, the younger, the more important the economic remuneration. Even so, if financial compensation were to be used for CAs' participation, it should follow a need-oriented approach rather than a flat-rate approach. Additionally, an option for people to be able to donate this money instead of keeping it for themselves was commented on.

On the other hand, regarding the selection of citizens and stratification, group members exposed how, even if arranged through random selection, CAs tend to have an over-representation of highly educated individuals and how they will never represent all strata of the population.

Lastly, participants debated on the topic of information and communication expressing their viewpoints on the pivotal role of journalism as a means of disseminating the content of CAs, with special emphasis on the use of a simple language for the information spread in the media. Participants deliberated on the optimal timing for journalists to join CAs. Some argued that it was most effective for journalists to collaborate toward the conclusion, enabling them to report on the

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outcomes of the assemblies. In contrast, others recognized substantial value in journalist involvement throughout the entire process. They viewed journalists as external observers, able to provide insights into this phase of the process, and as active participants, contributing a unique perspective to the CAs.

Group 4 (F&P: Ifok. N: UAegean, with a general orientation and run in English)

Some participants shared their context-specific experience to highlight how the lack of education on climate issues and sustainability, of both citizens and politicians, together with the politicians' fear of losing political power, derived in a lack of political commitment and a lack of financial resources allocated to the climate emergency. This resulted in policymakers not implementing the solutions proposed in the CAs. On the other hand, participants believed that a possible solution would be for citizens and politicians to learn and work together on climate change issues in order to co-create joint proposals. On the other hand, due to the urgency of the climate problem, there were group 4 participants who believed that it is better to differentiate between actions that politicians should decide and push through on their own and actions in which citizens should also participate in the decision-making process. All members of the group agree that these situations of lack of education and commitment do not occur everywhere, and certainly not to the same extent, but actually depend on the region and the country.

Finally, regarding the organization and governance of CAs, they believed it is very important to bring together the skills of individuals who know how to facilitate meetings and climate experts who possess the scientific background to set the right questions. One of the participants shared a webpage to showcase an example of the setup of the governance structure of CAs (www.klimarat.org).

A collective intelligence exercise was carried out during the plenary consisting in the four different groups sharing the main findings of their internal discussions.

Conclusions and next steps (F&P: CambiaMO. N: Vilnius Tech)

The workshop organisers and facilitators expressed gratitude to all for their participation and the vast number of shared ideas regarding possible bottlenecks, barriers and drivers of deliberation in CAs. Next steps were presented, highlighting in particular that two workshops would follow to continue the discussions and identify and prioritise the main factors influencing deliberation in CAs.

3.2 WS2: Identifying bottlenecks, barriers and drivers

3.2.1 WS2 definition

WS2 was framed around the main outcomes from WS1, grouping and selecting the proposed bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation. Specifically, grouping has been done based on similarity of ideas and the selection of the main ones has been based on the views shared orally

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during WS1 and the own experiences in deliberation of CLIMAS experts. WS1 topics and sub-topics are listed below, based on the participants inputs to the interactive Padlet board, followed by the selection of the main sub-topics to focus on during WS2.

According to the WS1 participants, the **topic 1 related to the involvement and roles of politicians and policymakers** generated the following main ideas:

- Politicians need to be part of the design phase to accept the format and see the value;
- Politicians are afraid of getting overruled - they are afraid of losing control over the results of the deliberation of the CA;
- At which stage should we involve politicians and policymakers? Agenda setting, option formulation, option evaluation, etc.;
- Politicians may not see the value of organising a CA and may see it as just a formal participation, without a real drive to collaborate, listen to and work with citizens. It is hard for them to define the specific space for the results of the CA deliberation;
- Politicians lack time;
- Politicians could not understand the need of different Climate actions;
  There is a need of collaborating and reaching an effective involvement of politicians. Their involvement is crucial for having a real impact on climate change consideration. At least two ways:
    - involvement of politicians within the CA itself, such as in Irish CA in 2013-14 or in "deliberative commissions" in Brussels;
    - involvement in plenary sessions after the working groups with only citizens, useful for collecting inputs from politicians, before the elaboration of final recommendations from citizens.

According to the WS1 participants, the **topic 2 related to the CA governance and organisation** generated the following main ideas:

- It has to be ensured that the CA does not work in isolation but is the focus of a wider public discussion, i.e., the question is, what needs to be done alongside the CA to publicise and engage a wider public? (to increase the proportion of the public who is aware about the organisation of CAs);
- There is a need to target people in vulnerable situations, and to balance between inviting a representative group of the general public and inviting particularly people in vulnerable situations;
- The remit needs to be clear to everyone involved - clear ask for clear task;
- There needs to be a very clear understanding of CA aims across all stakeholders and from the very beginning;
- There needs to be a clear understanding of how precisely the results are going to be used and implemented (which is often not the case);
- It takes a considerable long time to plan, attract experts and participants;

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- Some bottlenecks or barriers can be related to having an incomplete preparation process, which leads to a lack of clear understanding for participants of what's about to happen and the necessary outcome;
- The different actors involved in the organisation of CAs need to understand the CA benefits, also that it is not a short-term tool;
- A barrier for CA can be the absence of political commitment, and absence or insufficient amount of resources (e.g., monetary);
- The drivers for CA organisation can be different ones, one being the urgency of the topic. However, the commissioning of a CA needs to be taken up by e.g., the Klimavolksbegehren in Austria or the president in France, etc as pure bottom-up processes do not usually work well, due to the lack of enough resources and political commitment.

Regarding **topic 3 framing of CA topics/dilemmas**, WS1 participants provided the following main ideas:

- The framing of a CA should be linked to concrete policies on which citizens can have an impact; the framing should thus be oriented to a few policy areas and should be defined in a concrete way;
- The CA starting should be established with real examples of the past that have raised dilemmas;
- The idea of a dilemma in relation to politics is very powerful and should be spread more. It could help to overcome a partisan confrontation;
- The framing process should contribute to increase awareness of the importance of climate change, the need to act now, as the population already feels challenged by its effects. Awareness that it is necessary to make a just transition;
- There is little trust on the opinions and needs of citizens, and little reciprocal understanding between political representatives, experts and citizens;
- Connection with the public sphere: There is a need to connect the dilemma of the assembly and present dilemmas in the public sphere;
- There is a tendency to propose technical (I.e., expert-based) questions, since they represent the questions asked by the administration (public policy planning);
- There are difficulties to limit and specify the framework of deliberation when a CA is dealing with such a broad subject;
- The framing process should involve exchanges between politicians, experts and citizens to overcome the logic of "citizens do something, politicians commit to do so and have to justify" and instead facilitate a co-creation process that is key to have all actors work together;
- Danger of co-optation of the assemblies by the institutions;
- Urgency of the topic issue is a barrier - some things government should just ""do"" and some aspects are better with citizen involvement;
- Low availability/capacity/courage to face dilemmas at a political level.

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Regarding **topic 4 selection of experts and creation of Knowledge Working Group**, WS1 participants provided the following main ideas:

- Knowledge should be transdisciplinary, and come from the bottom (i.e., bottom-up knowledge) by including local and traditional knowledge as "experts" too;
- Difficulty finding a variety of positionings;
- The creation of a regional epistemic/knowledge community should be considered to facilitate the monitoring of the Assembly on different topics;
- A political pluralism would help connect the assembly with parliaments and civil society/social movements and prioritise political perspectives over 'technical' ones;
- There is a need to adapt learning materials used throughout the CA sessions (in particular, during the CA learning phase where citizens are confronted with relevant information to be able to face the dilemma and understand potential solutions) to the level of knowledge and experience of participants;
- Technocratisation can occur when the selected experts prioritise the technical dimension of proposals on climate change;
- It can be confusing to understand if diversity of stakeholders is understood simply from an argumentative point of view versus diversity from the point of view of an actual representation of interest groups.

According to the WS1 participants, the **topic 5 related to the selection of citizens, stratification, incentives and rewards** generated the following main ideas:

- If the goal is to empower citizens in the field of climate adaptation, I am asking myself if we can even learn from the citizens assemblies of the past that have mostly focus on mitigation. Adaption is different from mitigation and empowering people is different from a mere public consultation by politicians;
- Helpful: Using simple language in the invitation letter;
- Awareness of the Citizens' Council: The more people know before the start of the CA that it will take place, the higher the probability of getting a good selection;
- Difficulty: to motivate people with physical disability;
- Money is only a relatively good incentive for participation because...In Switzerland money doesn't serve as a motivator for people to participate at all. But this is probably not transferable to other German speaking countries;
- A possibility would be to individualize financial compensation as well as to offer participants the option of donating their compensation for a good cause;
- Depending on the level of the CA (national, regional, local), you can use a specific outreach method for getting participants involved ("Aufsuchendes Losverfahren") --> the more local the easier;
- With a two-stage lottery procedure by letter, it was a challenge in our projects to motivate the following people to participate: people who are not interested in politics, people

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without post-compulsory schooling and people who are not interested in the topic of climate protection;

- Especially with the formulated goals of the project, consideration should be given to winning some of the participants over outreach procedures. So, the suggestion is to search after the lottery procedure, for example, having 66% random participants from the lottery and 33% targeted groups of people in vulnerable situations or others;
- Crowding out due to remuneration: Paying participants a fee can undermine their intrinsic motivation, which might lead to less active/shorter participation during the assemblies;
- It is not clear if there exists any evidence on the statement that paying participants undermines motivation;
- Individualisation: Providing participants with opportunity to donate participation fee/remuneration, allows participants to decide themselves what compensation is reasonable which can help mitigate crowding out effect of intrinsic motivation while allowing people to keep remuneration if needed.

Regarding **topic 6 information and communication**, WS1 participants provided the following main ideas:

- Risk of negative press releases in case of poorly informed reporters: risk of negative press releases if reporters don't possess sufficient knowledge about deliberation/democracy/citizens assemblies and climate change;
- Crucial the role of communication at any stage:
  - before, for informing about the starting process and advising for a possible selection;
  - during and after, for opening the CA to the rest of the civil society, otherwise the risk is to have the CA such as a ""bubble"" separated by the rest of the society;
- Visibility of the public relations correspondents increases the pressure to implement: public relations should be planned from the start - with increased visibility, it is expected that the pressure to implement increases;
- Participation from the media: Interest in the participants and the discussion at BR is very high (on the part of the media). The observing role of the media strengthens enthusiasm for the format (media) and reporting (awareness of the public). Where possible, observation should be made possible;
- Lecture length & experts: Many appointments and long lectures are not suitable for being understood in public;
- Short summaries of the session days are helpful for participants and the public in general.

The resulting grouping and selection of the main bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation which was discussed during WS2 were the following (Table 4):

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Table 4 – Main bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation discussed during WS2

1. Involvement and roles of politicians and policymakers	2. Climate Assembly Governance and organisation	3. Framing of Climate Assembly topics/ dilemmas	4. Selection of experts and creation of Knowledge Working Group	5. Selection of citizens, stratification, incentives and rewards	6. Information and communication
Politicians are afraid to lose the control on the results (e.g., their engagement on something that is not strategical for them)		Use the assemblies as a way to legitimize measures that are already proposed instead of starting the political debate about climate change issues		15% actual participation rate is a great rate, but in order to achieve such high participation rate, efforts need to be made from the very beginning by using simple language in the invitation letter	
There is a lack of understanding: politicians are not always in the position of understanding the need of the climate actions		Topics need to be detailed, specific rather than general, or superficial		The importance of using simple language	
Politicians need to be part of the designing phase to accept the format and the value of the CA		The selection of experts is oriented towards people who know the issues, but the debate also needs to be confronted with organisations and associations that are not necessarily experts		Still participants are mostly highly educated, lacking representativeness of people in vulnerable situation	
Lack of understanding of how precisely the results are going to be used and implemented				Incentives are playing a role in participation mainly for young people and low-income groups. For some groups it could be strategic to allow them to donate their compensation)	
Lack of understanding of what a citizen assembly is and how it works, what its impact is (knowledge level)				A needs-based approach for motivate participation	
				Involvement of journalists during or after (when there are results)	

3.2.2 WS2 agenda

WS2 was held on 27 June 2023, 11:30-12:30 CET with the following agenda (Table 5):

Table 5 – Workshop 2 Agenda (27/06/2023)

Time	Topic
11:30-11:40	**Welcome with a CLIMAS story and wrap-up of the WS1**
11:40 - 12:10	**Based on WS1, main outcomes to propose a list of bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for an inclusive deliberation in the CA - Group split in 3 breakout rooms:**

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	Group 1. English Group 2. English/Spanish Group 3. German/English
12:10-12:25	**Common knowledge by consensus**
12:25-12:30	**Workshop closure and next date proposed**

**In each part of the meeting, there will be a Facilitator (F), in charge of guiding and managing the flow of the discussion, and a Note-taker (N), accountable for capturing and summarizing key points and decisions made during the meeting. Each of these roles will be carried out by one of the partners of the project. In addition to the Note-taker, sessions will be recorded for reference and documentation*

3.2.3 WS2 minutes

Welcome with a CLIMAS story and wrap-up of the WS1 (F&N: CambiaMO)

The aims were to explore the previously identified factors (Table 4) and discuss the role they play in driving the process of CA; to prioritise a list of bottlenecks, barriers, and drivers for deliberation in CAs or other types of citizen deliberative activities; and to support the development of CLIMAS Toolbox for climate change citizen engagement.

WS1 Wrap-up

The facilitator explained that Workshop 1 topics needed further refinement to increase accuracy and effectiveness. To this end, the actions and ideas from the first WS were condensed into different specific topics. In Workshop 2 these topics needed to be prioritized following their importance (value) and the facility of overcoming them (effort).

Based on WS1, a list of bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for an inclusive deliberation in the CA is proposed

Facilitators explained how the priority matrix (Figure 6) works, and how the exercise shall be conducted in all breakout rooms. The different languages, English, Spanish, and German, by which breakout rooms would be sorted, and the role of various persons as communication facilitators aiding those with language difficulties, were also stated. The three breakout rooms were presented with the same bottlenecks, barriers, and drivers derived from the WS1 discussion on topics 1 to 6.

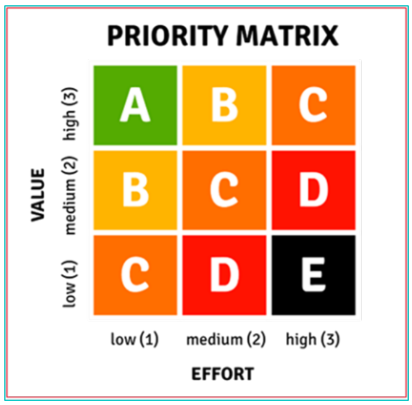

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Figure 6- Priority matrix

Group 1 (F: CambiaMO. N: UAegean)

Politicians are afraid to lose control on the results. Participants believed that this fear is intrinsic to the political sphere due to the relation between policy results and power in the next political campaign. Therefore, they argued that politicians prefer to implement small, short-term projects where they will see the project from start to finish, thus maintaining their power. Referring to the priority matrix, group members agreed that resolving this bottleneck had a high value and debated whether the effort needed was medium or high.

There is a lack of understanding: not always politicians are in the position of understanding the need for climate actions**.** In general, attendants understood that politicians are aware of the need for climate actions, but they believed that policymakers place this need well below other issues of their political agenda. Especially, they exposed how the problem is rather in the politicians not knowing how to implement CAs' results, more than in them not appreciating the need for climate actions. Lastly, there was an unresolved debate on whether this barrier had a medium or high value and on whether the effort required would be medium or high.

Politicians need to be part of the designing phase to accept the format and the value of the CA. Members of group 1 agreed on the high value and importance of this driver as they believed that its achievement would generate the highest benefit for society. However, they disagreed on the effort needed, discussing whether it would be high or medium.

Lack of understanding of how precisely the results are going to be used and implemented. Participants established this bottleneck as extremely valuable. The implementation of the result should be planned in the initial stages of CAs because politicians' lack of understanding produces a downgrade of the position of climate ambition in the political agenda. They recommended a permanent representative body as a solution to this issue. Once again, they shared a common view on the high value of this barrier while they differed on opinion regarding whether the effort needed to resolve it would be medium or high.

Use the assemblies as a way to legitimize measures that are already proposed instead of starting the political debate. There was a brief debate on the complexity of this driver and the relation between CAs and political debate that quickly resolved in the assignment of a high-value and medium effort to this strategic approach.

Topics need to be detailed, specific rather than general, superficial. This driver posed great controversy which is shown in the variance of the value and effort estimates. Some participants believed that the specificity of topics was of medium value as they did not find a reason to be detailed if the CAs were to reach the general public. On the other hand, certain group members suggested that this driver possesses a high value as when topics are more detailed results are better and more tangible. These members feared that too detailed topics might result in technical and

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complex communication. Regarding the effort needed to achieve detailed topics for CAs, those in favour considered that it was medium and those against it, viewed it as low.

The selection of experts is oriented towards knowledge from people who know the issues, but the debate also needs to be confronted with citizens, organisations and associations that are not necessarily experts. Finally, by making a comparison with the first driver, subjects attributed a smaller significance to this bottleneck. In fact, they did not see a problem in having just experts. Therefore, they were moderate regarding the value of such an issue and on the effort needed to improve it.

Group 2 (F: Deliberativa. N: Eurecat)

There is a lack of understanding: not always politicians are in the position of understanding the need of the climate actions**.** Although the participants did not consider the problem to be sufficiently clear, they assigned it a high value and a medium effort to overcome it.

Politicians need to be part of the designing phase to accept the format and the value of the CA. Attendants agreed to the need to reach various politicians. The long-term nature of climate actions and assemblies makes it imperative to connect with all political parties, not just those in power. Furthermore, group members shared the duality of politicians as not only they are policymakers but also part of the citizens' mass, elevating the importance of their engagement in climate issues and actions. Consequently, participants assigned a high value to this driver and debated on whether a medium or high effort was needed to achieve it.

Lack of understanding of what a citizen assembly is and how it works and what its impact is (knowledge level). This barrier is proposed by the group 2 members. Participants of this group which included policymakers exposed how the issue is whether politicians know how climate actions are materialized and how Climate Assemblies work. They believed that informing politicians about the know-how of CAs should be an initial part of the designing phase. In this case, there was a complete agreement on applying a high value and a medium effort to this barrier.

Use the assemblies as a way to legitimize measures that are already proposed instead of starting the political debate and co-design the measures within the CA. Group members were sceptical to classify this use of assemblies as a driver, they believed that there should be a fair and neutral debate not affected by the fostering of ideologies or political agendas. Therefore, on this occasion, they graded this statement as a barrier and assigned it a high value and a high effort needed to avoid it from happening.

Group 3 (F: Ifok. N: IInstitute for Advanced Studies)

Politicians are afraid to lose control on the results. Participants shared ideas and appreciated a great connection between this barrier and the first driver regarding politicians' part in the designing phase of CAs. While most of the members of group 3 agreed on viewing that driver as the solution to this barrier, some others stated that the problem is about power and that the solution often goes

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through giving it up in favour of the greater good. Nevertheless, they all agree on the high value and high effort required to solve this barrier.

There is a lack of understanding: politicians don't understand the need for climate actions. The whole group 3 concluded that actually there is not a lack of understanding of climate change among politicians but rather an unwillingness to take action. While politicians understand climate action, they are not always in the position of considering the urgent and present need to take action. The effort to change the present trend depends on the type of politics at stake. Therefore, they believed that on average a medium effort is required to overcome this issue assigned with a high value.

Politicians need to be part of the designing phase to accept the format and the value of the CA. Participants agreed on the fact that politicians support Climate Assemblies significantly more when they feel part of the process. However, the question was where and how much they should be involved as some group members expressed frustration in co-designing CAs with politicians that are either not interested or unable to properly participate due to time constraints. They assigned a medium value to this driver but a high effort to properly achieve it.

Lack of understanding of how precisely the results are going to be used and implemented. This statement was not discussed as group members were uncertain of who was meant, participants or politicians.

Use the assemblies as a way to legitimize measures that are already proposed instead of starting the political debate. Participants did not have time to go into a deep discussion of the subject and could just assign a high value and effort to this driver.

Common knowledge by consensus (F: CambiaMO, UAegean, Deliberativa, Eurecat, Ifok, Institute for Advanced Studies. N: CambiaMO)

Group 1 commented on the lack of full consensus, as they had to consider the diverse experiences of the group. For topics 1 and 2 all drivers and barriers were considered very relevant. Alternatively, for topics 3 and 4 there was more consensus. Lastly, as topics 5 and 6 were not discussed due to time constraints, they offered to work on them for one week and allow people to send inputs.

Group 2 established their inability to rate all drivers and barriers, as they only had time to debate on those derived from topics 1,2,3, and 4, and even those needed some clarification. They believed that politicians needed to be involved and be part of the whole process, to be responsible for the results and impact of the results. They shared how they added a new barrier: "Lack of understanding of what a CA is, how it works and what the impact is". Lastly, they argued that the effort needed to achieve or overcome drivers and barriers respectively, depends on politicians' will.

Group 3 explained how they had an intense and deep discussion, but only addressed the drivers and barriers derived from the first topics. They saw high value and effort in giving politicians the chance to get involved. As they believed that some politicians did understand the need, the effort was

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categorized as medium. Also, they commented on their confusion in one of the bottlenecks where they were not clear on who was lacking understanding, politicians or participants.

Workshop closure and next date proposed (F&N: CambiaMO)

WS2 was ambitious, and now there is a need to figure out how to collect opinions from all and to understand where to focus CLIMAS' attention. Facilitators agreed to share with all participants the results from this workshop.

Facilitators expressed gratitude to all for their participation and invited all to provide inputs to the topics that were not discussed deeply. The debate will be reopened at the next workshop and the focus will be placed on reaching a final consensus.

3.3 WS3: Value-based problem deliberation at work

3.3.1 WS3 definition

The third workshop WS3 focused on continuing and completing the prioritisation, targeting the topics and sub-topics which could not be addressed during WS2. Therefore, it built on the WS2 outcomes in terms of prioritised sub-topics. WS3 also aimed to deliberate and reach consensus by using the CLIMAS value-based problem deliberation approach, meaning that the discussions about value and effort levels required by each specific bottleneck, barrier or driver was framed around relevant information from the multiple points of view of the participants.

3.3.2 WS3 agenda

WS2 was held on 26 September 2023, 11:30-12:30 CET with the following agenda (Table 6):

Table 6 – Workshop 3 Agenda (26/09/2023)

Time	Topic
11:30-11:35	**Welcome and introduction – 3-min pitch about WS1 and WS2**
11:35 - 12:00	**From WS2 outcomes: Prioritize bottlenecks, barriers, drivers for inclusive CAs - Groups split in breakout rooms as follows:** Group 1. English Group 2. English/Spanish Group 3. German/English
12:00-12:20	**Deliberating exercise addressing value-based problems**
12:25-12:30	**Workshop closure and next steps in CLIMAS**

3.3.3 WS3 minutes

Welcome and introduction (F&N: CambiaMO)

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The aims were to explore the previously identified factors and discuss the role they play in driving the process of CA; to prioritise a list of bottlenecks, barriers, and drivers for deliberation in CAs or other types of citizen deliberative activities; and to support the development of CLIMAS Toolbox for climate change citizen engagement.

WS1 and WS2 Wrap-up – 3-min pitch about WS1 and WS2 (F&N: CambiaMO)
The facilitator explained that WS1 topics were condensed into different specific topics, later on discussed during WS2 as main bottlenecks, barriers, and drivers for deliberation (Table 4). In WS3, continuing with the work done in WS2 these topics needed to be prioritized following their importance (value) and the facility to overcome them (effort).

From WS2 outcomes: Prioritize bottlenecks, barriers, drivers for inclusive CAs (F&N: CambiaMO)
Facilitators explained how the priority matrix (Figure 7) works, and how the exercise shall be conducted in all breakout rooms. The different languages, English, Spanish, and German, by which breakout rooms would be sorted, and the role of various persons as communication facilitators aiding those with language difficulties, were also stated. The three breakout rooms were presented with the same bottlenecks, barriers, and drivers, derived from the previous discussions on topics 1 to 6.

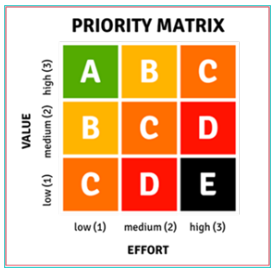

Figure 7- Priority matrix

Group 1 (F: CambiaMO. N: Green Liberty)
15% actual participation rate is a great rate! But it is achievable only when simple language is used in the invitation letter and is depending on clear communication. Participants discussed the meaning of a 15% participation rate. They agreed on the high value of this participation rate but had different views on the effort needed, some talked about a medium effort and others about a high effort, depending on their experience.

The importance of using simple language. Group members agreed regarding the need for resources for clear communication. They believed that the effort was very low as it was a very straightforward activity. Therefore, a high value and a low effort were settled for the achievement of this driver.

Still participants are mostly highly educated, lacking representativeness and inclusiveness of people in vulnerable situations. Attendants exposed the high value of this barrier as there is a need

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for diversity of opinions, and added how this was hard to achieve in their own experience in certain regions, due to the historic lack of tradition of civic engagement. Nevertheless, they determined that the effort to overcome this bottleneck was high.

Incentives are playing a main role on the participation of young people and low-income groups. While subjects agreed on the high value of this driver, there was debate on whether the effort needed to achieve this was medium or low. Some clarified that this effort depended on the available budget and explained how for certain municipalities it was harder to understand the need for CAs due to the lack of resources, as in the case of Latvia. Finally, they exposed how for the involvement of young people it was important to consider that these groups often feel alienated from other groups. According to the group, the key aspect is to specifically encourage the participation of these groups.

A needs-based approach in the topic of CAs is key to motivate participation. Participants agreed on the high value of this approach. However, there were diverse opinions on whether the effort is very high or only medium.

Involvement of journalists during or after (when there are results). Attendants easily agreed on the medium value and low effort of this driver.

There was a final revision of the statements where there was some difference of opinions regarding the value or effort, to give a final score for the positioning of drivers and barriers within the priority matrix. They suggested that the "incentive" statement is set as a clear B in the priority matrix therefore leaving the effort as medium. However, regarding the "needs-based" statement, there is no final consensus regarding its result in the priority matrix.

Group 2 (F: Deliberativa. N: UAegean)

15% actual participation rate is a great rate! But it is achievable only when simple language is used in the invitation letter and is depending on clear communication when citizens are invited. Participants commented on how a clear communication plan should be developed at the very beginning regarding the participation of specific groups. Some subjects believed that this driver required a lot of time, agreement, and work, and pointed out that having a balanced sample is more important. Accordingly, the value is estimated to be medium or high. The effort is clearly settled as being high.

The importance of using simple language. Workshop attendants suggested a high value when prioritising this factor. Additionally, they explained the difficulty for scientists and politicians to use simple language and estimated a high effort to achieve this driver.

Still participants are mostly highly educated, lacking representativeness and inclusiveness of people in vulnerable situation. Group members exposed the difficulty of the barrier, and how representativeness and inclusiveness are great challenges to CAs. They commented on how difficult

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it was to get low-educated people in CAs. Therefore, they assigned a high value and effort to this bottleneck.

Incentives are playing a role in participation for young people and low-income groups. Participants suggested that an analysis of whether this incentive would have a positive effect or negative effect on the CAs should be conducted to properly determine its value. Nevertheless, they ended up agreeing on a high value. Regarding effort, there is a great variety of factors that participants considered could have an effect. Some believed it only depended on the sampling and methodology, others on budget and bureaucracy, and others on the country/region's previous experience in the organization of CAs. Therefore, there was a division of opinion on whether the effort was low or medium.

A needs-based approach in the topic of CAs is key to motivate participation. Attendants underlined that the way topics are presented is more important than the needs-based approach. They believed that due to the generality of the driver, it was very difficult to assess a value as this type of approach would resonate with certain participants but not with all of them. They agreed that the value could be medium or high depending on the individual's motivation to participate. However, they all consider the effort required to achieve this driver as high.

Involvement of journalists during or after (when there are results). Participants believed that the value of this driver rested on the role of the CAs and whether the results produced were directed toward citizens or politicians. Group members exposed how journalists might be a great communication channel to society after the CA process, but while the assembly is ongoing they might create a harsh working space. They agreed on a medium value and a high effort.

Group 3 (F: Ifok. N: Institute for Advanced Studies)

15% actual participation rate is a great rate! But it is achievable only when simple language is used in the invitation letter and is depending on clear communication when citizens are invited. Participants argued that the value of participation is less about reaching a specific percentage than about choosing the right criteria. They stated that high effort is needed to reach these criteria. Lastly, they agreed on a medium value, as they did not understand a determined threshold for participation as a key aspect for CAs.

The importance of using simple language. This driver has a high value and a medium effort. Participants commented on the difficulty that a simple language could pose if many scientific experts were participating. They believed that the effort to achieve this driver was a matter of providing a good preparation regarding coaching speakers and supervising content language based on a set of clear writing and speaking guidelines.

Still participants are mostly highly educated, lacking representativeness and inclusiveness of people in vulnerable situation. Attendants believed that the value of this barrier was high as there is always a bias whenever highly educated people are overrepresented. On the other hand, they

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regarded the effort as medium or even low as they believed that to overcome this bottleneck there is a need for a correct recruitment strategy, and it is only the will to participate that could be a challenge.

Incentives are playing a role in participation for young people and low-income groups. The participants discussed if the incentives that were given were equal and had the same value for all participants. Some said that money might be more important for underrepresented groups such as low income groups who often face more difficulties to participate (e.g., related to participation costs, access to information). However, they agreed that money was less important than intrinsic motivation and that other situations needed to be dealt with, such as participants who have caring responsibilities. Finally, they exposed the need to create trust, to assure that all participants have confidence in the process, and as a really important aspect to ensure CA participation. Therefore, there was not a unique ranking of value or effort, which was said to be either medium or high.

A needs-based approach in the topic of CAs is key to motivate participation. Initially, it was unclear to the participants what was meant by "needs-based" and which needs should be addressed. The facilitator clarified that "needs-based" regarded citizens' needs in their everyday lives. Based on this understanding, participants believed that the CAs should not be connected with how people's life changes but rather with the political spectrum (i.e., political priorities). They believed the effort to achieve this driver was high or at least medium, as there is not a clear alignment between people's understanding of their own needs and climate needs. As there was no common understanding among the participants, it was difficult for them to reach a specific decision on value which was determined as either medium or high.

Involvement of journalists during or after (when there are results). Participants thought that if CAs are not perceived as relevant, journalists see it as a waste of time, and do not wish to be involved. Accordingly, they commented on how the political relevance of CAs does not depend on the journalists but on the political outcome and how the results will be used. Also, they explained how engaging in an assembly costs a lot of time, and how not many journalists want and can spend this amount of time writing something up. Nevertheless, group members highlighted that due to the high necessity of producing news daily, many journalists will be interested in the CA per se and believe the effort is not so high. Additionally, they commented that attention does not equal action and that therefore the value of journalist involvement might not be as high as sometimes they won't significantly improve the outcomes of the CA. Lastly, it is also mentioned that it has to be considered that journalists are not always neutral, but sometimes belong to a specific party (have political intentions).

Deliberating exercise addressing value-based problems (F&N: CambiaMO)

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Facilitators introduced Carlota Cataldi as a graphic designer who provided a visual aid for this WS. Carlota exposed the drivers and barriers that were already commented on in the last WS. A couple were not so clear, and hence participants needed to debate about them in this WS3.

There was a debate about the statement “Use and implementation of results”. It was not agreed whether to assign a grade A or B. Regarding “Topics that need to be detailed and specific” there is complete debate as to whether it could fit category A/B/C of the prioritization Matrix.

Likewise, for “Lack of understanding of how precisely the results are going to be used and implemented” participants believed the topic is not commonly spoken about by politicians hence they believe a high effort should be attributed to this topic. They commented that this topic presents a lack of codification of the rights and rules of the CA, which is specifically relevant to the results. Therefore, it was assigned a high value.

The facilitator concluded that the first topic would be categorized as C and suggested going on to the next topic “Topics need to be detailed, specific rather than general, superficial.” Participants shared how for the second topic both value and effort are high. In their own experience, this topic was valuable and difficult to achieve. The facilitator suggested a medium/high value and high effort.

The facilitator asked to go directly to the last part about what the results of WS3 breakout rooms were. The facilitator asked for topics that were not easily arranged after the end of the 3 breakout rooms.

Participants believed that “15% actual participation rate, depending on clear communication” was not as important in terms of the percentage but of the representativeness of the sample. They suggested that the result for the matrix is B.

On the next topic “The importance of using simple language”, participants exposed how hard it is for scientists to use simple language. The facilitator suggested a B for the result of this 2nd topic.

The facilitator suggested a high value for the topic “A needs-based approach in the topic of CAs is key to motivate participation”.

This part of the meeting ended with Carlota showcasing her work to illustrate the result of today’s session.

Workshop closure and next steps in CLIMAS (F&N: CambiaMO).

Facilitators expressed gratitude to all for their participation and invited them to provide any comments, suggestions, or questions that derived from the aftermath of this WS3.

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4. Discussion of results

The following sections discusses the workshops' results in terms of an analysis of workshops' participants and a thematic analysis of bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation proposed by them. Results are presented in reply to the research problem related to the understanding of obstacles and enablers faced by CA deliberative processes, i.e., factors that work well and factors that don't work well. Specifically, we are replying to the research questions of CLIMAS Task 2.2, namely:

- Which factors have hindered deliberation processes in CAs or similar contexts (i.e., bottlenecks, barriers)?
- Which factors have boosted deliberation processes (i.e., drivers, facilitators)?

4.1 Workshop participants

This section presents a description of the participants in the different workshops of the project. The three workshops showed different degrees of participation, with 45 participants in WS1 and 25 and 27 participants in WS2 and WS3 respectively. The workshops were composed by both CLIMAS internal partners as well as external advisors. A lower participation rate of some stakeholders explains the decrease in the participation rate from the first to the second workshop. Regarding the composition of the project workshops, Figure 8 shows, for gender, a binary categorization of "male/female", while for stakeholder type, 4 categories are included; Civil Society refers to groups-individuals who participate in CAs from their position as climate activist, lawyer in an environmental firm, reporter in a development magazine, etc (e.g. freelance consultants); Academia refers to groups or individuals who independently or as part of an institution are engaged in research (e.g. University of Oxford); Citizen advocacy network includes those participants who are part of NGOs, Community Based Organisations, Climate assemblies organisations, etc, at the national or international level (e.g. Visionary); Policymaker category includes the group of participants who attended the meeting as part of governmental entities or authorities (e.g. Generalitat de Catalunya).

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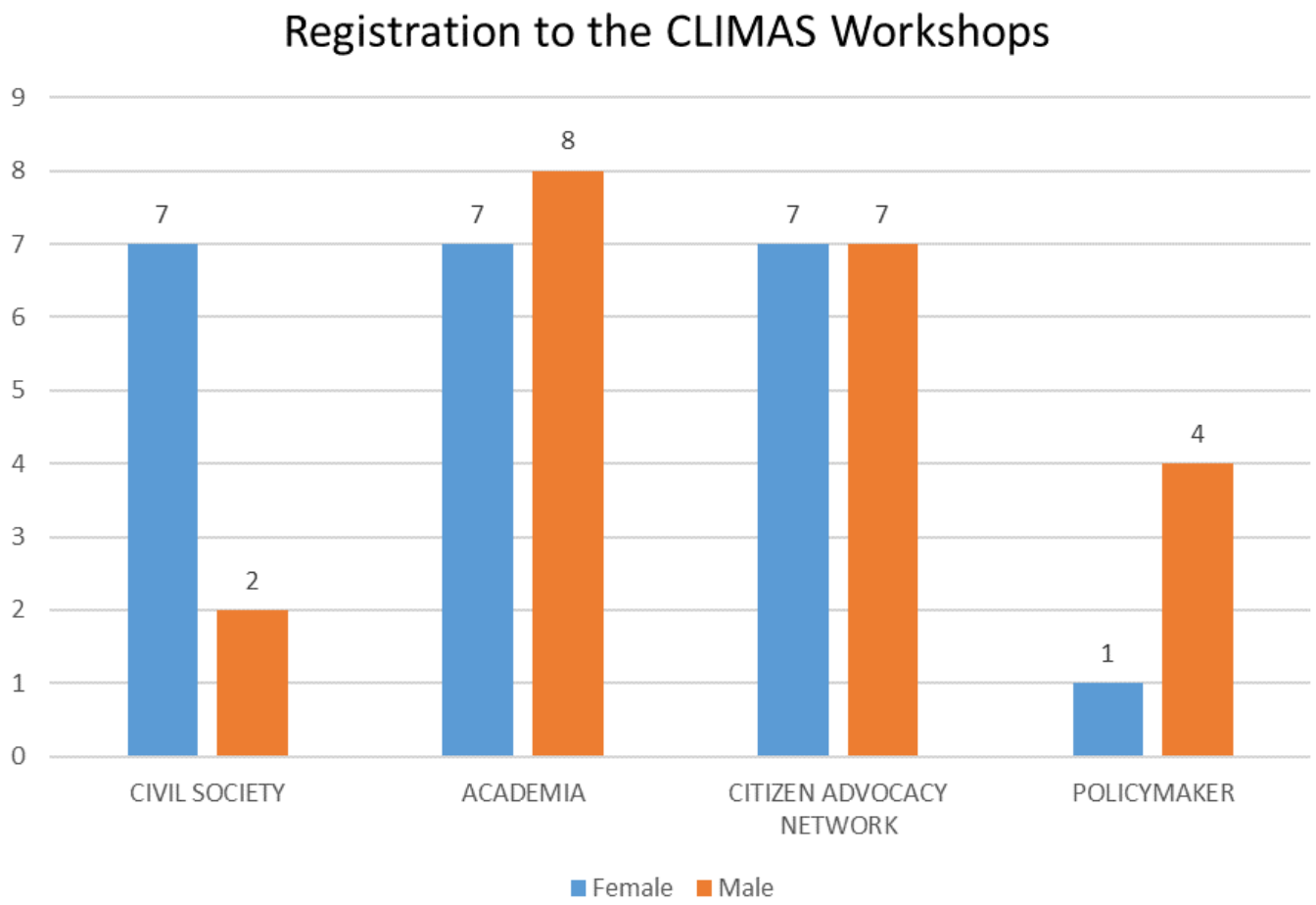

Figure 8- Analysis of registered persons according to type of organisation and gender

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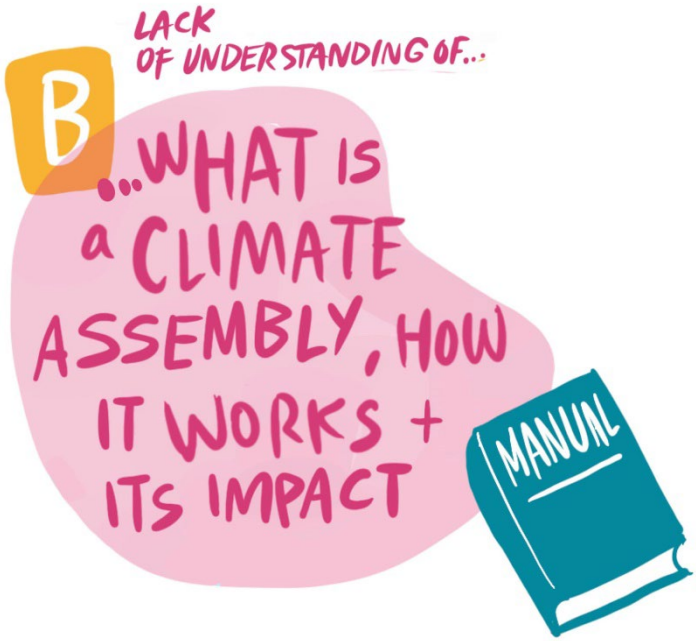
4.2 Themes: identification of bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation

This section presents a thematic analysis of workshops' outcomes in terms of prioritised bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation. Please refer to the priority matrix (Figure 3) to interpret the resulting priority order.

4.2.1 Bottlenecks, barriers for deliberation

The following tables present the key bottlenecks or barriers that stakeholders have highlighted, i.e., factors that have hindered deliberation processes in CAs or similar contexts. Each table describes the specific barrier and provides a priority order based on the assessment of workshop participants in terms of value and effort required to address such barriers (Table 7, Table 8, Table 9, Table 10, Table 11).

Table 7 – Barrier: Lack of understanding on what a citizen assembly is and how it works… what could be the impact

PRIORITY ORDER	BARRIER	PRIORITY - VALUE	PRIORITY - EFFORT
B	 **Description of the barrier:** *Lack of understanding of what a CAis and how it works and what the impact is (knowledge level)* If citizens are not familiar with the concept of a CA or how it operates, there may be hesitancy or reluctance to participate. This can result in limited representation and diversity in the assembly, potentially excluding valuable perspectives from the decision-making process. At the same time, the framing questions of a CA are often not clear or are selected without a proper knowledge of what a CA can achieve and how it works. For instance, some experts have pointed that facilitators don't have the scientific background to set the right questions, and climate experts do not know how to facilitate an assembly. Bringing these two together is a key component of design a CA, contributing to correctly set	**3**	**2**

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	the framing question. Experts also emphasise the need to learn from past CAs and focus on empowering people rather than merely consulting them. Besides, the need to bear in mind that climate adaptation is different from mitigation.		

Table 8 – Barrier: Lack of understanding: not always politicians are in the position of understanding the need of the climate actions

PRIORITY ORDER	BARRIER	PRIORITY - VALUE	PRIORITY - EFFORT
B	**Description of the barrier:** *Lack of understanding: not always politicians are in the position of understanding the need of the climate actions* Politicians often face pressure to deliver short-term results, especially in democratic systems where election cycles are relatively brief. Climate change, however, requires long-term thinking and sustained efforts, making it challenging for some politicians to prioritize it over issues with more immediate and visible impacts. Some politicians may lack a deep understanding of the scientific consensus on climate change. For example, some participants referred to local governments in rural areas who often don't demand climate issues to be addressed and don't fully understand the term sustainability. Education for all people and the government in rural areas would help. In other cases, the main problem is the lack of political commitment and the lack of resources (money). The biggest barrier is the urgency of the climate problem that demands things to be done urgently. So, it becomes crucial to define in which parts of climate policies and strategies there is the wish to involve participants as there is more value expected from their participation. Some parts (the most urgent) could be decided and pushed through by governments whereas in others, participation of citizens is very useful.	**3**	**2**

Table 9 – Barrier: Lack of understanding of how precisely the results are going to be used and implemented

PRIORITY ORDER	BARRIER	PRIORITY - VALUE	PRIORITY - EFFORT
C		**3**	**3**

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	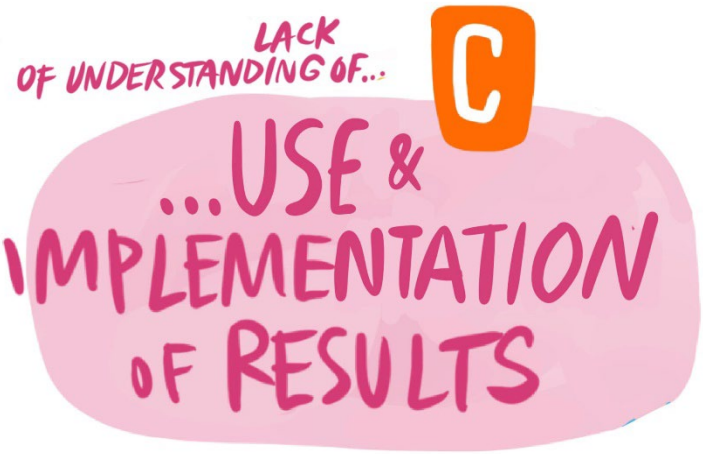 **Description of the barrier:** *Lack of understanding of how precisely the results are going to be used and implemented* The lack of understanding of how precisely CA'sresults are going to be used and implemented can have significant implications for the success and legitimacy of itsprocess. If the public doesn't knowabout how the outcomes of a CAwill be used, it can lead to scepticism and distrust. Lack of clarity on the implementation of assembly results may result in lower participation rates. If the public believes that the assembly's recommendations are unlikely to be implemented, the overall credibility of the assembly can be undermined. Stakeholders, including citizens, may be less willing to actively collaborate in the assembly process if they are uncertain about the use and implementation of the results. One possible approach to solve the non-implementation of CA proposals by politicians could be to co-create the solutions, i.e., the CA, with politicians. As opposed to creating solutions by citizens and proposing to the politicians to implement them afterwards.		

Table 10 – Barrier: Politicians are afraid to lose the control on the results (e.g., their engagement on something that is not strategical for them)

PRIORITY ORDER	BARRIER	PRIORITY - VALUE	PRIORITY - EFFORT
C	 **Description of the barrier:** *Politicians are afraid to lose the control on the results (e.g., their engagement on something that is not strategical for them)*	**3**	**3**

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	Politicians may worry that recommendations from a CA, if implemented, could constrain their policy options or limit their political autonomy. This fear may be particularly pronounced if assembly recommendations advocate for measures that challenge established political interests or traditional policy directions. CA'sparticipants often represent a diverse range of perspectives, and their recommendations may include measures that are politically challenging or potentially unpopular with certain segments of the population. Politicians may fear backlash or electoral consequences if they endorse such recommendations. Climate change is a complex and interconnected challenge that requires multifaceted solutions. Politicians may be apprehensive about endorsing recommendations that require coordinated action across various sectors and levels of government, as well as sustained effort over an extended period. The main obstacle is that politicians must have the will to shift power to the citizens and work with (take into account) the results afterwards. When politicians do not use the answers (recommendations) of the CA or do not support them, it is often because they are afraid that they will lose their power. Fostering a collaborative and supportive environment between politicians and CA'sparticipants would be essential to overcoming fears and ensuring that the recommendations lead to meaningful and effective climate policies. All in all, there is the we need to involve politicians to support them in understanding how to go for a different way of doing politics.		

Table 11 – Barrier: The selection of experts is oriented towards people who know the issues

PRIORITY ORDER	BARRIER	PRIORITY – VALUE	PRIORITY – EFFORT
C	 **Description of the barrier:** *The selection of experts is oriented towards people who know the issues, but the debate also needs to be confronted with organisations and associations that are not necessarily experts, but who have experience on adaptation to climate change events.* While experts are valuable for providing specialised knowledge, perspectives from non-expert organisations and associations, especially those representing diverse interests and communities, are essential for ensuring a comprehensive and inclusive deliberative process. Non-expert organizations often represent specific communities, industries, or interest groups. Involving them ensures that the concerns and interests	**2**	**2**

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	of these stakeholders are considered, promoting inclusivity in decision-making and contributing to democratising the decision-making process.		

Table 12 – Barrier: Still participants are mostly highly educated, lacking representativeness of people in vulnerable situation

PRIORITY ORDER	BARRIER	PRIORITY - VALUE	PRIORITY - EFFORT
C	 **Description of the barrier:** *Still participants are mostly highly educated, lacking representativeness of people in vulnerable situation* CAs, which aim to gather diverse perspectives, can face issues related to the socioeconomic, educational, and demographic characteristics of participants. Individuals with higher education levels or greater awareness of environmental issues may be more likely to volunteer or participate in such assemblies, leading to a self-selection bias. Participation in climate assemblies may involve time commitments and associated costs that could be barriers for individuals with lower socioeconomic status or those facing practical challenges such as childcare or transport. Outreach efforts might not effectively reach or resonate with a diverse range of communities, leading to certain groups feeling excluded or unaware of the opportunity to participate.	**3**	**3**

4.2.2 Drivers for deliberation

The following tables present the key drivers that stakeholders have highlighted, i.e., factors that have boosted deliberation processes in CAs or similar contexts. Each table describes the specific driver and provides a priority order based on the assessment of workshop participants in terms of value and effort required to address such a driver (Table 13, Table 14, Table 15, Table 16, Table 17, Table 18, Table 19, Table 20).

Table 13 – Driver: The importance of using simple language

PRIORITY ORDER	DRIVER	PRIORITY - VALUE	PRIORITY - EFFORT

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A	 **Description of the driver:** *The importance of using simple language* Using simple language in every aspect of a CAis crucial for several reasons, especially when engaging a diverse group of participants with varying levels of education and expertise. Simple language ensures that information is accessible to a broader audience, including individuals with varying educational backgrounds. This inclusivity is essential for achieving a diverse and representative assembly. Participants need to understand the complexities of climate change and potential solutions to make informed decisions. Simple language facilitates comprehension, allowing participants to engage more effectively in discussions and decision-making processes.	**3**	**1**

Table 14 – Driver: 15% actual participation rate is a great rate, but it is achievable only when simple language is used in the invitation letter.

PRIORITY ORDER	DRIVER	PRIORITY - VALUE	PRIORITY - EFFORT

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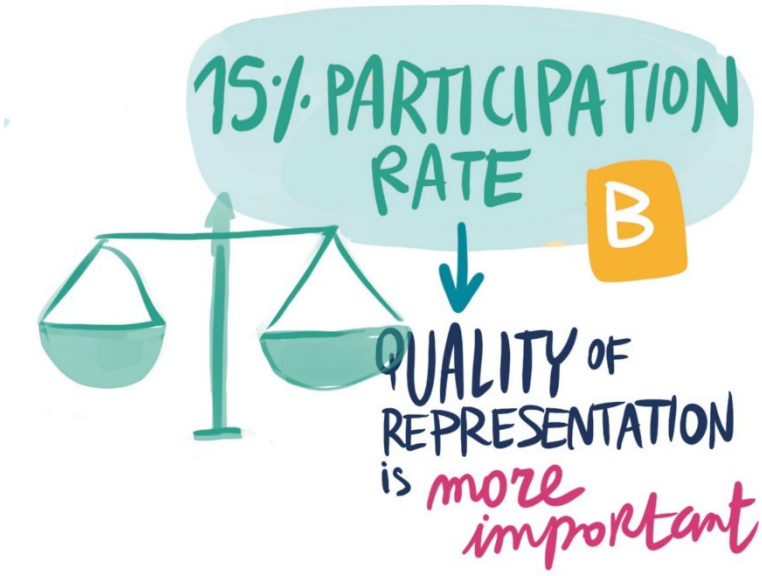
B	 **Description of the driver:** *15% actual participation rate is a great rate, but it is achievable only when simple language is used in the invitation letter.* While having a diverse and sufficiently large group of participants is important, the effectiveness and impact of CAs depend significantly on the quality of representation. '15% actual participation rate' refers to the share of individuals who actually participate in the assembly after having been invited. It was suggested in relation to the experiences of the climate council organised in Stuttgart. Such participation rate was achieved partly thanks to using simple language, but they also acknowledge that different people are not engaged to the same extent, e.g., many of the participants had a high level of education. Not all strata of the population are represented in CAs and this excludes some different opinions from the participants and could question the representativeness in CAs. Support from known entities commissioning the CA seems to play a role in encouraging participation, besides the fact of being already familiar with the format. Participation is lower when the CA has a bottom-up approach and is initiated by civil society. Quality representation ensures that a broad spectrum of perspectives is considered. This diversity is vital for addressing the complex and multifaceted nature of climate change, as different voices contribute unique insights and experiences. Quality representation involves engaging communities and stakeholders directly affected by climate change and emphasises inclusivity, ensuring that the assembly reflects the diversity of the population it seeks to represent.	**3**	**2**

Table 15 – Driver: Incentives are playing a role in participation mainly for young people and low-income groups. For some groups it could be strategic to allow them to donate their compensation

PRIORITY ORDER	DRIVER	PRIORITY - VALUE	PRIORITY - EFFORT

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B	 **Description of the driver:** *Incentives are playing a role in participation mainly for young people and low-income groups. A 'keep or donate approach' seems to be beneficial.* Experiences in different EU countries show opposing views with regard to the role played by monetary compensation given to participants. Some report that compensation has no influence on participation as people see it more as a civic duty or that financial compensation can even reduce intrinsic motivation to participate. Instead, others indicate that when you ask people if they want financial compensation (e.g., 300€), they usually are very interested in taking part. Overall, there seems to be agreement that the younger the people or the lower the income level of the participants, the more important financial remuneration is. Besides, it could be interesting to adopt an approach by which people can donate the money they get. This way, participants can choose whether they want to keep the money or donate it.	**3**	**2**

Table 16 – Driver: A needs-based approach to motivate participation

PRIORITY ORDER	DRIVER	PRIORITY - VALUE	PRIORITY - EFFORT
B		**3**	**2**

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	Description of the driver: *A needs-based approach to motivate participation.* Adopting a needs-orientation and a needs-based approach rather than a flat-rate approach can be advisable for motivating participation in CAs. Some experts indicate it is questionable whether individual networking helps to motivate people to participate. Instead, a needs-based approach takes into account the diverse motivations, concerns, and requirements of participants, making the engagement more personalised and meaningful. A needs-based approach allows organizers to offer incentives and support that are tailored to the specific needs and circumstances of participants. When participants see that their individual needs are considered, they are more likely to be motivated to engage actively in the assembly. A needs-based approach empowers communities by acknowledging and responding to their unique needs and challenges. This recognition fosters a sense of ownership and involvement in the decision-making process.		

Table 17 – Driver: Topics need to be detailed, specific rather than general

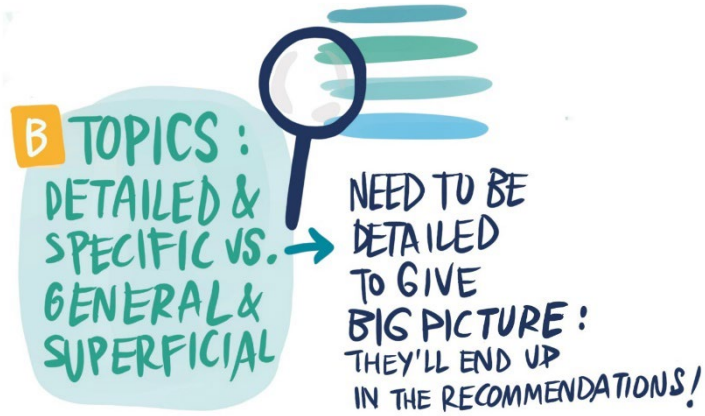
PRIORITY ORDER	DRIVER	PRIORITY - VALUE	PRIORITY - EFFORT
B	 **Description of the driver:** *Topics need to be detailed, specific rather than general, superficial* Detailed topics provide a clear and precise focus for deliberations. This helps participants to delve deeply into specific issues, fostering a more thorough understanding and informed discussion. Specific topics allow for in-depth analysis and exploration of the complexities surrounding climate-related challenges. This depth is crucial for developing well-informed and nuanced recommendations. Climate challenges vary across regions, and detailed topics allow for the consideration of local contexts and specific impacts.	**3**	**2**

Table 18 – Driver: Politicians from different parties need to be part of the designing phase to accept the format and the value of the CA

PRIORITY ORDER	DRIVER	PRIORITY - VALUE	PRIORITY - EFFORT

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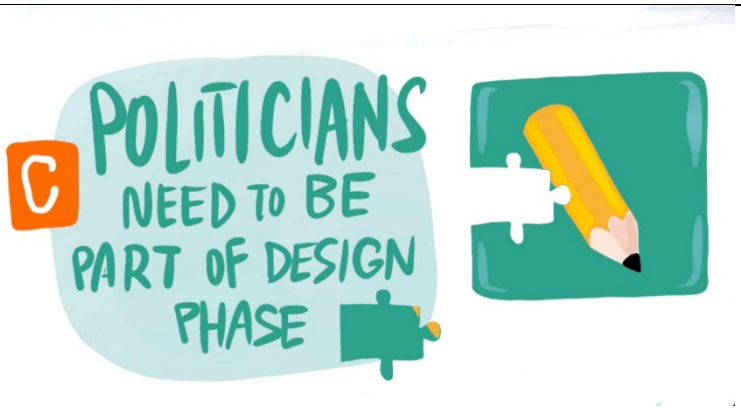
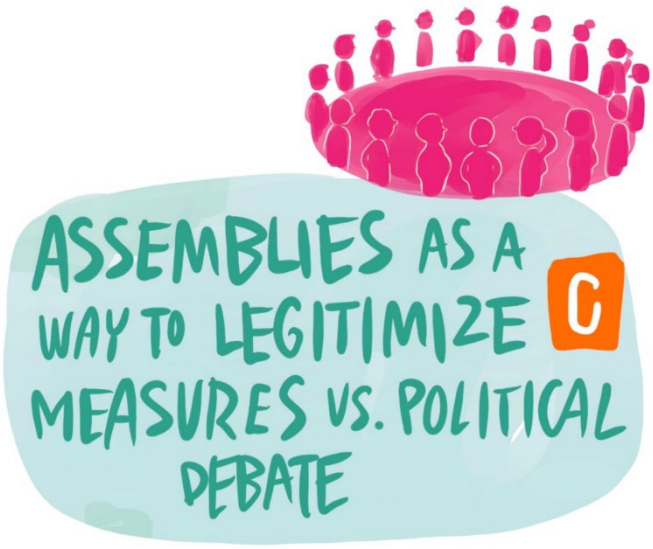
C	 **Description of the driver:** *Politicians from different parties need to be part of the designing phase to accept the format and the value of the CA* Including politicians in the design phase of CAis a strategic and important approach as it can help secure their acceptance of the format and the value of the CA. It can also contribute to their early buy-in. This can be crucial for the success of the assembly, as political support is essential for the implementation of its recommendations. By including politicians in the design phase, the CAcan be tailored to align with existing policy goals and strategies. When politicians are part of the design phase, they may feel a greater sense of ownership over the process. This can lead to more sustained commitment and support throughout the entire duration of the CA.	**3**	**3**

Table 19 – Driver: Use the assemblies as a way to legitimize measures that are already proposed instead of starting the political debate about climate change issues

PRIORITY ORDER	DRIVER	PRIORITY - VALUE	PRIORITY - EFFORT
C	 **Description of the driver:** *Use the assemblies as a way to legitimize measures that are already proposed instead of starting the political debate about climate change issues*	**3**	**3**

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	Using CAs as a way to legitimize measures that are already proposed, rather than starting a political debate, can be a strategic approach under certain circumstances. This approach of deliberative democracy engages citizens in informed and structured discussions about policy decisions. If citizens feel that their perspectives are considered, it can strengthen the legitimacy of the measures in the eyes of the public. Involving citizens in the validation of proposed measures can contribute to public acceptance. If the assembly participants endorse or modify existing proposals, it may increase the likelihood of public support for the measures. Validating measures through a CA may help mitigate political opposition, especially if the assembly includes diverse representation and is perceived as a fair and transparent process. This factor was not prioritised given that some participants were sceptical to classify it as a driver, they believed that there should be a fair and neutral debate not affected by the fostering of ideologies or political agendas. Instead, they suggested this statement as a barrier to be avoided and recommended to foster the co-design of the measures within the CA.		

Table 20 – Driver: Involvement of journalists during or after for sharing technical knowledge (when there are results)

PRIORITY ORDER	DRIVER	PRIORITY - VALUE	PRIORITY - EFFORT
D	 **Description of the driver:** *Involvement of journalists during or after for sharing technical knowledge (especially, when there are results)* Journalists are often brought in towards the end of the CA to write about results instead of reporting the process. Some experts do see value in engaging them during the assembly. Concerns about the time required to participate on several days and then write a (short) report about it were raised. Besides, some experts pointed out that the mindset of journalists plays an important role both in positive and negative ways (e.g., increasing awareness if they effectively communicate the importance of such events or undermining credibility if they approach the CA with skepticism). Journalists must be familiar with democracy and the corresponding processes for transparent reporting.	**2**	**3**

4.2.3 Final list of prioritised bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation

The following section presents the main identified barriers and bottlenecks for deliberation in CA, as well as the most important drivers. A process of prioritisation has informed the elaboration of the tables presented below on barriers and drivers.

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Table 21 shows the priority order regarding barriers and bottlenecks. The main challenges, categorised with level B, were the lack of comprehensive understanding of CA, their functioning and impact; and the fact that politicians are not always in a position, due to many factors, that allows them to have a clear understanding of climate actions and their relevance.

Regarding drivers of deliberation in CAs, six elements call for attention as categorised under level A and B of priority order (Table 22). The first element, ranked with an A, is the importance of using simple language. This need is also related to the second driver stating that participation rates at values such as 15% are highly dependent on the use of clear communication and language in invitation letters to participants. Other relevant drivers are the adoption of needs-based approach and adaptation of incentives in case financial compensation is used for participation in GAs, for instance, to consider the situation of young people and low-income groups. Finally, topics discussed in the GA would benefit from higher levels of specificity, rather than addressing general or broad topics. Figure 9 summarises all the barriers, bottlenecks and drivers resulting from WS3.

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Table 21 – List of bottlenecks and barriers of deliberation in CAs

PRIORITY ORDER	BARRIERS & BOTTLENECKS	PRIORITY - VALUE	PRIORITY - EFFORT
B	Lack of understanding of what a citizen assembly is, how it works andwhat is the impact (knowledge level)	**3**	**2**
B	Lack of understanding: not always politicians are in the position of understanding the need of the climate actions	**3**	**2**
C	Lack of understanding of how precisely the results are going to be used and implemented	**3**	**3**
C	Politicians are afraid to lose control on the results (e.g., their engagement on something that is not strategical for them)	**3**	**3**
C	The selection of experts is oriented towards knowledge from people who know the issues, but the debate also needs to be confronted with citizens and their organisations and associations that are not necessarily experts	**2**	**2**
C	Still participants are mostly highly educated, lacking representativeness of people in vulnerable situation	**3**	**3**

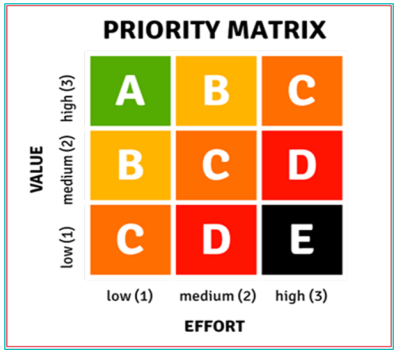

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Table 22 – List of drivers of deliberation in CAs

PRIORITY ORDER	DRIVERS	PRIORITY - VALUE	PRIORITY - EFFORT
A	The importance of using simple language	**3**	**1**
B	15% actual participation rate is depending on the clear communication and language in the invitation letter	**3**	**2**
B	Incentives are not playing a role in participation (mainly for young people and low-income groups. For some groups it could be strategic to allow them to donate their compensation)	**3**	**2**
B	A needs-based approach to motivate participation	**3**	**2**
B	Topics need to be detailed, specific rather than general	**3**	**2**
C	Politicians from different parties need to be part of the designing phase to accept the format and the value of the CA	**3**	**3**
C	Use the assemblies as a way to legitimize measures that are already proposed instead of starting the political debate	**3**	**3**
D	Involvement of journalists during or after for sharing technical knowledge (when there are results)	**2**	**3**

The set of prioritised bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation resulting from CLIMAS WS3 is displayed in the following figure and summarises the key points discussed in the workshops and evaluated in the prioritisation assessment.

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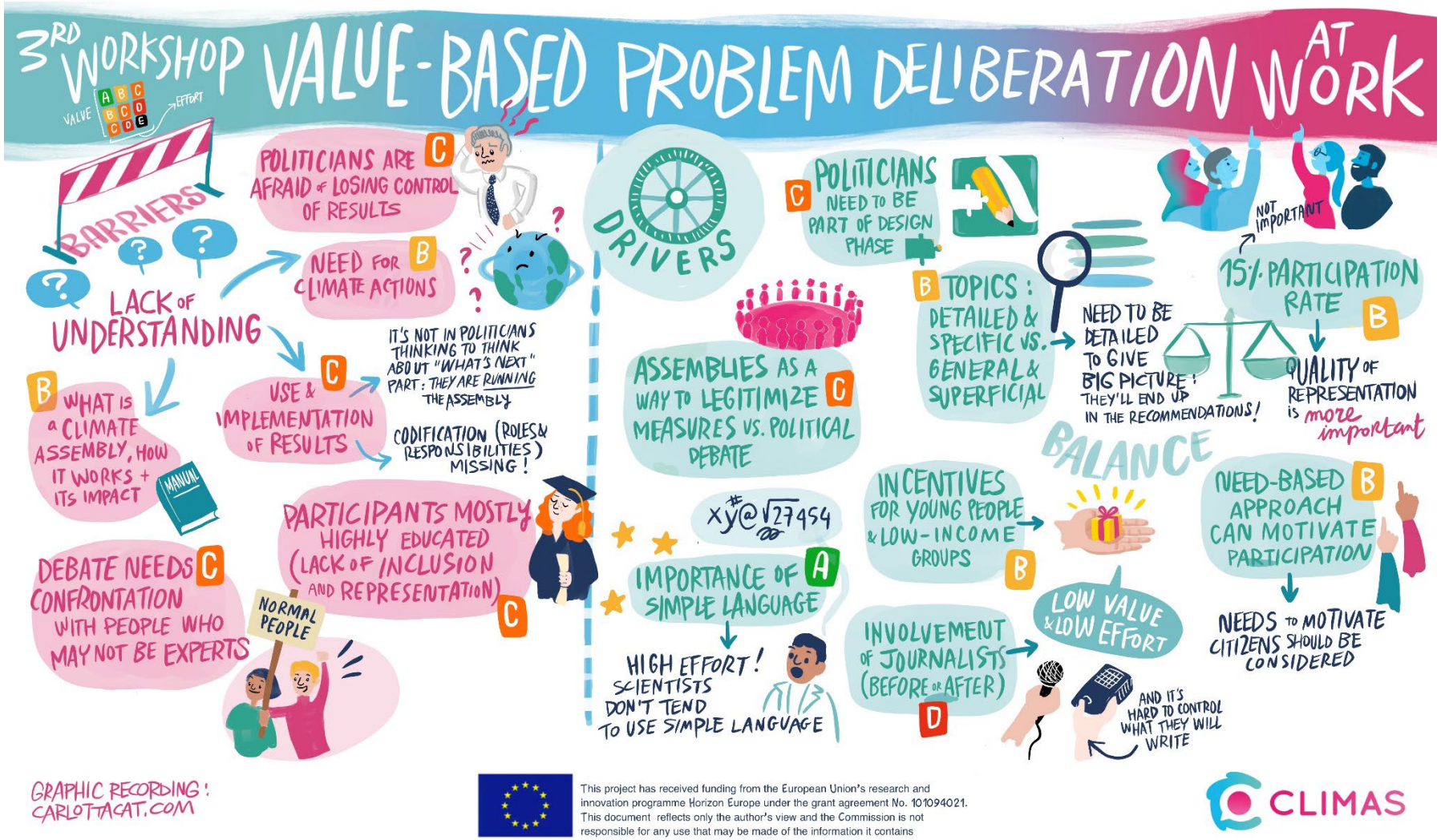

Figure 9- Visual notes at the end of CLIMAS WS3, showing the prioritised bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation

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4.3 Challenges and limitations of the study

The present study has faced a number of challenges and is subject to some limitations, as specified below:

- Organising and running the three workshops in a short time frame from May to September 2023. In particular, finding suitable dates for most consortium members, sending out the invitations to potential participants, managing their participation, etc.to name a few. These limited deadlines have been counteracted with good work coordination and availability of CLIMAS partners to support during the different steps of the process.
- Having a proper number of diverse participants involved in the different workshops, in particular about different backgrounds and expertise relevant for CLIMAS, gender, etc., has been difficult to achieve in each single workshop, while it was the case if we consider the overall participation in the 3 workshops. Different languages could be used during the workshops (i.e., English, German and Spanish). Though there could have been some people who could have still faced language barriers, we believe that going beyond the use of English as a one and only language has facilitated a broader participation. The participation of the same people throughout the three workshops has not always been guaranteed. To counteract the risk of low participation, we have aimed at balancing the duration of workshops with the expected goals to allow for the maximum participation of stakeholders while at the same time ensuring to meet the desired objectives. In this regard, we highlight that the applied workshop methodology, including open discussion, prioritisation and consensus-building, focuses on a qualitative representation in terms of structural collection of discourses, approaches and experiences from diverse actors. Last, it is also important to indicate that short workshop duration might have created time challenges preventing in-depth discussions.
- Having enough time for discussions and decision-making has been challenging, in particular for achieving consensus during the prioritisation activity. The resulting prioritised list of bottlenecks, barriers and drivers represents the views shared during the workshop discussions and where consensus was not achieved because of conflicting views or lack of time to reach an agreement, an additional time to this consensus building activity has been allocated during the next WS (e.g., WS3).
- Grouping and selecting the main sub-topics from WS1 to WS2 (i.e., from the broad collection of ideas using Padlet in WS1 to some main ideas we could work with for the prioritisation in WS2) has been mainly based on the discourse analysis of the collected minutes carried out in each breakout room of the WS1. Specifically, grouping has been done based on similarity of ideas and the selection of the main ones has been based on the views shared orally during WS1. Anyhow, some relevant ideas could have been filtered out during this process.

Overall, the present study leads to the identification of bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation in an attempt to select the core factors which could influence the success of a CA. It

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should not be seen as an exhaustive list containing all possible factors, nor the priority given should be seen in isolation of a specific socio-cultural and environmental context where the assembly takes place.

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5. Conclusions

The present report addresses the initial stages of the CLIMAS project aimed at researching current practices and needs in the field of CAs through the collection of inputs from a variety of actors, specifically, the views and experiences of different stakeholders about bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for citizens' deliberation in different CA contexts. The objective of this work has been to understand the needs and challenges faced by previous CAs and similar deliberation processes, and use the collected insights to inform the design and organisation of future CAs. This activity represents the initial steps of the design-thinking methodology that CLIMAS uses for codesigning and co-creating an innovative problem-oriented climate adaptation toolbox (i.e., 'Empathise' and 'Define').

In particular, the main outcomes of this deliverable constitute learnings which could strengthen future CA initiatives and, in the specific context of the CLIMAS project, inform the co-design and development of CLIMAS tools (WP3) to enable empowerment and engagement strategies that produce a society "resilient by design". More specifically, the present report identifies the following bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation (with their priority indicated in brackets from A representing high value and low effort to D representing low value and high effort):

- **Bottlenecks, Barriers**:
  - Lack of understanding of what a CA is, how it works, what is the impact (Priority B)
  - There is a lack of understanding: not always politicians are in the position of understanding the need of the climate actions (Priority B)
  - Lack of understanding of how to use and implement the results (Priority C)
  - Politicians are afraid to lose the control on the results (e.g., their engagement on something that is not strategical for them) (Priority C)
  - The selection of experts is oriented towards people who know the issues, but the debate also needs to be confronted with organisations and associations that are not necessarily experts (Priority C)
  - Still participants are mostly highly educated, lacking representativeness of people in vulnerable situation (Priority C)
- **Drivers**:
  - The importance of using simple language (Priority A)
  - 15% actual participation rate is a great rate, but it is achievable only when simple language is used in the invitation letter (Priority B)
  - Incentives are playing a role in participation (especially for young people and low-income groups; keep or donate) (Priority B)
  - A needs-based approach to motivate participation (Priority B)
  - Topics need to be detailed, specific and concrete rather than general (Priority B)
  - Politicians from different parties need to be part of the designing phase to accept the format and the value of the CA (Priority C)

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- Use the assemblies as a way to legitimize measures that are already proposed instead of starting the political debate about climate change issues (Priority C)
- Involvement of journalists during or after for sharing technical knowledge (when there are results) (Priority D)

This list of bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation is the result of workshop discussions involving a variety of experts in three sessions which took place between May and September 2023. The list represents core factors which could influence the success of a CA but should not be seen as an exhaustive and unique list of all possible factors, nor the priority given should be seen in isolation of a specific socio-cultural and environmental context where the assembly takes place. The present list represents relevant factors to which attention should be given when planning and organising a CA. It helps to understand which obstacles and enablers CA deliberative processes face, i.e., to explore which factors have worked well and which ones have not, based on past experiences in the field.

Task 2.2 results are complementary to the outcomes from *Task 2.1 Mapping citizen climate participation strategies adapted to different cultural, social, political and environmental contexts and using different civic technologies tools* and *Task 2.3 Understanding the EU regions and local communities capacity to engage citizens in deciding climate change actions* delivering their respective reports *D2.1 Map of citizen climate participation strategies adapted to different cultural, social, political and environmental contexts* and *D2.3 Report presenting the current situation in EU regions and local communities regarding their capacity to engage with end-users* both due in December 2023.

With regard to next tasks and activities in the project, the present study serves as input to the tools' development in *WP3 Co-creating the Climate change citizens engagements Toolbox for regional and local entities*. In particular, it provides a set of key CA factors which are important to consider during the development of CLIMAS toolbox and thus, where to direct the efforts in the co-creation and development phases of the project. For example, the factors listed in this report will be incorporated in *WP3 Task 3.2 Methodological guidelines and manual for setting up and facilitating Climate Assemblies* reflecting specifically about which factors influence the CA setup and facilitation and how they could be addressed in the guidelines.

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Annex 1

Presentations from WS1 (03 May 2023), WS2 (27 June 2023) and WS3 (26 September 2023):

- **WS1 (03 May 2023):**

CLIMAS
CLIMAte change citizens engagement toolbox for dealing with Societal resilience

1st CLIMAS Workshop: Reaching a common understanding of Climate Assemblies

3 May 2023

Floridea Di Ciommo, Maria Alonso Raposo, *cambiaMO | changing MObility*

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe Research and Innovation program under the grant agreement No 101092100

1

CLIMAS

Aim of today's workshop

- **To introduce the CLIMAS project**, which supports a transition to climate resilience by co-designing an innovative problem-oriented climate adoption Toolbox, via the application of a value-based approach, design thinking methods and citizen science mechanisms
- **To set the scene for CLIMAS Workshops aimed at**:
  - **Identifying bottlenecks, barriers and drivers** for deliberation in Climate Assemblies or other types of citizen deliberative activities
  - **Supporting the development of CLIMAS Toolbox for** climate change citizen engagement

2023							
MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Workshop 1 – Setting the scene, TODAY	**Workshop 2** - Identifying bottlenecks, barriers and drivers	-	-	**Workshop 3** – Reaching consensus	Analysis and reporting	D2.2 Draft for review – 30/11	**D2.2 submission**

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Agenda

- **11:30-11:50 Welcome and introductory plenary session** *(English)*
- **11:50-12:10 Brainstorming bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for deliberation** in three parallel breakout sessions to cover topics:
  - **Breakout 1: Topics 1. Involvement and roles of politicians and policymakers and 2. Climate Assembly Governance and organisation** *(English)*
  - **Breakout 2: Topics 3. Framing of Climate Assembly topics/dilemmas and 4. Selection of experts and creation of Knowledge Working Group** *(Spanish)*
  - **Breakout 3: Topics 5. Selection of citizens, stratification, incentives and rewards and 6. Information and communication** *(German)*
  - **Breakout 4: Topics 1. Involvement and roles of politicians and policymakers and 2. Climate Assembly Governance and organisation** *(English)*
- **12:10-12:25 Final wrap-up session** in plenary to report main takeaways from each breakout *(English)*
- **12:25-12:30 Conclusions and next steps** *(English)*

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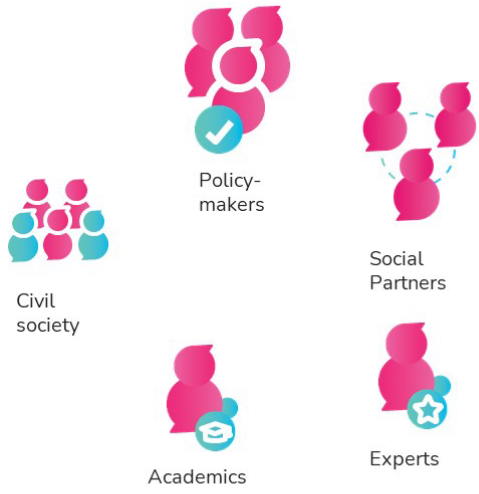
3

Workshop attendees

- **Stakeholders connected to Climate Assemblies**, either in the past, present or future
- With **experience in deliberation**:
  - Deliberation is an approach to decision-making that allows participants to consider relevant information from multiple points of view*.
  - The engagement of citizens in a Climate Assembly needs different capabilities such as reading climate change documents and exercising critical thinking, elaborating new documents or presentations and presenting them in a plenary, all these required skills are generally developed within the tertiary educational level (referring the Einaudi's statement about the need of knowing in order to deliberate, in Italian "Conoscere per deliberare"**)

* INVOLVE UK, https://involve.org.uk/resources/knowledge-base/what/deliberative-public-engagement

** *Einaudi, Luigi (1964). Prediche inutili, Einaudi, Torino, pp. 3-14*



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Housekeeping rules

- **Stay muted while not speaking**
- **Raise hand to speak**
- **Zoom breakouts and Padlet:**

https://padlet.com/tools37/climas-1st-workshop-reaching-a-common-understanding-of-clima-zjvp2x32zcwlqias

- **The session will be audio and video recorded (Informed Consent Form)**

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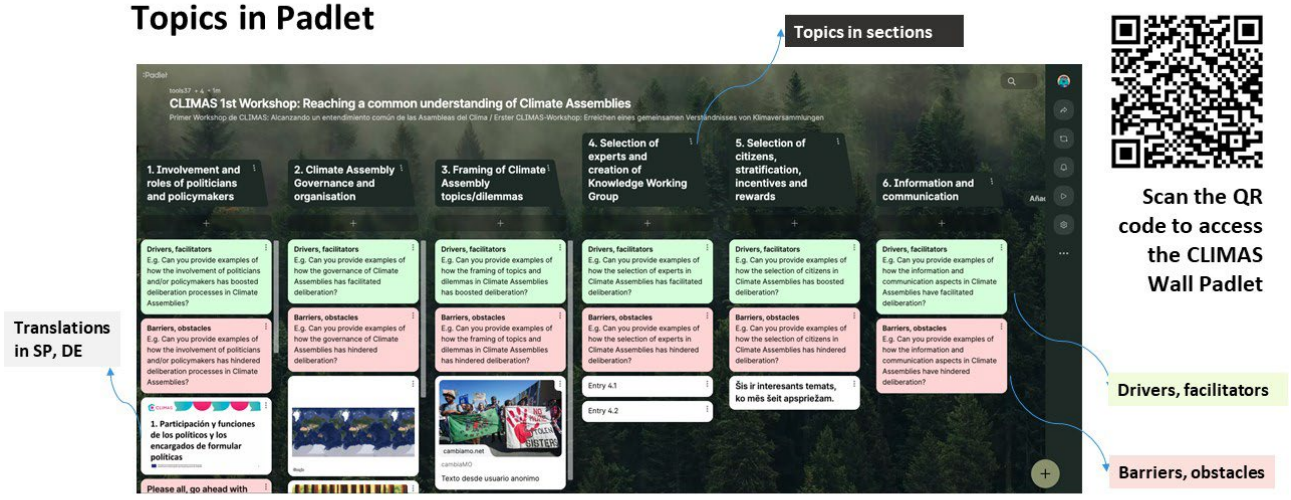
5

Topics in Padlet



Scan the QR code to access the CLIMAS Wall Padlet

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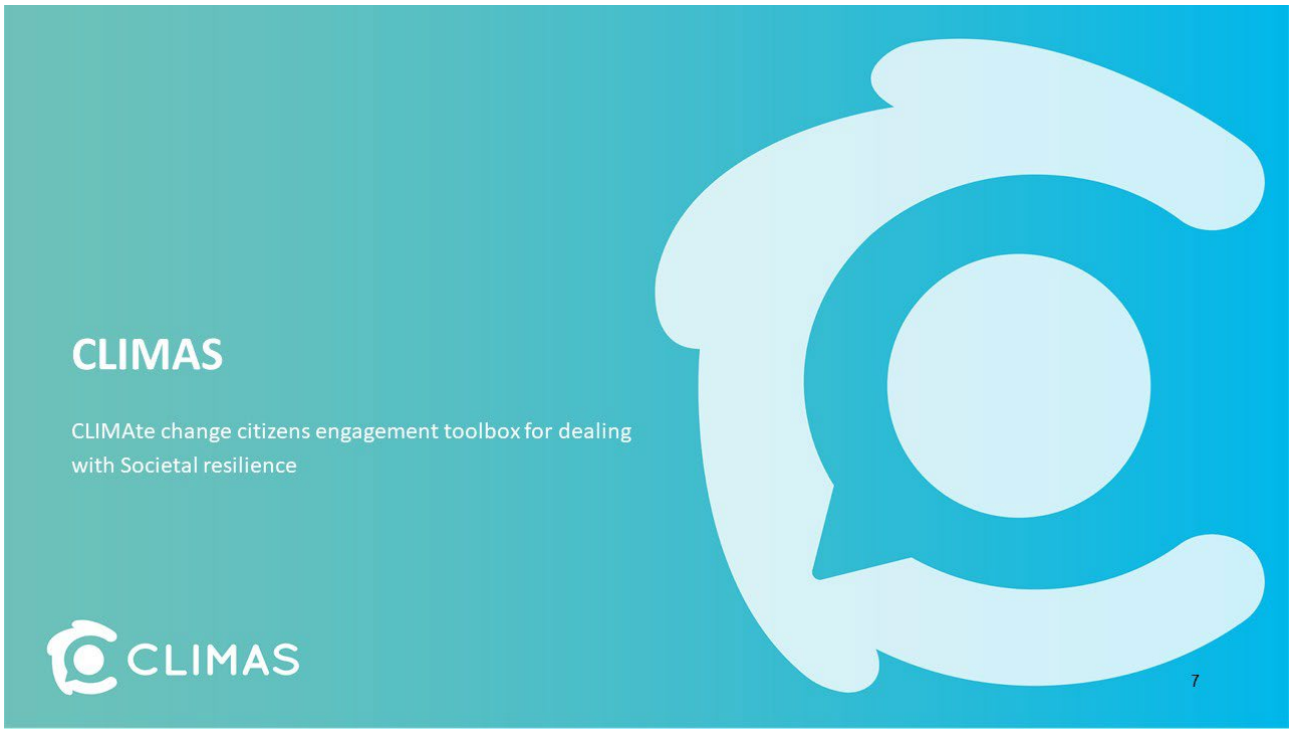

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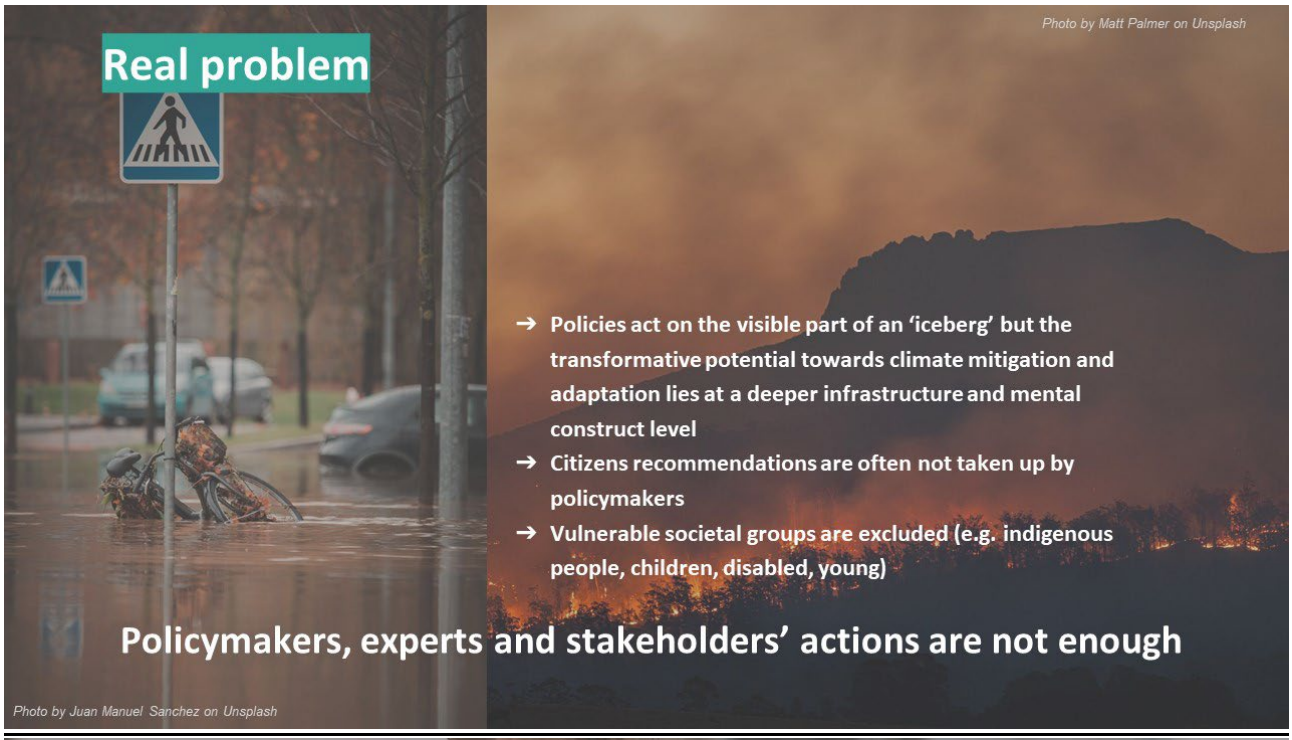

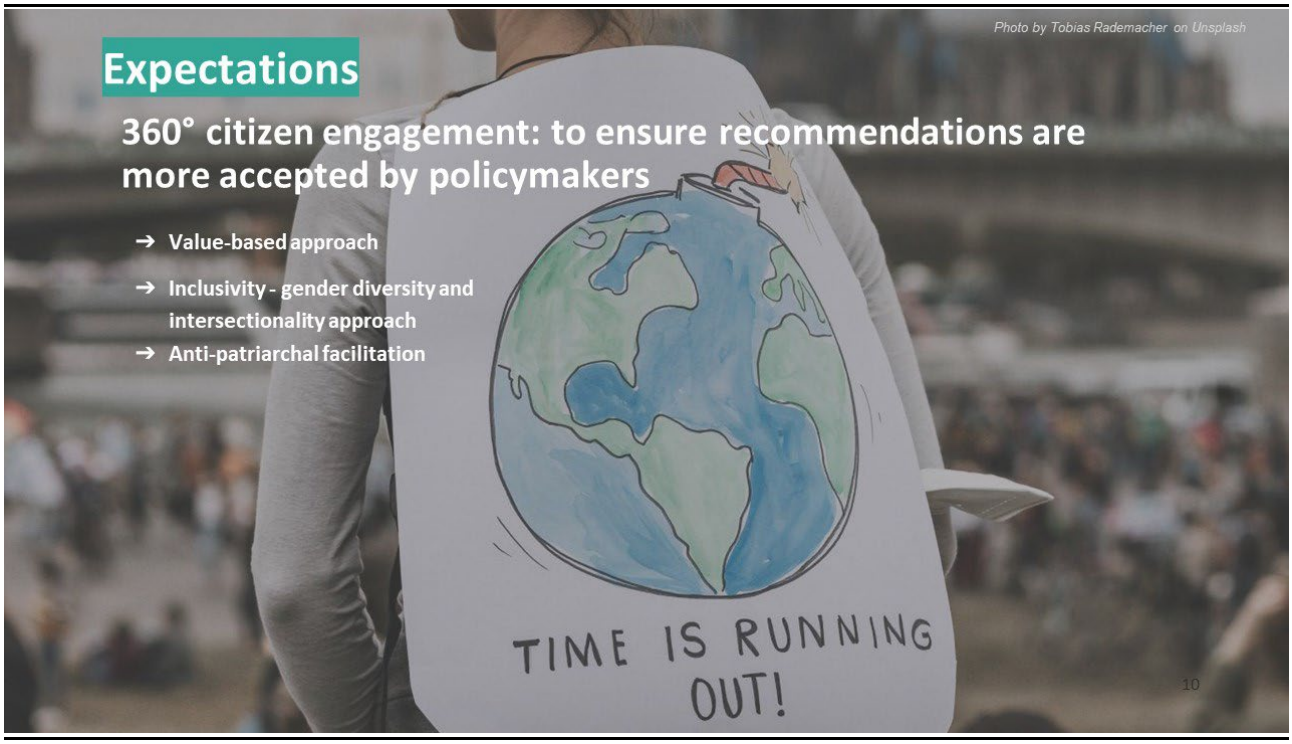

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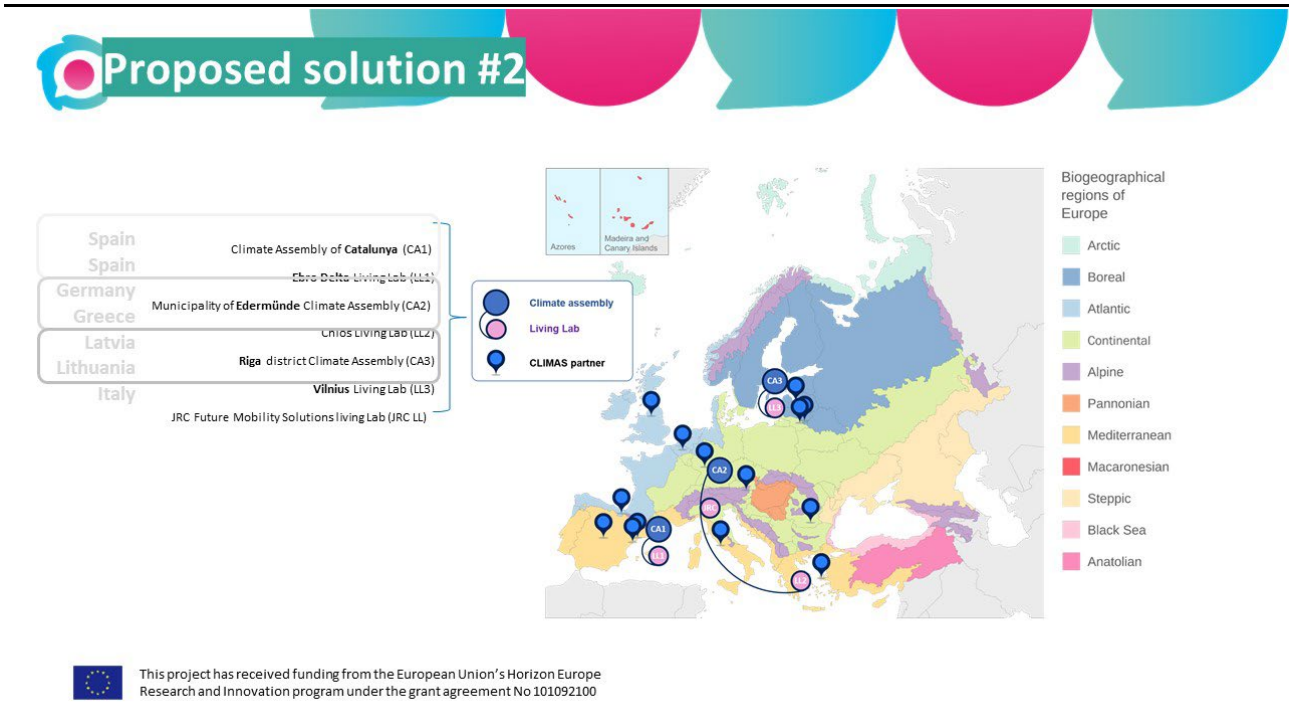

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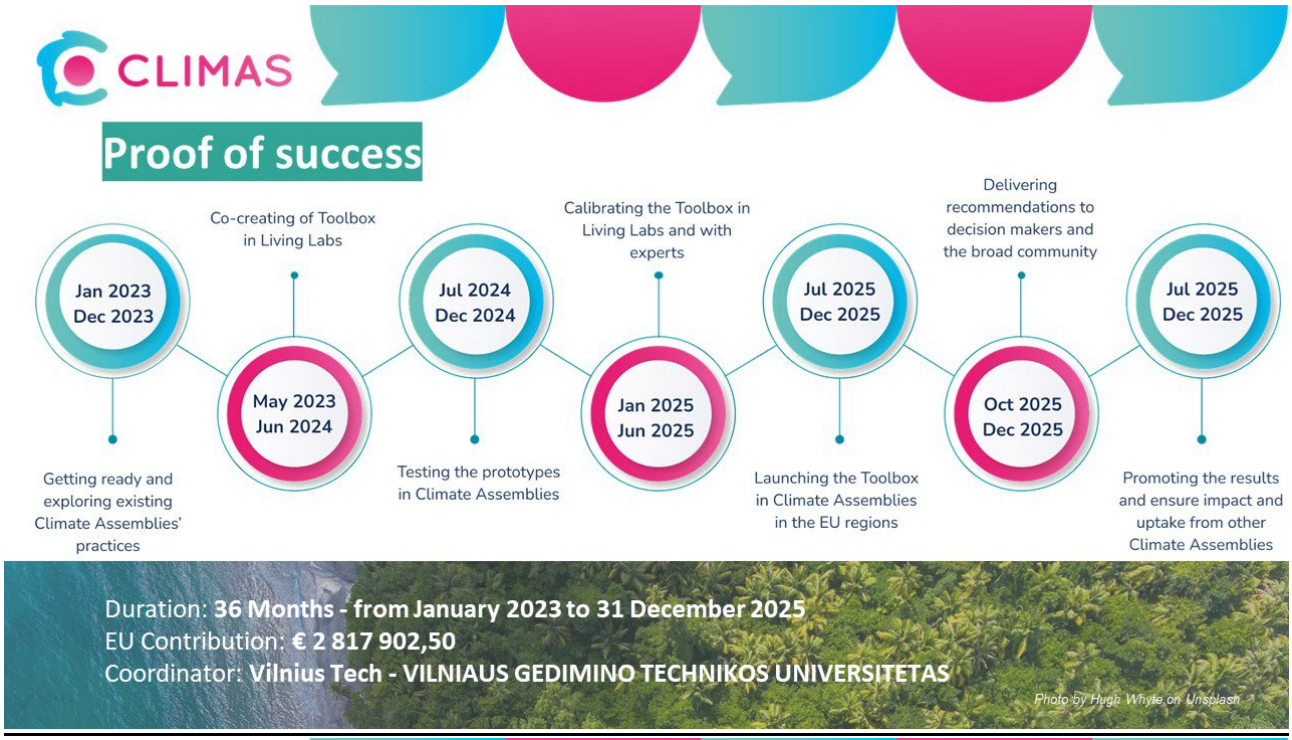
CLIMAS
Proof of success
Jan 2023 Dec 2023
Getting ready and exploring existing Climate Assemblies' practices
May 2023 Jun 2024
Co-creating of Toolbox in Living Labs
Jul 2024 Dec 2024
Testing the prototypes in Climate Assemblies
Jan 2025 Jun 2025
Calibrating the Toolbox in Living Labs and with experts
Jul 2025 Dec 2025
Launching the Toolbox in Climate Assemblies in the EU regions
Oct 2025 Dec 2025
Delivering recommendations to decision makers and the broad community
Jul 2025 Dec 2025
Promoting the results and ensure impact and uptake from other Climate Assemblies
Duration: 36 Months - from January 2023 to 31 December 2025
EU Contribution: € 2 817 902,50
Coordinator: Vilnius Tech - VILNIAUS GEDIMINO TECHNIKOS UNIVERSITETAS
Photo by Hugh Whyte on Unsplash

CLIMAS
Who we are
VILNIUS TECH
Vilniaus Gedimino technikos universitetas
cambia changingMObility
VUB
INSTITUT FÜR HÖHERE STUDIEN
INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES
Vienna
Zaļā brīvība
eurecat
Generalitat de Catalunya
Departament de la Presidència
ifok.
A CADMUS COMPANY
ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΑΙΓΑΙΟΥ
UNIVERSITY OF THE AEGEAN
European Integrated Projects
VILNIAUS PLANAS
deepblue
consulting & research
deliberativa
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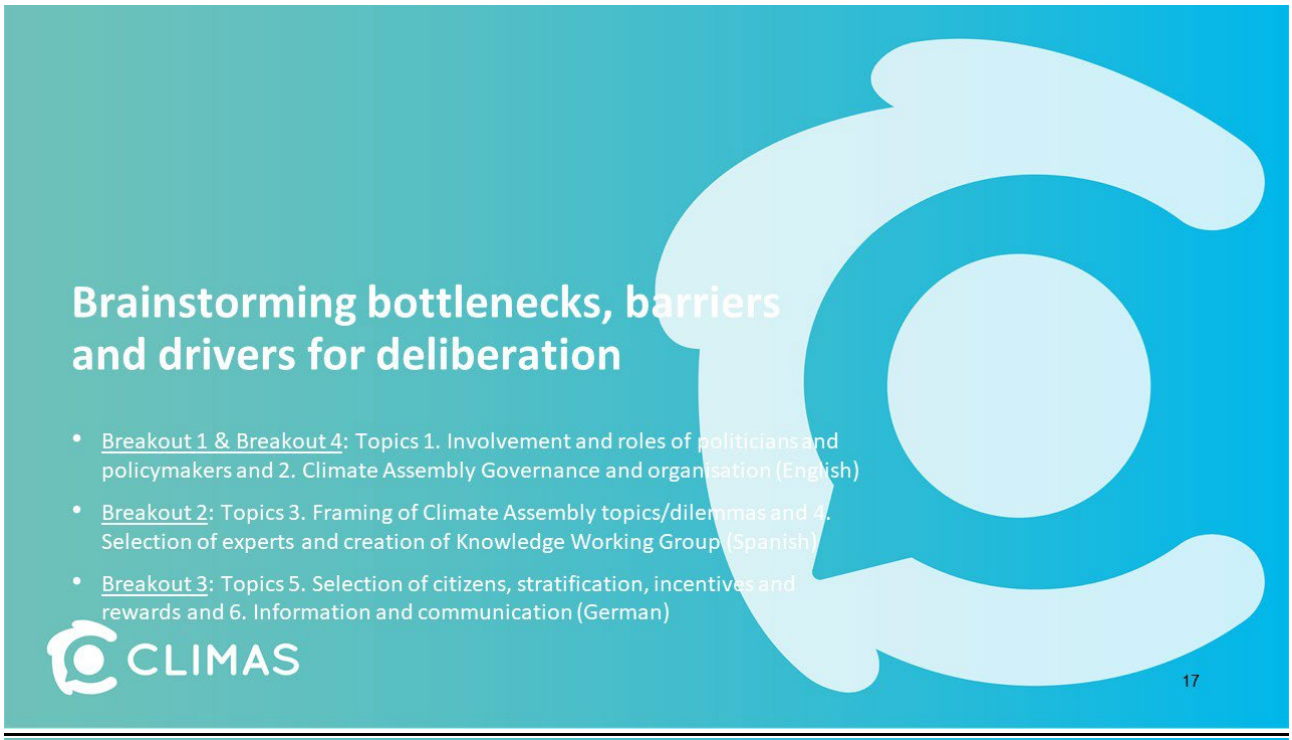

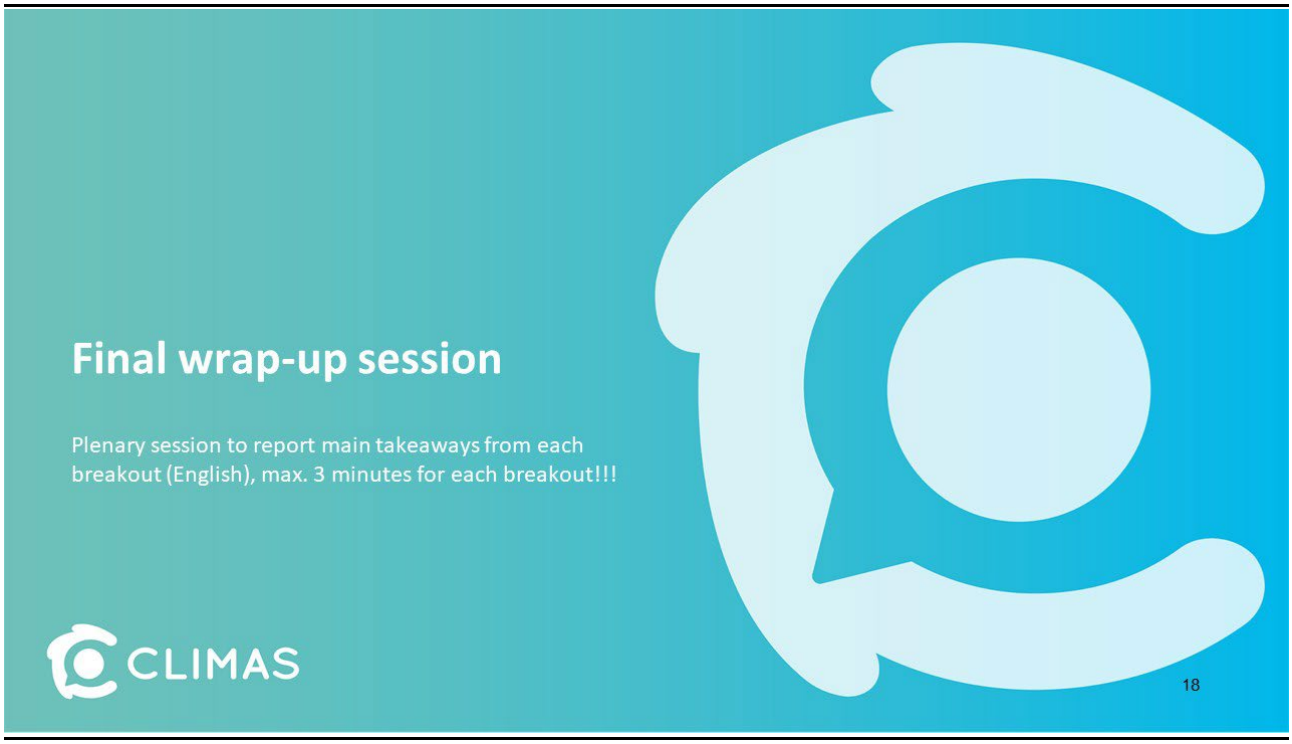

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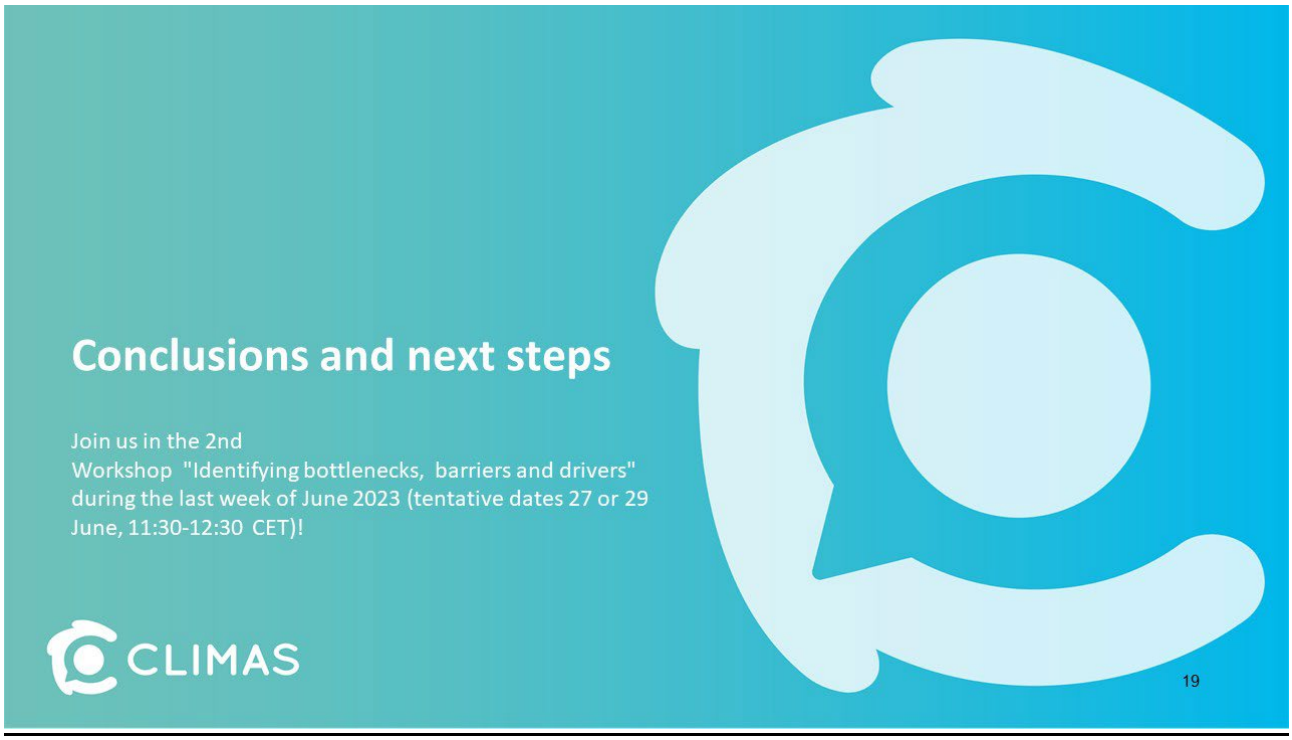

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- **WS2 (27 June 2023):**

CLIMAS
CLIMAte change citizens engagement toolbox for dealing with Societal resilience

2nd CLIMAS Workshop: Learn from barriers, bottlenecks and facilitators

27 June 2023

Floridea Di Ciommo, Maria Alonso Raposo, *cambiaMO | changing MObility*

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe Research and Innovation program under the grant agreement No 101092100

1

CLIMAS

Aim of today's workshop

- **To explore the previously identified factors and discuss the role they play in driving the process of Climate Assemblies**
- **To prioritise a list of bottlenecks, barriers and drivers** for deliberation in Climate Assemblies or other types of citizen deliberative activities
- **To support the development of CLIMAS Toolbox for** climate change citizen engagement

2023							
MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Workshop 1 – Setting the scene, 03/05/2023	**Workshop 2 - Identifying bottlenecks, barriers and drivers - TODAY 27/06/2023**	-	-	**Workshop 3** – Validation of consensus-based bottlenecks, barriers and drivers	Analysis and reporting	D2.2 Draft for review – 30/11	**D2.2 submission**

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Agenda

- **11:30 - 11:40 Welcome with a CLIMAS story and wrap-up of the WS # 1**
- **11:40 - 12:10 Based on WS #1 main outcomes to propose a list of bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for an inclusive deliberation in the CA - Group split in breakout rooms as follows:**
  - **BREAKOUT 1 – English Facilitator: Floridea Di Ciommo, cambiaMO; Note-taker: Anna Kotrikla, UAEGEAN**
  - **BREAKOUT 2 - Spanish/English: Carmen Nieto, DELIBERATIVA; Ferran Bertomeu, EURECAT**
  - **BREAKOUT 3 - German/English: Facilitator: Constantin Schaefer, IFOK; Note-taker: Elisabeth Frankus, IHS**
- **12:10 - 12:25 Common knowledge by consensus**
- **12:25 - 12:30 Workshop closure and next date proposed**

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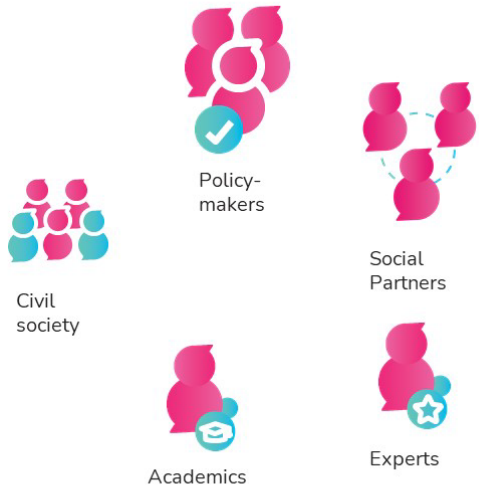
3

Workshop attendees

- **Stakeholders connected to Climate Assemblies**, either in the past, present or future
- With **experience in deliberation**:
  - Deliberation is an approach to decision-making that allows participants to consider relevant information from multiple points of view*.
  - The engagement of citizens in a Climate Assembly needs different capabilities such as reading climate change documents and exercising critical thinking, elaborating new documents or presentations and presenting them in a plenary, all these required skills are generally developed within the tertiary educational level (referring the Einaudi's statement about the need of knowing in order to deliberate, in Italian "Conoscere per deliberare"**)

* INVOLVE UK, https://involve.org.uk/resources/knowledge-base/what/deliberative-public-engagement

** *Einaudi, Luigi (1964). Prediche inutili, Einaudi, Torino, pp. 3-14*



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Housekeeping rules

- **Stay muted while not speaking**
- **Raise hand to speak**
- **Zoom breakouts in different <u>languages</u>**
- **Excel file with list of bottlenecks, barriers and drivers for an inclusive deliberation in the CA**
- **The session will be <u>audio and video recorded (Informed Consent Form)</u>**

Please **rename yourself with the language/s** you would prefer to use during the breakout discussions!
EN - English
SP - Spanish
DE - German

E.g. SP-EN_Floridea Di Ciommo, cambiaMO

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5

Topics in Excel

Subtopics

Topics

	A	B	C
1	Title	CLIMAS 1st Workshop: Reaching a common understanding of Climate Assemblies	
2	Description	*Primer Workshop de CLIMAS: Alcanzando un entendimiento común de las Asambleas del Clima / Erster CLIMAS-Workshop: Erreichen eines gemeinsamen Verständnisses von Klimaversammlungen*	
3	URL	https://padlet.com/tools37/climas-1st-workshop-reaching-a-common-understanding-of-clima-zyp2x32zcwlgas	
4	Main topics	Sub-topics	TRANSLATION TO ENGLISH
44	4. Selection of experts and creation of Knowledge Working Group	Pluralismo político: Conectar asamblea con parlamentos y sociedad civil/movimientos sociales para asegurar la pluralidad política. Priorizar perspectivas políticas sobre las 'técnicas'	Political pluralism: Connect assembly with parliaments and civil society/social movements to ensure political plurality. Prioritise political perspectives over 'technical' ones
45		Need to adapt learning materials to the level of participants	
46		Tecnocratización: Selección de expertos que prioricen la dimensión técnica de las propuestas en torno al cambio climático	Technocratisation: Selection of experts who prioritise the technical dimension of proposals on climate change
47		Confundir diversidad de stakeholders desde el punto de vista argumental con diversidad desde el punto de vista de la representación de grupos de interés.	Confusing diversity of stakeholders from the argumentative point of view with diversity from the point of view of the representation of interest groups
48		If the goal is to empower citizens in the field of climate adaption, I am asking myself if we can even learn from the citizens assemblies of the past. Adaption ist different from mitigation and empowering people is different from consultation by politicians.	
49		Helpful: Using simple language ("einfache Sprache") in the invitation letter	
50		Bekanntheitsgrad Bürgerrat: Je mehr Menschen vor dem Start des BR wissen, dass er stattfinden wird, desto höher die Wahrscheinlichkeit eine gute Auswahl zu bekommen	Awareness of the Citizens' Council: The more people know before the start of the BR that it will take place, the higher the probability of getting a good selection
51		difficulty: to motivate people with physical handicaps	
52		Money only a relative good incentive for participation: Money serves only as a relative good "incentive" to participate.	
		In Switzerland money doesn't serve as motivator for people to participate at all. But probably not tansferrable to other German speaking countries.	
		Idea: individualize financial compensation and also offer participants to donate their compensation for a good cause	
53	5. Selection of citizens, stratification, incentives and rewards	depending on the level you can use outreach method for getting participants involved ("Aufsuchendes Losverfahren") --> the more local the easier	
54		mit brieflichem, zweistufigen Losverfahren war es in unseren Projekten eine Herausforderung, die folgenden Personen zur Teilnahme zu motivieren: politisch Nicht-Interessierte, Leute ohne nachobligatorische Schulbildung und Menschen, die nicht am Thema Klimaschutz interessiert sind.	With a two-stage lottery procedure by letter, it was a challenge in our projects to motivate the following people to participate: people who are not interested in politics, people without post-compulsory schooling and people who are not interested in the topic of climate protection.

Translations from SP, DE to EN

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CLIMAS story and wrap-up of the WS # 1

CLIMAS

7

CLIMAS

Public participation in a just transition to effective climate action, indigenous communities from Mexico - Alma Xochitl Zamora Méndez - Yolkuali Comunicación, LAYCS - Latin American Youth Climate Scholarship

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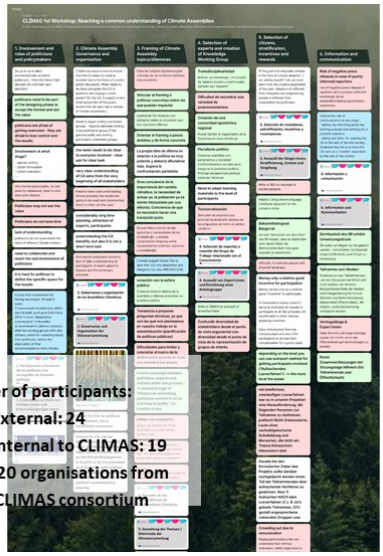
First workshop with external stakeholders - 3 May 2023, 11:30-12:30 - MAIN OUTCOMES

- **Breakouts 1**: addressing bottlenecks, barriers and drivers in relation to **Topics 1. Involvement and roles of politicians and policymakers and 2. Climate Assembly Governance and organisation**
- **Breakout 2**: addressing bottlenecks, barriers and drivers in relation to **Topics 3. Framing of Climate Assembly topics/dilemmas and 4. Selection of experts and creation of Knowledge Working Group**
- **Breakout 3**: addressing bottlenecks, barriers and drivers in relation to **Topics 5. Selection of citizens, stratification, incentives and rewards and 6. Information and communication**
- **Breakouts 4**: transversal to the six different topics



- **Number of participants:**
  - **External: 24**
  - **Internal to CLIMAS: 19**
- **From >20 organisations from out of CLIMAS consortium**

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First workshop with external stakeholders - 3 May 2023, 11:30-12:30 - MAIN OUTCOMES #1

Breakout 1: addressing bottlenecks, barriers and drivers in relation to Topics 1. Involvement and roles of politicians and policymakers and 2. Climate Assembly Governance and organisation

- Politicians are afraid to lose the control on the results
- There is a lack of understanding: politicians don't understand the need of the climate actions
- Politicians need to be part of the designing phase to accept the format and the value of the CA
- Lack of understanding of how precisely the results are going to be used and implemented

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First workshop with external stakeholders - 3 May 2023, 11:30-12:30 - MAIN OUTCOMES #2

Breakout 2: addressing bottlenecks, barriers and drivers in relation to Topics 3. Framing of Climate Assembly topics/dilemmas and 4. Selection of experts and creation of Knowledge Working Group

- Use the assemblies as a way to legitimize measures that are already proposed instead of starting the political debate
- Topics need to be detailed, specific rather than general, superficial
- The selection of experts is oriented towards knowledge from people who know the issues, but the debate also needs to be confronted with organisations and associations that are not necessarily experts

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11

First workshop with external stakeholders - 3 May 2023, 11:30-12:30 - MAIN OUTCOMES # 3

Breakout 3: addressing bottlenecks, barriers and drivers in relation to Topics 5. Selection of citizens, stratification, incentives and rewards and 6. Information and communication

- 15% actual participation rate
- The importance of using simple language
- Still participants are mostly highly educated, lacking representativeness
- Incentives are not playing a role in participation (except for young people and low-income groups; keep or donate)
- A needs-based approach to motivate participation
- Involvement of journalists during or after (when there are results)

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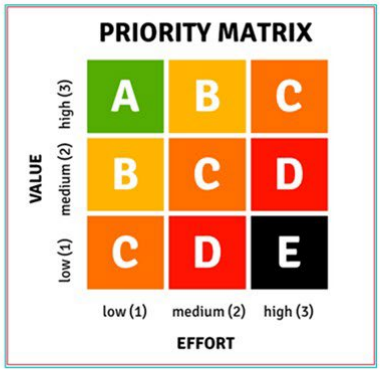
Prioritisation guidelines for CLIMAS workshop #2 on June 27 2023



The rating and prioritisation process will be conducted according to two axes: value which marks the level of relevance to each bottleneck and barrier, and drivers, and a level of effort that the consideration of them would take.

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13

The rating and prioritisation process will be conducted according to two axes: value which marks the level of relevance to each bottleneck and barrier, and drivers, and a level of effort that the consideration and implementation for that requirement would take.

Breakout 1:

Topics 1. Involvement and roles of politicians and policymakers and 2. Climate Assembly Governance and organisation

	PRIORITISATION		
TOPICS	**VALUE**	**EFFORT**	**RESULT**
Politicians are afraid to lose the control on the results	3	3	C
There is a lack of understanding: politicians don't understand the need of the climate actions			
Politicians need to be part of the designing phase to accept the format and the value of the CA			
Lack of understanding of how precisely the results are going to be used and implemented			

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The rating and prioritisation process will be conducted according to two axes: value which marks the level of relevance to each bottleneck and barrier, and drivers, and a level of effort that the consideration and implementation for that requirement would take.

Breakout 1:

Topics 1. Involvement and roles of politicians and policymakers and 2. Climate Assembly Governance and organisation

	PRIORITISATION		
TOPICS	**VALUE**	**EFFORT**	**RESULT**
Politicians are afraid to lose the control on the results	3	2 +3	
There is a lack of understanding: politicians don't understand the need of the climate actions	3 +2	3 +2	
Politicians need to be part of the designing phase to accept the format and the value of the CA	3	3 +2	
Lack of understanding of how precisely the results are going to be used and implemented	3	2 +3	

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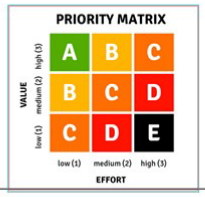

The rating and prioritisation process will be conducted according to two axes: value which marks the level of relevance to each bottleneck and barrier, and drivers, and a level of effort that the consideration and implementation for that requirement would take.

Breakout 1:

Topics 3. Framing of Climate Assembly topics/dilemmas and 4. Selection of experts and creation of Knowledge Working Group

	PRIORITISATION		
TOPICS	**VALUE**	**EFFORT**	**RESULT**
Use the assemblies as a way to legitimize measures that are already proposed instead of starting the political debate	3	2	
Topics need to be detailed, specific rather than general, superficial	3 +2	2 +1	
The selection of experts is oriented towards knowledge from people who know the issues, but the debate also needs to be confronted with organisations and associations that are not necessarily experts	2	2	

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18

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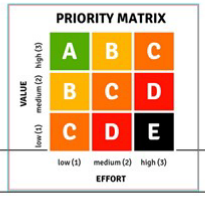
CLIMAS



The rating and prioritisation process will be conducted according to two axes: value which marks the level of relevance to each bottleneck and barrier, and drivers, and a level of effort that the consideration and implementation for that requirement would take.

Breakout 1:

Topics 5. Selection of citizens, stratification, incentives and rewards and 6. Information and communication

	PRIORITISATION		
TOPICS	**VALUE**	**EFFORT**	**RESULT**
15% actual participation rate	3		
The importance of using simple language			
Still participants are mostly highly educated, lacking representativeness			
Incentives are not playing a role in participation (except for young people and low-income groups; keep or donate)			
A needs-based approach to motivate participation			
Involvement of journalists during or after (when there are results)			

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BREAKOUT ROOM 2 - Spanish/English

CLIMAS

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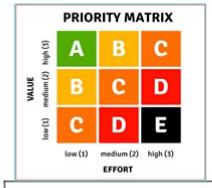

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Breakout 2:

Topics 1. Involvement and roles of politicians and policymakers and 2. Climate Assembly Governance and organisation

	PRIORITISATION		
TOPICS	**VALUE**	**EFFORT**	**RESULT**
Politicians are afraid to lose the control on the results			
There is a lack of understanding: politicians don't understand the need of the climate actions	3	2	B
Politicians need to be part of the designing phase to accept the format and the value of the CA	3	2-3	E* C(Matrix)*
Lack of understanding of how precisely the results are going to be used and implemented			
Lack of understanding on what a citizen assembly is and how it works… what is the impact (knowledge level)	3	2	D* B(Matrix)*

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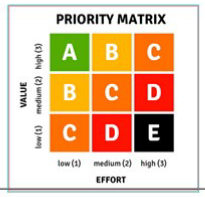

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Breakout 2:

Topics 3. Framing of Climate Assembly topics/dilemmas and 4. Selection of experts and creation of Knowledge Working Group

	PRIORITISATION		
TOPICS	**VALUE**	**EFFORT**	**RESULT**
Use the assemblies as a way to legitimize measures that are already proposed instead of starting the political debate	3	3	E* C(Matrix)*
Topics need to be detailed, specific rather than general, superficial			
The selection of experts is oriented towards knowledge from people who know the issues, but the debate also needs to be confronted with organisations and associations that are not necessarily experts			

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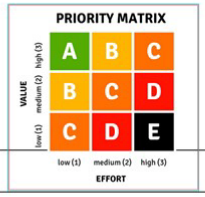

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Breakout 2:

Topics 5. Selection of citizens, stratification, incentives and rewards and 6. Information and communication

	PRIORITISATION		
TOPICS	**VALUE**	**EFFORT**	**RESULT**
15% actual participation rate, depending on the clear communication tool			
The importance of using simple language			
Still participants are mostly highly educated, lacking representativeness			
Incentives are not playing a role in participation (except for young people and low-income groups; keep or donate)			
A needs-based approach to motivate participation			
Involvement of journalists during or after (when there are results)			

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BREAKOUT ROOM 3 - German/English

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24

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Breakout 3:

Topics 1. Involvement and roles of politicians and policymakers and 2. Climate Assembly Governance and organisation

	PRIORITISATION		
TOPICS	**VALUE**	**EFFORT**	**RESULT**
Politicians are afraid to lose the control on the results	3	3	C
There is a lack of understanding: politicians don't understand the need of the climate actions	3	2	C* B(Matrix)*
Politicians need to be part of the designing phase to accept the format and the value of the CA	2	3	D
Lack of understanding of how precisely the results are going to be used and implemented			

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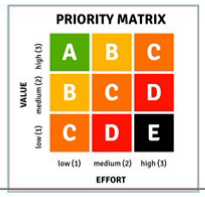
25



The rating and prioritisation process will be conducted according to two axes: value which marks the level of relevance to each bottleneck and barrier, and drivers, and a level of effort that the consideration and implementation for that requirement would take.

Breakout 3:

Topics 3. Framing of Climate Assembly topics/dilemmas and 4. Selection of experts and creation of Knowledge Working Group

	PRIORITISATION		
TOPICS	**VALUE**	**EFFORT**	**RESULT**
Use the assemblies as a way to legitimize measures that are already proposed instead of starting the political debate	3	3	C
Topics need to be detailed, specific rather than general, superficial			
The selection of experts is oriented towards knowledge from people who know the issues, but the debate also needs to be confronted with organisations and associations that are not necessarily experts			

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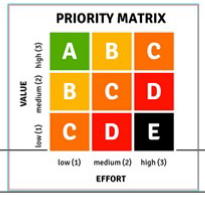

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Breakout 3:

Topics 5. Selection of citizens, stratification, incentives and rewards and 6. Information and communication

	PRIORITISATION		
TOPICS	**VALUE**	**EFFORT**	**RESULT**
15% actual participation rate			
The importance of using simple language			
Still participants are mostly highly educated, lacking representativeness			
Incentives are not playing a role in participation (except for young people and low-income groups; keep or donate)			
A needs-based approach to motivate participation			
Involvement of journalists during or after (when there are results)			

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Common knowledge by consensus

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- **WS3 (26 September 2023):**

CLIMAS
CLIMAte change citizens engagement toolbox for dealing with Societal resilience

3rd CLIMAS Workshop - Value-based problem deliberation at work

26 September 2023

Floridea Di Ciommo, Maria Alonso Raposo, *cambiaMO | changing Mobility*

+ CLIMAS partners

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1

CLIMAS

Aim of CLIMAS workshops To support the development of CLIMAS Toolbox for climate change citizen engagement

- **WS1 To explore the previously identified factors and discuss the role they play in driving the process of Climate Assemblies**
- **WS2 To prioritise a list of bottlenecks, barriers and drivers** for deliberation in Climate Assemblies or other types of citizen deliberative activities >>
- **WS3** to complete the prioritisation and run a deliberating exercise addressing value-based problems

TODAY'S WORKSHOP

2023							
MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Workshop 1 – Setting the scene, 03/05/2023	**Workshop 2 - Identifying bottlenecks, barriers and drivers - 27/06/2023**	-	-	**Workshop 3 – Validation of consensus-based barriers and drivers - TODAY 26/09/2023**	Analysis and reporting	D2.2 Draft for review – 30/11	**D2.2 submission**

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2

Agenda

- 11:30 - 11:35 Welcome and introduction – 3-min pitch about WS #1 and WS #2
- 11:35 - 12:00 From WS #2 outcomes: Prioritize bottlenecks, barriers, drivers for inclusive CAs - Group split in breakout rooms as follows:
  - BREAKOUT 1 – English: Floridea Di Ciommo, cambiaMO; Ingrida Strazdina, GL *Use slide 13*
  - BREAKOUT 2 – Spanish/English: Carmen Nieto, DELIBERATIVA; Sandy Fameli, UAEGEAN *Use slide 15*
  - BREAKOUT 3 – German/English: Constantin Schaefer, IFOK; Elisabeth Frankus, IHS *Use slide 17*
- 12:00 - 12:20 Deliberating exercise addressing value-based problems
- 12:20 - 12:30 Workshop closure and next steps in CLIMAS

Graphic facilitation by Carlotta Cataldi: https://carlottacat.com/

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3

Housekeeping rules

- Stay muted while not speaking
- Raise hand to speak
- Zoom breakouts in different languages

Please **rename yourself with the language/s** you would prefer to use during the breakout discussions!
EN - English
SP - Spanish
DE - German

E.g. SP-EN_Floridea Di Ciommo, cambiaMO

- The session will be audio and video recorded (Informed Consent Form)

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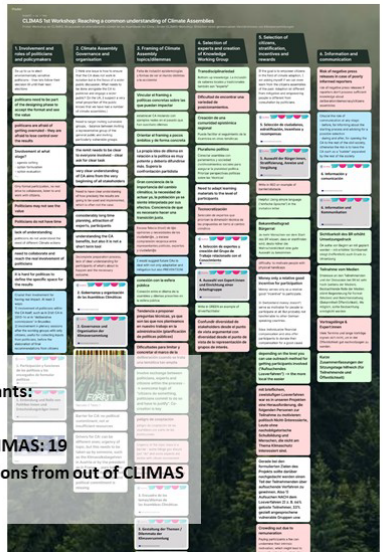
First workshop with external stakeholders - 3 May 2023, 11:30-12:30 - MAIN OUTCOMES

- Addressing bottlenecks, barriers and drivers in relation to:
  - **Topic 1. Involvement and roles of politicians and policymakers**
  - **Topic 2. Climate Assembly Governance and organisation**
  - **Topic 3. Framing of Climate Assembly topics/dilemmas**
  - **Topic 4. Selection of experts and creation of Knowledge Working Group**
  - **Topic 5. Selection of citizens, stratification, incentives and rewards**
  - **Topic 6. Information and communication**



- **Number of participants:**
  - **External: 24**
  - **Internal to CLIMAS: 19**
- **From >20 organisations from out of CLIMAS consortium**

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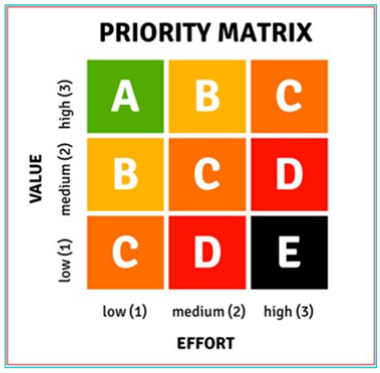
Second workshop with external stakeholders – 27 June 2023, 11:30-12:30 - MAIN OUTCOMES



The rating and prioritisation process will be conducted according to two axes: value which marks the level of relevance to each bottleneck and barrier, and drivers, and a level of effort that the consideration of them would take.

- **Number of participants:**
  - **External: ~ 10**
  - **Internal to CLIMAS: ~ 20**

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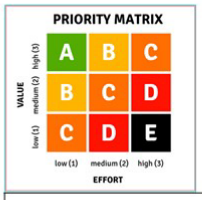

The rating and prioritisation process will be conducted according to two axes: value which marks the level of relevance to each bottleneck and barrier, and drivers, and a level of effort that the consideration and implementation for that requirement would take.

Breakouts 1-2-3:

Topics 1. Involvement and roles of politicians and policymakers and 2. Climate Assembly Governance and organisation

		PRIORITISATION		
	SUB-TOPICS	**VALUE**	**EFFORT**	**RESULT**
	Politicians are afraid to lose the control on the results	3	2-3	C
	Lack of understanding: politicians don't understand the need of climate actions	2-3	2-3	B
	Politicians need to be part of the designing phase to accept the CA format and value	2-3	2-3	C
	Lack of understanding of how precisely the results are going to be used and implemented	3	2-3	B-C
	Lack of understanding on what a CA is, how it works, what the impact is (knowledge level)	3	2	B

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Driver *Barrier, bottleneck*

8

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CLIMAS

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Breakouts 1-2-3:

Topics 3. Framing of Climate Assembly topics/dilemmas and 4. Selection of experts and creation of Knowledge Working Group

	PRIORITISATION		
SUB-TOPICS	**VALUE**	**EFFORT**	**RESULT**
Use the assemblies as a way to legitimize measures that are already proposed instead of starting the political debate	3	2-3	C
Topics need to be detailed, specific rather than general, superficial	2-3	1-2	A-B-C
The selection of experts is oriented towards knowledge from people who know the issues, but the debate also needs to be confronted with organisations and associations that are not necessarily experts	2	2	C

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Driver Barrier, bottleneck

9

CLIMAS

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Breakouts 1-2-3:

Topics 5. Selection of citizens, stratification, incentives and rewards and 6. Information and communication

	PRIORITISATION		
SUB-TOPICS	**VALUE**	**EFFORT**	**RESULT**
15% actual participation rate, depending on clear communication			
The importance of using simple language			
Still participants are mostly highly educated, lacking representativeness and inclusiveness			
Incentives are playing a role in participation for young people and low-income groups			
A needs-based approach in the topic of CAs is key to motivate participation			
Involvement of journalists during or after (when there are results)			

Unfinished: ***FOCUS OF TODAY'S WORKSHOP – Breakout groups***

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Driver Barrier, bottleneck

10

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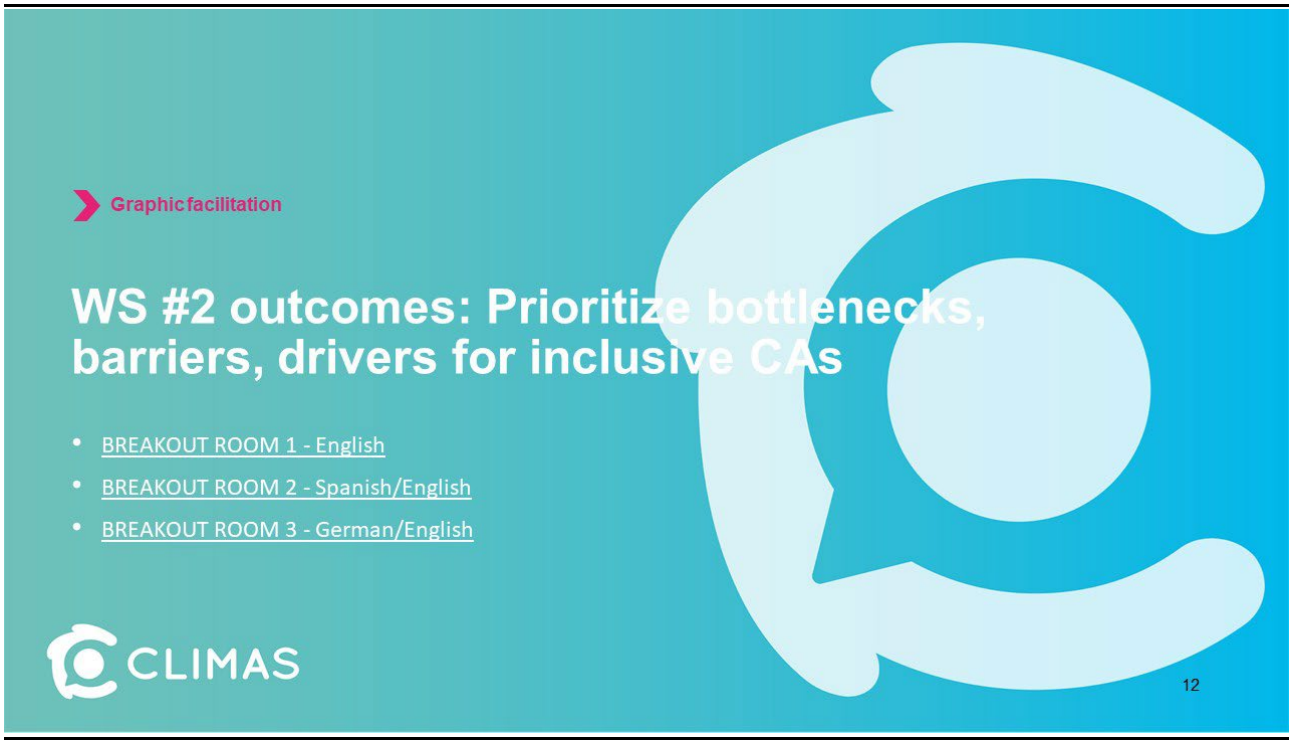

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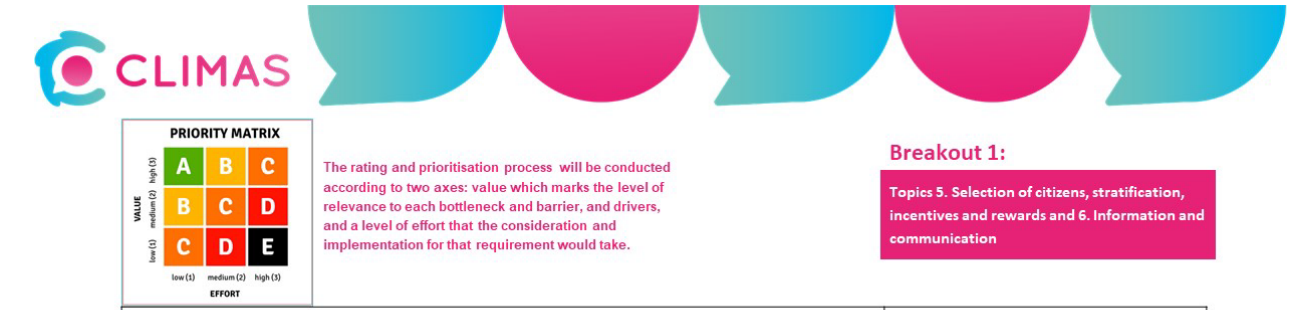

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Breakout 1:

Topics 5. Selection of citizens, stratification, incentives and rewards and 6. Information and communication

	PRIORITISATION		
SUB-TOPICS	**VALUE**	**EFFORT**	**RESULT**
15% actual participation rate, depending on clear communication	3	3, 2	C,B
The importance of using simple language	3	1	A
Still participants are mostly highly educated, lacking representativeness and inclusiveness	3	3	C
Incentives are playing a role in participation for young people and low-income groups	3	1, 2	B
A needs-based approach in the topic of CAs is key to motivate participation	3	2,1	A, B
Involvement of journalists during or after (when there are results)	2	1	B

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Driver *Barrier, bottleneck*

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CLIMAS

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Breakout 2:

Topics 5. Selection of citizens, stratification, incentives and rewards and 6. Information and communication

	PRIORITISATION		
SUB-TOPICS	**VALUE**	**EFFORT**	**RESULT**
15% actual participation rate, depending on clear communication	2-3	3	D-C
The importance of using simple language	3	3	C
Still participants are mostly highly educated, lacking representativeness and inclusiveness	3	3	C
Incentives are playing a role in participation for young people and low-income groups	3	1-2	A-B
A needs-based approach in the topic of CAs is key to motivate participation	2-3	3	D-C
Involvement of journalists during or after (when there are results)	2	3	D

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Driver Barrier, bottleneck

15

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BREAKOUT ROOM 3 - German/English

16

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Breakout 3:

Topics 5. Selection of citizens, stratification, incentives and rewards and 6. Information and communication

	PRIORITISATION		
SUB-TOPICS	**VALUE**	**EFFORT**	**RESULT**
15% actual participation rate, depending on clear communication	2	3	D
The importance of using simple language	3	2	B
Still participants are mostly highly educated, lacking representativeness and inclusiveness	3	1-2	A-B
Incentives are playing a role in participation for young people and low-income groups	2-3	2-3	C
A needs-based approach in the topic of CAs is key to motivate participation	2-3	2-3	C
Involvement of journalists during or after (when there are results)	2-3	3	C-D

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Driver Barrier, bottleneck

17

Deliberating exercise

Reaching consensus through collective agreement

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CLIMAS

1. Any suggestion/comments about the classification of Drivers / Barriers, bottlenecks?

Driver Barrier, bottleneck *See visual note*

2. Any arguments/elements that can help reach a consensus about the resulting prioritisation (focus on the pink coloured ones)?

See Visual note

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Breakouts 1-2-3:

Topics 1. Involvement and roles of politicians and policymakers and 2. Climate Assembly Governance and organisation

Topics 3. Framing of Climate Assembly topics/dilemmas and 4. Selection of experts and creation of Knowledge Working Group

	PRIORITISATION		
SUB-TOPICS	**VALUE**	**EFFORT**	**RESULT**
Lack of understanding of how precisely the results are going to be used and implemented	3	3	C
Topics need to be detailed, specific rather than general, superficial	2-3	3	B

Graphic facilitation

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Driver Barrier, bottleneck

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Breakouts 1-2-3:

Topics 5. Selection of citizens, stratification, incentives and rewards and 6. Information and communication

	PRIORITISATION		
SUB-TOPICS	**VALUE**	**EFFORT**	**RESULT**
15% actual participation rate, depending on clear communication	**2-3**	**2**-3	B
The importance of using simple language	**3**	**1**-2-3	A
Still participants are mostly highly educated, lacking representativeness and inclusiveness	3	1-2-**3**	C
Incentives are playing a role in participation for young people and low-income groups	**2-3**	1-**2**-3	B
A needs-based approach in the topic of CAs is key to motivate participation	**3**	1-**2-3**	B
Involvement of journalists during or after (when there are results)	**2**-3	1-**3**	D

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Driver Barrier, bottleneck

21

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Final prioritization 1/2

	PRIORITISATION		
SUB-TOPICS	**VALUE**	**EFFORT**	**RESULT**
Lack of understanding: politicians don't understand the need of climate actions	3	2	B
Lack of understanding on what a CA is, how it works, what the impact is (knowledge level)	3	2	B
Politicians need to be part of the designing phase to accept the CA format and value	3	3	C
Politicians are afraid to lose the control on the results	3	3	C
Lack of understanding of how precisely the results are going to be used and implemented	3	3	C
Use the assemblies as a way to legitimize measures that are already proposed instead of starting the political debate	3	3	C
Topics need to be detailed, specific rather than general, superficial	2-3	3	B
The selection of experts is oriented towards knowledge from people who know the issues, but the debate also needs to be confronted with organisations and associations that are not necessarily experts	2	2	C

Topics 1. Involvement and roles of politicians and policymakers and 2. Climate Assembly Governance and organisation

Topics 3. Framing of Climate Assembly topics/dilemmas and 4. Selection of experts and creation of Knowledge Working Group

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Driver Barrier, bottleneck

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Final prioritization 2/2

	PRIORITISATION		
SUB-TOPICS	VALUE	EFFORT	RESULT
15% actual participation rate, depending on clear communication	2-**3**	**2**-3	B
The importance of using simple language	**3**	**1**-2-3	A
Still participants are mostly highly educated, lacking representativeness and inclusiveness	3	1-2-**3**	C
Incentives are playing a role in participation for young people and low-income groups	2-**3**	1-**2**-3	B
A needs-based approach in the topic of CAs is key to motivate participation	**3**	1-**2-3**	B
Involvement of journalists during or after (when there are results)	**2**-3	1-**3**	D

Topics 5. Selection of citizens, stratification, incentives and rewards and 6. Information and communication

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Driver Barrier, bottleneck

23

Graphic facilitation

Workshop closure and next steps

24

List of individuals who participated in one or more of the CLIMAS Workshops (categorised by stakeholder type and their organization and/or position within it:

Position/Organization	Stakeholder Type
Agricultura and Livestock- Government of Catalonia	POLICYMAKER/ CIVIL SERVANT
Arantzazulab	POLICYMAKER/ CIVIL SERVANT
Associate Director at the Institute of Transportation Studies and professor at the department of Environmental Science and Policy at the University of California, Davis	ACADEMIA
Barcelona en Común (Political Party)	POLICYMAKER/ CIVIL SERVANT
Bonn4Future	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Bonn4Future	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
BürgerBegehren Klimaschutz e.V.	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
BürgerBegehren Klimaschutz e.V.	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Catalan Office for Climate Change	POLICYMAKER/ CIVIL SERVANT
Catalan Water Agency	POLICYMAKER/ CIVIL SERVANT
Center for Blue Democracy (POLAND)	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Center for Blue Democracy (POLAND)	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Citizen Participation. Enviromental Projects- Government of Catalonia	POLICYMAKER/ CIVIL SERVANT
Cittadinanza Attiva	ACADEMIA
Climate change activist, student of Environmental studies at University of Latvia	CIVIL SOCIETY
Climate change activist, student of Environmental studies at University of Latvia	CIVIL SOCIETY
Climate change activist, YOUNGO	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Communication Officer - REVOLVE (climate action magazine)	CIVIL SOCIETY
Competence Centre on Participatory and deliberative democracy, EC JRC	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK

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Competence Centre on Participatory and deliberative democracy, EC JRC	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
CSIC	ACADEMIA
Democracy international, consultant on energy issues	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Democratic society (BRUSSELS)	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Democratic society (BRUSSELS)	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Director SUNY Global Engagement Program and former Executive Board member for Amnesty International - Human Rights and Climate Change (Turkey and United States)	ACADEMIA
Energy Catalan Institute	POLICYMAKER/ CIVIL SERVANT
Energy Catalan Institute	POLICYMAKER/ CIVIL SERVANT
Es geht LOS	ACADEMIA/CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Es geht LOS	ACADEMIA/CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Es geht LOS	ACADEMIA/CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Es geht LOS	ACADEMIA/CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
European Climate Foundation /	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
European Environmental Bureau	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
European Environmental Bureau	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Executive Board Member in Europe's People's Forum	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Extintion Rebellion	ACADEMIA
f. Minister of Environment, Energy, Climate Change - Professor, Dept. of Digital Systems, University of Piraeus, Director MSc “Climate Crisis and ICT”, “Environment and Energy Systems and Policies” Lab	POLICYMAKER/ CIVIL SERVANT
FIDE	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Founding chair of KNOCA NETWORK	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Frankfurt University, Research Unit “Democratic Innovations”	ACADEMIA
Freelance consultant	CIVIL SOCIETY
GENCAT	POLICYMAKER/ CIVIL SERVANT
German and swiss citizens assembly	CIVIL SOCIETY
Head of Office - REVOLVE (climate action magazine)	CIVIL SOCIETY
Head of the Aegean University department of Marine Sciences	ACADEMIA
https://citizenstakeover.eu/	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
IASS Potsdam	ACADEMIA
IGOP-UAB	ACADEMIA
independent CA organizer, researcher	ACADEMIA
Independent facilitator	CIVIL SOCIETY
independent facilitator	CIVIL SOCIETY
Institut für Partizipatives Gestalten	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
IPG	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK

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KlimaMitbestimmung	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
KlimaMitbestimmung JETZT	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
KlimaNeustart Berlin	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
KNOCA NETWORK	ACADEMIA
KNOCA NETWORK	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
KNOCA NETWORK	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
KNOCA NETWORK	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Leuphana University	ACADEMIA
LOSLand Projekt	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Master's student at the school of collective intelligence	CIVIL SOCIETY
Mehr Demokratie	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Mehr Demokratie	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Mehr Demokratie	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Member of Scientific Evaluation team for Austrian CA	ACADEMIA
Member of Scientific Evaluation team for Austrian CA	ACADEMIA
Mercator Fellow working for the eMBeD Unit at the World Bank and Larger Us (LU)	ACADEMIA
Mobility and Transportation- Government of Catalonia	POLICYMAKER/ CIVIL SERVANT
Moderator of the Zukunftsrat Verkehr and works for citizen assembly of the province of Vorarlberg	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Neighbourhood coordinator - Riga City Neighborhood Residents Center	CIVIL SOCIETY
Nexus institute (Germany).	ACADEMIA/CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Nexus institute (Germany).	ACADEMIA/CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Nexus institute (Germany).	ACADEMIA/CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Oficina cambio climático	POLICYMAKER/ CIVIL SERVANT
PhD student on Citizen Assemblies	CIVIL SOCIETY
PhD student. Learning Planet Institute	CIVIL SOCIETY
PlanSinn Austria	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
President of Visionary.org	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Professor at University Carlos III of Madrid	ACADEMIA
Professor Emerita at the Harvard Kennedy School	ACADEMIA
Professor of Democratic Politics and Director of Research, Newcastle University	ACADEMIA
Project coordinator, University of Innsbruck	ACADEMIA
Prossima Democrazia, IT	ACADEMIA/CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Representative of Consumers' association Cittadinanzattiva	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Research associate at the Hellenic Centre for Marine Research - HCMR	ACADEMIA
Research Fellow at the Albert Hirschman Centre on Democracy	ACADEMIA
Researcher at the University of Dublin	ACADEMIA
Researcher at Universitat de Barcelona	ACADEMIA
RIFS	ACADEMIA

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Riga Energy agency	POLICYMAKER/ CIVIL SERVANT
Riga Energy agency	POLICYMAKER/ CIVIL SERVANT
Sortition Foundation, KlimaMitbestimmung JETZT	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Stabsstelle Klimaschutz, Stadt Stuttgart // Bürgerrat Klima Stuttgart	POLICYMAKER/ CIVIL SERVANT
Tutorial Fellow in Politics and Associate Professor of Politics at the University of Oxford	ACADEMIA
Universität Wuppertal	ACADEMIA
Université Libre de Bruxelles	ACADEMIA
University of Edimburg	ACADEMIA
University of Girona	ACADEMIA
University of Latvia, Researcher	ACADEMIA
Vice-president Visionary	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Visionary	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Visionary Turin association	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK
Waste Agency of Catalonia	POLICYMAKER/ CIVIL SERVANT
Wuppertal Institut	ACADEMIA
Zentrum für Demokratie Aarau	ACADEMIA
Zukunftsrat	CITIZEN ADVOCACY NETWORK

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Annex 2

All the topics and sub-topics identified in the first workshop WS1 (03 May 2023) are listed in the table below.

Title	**CLIMAS 1st Workshop: Reaching a common understanding of Climate Assemblies**	
Description	*Primer Workshop de CLIMAS: Alcanzando un entendimiento común de las Asambleas del Clima / Erster CLIMAS-Workshop: Erreichen eines gemeinsamen Verständnisses von Klimaversammlungen*	
URL	https://padlet.com/tools37/climas-1st-workshop-reaching-a-common-understanding-of-clima-zjvp2x32zcwlqias	
Main topics	**Sub-topics**	**TRANSLATION TO ENGLISH**
1. Involvement and roles of politicians and policymakers	It is up to us to elect environmentally sensitive politicians - then let's follow their decision till until their next elections	
	politicians need to be part of the designing phase to accept the format and see the value	
	politicians are afraid of getting overruled - they are afraid to lose control over the results	
	Involvement at what stage? - agenda setting - option formulation - option evaluation -…	
	Only formal participation, no real drive to collaborate, listen to and work with citizens.	
	Politicians may not see the value	
	Politicians do not have time	

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	lack of understanding: politicians are not always in the position of understanding the need of different Climate actions	
	need to collaborate and reach the real involvement of politicians	
	it is hard for politics to define the specific space for the results	
	Crucial their involvement for having real impact. At least 2 ways: 1) involvement of politicians within the CA itself, such as in Irish CA in 2013-14 or in "deliberative commissions" in Bruxelles. 2) involvement in plenary sessions after the working groups with only citizens, useful for collecting inputs from politicians, before the elaboration of final recommendations from citizens	
2. Climate Assembly Governance and organisation	I think one issue is how to ensure that the CA does not work in isolation but is the focus of a wider public discussion. What needs to be done alongside the CA to publicise and engage a wider public? (In the UK, I suspect a very small proportion of the public knows that we have had a number of climate assemblies.)	
	Need to target inviting groups of people in vulnerable situations, - balance between inviting a representative group of the general public and inviting particularly people in vulnerable situations.	
	the remit needs to be clear to everyone involved - clear ask for clear task	

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	very clear understanding of CA aims from the very beginning of all stakeholders	
	Need to have a clear understanding of how precisely the results are going to be used and implemented, which is often not the case.	
	considerably long-time planning, attraction of experts, participants	
	understanding the CA benefits, but also it is not a short-term tool	
	Incomplete preparation process, lack of clear understanding for participants of what's about to happen and the necessary outcome.	
	Barrier for CA: no political commitment, not or insufficient resources	
	Drivers for CA: can be different ones; urgency of topic, but this needs to be taken up by someone, such as the Klimavolksbegehren in Austria or by the president as in France.... pure bottom-up processes do usually not work well, as resources and political commitment is missing	
3. Framing of Climate Assembly topics/dilemmas	Falta de inclusión epistemologías y formas de ver el mundo distintas a la occidental	Lack of inclusion, epistemologies and ways of seeing the world in a different way than the Western one
	Vincular el framing a políticas concretas sobre las que puedan impactar	Link the framing to concrete policies on which they can have an impact

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	Establecer CA iniciando con ejemplos reales en el pasado que han suscitado dilemas	Establish CA starting with real examples in the past that have raised dilemmas
	Orientar el framing a pocos àmbitos y de forma concreta	Orient the framing to a few areas and in a concrete way
	La propia idea de dilema en relación a la politica es muy potente y debería difundirse más. Supera la confrontación partidista	The idea of dilemma in relation to politics is very powerful and should be spread more. Overcome partisan confrontation
	Gran conciencia de la importancia del cambio climático, la necesidad de actuar ya, la población ya se siente interpelada por sus efectos. Conciencia de que es necesario hacer una transición justa.	Great awareness of the importance of climate change, the need to act now, the population already feels challenged by its effects. Awareness that it is necessary to make a just transition.
	Escasa fiducia (trust) de l@s opiniones y necesidades de los ciudadan@s , y escasa comprensiòn reciproca entre representantes politicòs, expertos y ciudadan@s	Little trust on the opinions and needs of citizens, and little reciprocal understanding between political representatives, experts and citizens
	I would suggest future CAs to deal with not only adaptation and mitigation but also PREVENTION!	
	conexión con la esfera pública: Conexión entre el dilema de la asamblea y dilemas presentes en la esfera pública	Connection with the public sphere: Connection between the dilemma of the assembly and present dilemmas in the public sphere
	Tendencia a proponer preguntas técnicas, ya que son las que nos planteamos en nuestro trabajo en la administración (planificación de políticas públicas)	Tendency to propose technical questions, since they are the ones, we ask ourselves in our work in the administration (public policy planning)
	Dificultades para limitar y concretar el marco de la deliberación cuando se trata una temàtica tan amplia	Difficulties to limit and specify the framework of deliberation when dealing with such a broad subject
	involve exchange between politicians, experts and citizens within the process --> overcome logic of "citizens do	

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	something, politicians commit to do so and have to justify". Co-creation is key	
	peligro de cooptación de las asambleas por parte de las instituciones	danger of co-optation of the assemblies by the institutions
	Urgency of the topic issue is a barrier - some things gov should just "do" and some aspects are better with citizen involvement	
	Escasa disponibilidad/capacidad/coraje de afrontar dilemas a nivel politico	Low availability/capacity/courage to face dilemmas at a political level
4. Selection of experts and creation of Knowledge Working Group	Transdisciplinariedad, Bottom-up knowledge. La inclusión de saberes locales y tradicionales también son "experts"	Transdisciplinarity, Bottom-up knowledge. The inclusion of local and traditional knowledge are also "experts"
	Dificultad de encontrar una variedad de posicionamientos.	Difficulty finding a variety of positionings
	Creación de una comunidad epistémica regional: Puede facilitar el seguimiento de la Asamblea en otras temáticas	Creation of a regional epistemic community: It can facilitate the monitoring of the Assembly on other topics
	Pluralismo político: Conectar asamblea con parlamentos y sociedad civil/movimientos sociales para asegurar la pluralidad política. Priorizar perspectivas políticas sobre las 'técnicas'	Political pluralism: Connect assembly with parliaments and civil society/social movements to ensure political plurality. Prioritise political perspectives over 'technical' ones
	Need to adapt learning materials to the level of participants	
	Tecnocratización: Selección de expertos que prioricen la dimensión técnica de las propuestas en torno al cambio climático	Technocratisation: Selection of experts who prioritise the technical dimension of proposals on climate change

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	Confundir diversidad de stakeholders desde el punto de vista argumental con diversidad desde el punto de vista de la representación de grupos de interés.	Confusing diversity of stakeholders from the argumentative point of view with diversity from the point of view of the representation of interest groups
5. Selection of citizens, stratification, incentives and rewards	If the goal is to empower citizens in the field of climate adaptation, I am asking myself if we can even learn from the citizens assemblies of the past. Adaption is different from mitigation and empowering people is different from consultation by politicians.	
	Helpful: Using simple language ("einfache Sprache") in the invitation letter	
	Bekanntheitsgrad Bürgerrat: Je mehr Menschen vor dem Start des BR wissen, dass er stattfinden wird, desto höher die Wahrscheinlichkeit eine gute Auswahl zu bekommen	Awareness of the Citizens' Council: The more people know before the start of the BR that it will take place, the higher the probability of getting a good selection
	difficulty: to motivate people with physical handicaps	
	Money is only a relatively good incentive for participation: Money serves only as a relatively good "incentive" to participate. In Switzerland money doesn't serve as motivator for people to participate at all. But probably not transferrable to other German speaking countries. Idea: individualize financial compensation and also offer participants to donate their compensation for a good cause	

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	depending on the level you can use outreach method for getting participants involved ("Aufsuchendes Losverfahren") --> the more local the easier	
	mit brieflichem, zweistufigen Losverfahren war es in unseren Projekten eine Herausforderung, die folgenden Personen zur Teilnahme zu motivieren: politisch Nicht-Interessierte, Leute ohne nachobligatorische Schulbildung und Menschen, die nicht am Thema Klimaschutz interessiert sind.	With a two-stage lottery procedure by letter, it was a challenge in our projects to motivate the following people to participate: people who are not interested in politics, people without post-compulsory schooling and people who are not interested in the topic of climate protection.
	Gerade bei den formulierten Zielen des Projekts sollte darüber nachgedacht werden einen Teil der Teilnehmenden über aufsuchende Verfahren zu gewinnen. Also 1) Aufsuchen NACH dem Losverfahren 2) z. B. 66% geloste Teilnehmer, 33% gezielt angesprochene vulnerable Gruppen usw	Especially with the formulated goals of the project, consideration should be given to winning some of the participants over outreach procedures. So 1) Search AFTER the lottery procedure 2) z. B. 66% random participants, 33% targeted groups of people in vulnerable situations, etc
	Crowding out due to remuneration: Paying participants a fee can undermine their intrinsic motivation, which might lead to less active/shorter participation during the assemblies	
	I doubt that? Is there any evidence that paying participants undermines motivation?	
	Individualisation: Providing participants with opportunity to donate participation fee/remuneration, allows participants to decide themselves what compensation is reasonable which can help mitigate crowding out effect of intrinsic motivation while allowing people to keep remuneration if needed	
	Risk of negative press releases in case of poorly informed reporters: risk of negative press releases if reporters don't	

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	possess sufficient knowledge about deliberation/democracy/citizens assemblies	
6. Information and communication	Crucial the role of communication at any stage: - before, for informing about the starting process and advising for a possible selection - during and after, for opening the CA to the rest of the civil society, otherwise the risk is to have the CA such as a "bubble" separated by the rest of the society	
	Sichtbarkeit des BR erhöht Umsetzungsdruck: ÖA sollte von Beginn an mit geplant werden - mit erhöhter Sichtbarkeit steigt (hoffentlich) auch Druck zu Umsetzung	Visibility of the BR increases the pressure to implement: public relations should be planned from the start - with increased visibility (hopefully) the pressure to implement increases
	Teilnahme vom Medien: Interesse an den Teilnehmenden und der Diskussion bei BR ist sehr hoch (seitens der Medien). Beobachtende Rolle der Medien stärkt Begeisterung für Format (Medien) und Berichterstattung (Bekanntheit Öffentlichkeit). Wo möglich, sollte Beobachtung ermöglicht werden	Participation from the media: Interest in the participants and the discussion at BR is very high (on the part of the media). The observing role of the media strengthens enthusiasm for the format (media) and reporting (awareness of the public). Where possible, observation should be made possible
	Vortragslänge & Expert:innen: Viele Termine und lange Vorträge eignen sich nicht, um in der Öffentlichkeit gut nachvollzogen zu werden.	Lecture length & experts: Many appointments and long lectures are not suitable for being understood in public.
	Kurze Zusammenfassungen der Sitzungstage hilfreich (für Teilnehmende und Öffentlichkeit)	Short summaries of the session days helpful (for participants and the public)

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