



CLIMAS

CLIMAtE change citizens engagement
toolbox for dealing with Societal resilience

Deliverable 2.1 – Map of citizen participation strategies adapted to different cultural, social, political, and environmental contexts

Issue date: 12/2023

Work package leader: IHS

Authors: Shauna Stack (IHS), Erich Griessler (IHS), Norina Wolfslehner (IHS), Elisabeth Frankus (IHS)

Editors and Contributors: Maria Alonso (Cambiamo), Julia Bennasar (Eurecat), Rebecca Hueting (DBL), Anna Kotrikla (UAegean), Gintarė Gulevičiūtė (Vilnius Tech)

Information table

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Project Acronym | CLIMAS |
| Grant Number | 101094021 |
| Deliverable Number | 2.1 |
| Deliverable Title | Map of citizen participation strategies adapted to different cultural, social, political and environmental contexts |
| Responsible Partner | IHS |
| Contractual Date of Delivery | 31/12/2024 |
| Actual Date of Delivery | 30/12/2024 |
| Date of the Revised Delivery | 28/02/2025 |
| Type | Report |
| Dissemination Level | PU – Public |

Disclosure Statement

The information contained in this document is the property of the CLIMAS Consortium and should not be reproduced, disclosed, modified or communicated to any third parties without the prior written consent of the abovementioned entities.

This document reflects only the author's views and not that of the Research Executive Agency. The Research Executive Agency is equally not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained in this document. This document may not be reproduced or copied without permission. © Copyright in this document remains vested in the Project Partners.

Consortium

| Coordinator | | | |
|-------------|--|---|---|
| 1 |  <p>VILNIUS TECH Vilnius Gedimino technikos universitetas</p> | VILNIAUS GEDIMINO TECHNIKOS UNIVERSITETAS | Contact: Aelita Skaržauskienė aelita.skarzauskiene@vilniustech.lt Kristina Kovaitė kristina.kovaite@vilniustech.lt Monika Mačiulienė monika.maciuliene@vilniustech.lt |
| Partners | | | |
| 2 |  <p>cam bia changingMObility</p> | CAMBIAMO SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA MADRILENA | Contact: Floridea Di Ciommo floridea.diciommo@cambiamo.net |
| 3 |  | VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL | Contact: Carina Veeckman carina.veeckman@vub.be Havva Ebrahimi Pour Havva.Ebrahimi.Pour@vub.be Franz Ferdinand Rothe Rothe.Franz-Ferdinand@vub.be |
| 4 |  <p>INSTITUT FÜR HÖHERE STUDIEN INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES Vienna</p> | INSTITUT FÜR HÖHERE STUDIEN - INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES | Contact: Erich Griessler erich.griessler@ihs.ac.at Elisabeth Frankus frankus@ihs.ac.at |
| 5 |  <p>ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΑΙΓΑΙΟΥ UNIVERSITY OF THE AEGEAN</p> | PANEPISTIMIO AIGAIUO | Contact: Amalia Polydoropoulou polydor@aegean.gr Anna Maria Kotrikla akotr@aegean.gr |
| 6 |  <p>European Integrated Projects</p> | EUROPEAN INTEGRATED PROJECTS | Contact: Lucia Cristea lucia.cristea@eiproject.eu Marga Marin marga.marin@eiproject.eu Liliana Denisa Andrei Liliana.andrei@eiproject.eu Iolanda Moldoveanu iolanda.moldoveanu@eiproject.eu |
| 7 |  <p>ID Vilnius</p> | UZDAROJI AKCINE BENDROVE ID VILNIUS | Contact: Rūta Balkė ruta.balke@idvilnius.lt |
| 8 |  <p>deepblue</p> | DEEP BLUE Srl | Contact: Rebecca Hueting rebecca.hueting@dblue.it Sonia Matera sonia.matera@dblue.it |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|--|
| 9 |  | ASOCIACION PARA EL DESARROLLO DE LA DEMOCRACIA DELIBERATIVA Y PARTICIPATIVA | Contact: Yago Bermejo yago@deliberativa.org Victoria Solé victoria@deliberativa.org |
| 10 |  Zaļā brīvība | ZALA BRIVIBA BIEDRIBA | Contact: Ingrida Strazdina Ingrida@zalabriviba.lv Ariana Apine ariana@zalabriviba.lv |
| 11 |  | FUNDACIO EURECAT | Contact: Julià Vicens Bennasar julian.vicens@eurecat.org |
| 12 |  | DEPARTAMENT DE LA PRESIDÈNCIA - GENERALITAT DE CATALUNYA | Contact: Pablo García Arcos pablo.garcia@gencat.cat Nuria Perez Milan nuriaperez@gencat.cat |
| 13 |  | IFOK GMBH | Contact: Julia Hoffmann julia.hoffmann@ifok.de Constantin Schäfer constantin.schaefer@ifok.de |
| Associated Partners | | | |
| 14 |  | Pilieciu mokslo asociacija | Contact: Eglė Butkevičienė info@pilieciumokslas.lt |
| 15 |  | Laimikis.LT, Vsl | Contact: Jekaterina Lavrinec jekaterina.lavrinec@gmail.com |
| 16 |  | RIGA MUNICIPAL AGENCY "RIGA ENERGY AGENCY" | Contact: Jānis Ikaunieks Ikaunieks.janis@riga.lv |
| 17 |  | TECHNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS LTD | Contact: Mohammad Azizur Rahman aziz@technovativesolutions.co.uk Tamanna Khan tamanna@technovativesolutions.co.uk Shams Shifat shamsshifat@technovativesolutions.co.uk |

| | | | |
|----|---|---|--|
| 18 |  | JRC -JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE- EUROPEAN COMMISSION | Contact: Paulo Rosa, Paulo.ROSA@ec.europa.eu |
| 19 |  | Gemeinde Edermünde | Contact: Thomas Petrich bgm.petrich@gemeinde.edermuende.de |

Version control sheet

| Version | Date | Main modifications | Organisation |
|-------------|------------|---|--------------|
| v0.1 | 11.22.2023 | First rough draft of deliverable | IHS |
| V0.2 | 11.12.2023 | Incorporation of feedback from partners | IHS |
| V0.3 | 18.12.2013 | Final Deliverable 2.1 | IHS |
| V1.0 | 29/12/2023 | Final version by PC | VILNIUS TECH |
| V2.0 | 26/02/2025 | Revised version | IHS |
| V2.0 | 28/02/2025 | Final revised version to submit | VILNIUS TECH |

Quality reviewers

| Name | Organisation |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Julià Vicens | Eurecat (EUT) |
| Maria Alonso | Cambiamo (CMO) |
| Monika Mačiulienė | VILNIUS TECH (Project coordinator) |



Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| CLIMAS Project Overview | 11 |
| Executive summary | 12 |
| 1. Introduction | 13 |
| 2. Citizen Involvement in Climate Policy | 15 |
| 2.1 Background | 15 |
| 2.2 Methodological Approach | 18 |
| 2.2.1 Data collection | 19 |
| 2.2.2 Critical Reflection of Data Collection | 27 |
| 2.2.3 Data analysis | 28 |
| 3. Climate Assembly Stages of Engagement | 30 |
| 3.1 Setting up an Assembly | 30 |
| 3.1.1 Frequently Used Guidelines | 30 |
| 3.1.2 The commissioner | 30 |
| 3.1.3 Delivery team and governance structure | 33 |
| 3.1.4 The setting (online/offline/hybrid) | 34 |
| 3.1.5 Agenda Setting | 36 |
| 3.2 Recruitment of Members and Representation | 38 |
| 3.3 Deliberation | 41 |
| 3.3.1 Information | 41 |
| 3.3.2 Citizen Science | 48 |
| 3.3.3 Facilitation Methods | 49 |
| 3.4 Recommendations and Voting | 52 |
| 3.5 Follow-up from CA | 54 |
| 3.6 Civic Technology Platforms | 55 |
| 3.7 Political Context | 57 |
| 4. Summary and Conclusion | 61 |
| 5. References | 67 |
| 5.1 Case websites and documents | 73 |



List of Tables

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1: Cases of CA selected based on criteria by country | 22 |
| Table 2: Cases of CA selected based on criteria by starting year | 22 |
| Table 3: Cases of CA selected based on criteria. | 23 |
| Table 4: Advantages and disadvantages of the CA format..... | 36 |
| Table 5: Topics addressed in CAs | 44 |

List of Figures

| | |
|--|----|
| Figure 1: CLIMAS model adapted from OECD and KNOCA. Source: own..... | 17 |
| Figure 2: CA process according to chronological stage | 19 |
| Figure 3: Map of CA cases used in D2.1 | 21 |

List of Acronyms

| Acronym | Definition |
|---------|---|
| CA | Climate assembly |
| OECD | Organization for Economic and Development |
| KNOCA | Knowledge Network on Climate Assemblies |
| WP | Work package |
| NLP | Natural language processing |
| AI | Artificial intelligence |
| EU | European Union |
| DMP | Deliberative mini-public |
| NGO | Non-governmental organisation |
| CSO | Civil society organisation |

Key terms used

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Policy coupling | Following Hendriks (2016), this describes the institutional arrangements regulating interactions between mini-publics and elected representatives. |
| Delivery team | The organising and oversight team responsible for designing, coordinating and governing the implementation of a Climate Assembly |
| The setting | Describes the local spaces used to host the CA process (digital, hybrid, or in-person) |
| Agenda setting | The stage of the CA process in which the precise dilemmas, topics, and questions are determined and around which the final recommendations are written to address |
| Purposive sampling | Sampling technique which selects a subset of the population from which to sample additional members in order to ensure their representation |
| Selection bias | Describes the tendency for those who engage in CA processes to be of a confident attitude towards climate change in general |
| Attitudinal stratification | Sampling technique in which respondents first answer a series of attitudinal questions in order to ensure equal representation of perspectives in the final sample for selection |
| Information | Describes the stage of the CA in which knowledge is procured, presented and critically reflected on as the basis for deliberation |
| Citizen science | Denotes the involvement of citizens in the scientific process such that they are equal co-creators in the problem definition and research question in a given research study |
| Collective intelligence | The capacity of the populace to generate knowledge, synthesize and apply collective intelligence |
| Civic technology platform | Describes any digital tool or service that can be used to deploy citizen engagement methods or assist government in their digital capacities to engage with their constituents |

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 shortly. 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 360° citizens engagement is urgently needed. Therefore, we must 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 resist. Climate assemblies and Living labs are considered sustainable and reasonable tools to stimulate deliberative democracy in climate policymaking.

The CLIMAS project aims to support a transformation to climate resilience by offering an innovative problem-oriented climate adoption Toolbox, co-designed 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. The Toolbox is expected to anticipate possible tensions, points of controversy, and dilemmas regarding 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 processes and offer sustainable strategies to enhance the acceptance of citizens' led decisions by policymakers.

Executive summary

CLIMAS Deliverable 2.1 “Map of citizen climate participation strategies adapted to different cultural, social, political and environmental contexts” maps insights from 75 climate assembly (CA) experiences on the national, regional, and local levels across the EU and beyond. It introduces the term CA and puts it in the context of the concept and history of deliberative democracy. The deliverable provides an overview of CA cases and a deeper understanding of their citizen engagement practices and the civic technologies that mediate and support them. The deliverable provides several design options to safeguard the CA process’ neutrality, independence, transparency, efficacy, effectiveness, and inclusiveness during the lifetime of a CA. This process can be divided into stages: (1) the idea of starting a CA, (2) the assembly process, (3) handing over recommendations, and (4) the evaluation and response to the process. The basis for this deliverable was 75 cases chosen according to selection criteria. The deliverable shows that there is ample experience in running a CA according to the principles mentioned above. It also indicates that challenges in each stage of a CA must be carefully considered. The Deliverable provides examples from the cases of how these challenges have been addressed in previous CAs. The Deliverable also highlights future challenges ahead for CA, particularly the inclusion of Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence in the development of current and future civic technology platforms. In addition, the inclusion of citizen science practices to enrich CA is still an uncharted territory.

1. Introduction

CLIMAS is a European project that aims to drastically improve the current practice of citizen engagement in planning, mitigating, and, most importantly, adapting to the realities of climate change. To proactively face these challenges, actions are required on behalf of all members of society. These actions can and should lead us towards a better, more climate-resilient system. The European Union (EU) has established the Mission on Adaptation to Climate Change to aid in the necessary steps.¹ to support at least 150 European communities in local measures to become climate resilient by 2030. The mission aims to support 150 EU regions by 2030 and has signatures from 291 EU regions and local authorities from 25 Member States and 17 additional countries. On the mission website, the objective of adaptation is soberly explained:

Despite all continuing efforts to reduce emissions and achieve carbon neutrality, a warmer climate cannot be avoided anymore. We need to be better prepared to cope with the inevitable effects of climate change by adapting our way of life. We must step up to cut emissions and build our resilience.²

While numerous expert-driven initiatives to inform such climate change and adaptation measures have already taken place, citizens' perspectives must be prioritised to ensure they are effective and just (Willis et al., 2022). Understanding how specific measures can reach their full potential requires engaging citizens about the kinds of values and practical realities that come with potential measures or policy implementation. First, we must take stock of current strategies to support and improve this necessary citizen engagement.

The CLIMAS project aims to enhance the overall task of learning from previous citizen engagement experiences. Within this task, one of the primary outcomes will be a toolbox focusing on strengthening the quality of citizen engagement encompassed within and surrounding the deliberative model of a Climate Assembly (CA). The aim of work package 2 (WP2), in which this deliverable is situated, is **to identify barriers and facilitators of citizen participation in climate adaptation and policymaking** using past examples of CA implementation. The learnings from WP2 will be used as a constructive argument and content for creating the aforementioned toolbox (WP3).

The CA model is an engagement mechanism that has evolved from decades of practical and scholarly work on deliberative democracy and participation. However, the micro-processes that have shaped individual and unique CA instances have produced essential lessons about how to implement the model in practice (Boswell et al., 2023). This work, Deliverable 2.1, aims to map the insights from these previous CA experiences on different levels of government across various EU regions, within different Member States, and hosted on different digital and in-person platforms.

¹See: <https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/en/mission/the-mission/>

² See: 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

The output is an updated overview of CA cases, a deeper understanding of their citizen engagement practices, and the civic technology tools used to mediate and support them. The role of digital platforms and civic technology tools is highlighted in this work because of the increasingly important role digital tools play in assisting in nearly all stages of the CA process and deliberative modes of citizen engagement more broadly.

This document is structured as follows. First, Chapter 2 provides a brief theoretical background, introducing the argument for citizen engagement in the climate emergency and situating the concept of CAs in the broader movement of **citizen assemblies** and **deliberative mini-publics (DMP)** (Fung, 2003). This is followed by a section describing the nearer-term context of CAs, their rise, and the essential knowledge bases that have helped further the spread of DMPs in practice. Chapter 2 concludes with a description of the methodological approach taken by the authors to frame the mapping exercise, including criteria for case selection and literature search. This methodological section includes critical reflection on the challenges of collecting insights and researching CAs from a distance, given their profoundly contextual and practical character.

Chapter 3 presents the main empirical findings according to the sequential stages of a CA: **(1) setting up an assembly, (2) recruitment and representation, (3) deliberation, (4) recommendations and voting, (5) and follow-up from the assembly**. Each stage is described using information in the grey and research literature about design features, organisational choices and interactions between citizens and the CA. Chapter 3 concludes with an overview of civic technology platforms and their role in supporting citizen engagement related to CAs and, where available, extractable lessons about their use from case examples.

Chapter 4 concludes Deliverable 2.1 with a summary and reflections on the opportunities for and barriers to meaningful citizen engagement associated with CAs and the use of digital platforms as a form of civic engagement.

2. Citizen Involvement in Climate Policy

2.1 Background

Various forms of public participation have been used to involve citizens in climate change planning, ranging from surveys and focus groups to future visioning workshops and green hackathons (Galende-Sánchez & Sorman, 2021). The argument commonly used to support these participatory engagements often points to the limitations of traditional democratic practices for addressing climate change, necessitating the exploration of deliberative practices as both an experiment in democratic renewal and a response to the climate emergency (Curato et al., 2022). Advocates and scholars have argued that citizen engagement is now imperative due to the political responses, or lack thereof, to the climate emergency thus far. Reasons for this are reflected in the incongruence between the long-term nature of climate change and the shorter-term pressures of election cycles and lobbying campaigns, as well as the power imbalance with these politically savvy actors and citizens whose voices might be weak in comparison. Consequently, the current democratic system lacks incentives for the substantial challenges and investments essential for long-term climate change adaptation and planning (Gupta, 2007).

On a separate stage, since the 1960s, advocates of deliberative democracy, which is a form of democracy in which multiple stakeholders and citizens are invited to deliberate about a topic as part of the decision-making process, have been experimenting with various formats such as citizens' juries, citizens' panels, and consensus conferences, to name a few (for example Fung, 2003; Devaney, 2020; Courant, 2021). Mansbridge (2017) describes the democratic advantages of deliberation as "recursive representation", or fostering two-way interactions between politicians and citizens that go beyond established democratic practices such as voting. Recursive representation goes beyond because it involves a higher-order form of engagement that promotes mutual learning and understanding of diverse views, values, and potential actions between political representatives and the citizens who elect them. DMPs, or deliberative mini-publics, briefly mentioned in the introduction, are a specific type of deliberative format which takes a randomly selected representative sample of the broader population to deliberate about and provide thoughtful input (usually in the form of considered policy recommendations) to a particular topic (Setälä, 2017). Depending on the size, structure, and time allocated for the process, these formats can have different names, i.e., citizen juries or citizen assemblies. Applied in the realm of climate policy, they are usually referred to as Climate Assemblies (CA), a term we will use often, and which describes the form of DMP that has been recently popularised as a pathway for citizens and politicians to work together on climate decision-making.

In the OECD's 2020 instrumental report on deliberative democracy, 'Innovative Citizen Participation and New Democratic Institutions: Catching the Deliberative Wave'³, numerous deliberative models

³ See: <https://doi.org/10.1787/339306da-en>.



and practices are highlighted and described. This report was significant because it consolidated empirical examples of case studies in deliberation across OECD member states and beyond, which can reflect the surge in interest in these approaches for the 21st century and its associated societal and political challenges. In an ongoing effort to track similar developments, public databases like Participedia.net⁴ and PeoplePowered.org⁵ serve as digital repositories for hundreds of instances of citizen participation around the globe. As of November 2023, Participedia alone has 875 case study entries from 2010 to the present day related to the ‘deliberative and dialogical process’. Another valuable resource, the OECD’s Toolkit and Case Navigator for Open Government,⁶ offers a comprehensive overview of participatory and digital innovations in government. While these resources extend beyond the scope of CLIMAS, they are significant in that they align with the interest and broader trend of experimenting with democratic processes to enhance resilience and capacity in addressing societal challenges, such as climate change.

The rise of Climate Assemblies

CAs, which, as described, are a subset of DMPs thematically focused on climate change, stand out as sustainable and effective tools for promoting deliberative democracy in climate policy-making (Elstub & Escobar, 2017). These assemblies are characterised by gathering a random but diverse group of citizens to engage in a structured learning and deliberation process to produce recommendations about responding to climate emergencies and adaptation (Cherry et al., 2021). The outputs of a CA can be seen both on the level of process and content. On the one hand, (1) outputs are related to the deliberation process, which is itself an experiment in a democratic system, and on the other hand, (2) informed recommendations on the given question or topic.

The design and implementation of the process involve nuanced choices specific to each assembly. Considering the importance of context, for example, social and legal aspects, local goals, and climate-related considerations such as geography and climatic conditions, CAs present unique challenges in their practical implementation (Escobar & Elstub, 2019). Despite not being one-size-fits-all, recurrent patterns in challenges faced by CAs have been identified in the literature (Courant, 2021; Lewis et al., 2023; Pow, 2023). These challenges encompass decision-making aspects such as considering the design, implementation, governance, and utilisation of civic technologies or platforms in an assembly in the context of a specific CA locality and scale.

Scholars and practitioners have played a significant role in consolidating this information to learn from different experiences, particularly following the 2016 Irish Citizens’ Assembly (Devaney et al., 2020). In many ways, this was the first national-level CA to capture the imagination of what CAs could offer, and interestingly, climate change was only included as an ad-hoc topic later in the

⁴ See: <https://participedia.net/>: Case material can be filtered and sorted by issue topic, scope of influence, purpose/goal, approach, spectrum of public participation, openness, recruitment method, types of methods, tools/techniques, digital or in-person, organising unit, funder, type of change sought.

⁵ See: <https://www.peoplepowered.org/>

⁶ <https://oecd-opsi.org/toolkits/>

deliberative process (Farrell et al., 2019). Since then, but also throughout the 2000s, at more minor, more local scales, CAs and juries have been practised around the globe. The establishment of The Knowledge Network on Climate Assemblies (KNOCA) in 2021 was signifying an intensification of this trend, particularly amongst national-level initiatives. KNOCA serves as a locus for knowledge sharing on CAs by frequently scheduling learning calls, gathering scholars and practitioners, conducting virtual meetings, and publishing findings about emerging trends. In a 2023 report by KNOCA (Smith, 2023), the authors captured trends, challenges, and opportunities. They concluded that while significant progress has been made, the full potential of CAs has not yet been realised. The position of the CLIMAS project is that the potential of CAs, i.e., their efficacy and impact, can be improved by supplementing the model with strategies for enhancing the inclusivity, insights, and empowerment of citizens’ perspectives. This deliverable aims to map existing practices and identify the ones that can contribute to these objectives.

The CAs framework used in the CLIMAS project (Figure 1) is shared below. It is inspired by a synthesis of the OECD Citizens’ Assembly model.⁷ The above report includes a KNOCA document describing the “Key features of climate assemblies.”⁸

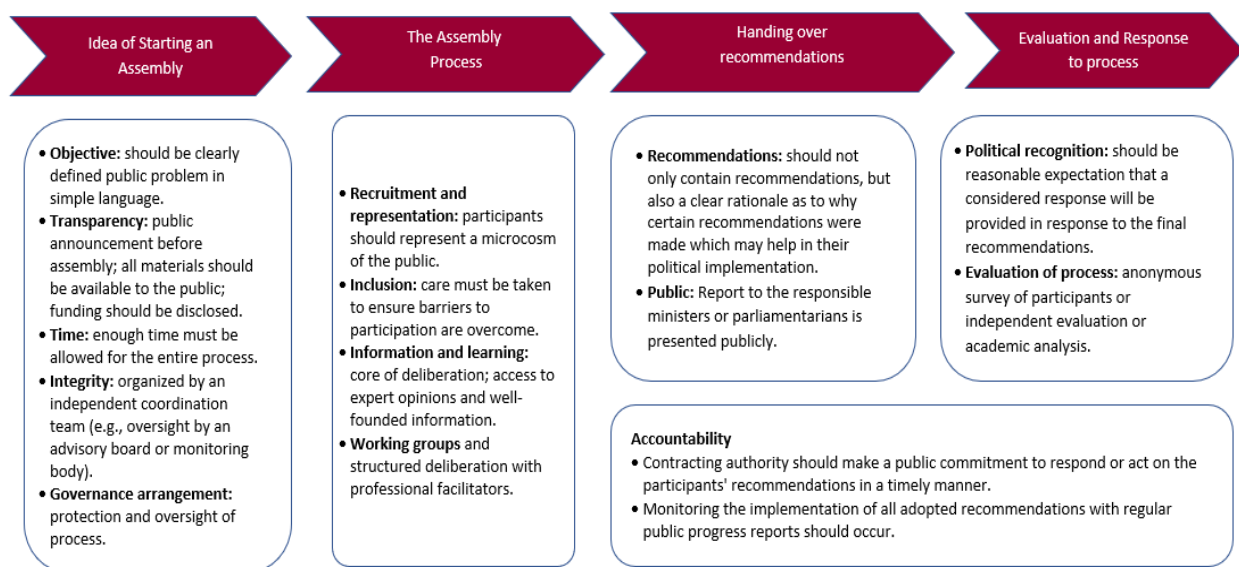


Figure 1: CLIMAS model adapted from OECD and KNOCA. Source: own

This model represents the generally accepted criteria for a process to be categorised as a CA, more or less. In the current context, a comprehensive assessment of practitioners’ strategies to satisfy the criteria and fit the model to their citizen engagement needs is warranted. Individual cases where the CA model is implemented reveal unique engagement strategies determined by localised factors or conditions and influence the quality of citizen participation.

⁷ <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/339306da-en/1/3/2/index.html?itemId=/content/publication/339306da-en&csp=07698b7c924c319dbb92a6500bf563da&itemIGO=oeed&itemContentType=book#figure-d1e2939>

⁸ <https://knoea.eu/key-features-of-climate-assemblies/>

2.2 Methodological Approach

This deliverable adopts a descriptive approach to map current citizen engagement strategies employed in combating climate change, specifically focusing on the CA model (see Figure 1). Emphasising the importance of engaging the broader public in climate action, the report distinguishes between the CA process and general citizen engagement initiatives. Recognising that CAs centre on deliberation with a randomly selected mini-public (Fung, 2003), the strategic questions about improving participation differ significantly from those relevant to the general public. For example, CAs must understand the current events, political cycles, and other issues that coincide with their implementation, as they are given a finite piece of the public's attention, whereas other climate change campaigns are ongoing. Navigating and understanding this separation is crucial, as citizen engagement at the public level is also critical for the success of CAs.

Criteria for case selection are based on the primary criteria for citizen assemblies of (1) random selection of citizens, also known as sortition, (2) informed deliberation, (3) production of and voting on recommendations and (4) a thematic focus on climate-related issues. Cases focusing on citizen engagement in climate change were included if they were informative about parallel citizen engagement processes alongside a CA, even if they did not fit the main CA criteria.

Citizen engagement is mandated as part of the EU Mission on Adaptation, discussed in the introduction section. In June 2023, a report titled "Do it yourself (DIY) manual for mobilising and engaging stakeholders and citizens in climate change adaptation planning and implementation" was published.⁹ to support representatives. The first selection of cases focused on the national and local governments committed to the mission to set the scope of cases, which were likely to include engagement activities aligned with CLIMAS' focus on CAs and adaptation. However, not all identified cases were included in the final selection for various reasons, i.e., insufficient information or information was unavailable in a language accessible to the CLIMAS project. Therefore, the omission of cases does not indicate a lack of citizen engagement strategies. Exclusions could be due to the absence of formal actions, unsuitable design characteristics, or limited access to information. The second round of case selection was expanded to include other examples in the literature and the aforementioned participatory databases, which met the abovementioned criteria.

Within the final sample of CAs, the engagement strategies were investigated according to specific stages so that practical insights could be distilled about what helps or hinders engagement in the process. The stages are visualised in Figure 2 below. Looking at engagement strategies according to stage will enable the CLIMAS project to better understand case insights according to the sequential nature of CA processes and inform the development and adaptation of the toolbox in WP3 and WP4 of the CLIMAS project with this perspective.

⁹ See: <https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/en/mission/solutions/citizen-engagement-manual>

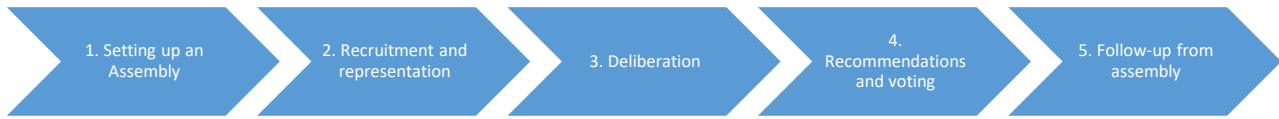


Figure 2: CA process according to chronological stage

As mentioned, cases that examined the context and environment outside the CA process were also included, either in tandem with or independent of a CA process. By doing so, the authors acknowledge the inherently exclusionary nature of mini-publics based on selecting a limited sample of citizens for participation in the process. While the CA does restrict the participation of all citizens, there is certainly evidence of the active involvement and importance of what (Devaney et al., 2020) refer to as the *midi-public*, or the citizens on the periphery of a CA, who are engaging with and following along with the process from the outside. While activities to engage the *midi-public* do not fit within the process illustrated in Figure 2, this report does include various initiatives and digital tools to promote engagement at this level.

The methodological approach aims to build on existing CA initiatives, ensuring the CLIMAS toolbox complements prior efforts. While strengthening citizen perspectives is the primary focus, the report acknowledges the additional importance of fortifying the interface between citizen engagement initiatives and political institutions. However, this is outside the scope of this report.

2.2.1 Data collection

The data collection for this task took place in two parallel processes, denoted as **Process A** and **Process B**.

- **Process A:** systematic desk research covering all 308 signatory regions (291 EU and 17 non-EU) and local communities, focusing on identifying ongoing or past CA processes within these localities. Cases in which a CA was identified were recorded in alphabetical order of countries within an Excel sheet. A website, blog post, or some form of online representation was necessary for each assembly, ensuring the reliability of our search. To cross-verify national-level findings, the KNOCA database was consulted, and Participedia and the German Bürgerrat database of Citizens' Assemblies¹⁰ were used for local cases (Gastil et al., 2017). However, despite the breadth of these databases, reliance on them proved inconsistent as not all local CAs could be validated there, necessitating cross-verification from websites and independent news sources.

¹⁰ See: <https://www.buergerrat.de/en/citizens-assemblies/>

At national and local levels, essential criteria were documented, including country, level of government, date of assembly, size (in terms of members), duration of assembly, topic, remit, and website. Additionally, if accessible, recommendations, final reports, evaluations of the assembly or responses of government authorities to recommendations were included in the documentation. Each entry featured an empty field for information on unique or innovative engagement strategies during the CA process, colour-coded according to the stages (Figure 2, Stages 1-5) for easy identification when selecting exemplar cases.

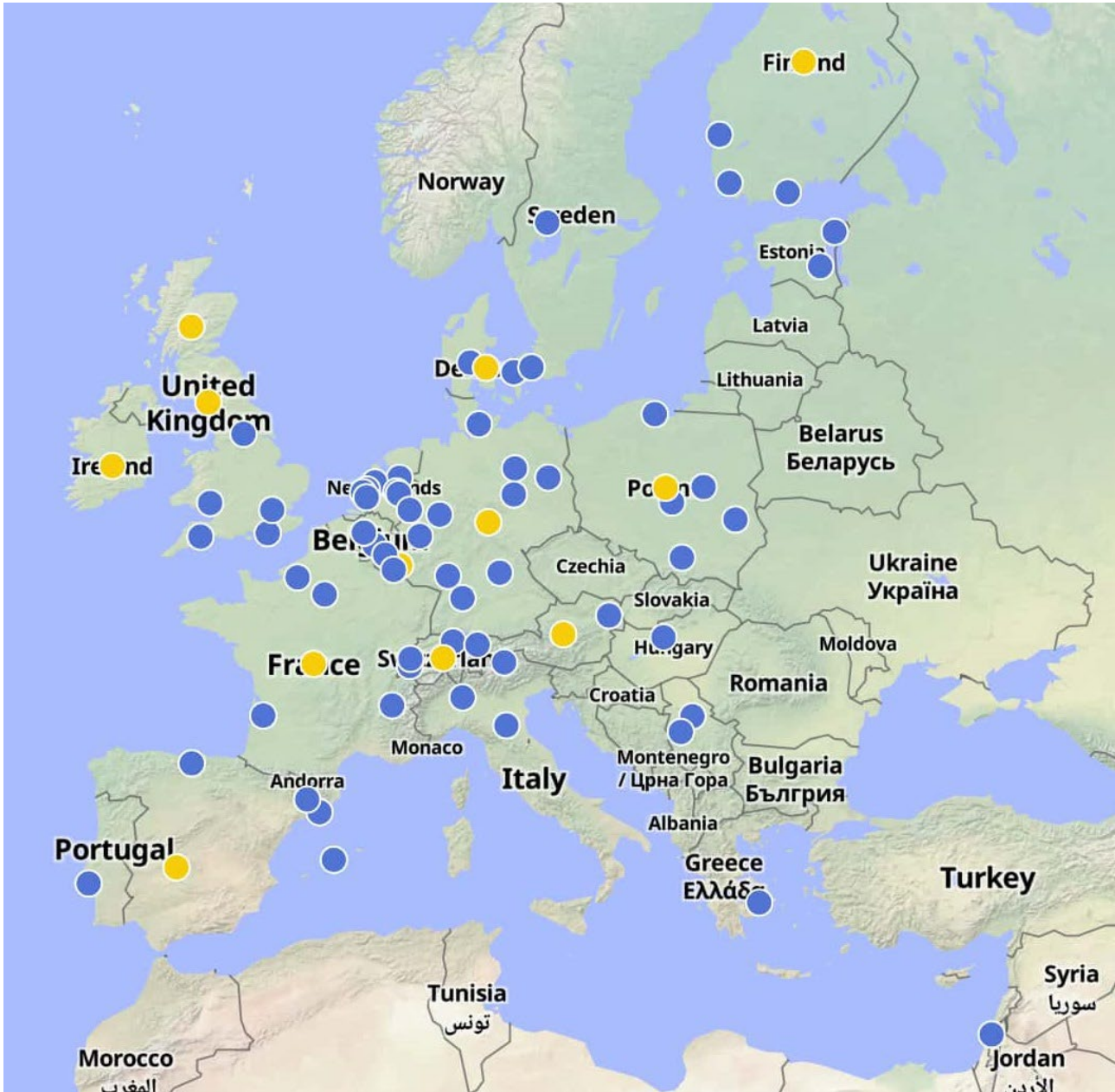
- **Process B** involved a literature search using Google Scholar, incorporating research papers and grey literature resulting from our stage-based approach. Search strings, such as 'agenda setting' AND 'climate assembly', 'engagement' AND 'deliberation' AND 'climate assembly', 'inclusion' AND 'methods' AND 'climate assembly', 'digital tools' AND 'climate assemblies', 'follow up' AND 'climate assembly', 'voting' AND 'deliberation' AND 'climate assembly', and 'mini-public' AND 'climate assembly', were employed. These search strings generated approximately 150 papers, which underwent screening for relevance, with approximately 50 papers deemed informative for our purposes.

Overall, the scholarly literature contributed to the conceptual framing of each phase and aided in the identification and, sometimes, enrichment of case studies identified in **Process A**.

In the end, 75 cases were selected based on their satisfaction of the main criteria of

- 1) random selection
- 2) informed deliberation
- 3) production of recommendations and
- 4) a focus on climate-related issues.

A map of the cases is included in Figure 3 below. In this map, yellow dots indicate the national-level CAs, while blue dots represent regional and local CAs. However, it is important to note that the actual geographical location of participants of any given CA is much more widespread. This applies in cases of national assemblies, where members are invited from all over the country, as well as online assemblies that are designed to cover the participation of a wide geographical area.

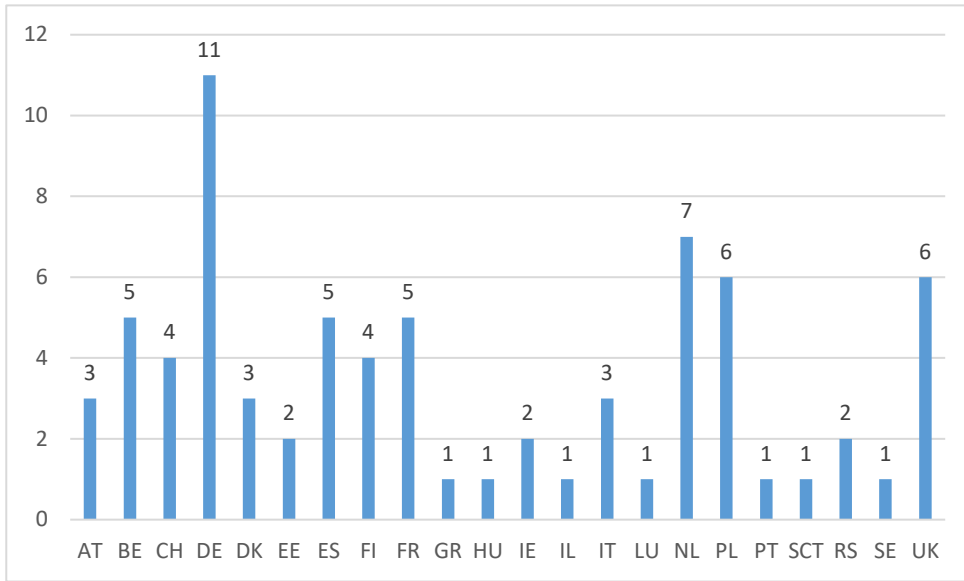


Source: Own. Map created with © OpenMapTiles © OpenStreetMap contributors.

Figure 3: Map of CA cases used in D2.1

Table 1 provides an overview of how the selected cases are distributed over 22 countries.

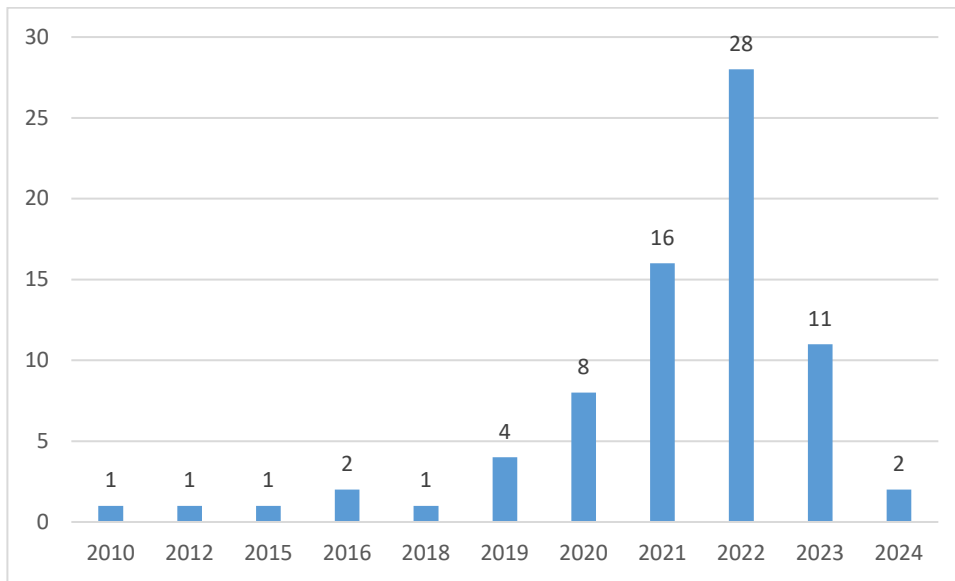
Table 1: Cases of CA selected based on criteria by country



(Source: authors)

Table 2 gives an overview of the selected cases by the starting year.

Table 2: Cases of CA selected based on criteria by starting year



(Source: authors)

Information about each of the cases included in the overview map is provided in Table 3 below, according to country, the area covered, year, and name, including hyperlinks to the respective websites and selected information sources.

Table 3: Cases of CA selected based on criteria.

| Nr | Country | Area | Year | Name | Selected sources |
|----|---------|-------------------|---------|---|--|
| 01 | AT | Vorarlberg | 2021 | Bürgerrat Klima-Zukunft Vorarlberg | https://vorarlberg.at (a) https://vorarlberg.at (b) https://vorarlberg.at (c) www.buergerrat.de (a) |
| 02 | AT | Austria | 2022 | Klimarat | https://klimarat.org/ Buzogány et al. 2022 |
| 03 | AT | Vienna | 2022-23 | Zukunftsrat Verkehr | https://zukunftsrat.at/verkehr/ Frankus & Griessler 2023 |
| 04 | BE | Brussels | 2015 | Climacteurs - 100 voix pour le Climat | www.g1000.org https://particitiz.eu/en/projects/climacteurs/ |
| 05 | BE | Wallonia | 2021-22 | Panel Citoyen pour le climat de Wallonie | https://developpementdurable.wallonie.be/panel-citoyen-climat |
| 06 | BE | Namur | 2021-22 | Panel citoyen pour le climat de Namur | www.ecoconso.be/fr/content/panel-citoyen-pour-le-climat-ville-de-namur |
| 07 | BE | Arlon | 2022 | Panel citoyen pour l'énergie et le climat | www.arlon.be |
| 08 | BE | Brussels | 2023- | Assemblée Citoyenne pour le Climat | www.buergerrat.de (b) www.assembleeclimat.brussels |
| 09 | CH | Switzerland | 2020 | Conseil du climat | www.parlament.ch (a) www.parlament.ch (b) www.parlament.ch (c) |
| 10 | CH | Uster | 2021 | Bürgerpanel Uster für mehr Klimaschutz | www.uster.ch https://participedia.net (a) |
| 11 | CH | Yverdon-les-Bains | 2022 | Conseil citoyen pour le climat | www.yverdon-les-bains.ch (a) www.yverdon-les-bains.ch (b) www.yverdon-les-bains.ch (c) |
| 12 | CH | Prilly | 2022 | l'Assemblée Citoyenne | www.prilly.ch (a) www.prilly.ch (b) |
| 13 | DE | Sachsen-Anhalt | 2022 | KlimaPlanReal | www.klimaplanreal.ovgu.de |
| 14 | DE | Berlin | 2022 | Berliner Klimabürger:innenrat | https://www.berlin.de (a) https://www.berlin.de (b) https://www.berlin.de (c) https://www.parlament-berlin.de |
| 15 | DE | Erlangen | 2022 | Klima-Aufbruch in Erlangen | https://erlangen.de |
| 16 | DE | Bonn | 2022 | Bonn4Future - Wir fürs Klima | https://beteiligung.bonn4future.de (a) https://www.bonn4future.de (b) |
| 17 | DE | Arnsberg | 2024 | Bürger:innenrat Arnsberg | www.arnsberg.de www.buergerrat.de (c) |
| 18 | DE | Neumünster | 2023 | Klimabürgerrat | www.neumuenster.de |
| 19 | DE | Stuttgart | 2023 | Stuttgarter Bürgerrat Klima | https://www.stuttgart.de (a) https://www.stuttgart.de (b) https://www.stuttgart.de (c) https://www.stuttgart.de (d) |
| 20 | DE | Mannheim | 2021-22 | Bürgerrat "KlimaSchutz 2030" | https://mannheim-gemeinsam-gestalten.de |
| 21 | DE | Rhein-Berg | 2022 | Klimafreunde Rhein-Berg Bürgerrat | https://in-gl.de |

| Nr | Country | Area | Year | Name | Selected sources |
|----|---------|--------------------------|---------|---|--|
| 22 | DE | Osterburg | 2022-23 | Bürgerrat Osterburg – Arbeitsgruppe Klimaschutz | https://www.buergerrat.de (d) https://www.osterburg.de |
| 23 | DE | Germany | 2021 | Büggerrat Klima | buergerrat-klima.de Bürgerrat Klima (2021) Griessler & Stack (2025) |
| 24 | DK | Zeeland | 2010 | The Region of Zealand citizens' summit on climate | http://tekno.dk (a) |
| 25 | DK | Denmark | 2020-21 | Borgertinget Pa Klimaomradet | www-buergerrat.de (e) https://tekno.dk |
| 26 | DK | Copenhagen | 2023-24 | Klimaborgerting | https://klimaborgerting.kk.dk/ |
| 27 | EE | Ida-Viru | 2021 | Ida-Viru Kliimakogu | www.kliimamuutused.ee www.buergerrat.de (f) |
| 28 | EE | Tartu | 2022 | Tartu Kliimakogu | https://tartu.ee/en/climateassembly |
| 29 | ES | Cantabria | 2021 | Jurado Ciudadano del Besaya | https://cantabriaeuropa.org/besaya-europa https://deliberativa.org |
| 30 | ES | Spain | 2022 | Asamblea Ciudadana para el Clima | https://asambleaciudadanadelcambioclimatico.es (a) https://asambleaciudadanadelcambioclimatico.es (b) |
| 31 | ES | Mallorca | 2023 | Assemblea Ciutadana pel Clima | https://assembleapelclima.uib.cat (a) https://assembleapelclima.uib.cat (b) |
| 32 | ES | Barcelona | 2022-23 | Asamblea Ciudadana para el Clima | https://www.barcelona.cat/ https://bcnroc.ajuntament.barcelona.cat |
| 33 | ES | Catalonia | 2023-24 | Asamblea Ciudadana por el Clima de Catalunya | https://participa.gencat.cat (a) https://participa.gencat.cat (b) |
| 34 | FI | Satakunta | 2020 | Satakunta2050 Citizens' Assembly | https://paloresearch.fi Kuhla et al. 2021 |
| 35 | FI | Turku | 2020 | Turku Deliberates | Grönlund et al. 2020 |
| 36 | FI | Finland | 2021 | Ilmastotoimia arvioiva kansalaisraati | Kuhla et al. 2020 |
| 37 | FI | Uusimaa | 2022 | Uudenmaan liikenneraati | https://sites.utu.fi Saarikoski et al. 2023 |
| 38 | FR | France | 2019-20 | La Convention Citoyenne pour Le Climat | www.conventioncitoyennepourleclimat.fr (a) www.conventioncitoyennepourleclimat.fr (b) Griessler & Stack (2025) |
| 39 | FR | Est Ensemble | 2021-22 | Convention citoyenne locale pour le climat d'Est Ensemble | https://ensemblepourleclimat.est-ensemble.fr www.buergerrat.de (g) |
| 40 | FR | Rouen | 2022- | Convention Citoyenne Rouen | https://rouen.fr (a) https://rouen.fr (b) https://rouen.fr (c) |
| 41 | FR | Grenoble Alpes-Métropole | 2022-23 | Convention Citoyenne Métropolitaine pour le Climat | https://conventionclimat.grenoblealpesmetropole.fr |
| 42 | FR | Bordeaux | 2023-24 | Le Grand dialogue citoyen | https://participation.bordeaux.fr (a) https://participation.bordeaux.fr (b) |

| Nr | Country | Area | Year | Name | Selected sources |
|----|---------|-------------|---------|--|--|
| 43 | GR | Athens | 2022 | Youth Assemblies on Climate Change with the participation of high school and university students | https://arsinoe-project.eu |
| 44 | HU | Budapest | 2020 | Klímavészhelyzet van – mit tegyen Budapest? ¹¹ | https://demnet.hu (a) https://demnet.hu (b) |
| 45 | IE | Ireland | 2016-18 | 2016 – 2018 Citizens' Assembly | https://citizensassembly.ie (a) www.epa.ie Griessler & Stack (2025) |
| 46 | IE | Ireland | 2022 | Citizens' Assembly on Biodiversity Loss | https://citizensassembly.ie (b) https://citizensassembly.ie (c) |
| 47 | IL | Tivon | 2022 | Kiryat Tiv'on assembly on waste management | www.buergerrat.de (h) |
| 48 | IT | Milan | 2022-30 | Assemblea permanente dei cittadini sul CLIMA | https://www.comune.milano.it https://partecipazione.comune.milano.it |
| 49 | IT | South Tyrol | 2023-24 | Klimabürgerrat Südtirol | https://www.klimaland.bz (a) https://www.klimaland.bz (b) |
| 50 | IT | Bologna | 2023 | Assemblea cittadina per il clima | https://www.comune.bologna.it https://s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com |
| 51 | LU | Luxembourg | 2022 | Klima Biergerrot | https://pldp.lu/project/klima-biergerrot/ https://www.knoca.eu (a) www.klima-biergerrot.lu https://pldp.lu |
| 52 | NL | Amsterdam | 2021 | Mini-burgerberaad | www.teamburgerberaad.nl https://research.hva.nl |
| 53 | NL | Rheden | 2022 | Burgerberaad "G1000 Rheden" | www.buergerrat.de (i): https://g1000rheden.nl/ |
| 54 | NL | Gelderland | 2022 | Burgerberaad Gelderland | https://www.gelderland.nl https://media.gelderland.nl (a) https://media.gelderland.nl (b) |
| 55 | NL | Den Haag | 2022 | Burgerberaad Statenkwartier | https://duurzamestad.denhaag.nl https://denhaag.raadsinformatie.nl (a) https://denhaag.raadsinformatie.nl (b) https://denhaag.raadsinformatie.nl (c) https://denhaag.raadsinformatie.nl (d) https://denhaag.raadsinformatie.nl (e) |
| 56 | NL | Leiden | 2023 | Citizens' Council Energy Transition | https://gemeente.leiden.nl https://www.gagoed.nl/citizens-council/ |
| 57 | NL | Rotterdam | 2024 | Burgerberaad Klimaat | https://mijn.rotterdam.nl |
| 58 | NL | Zwolle | 2024 | Burgerberaad | https://www.zwolle.nl (a) https://www.zwolle.nl (b) https://www.zwolle.nl (c) |
| 59 | PL | Gdansk | 2016 | The First Gdansk Citizens' Panel | https://participedia.net (b) https://www.gdansk.pl (a) https://www.gdansk.pl (b) |
| 60 | PL | Lublin | 2018 | Lublin City Citizens' Panel on Air Quality | https://participedia.net (c) |
| 61 | PL | Poznan | 2019 | Poznan Citizens' Panel | https://www.poznan.pl (a) https://www.poznan.pl (b) https://participedia.net (d) |

¹¹ We have a climate emergency - what should Budapest do?



| Nr | Country | Area | Year | Name | Selected sources |
|----|---------|-------------------|---------|---|--|
| 62 | PL | Warsaw | 2020 | Warszawski panel klimatyczny | https://eko.um.warszawa.pl (a) https://eko.um.warszawa.pl (b) https://eko.um.warszawa.pl (c) |
| 63 | PL | Krakow | 2021 | Krakowski panel klimatyczny | https://www.krakow.pl www.climate-kic.org https://smartcity-atelier.eu |
| 64 | PL | Poland | 2022 | Poland's Citizens' Assembly on Energy Poverty | https://naradaoenergii.pl (a) https://naradaoenergii.pl (b) https://naradaoenergii.pl (c) https://naradaoenergii.pl (d) https://naradaoenergii.pl (e) |
| 65 | PT | Lisbon | 2022 | Conselho de Cidadãos de Lisboa | https://cidadania.lisboa.pt (a) Lisboa Camera Municipal: Methodology Of The 1st Edition of The Lisbon Citizens' Council Lisboa Camera Municipal (2022) : Conselho de Cidadãos. Juntos construimos Lisboa. Summary Report. Roberto Falanga, Inês Renda, Camila Costa (2022): Relatório Final de Avaliação. https://digitalcollections.sit.edu . |
| 66 | SCT | Scotland | 2020-21 | Scotland's Climate Assembly | Andrews et al. (2022) Griessler & Stack (2025) |
| 67 | RS | Belgrade | 2021 | Citizen assembly on traffic | Fiket & Đorđević 2022 |
| 68 | RS | Valjevo | 2021 | Air pollution Valjevo | Fiket & Đorđević 2022 |
| 69 | SE | Skåne | 2014-20 | (E-)Skånepanelen: Online Citizen Panel and its Citizen Groups | https://participedia.net (e) |
| 70 | UK | Camden | 2019 | Citizens' Assembly on the climate crisis | https://www.camden.gov.uk/ (a) https://www.camden.gov.uk (b) https://www.camden.gov.uk (c) |
| 71 | UK | Leeds | 2019 | Leed's Climate Change Citizen Jury | https://www.leedsclimate.org.uk (a) https://www.leedsclimate.org.uk (b) https://democracy.leeds.gov.uk (c) |
| 72 | UK | UK | 2020 | Climate Assembly UK | www.climateassembly.uk (a) www.climateassembly.uk (b) https://www.knoca.eu (b) |
| 73 | UK | Adur and Worthing | 2020 | Adur and Worthing Climate Assembly | https://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk (a) https://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk (b) https://participedia.net (f) |
| 74 | UK | Blaenau Gwent | 2021 | Blaenau Gwent Climate Assembly | https://www.blaenau-gwent.gov.uk https://cynnalcyrmru.com |
| 75 | UK | Devon | 2021 | Devon Climate Assembly | https://devonclimateemergency.org.uk (a) https://devonclimateemergency.org.uk (b) |

(Source: authors)

2.2.2 Critical Reflection of Data Collection

The outcomes of our search process underscored two crucial lessons that merit careful consideration. Firstly, while the identification of CA cases proved relatively straightforward, delving into the intricacies of the CA at a process level posed significant challenges. Unravelling insights into strategies, adjustments, and their subsequent impact on the quality of citizen participation proved elusive. This difficulty was primarily attributed to the prevailing practice of presenting CAs in reports emphasising outcomes in terms of recommendations rather than the experiential nuances of the process and various aspects of impact. Websites, acting as bulletins of updates, often lacked narrative descriptions of the lived experiences within the CA, hindering a comprehensive understanding of their unique qualities.

In addition, in several cases, information about the CA was only available in databases that collect instances of CAs, such as the participidia.net, knoca.eu or buergerrat.de sites mentioned above. In these cases, the information about the CA was less detailed. In most cases, the CA had its web page on the organiser's website. In these cases, more detailed information was available. In many cases, these websites also provide supplementary documents such as recommendations, reports, letters of invitation, information leaflets, and minutes. Final reports and recommendations from the CA often included information about the exercise, the process and, in a few cases, a brief evaluation. Evaluations by independent experts were only available in a few cases. A total of 134 documents on the 75 selected cases form the basis of this deliverable.

Moreover, the prevalence of private enterprises supplying digital platforms for some assemblies, as discussed in the Civic Technologies section (pg.55), introduced a layer of opacity. The use of commercial platforms for assembly-related content rendered it inaccessible for our purposes due to its association with enterprise. This limitation obscured insights into the inner workings of these CA, impeding a nuanced examination of their processes.

In certain instances, language and localisation added complexity. Some CAs hosted content on local government websites or blogs in their native languages only, presenting a hurdle for researchers. This language barrier, presumably due to the likely lesser resources for more minor-scale cases, indicates a paucity of information about lesser-known local CAs and a possible oversaturation of information about larger-scale, better researcher CAs. This difficulty was only partly overcome¹² using the browser's translation function and the AI programme www.deepl.com to translate key documents into English. This challenge of navigating content in diverse languages underscored the need for robust multilingual approaches in future research endeavours and further efforts to improve knowledge collection in databases that can be easily translated.

A notable observation from our initial case sampling was the significant overrepresentation of CA in the United Kingdom. Recognising the potential bias this might introduce, we opted not to delve into

¹² It turned out that the quality of AI generated translations differs considerably between languages.

each UK case at the same depth as cases from a more diverse geographical scope. This decision aimed to prevent a skewed perspective and ensure a more balanced representation of engagement practices on an EU scale. However, for a comprehensive overview, a UK deliberative democracy organisation, Involve, produced a robust 2023 report titled "Innovations in subnational climate mini-publics in the UK"¹³.

2.2.3 Data Analysis

The websites and documents collected for the selected cases were qualitatively analysed to map civic participation strategies in different contexts. For cases in which information was only available on government and project websites, as well as on websites such as participedia.net, knoca.eu or buergerrat.de, individual data sheets were created that included the following information, if available

- Case number
- Date of visiting
- Name
- Country
- Area
- Time
- Sources
- Initiative
- Organizers
- Number of participants
- Types of participants
- Process
- Mandate
- Climate adaptation
- What type of information about climate adaptation has been provided to citizens?
- What topics have been addressed?
- How has it been addressed?
- How (specifically) have climate change adaptation topics been included in the CAs?
- How have strategies been co-designed?
- What disciplines have been involved?
- What type of knowledge has been used?
- How was this type of knowledge been used?
- How was the decision made?
- Recommendations
- Handover/Connection to politics
- Impact
- Was it considered a success or failure? By whom?
- Why was it considered a success or failure?
- What contributed to success or failure?

¹³ See: <https://involve.org.uk/resource/innovations-local-climate-assemblies-and-juries-uk>

The data files were analysed using the Atlas.ti program, which supports the qualitative analysis of documents. No such data files were created in cases where sufficient information was available from reports, recommendations, government responses, pamphlets, fact sheets, letters, evaluations, and journal articles. In these cases, the relevant documents were uploaded directly into the Atlas. ti database. The final database contains 134 documents from 75 cases. For coding, 89 codes were developed from the documents. A total of 1,473 quotations were assigned.



3. Climate Assembly Stages of Engagement

3.1 Setting up an Assembly

It is widely acknowledged within both research and practitioner circles that implementing a CA is far from a one-size-fits-all endeavour. The initial stages of establishing and preparing for the implementation process are particularly resource-intensive due to the many decisions and process dimensions that must be considered. While the general CA model and best practices provide a valuable template, the critical aspect of adapting to the community's local context, scale, and unique features cannot be overstated.

3.1.1 Frequently Used Guidelines

A variety of resources have been developed and widely used by practitioners to facilitate the initial stages. These include the following best practice guidelines and accepted methodological approaches:

- *Good Practice Principles for Deliberative Processes for Deliberative Decision Making* (OECD)¹⁴
- *Preparing for a climate assembly* (KNOCA)¹⁵
- *How to run a citizens' assembly - A handbook for local authorities* (Involve, The Democratic Society, the RSA, mySociety)¹⁶
- *The Extinction Rebellion Guide to Citizens' Assemblies* (Extinction Rebellion)¹⁷
- *Climate Assemblies and Juries: A people-powered response to the climate emergency* (People Powered)¹⁸
- *How Do I set up a Citizens' Assembly?* (Involve)¹⁹

3.1.2 The Commissioner

The commissioner of a CA refers to the representative body, either a public authority or a civil society organisation (CSO), which initiates and sponsors an assembly. Commissioning a climate assembly requires a keen understanding of the unique context, considering the conditions, needs, and opportunities the process could provide. Initiating an assembly process entails a labyrinth of tasks, including setting the mandate, gauging and generating public interest and ideas, justifying costs, and providing direction for progress (King & Wilson, 2023). The two primary routes CAs have been commissioned are top-down and bottom-up approaches, often in response to institutional commitments or grassroots movements.

¹⁴ See: <https://www.oecd.org/gov/open-government/good-practice-principles-for-deliberative-processes-for-public-decision-making.pdf>

¹⁵ See: <https://knoca.eu/preparing-for-a-climate-assembly/>

¹⁶ See: <https://www.thersa.org/globalassets/reports/2020/IIDP-citizens-assembly.pdf>

¹⁷ See: <https://extinctionrebellion.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/The-Extinction-Rebellion-Guide-to-Citizens-Assemblies-Version-1.1-25-June-2019.pdf>

¹⁸ <https://www.peoplepowered.org/resources-content/climate-assemblies-and-juries>

¹⁹ <https://involve.org.uk/resource/how-do-i-setup-citizens-assembly>



In the initiation phase of setting up a CA, the commissioner, or the responsible authority on behalf of the commissioner, plays a pivotal role in making the initial design choices (Courant, 2021b). This section focuses on mapping this stage, exploring the conditions, opportunities, and tools used to enhance citizen engagement and drawing insights from examples found in previous CAs. These examples highlight that several routes can be taken according to the situation in which the CA is created.

Institutional Route: The institutional route towards CA involves direct engagement with existing administrative bodies within the governmental framework. This strategy is facilitated by political authorities who endorse and support the process either directly or indirectly by making themselves available. Parliament and local governing bodies, with dedicated offices for citizen participation, have increasingly played a vital role in initiating climate assemblies.

Grassroots route: Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and CSOs, particularly those focused on climate issues or deliberative processes, have successfully initiated

CA from a bottom-up perspective. In these cases, involving political representatives becomes crucial and equally challenging for the process's success.

Case examples of institutional route

- [Asamblea Ciudadana para el Clima](#) (Spanish National Assembly): *The Declaration on the Climate Emergency in Spain*¹⁹, approved by the Council of Ministers, acted on a preexisting citizen participation mechanism to call for the establishment of a Citizen Assembly for Climate, focusing on achieving climate neutrality by 2050.
- [Assemblée Citoyenne pour le Climat](#) (Brussels, Belgium: Citizens' Climate Assembly): This is the first-ever permanent CA, institutionalized to address climate issues continually.
- [Assemblea permanente dei cittadini sul clima](#) (Milan, Italy: The Permanent Citizens' Climate Assembly): Permanent assembly initiated by the municipality to support citizen engagement and accompany Milan's implementation of the City's Air and Climate Plan until 2030. There is commitment on behalf of the municipality to respond to proposals, questions and concerns arising from the assembly.

Case examples of grassroots route

- **Bürgerat Klima (Germany’s Citizens’ Climate Assembly)**: Initiated by civil society organizations after the success of a Democracy-focused assembly, bypassing parliamentary funding (Dean et al., 2022). The civil society organisation BürgerBegehren Klimaschutz funded the process and partnered with other CSOs, namely Scientists for Future and Mehr Demokratie. Importantly, the former German President Horst Köhler agreed to be the patron of the process, providing some political legitimacy.
- **Two assemblies in Belgrade and Valjevo, Serbia**: Assemblies on urban mobility and air pollution were organized by the Institute for Philosophy and Social Theory at the University of Belgrade, in cooperation with the European Jean Monnet Network ACT WB which focuses on active citizenship in the Western Balkans. These cases demonstrate the importance of social movement-initiated citizen assemblies particularly in weaker democracies that tend to have more authoritative regimes (Fiket & Dordevic, 2022).

Hybrid: The term hybrid denotes a shared effort by public authorities and bottom-up efforts in which mutual commitments are responsible for bringing forth a commissioning effort.

Case example of hybrid route

- **Klimarat (Austria’s National Assembly for Climate Action)**: Initiated through a popular initiative on climate change resulting in almost 400.000 signatures. This led to a resolution of the National Council requesting the government to establish a CA which was then prepared and tendered by the Federal Ministry for Climate Action and Environment.

Depending on who initiates a climate assembly, subsequent design decisions are implicated based on the overarching principles and aim towards neutrality, independence, and transparency (Elstub et al., 2021). Research indicates that the commissioner’s identity substantially impacts political commitment (Niessen, 2019). Although there are counterexamples such as the ones listed above under the ‘Grassroots route’, processes originating within the political system, through legislative acts or government

agencies interested in deliberative fora, are more likely to garner political momentum and

commitment. Alternatively, when processes are initiated outside the established political system, there is a risk of perceived unwanted intervention or disturbance in democratic processes.

The term "policy coupling" delineates the relationship between the CA and the relevant policy apparatus, characterised as either loose or tight (Hendriks, 2016). These coupling choices involve trade-offs, with tight coupling emphasising political ownership and facilitating ease in adopting outcomes. In contrast, loose coupling provides more independence and minimises the potential perception of co-optation by political authorities. In response to where the commissioning comes from, organisers must prioritise proper coupling between the CA and the political system to ensure legitimacy, protect transparency, maximise the impact potential of outcomes, and justify resource usage. For this reason, this stage is tightly controlled by the commissioning group, and therefore, opportunities for citizen engagement are limited.

Civil society-initiated CAs encounter a significant challenge related to the costs of designing a process. Costs vary widely, but consensus prevails that adequate resources are critical for proper implementation, professional facilitation, member support, and addressing unforeseen needs. Establishing cooperation between the CA and the relevant political authority is crucial regarding financial resources and time. This cooperative interface influences the immediate process and shapes the medium to longer-term development of deliberative practices in that context.

3.1.3 Delivery Team and Governance Structure

The delivery team running the CA typically comprises multiple organisations working in partnership to ensure independence. While these teams vary in their structure, they commonly consist of:

- Coordinating body
- Scientific advisory body
- An independent governance committee

Several case examples illustrate the diverse composition of these teams and highlight strategies for ensuring transparency, a crucial element for the assembly's integrity. The scientific advisory body consists of experts from the relevant fields related to the topic and experts in deliberative democracy and participatory process. Their role is limited to that of expert members; therefore,

Case examples of citizen engagement in delivery of CA

- [La Convention Citoyenne pour Le Climat](#) (France **Citizens' Convention on Climate**): randomly drew two citizens to be part of the committee.
- [Klimarat](#) (Austria's **National Assembly for Climate Action**): two elected assembly members joined the core managing team as equal partners after the first weekend.

they are not the focus of this research, and no case examples of citizen engagement in the scientific advisory board are provided.

Coordinating Body: The coordinating body oversees process implementation and is often led by independent organizations with expertise in participatory processes.

- The coordinating body typically takes over the mid to late stages of the design process.
- In many cases, independent organisations with expertise in participatory processes are hired for the coordinating role.

Governance Committee: The governance committee ensures clarity of responsibilities within and outside the assembly, such as final recommendation accountability. In some cases, assembly members have been invited to join the governance committee to ensure that the citizen perspective is represented in the steering and guidance of the process.

Transparency is an important aspect of the delivery and governance of an assembly. From the literature, the general strategies and lessons were extracted about how to initiate and sustain a transparent CA process:

- Document the process and design choices made as early as possible, sharing minutes with the public.
- Establish a diverse governance/monitoring committee, particularly regarding political representation, to reduce ideological bias in oversight.
- Include citizen perspectives in internal governance
- Engage climate governance actors early in the process, addressing uncertainties among climate NGOs about how the CA's efforts can be synergistic, as highlighted in KNOCA's report on emerging trends in climate assemblies (Smith, 2023).

By adopting these strategies and incorporating citizen perspectives, the delivery team aims to enhance transparency, integrity, and inclusivity in the CA process.

3.1.4 The Setting (online/offline/hybrid)

The choice of format and setting for the CA is a critical aspect influenced by context and available resources. Typically, national-level processes with substantial budgets span several weekends, while subnational processes commonly occur over a single day or weekend. A minimum of 40 hours is recommended for larger-scale processes, often extended based on member feedback or specific requirements, allowing ample time for learning, deliberation, and recommendation formulation (Bryant & Stone, 2020).

Even before the start of COVID-19, CA commissioners utilised online tools to reduce costs, a trend that has further accelerated. Advances in civic technologies tailored for deliberative processes have also become integral to assembly support (O'Brien et al., 2021). While specialised services may incur expenses, running an online assembly with widely known tools like Google Docs, Zoom, SharePoint,

etc., offers a cost-efficient alternative. Examples of assemblies which were hosted entirely online include:

Case examples of online CAs

- [Ilmastotoimia arvioiva kansalaisraati](#) (Finland's Citizens' Jury on Climate Actions): First nationwide mini public on climate issues in Finland, held online via Zoom.
- [Turku Deliberates](#) (Turku, Finland): Held entirely online via Zoom and included discussions involving politicians. The organisers endured that every group had a technical moderator to support the process. Technical training sessions were provided before the assembly.
- [Asamblea Ciudadana para el Clima](#) (Spanish Citizens' Assembly for the Climate): Held online mainly via Zoom but also utilizing a variety of collaborative digital tools such as Groupmap, Mural, Jamboard, Miro and Survey Monkey.
- [Bürgerat Klima](#) (Germany's Citizens' Climate Assembly): Created customized online platform for many aspects of the assembly including daily agendas, a library with relevant literature, and social spaces designed for casual chats amongst participants and digital break rooms.
- [Devon Climate Assembly](#) (Devon, United Kingdom): Originally planned in person, the COVID-19 pandemic forced the assembly to redirect and assess if an online assembly would work, publishing a report²⁰ on their assessment and recommendations for online assemblies.

A survey following the UK Climate Assembly found that participants preferred a hybrid option that balanced not having to travel in person to every meeting but still having some in-person meetings, which were important for establishing a social connection between participants and aided in online deliberation (Elstub et al., 2021). A summary of the various trade-offs identified in the literature is featured in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Advantages and disadvantages of the CA format

| Format | Online only | Hybrid | In-person |
|---------------|--|--|--|
| Advantages | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not require travel • Potential for increased participation across wider geographical regions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members develop social connections aiding deliberation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members develop social connections that help in deliberation • Participants generally benefit from face-to-face interaction |
| Disadvantages | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be an obstacle for non-digital natives • Requires additional training such as tech rehearsals • Participants do not have the same opportunity for informal socialising | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be an obstacle for non-digital natives • Incurs an additional technical burden on the assembly organisation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expense burden on the overall budget of the assembly |

(Source: authors)

Willis et al. (2023) highlight the importance of making accommodations specifically for online formats such as tech rehearsals, the possibility of hosting social timeouts for participants and providing additional standby assistance in case technical problems arise. Online formats, either exclusively or in a hybrid model, present distinct advantages and disadvantages:

3.1.5 Agenda Setting

In the early stages of deciding to run a CA, the commissioner must define the remit outlining the assembly's mandate in partnership with other stakeholders and sometimes the delivery team (Elstub et al., 2021). While this phase involves limited public engagement due to its unidirectional nature from the delivery body, it is a critical stage for building relationships with political and community stakeholders.

Once the remit is established, attention shifts to defining the topic, question, and agenda. In general, these are the most crucial components guiding the CA in terms of the content and direction of the overall process. The assembly's **question should leverage its unique deliberative nature,**

addressing matters best answered by citizens and encouraging the exploration of trade-offs between different courses of action and how citizens react to their proposition.

Engagement strategies can enhance the process during the agenda-setting stage. This stage can involve feedback and input on subtopics **and questions**, strengthening the CA by validating the perceived relevance of its questions, crowdsourcing ideas, garnering stakeholder interest, enhancing transparency, and raising awareness. Citizen engagement can occur within the CA with assembly members (**internal**

Case examples of internal engagement in agenda setting within the CA

- [Climate Assembly UK \(United Kingdom\)](#): Assembly members decided on principles and values for the path to net zero, providing insights into constituents' expectations (Elstub et al., 2019).
- [Assemblea cittadina per il clima \(Bologna, Italy's Citizen Assembly for the climate\)](#): The "Open Space Technology"²¹ was used during the agenda-setting, where new issues were suggested until no more new ideas arose. Participants then assessed the issues which they are most interested in engaging in.
- [Blaenau Gwent Climate Assembly \(United Kingdom\)](#): used the **Pol.is**²² tool, allowing assembly members to select themes.

Case examples of external engagement in agenda setting with midi-public

- [G1000 \(Brussels\)](#): utilized a public, open agenda-setting process through online consultation, using an 'idea box' on the assembly website for citizens to post questions or problems which resulted in a few thousand submissions.
- [La Convention Citoyenne pour Le Climat \(France Citizens' Convention on Climate\)](#): online contributions from citizens using Iramuteq software²³ which uses Natural Language Processing (NLP) methods. Contributions were synthesized into understandable documents and then distributed to the 150 assembly members during their working sessions and made available to the public online.

engagement) and outside the CA with non-members in the midi-public (**external engagement**).

3.2 Recruitment of Members and Representation

Random recruitment, or sortition, is a fundamental pillar in DMPs, serving as the mechanism to select assembly members who represent the citizens of a specific context (Farrell et al., 2020). Typically, the process starts with a larger pool, foreseeing that some participants may discontinue their involvement. National assemblies usually comprise 100-150 individuals, while sub-national assemblies may vary from 20 to 100 participants from initiation to completion, often involving a two-stage process.

In the first stage of recruitment, a broad call is made for expressions of interest in assembly participation. In the second stage, a random stratified sampling process typically takes place, which aims to select representation across specific dimensions such as age, gender, nationality, or socio-economic status. The objective is to prevent the omission of large societal segments in the results. To avoid this, there are often predefined upper and lower quotas for demographic groups in either or both stages of recruitment. The choice of dimensions for stratified sampling is context-dependent and influenced by the remit, goals, and contextual factors such as historical, political, social, and environmental considerations. Recognising these diverse factors is imperative, steering away from a one-size-fits-all approach and ensuring that the CA composition authentically mirrors the unique characteristics of each locality (Harris et al., 2021).

Selection algorithms play a pivotal role in ensuring a randomised group with a proportional representation of various social groups in the broader population. Notably, this sampling process is increasingly assisted by algorithms provided by private or non-profit service providers, some of which include:

- **StratifySelect** and **GroupSelect** provided by The Sortition Foundation²³
- Public services such as the **Digital and Population Data Services Agency** in Finland²⁴
- Open-source sortition tools, such as newDemocracy's **Stratified Random Selection Tool**²⁵

Research on the algorithms used for the selection process is relatively sparse; however, there have been some claims that these methods have vastly improved in recent years. For example, Flanigan et al. (2021) conducted a study comparing their LEXIMIN algorithm used in ten citizens' assemblies

²⁰ <https://involve.org.uk/resource/open-space-technology#:~:text=%E2%80%8BOpen%20Space%20Technology%2C%20or,discussions%20around%20a%20central%20theme>

²¹ See: <https://pol.is/home>

²² See: <http://www.iramuteq.org/>

²³ See: <https://www.sortitionfoundation.org/services>

²⁴ See: <https://dvv.fi/en/digital-and-population-data-services-agency>

²⁵ See: <https://selection.newdemocracy.com.au/>

with a benchmark from assemblies using the LEGACY algorithm also used in past citizen assemblies. The authors found that their algorithm resulted in substantially fairer selection probabilities according to the principles of randomness and equal probability of selection.

Setting up the assembly, particularly the sampling process, demands substantial resources due to its critical role in establishing inclusivity and legitimacy. Rigorous efforts are required to ensure the representation of citizens who genuinely and reasonably mirror the broader population.

In addition to random stratified sampling, purposive sampling is an option which involves deliberately adjusting the sampling from a specific dimension. For instance, this could be applied if the intention is to tailor a process exclusively for young people. A few youth-focused CAs have occurred in recent years, deviating from the traditional CA sampling methods, which typically have an age cut-off of 16. Some scholars argue that the youth perspective is significantly missing from traditional CA processes (Harris, 2021).

Purposive sampling can guarantee the representation of a specific demographic, irrespective of the recruitment process results. This approach proves valuable when the CA wants to ensure the inclusion of a marginalised group that may be less likely to participate through written invitations but can be effectively engaged by collaborating with relevant stakeholders. In the pursuit of assembling a CA that genuinely represents the diversity of society, three guiding principles should inform the decision-making process: (1) randomness, (2) representation, and (3) equality (Flanigan et al., 2020; Gasiorowska, 2023).

Case examples of representative recruitment efforts at two contrasting levels

- [The Global Assembly \(COP26, Glasgow\)](#): identified one hundred locations globally utilising NASA population density data, with a fair distribution towards population hubs. In each location, a local host organisation was enlisted to choose individuals through random door-to-door visits and on-street interactions, forming an initial group of potential assembly members. This pool was then categorised to ensure a globally representative sample based on age, gender, education, and perspectives on climate change.
- [Camden Citizen Assembly on the climate crisis \(United Kingdom\)](#): recruited members through a door-to-door approach and street recruitment led by community researchers trained by the city council.

Achieving equality and social inclusion, particularly during the recruitment phase, poses a well-recognized and intricate challenge, such as those posed by intersections of societal marginalisation, which make participation a more significant challenge (Wojciechowska, 2019). Gasiorowska (2023) found that 2-5% of citizens selected to participate in an assembly typically accept the invitation. Acceptances tend to be disproportionately skewed within this limited percentage towards more

advantaged groups. This phenomenon, known as selection bias, implies that those participating are not genuinely representative but often come from privileged, well-educated backgrounds, with the available resources which enable participation, such as time away from responsibilities or already aligned with supportive views on climate change causes.

Case examples of purposive sampling

- [Youth Assemblies on Climate Change \(Athens, Greece\)](#): High school and university students residing in the Athens metropolitan region were selected to participate in a Youth online assembly about the difficulties in their local communities to react to the challenges of climate change and adaptation measures.
- [Ilmastotoimia arvioiva kansalaisraati \(Finland's Citizens' Jury on Climate Actions\)](#): aimed to ensure comprehensive representation, acknowledging the unique position of the Sámi people, an indigenous community facing vulnerabilities due to climate actions (Kulha et al., 2022). To guarantee the participation of the Sámi community, a specific effort was made during the recruitment process. One seat on the Jury was explicitly reserved for a Sámi representative. The recruitment method for this participant mirrored that used for the general participants. A survey was employed, and to reach the Sámi population effectively, it was disseminated through various Sámi organizations and groups, leveraging the network of the Sámi Parliament.

While purposive sampling can support the inclusion of groups based on socioeconomic exclusion, attitudinal stratification has been proposed to counter CA member bias in favour of climate change measures. In this two-stage sortition process, potential participants are first surveyed with questions about their political attitudes, particularly regarding climate issues. Stratifying the sample group along this attitudinal dimension helps ensure the inclusion of diverse perspectives, preventing an ideological imbalance from the outset. Dean et al. (2022) conducted a study on the Bürgerrat (Germany) in which attitudinal stratification criteria were used in the evaluation process. They demonstrated an overrepresentation of those with high

political interest and support for participatory concepts such as the CA process. The authors demonstrate these findings as a risk of selection bias and call for the importance of using attitudinal stratification during recruitment. From our research, no CA processes were identified that employed such methods during the recruitment process.

In order to ensure participation from a wider selection of the public, invitees are usually enticed to honorariums. However, this solution may not fully alleviate challenges for certain groups, such as the elderly or those with responsibilities that hinder day travel. Leveraging digital tools can help organisers manage attendance and coordinate efforts to enhance participation. For instance, email and website platforms are used to inquire about members' means of travel and provide details about the venue and schedule. These systematic processes can be structured to facilitate organisers in accommodating members whose participation might be contingent on small, inclusive gestures.

3.3 Deliberation

The deliberation stage of a CA is a pivotal phase where citizen engagement strategies come to the forefront. This aspect, focusing on the structure and facilitation of engagement with selected citizens, has been studied in the academic literature to a significant extent, but there are challenges to comprehensive understanding. This is primarily because most information about the deliberation phase is secondary data, such as final reports and academic papers. Implementing deliberative facilitation methods often deviates, requiring flexibility and adaptation to real-life scenarios. This section delves into identifiable innovations and adaptations recorded in the literature and case studies, exploring their pragmatic necessity in specific contexts and extracting broader insights into designing and facilitating empowering, inclusive, and meaningful deliberative meetings.

3.3.1 Information

In the deliberation stage, information is a key component of the curriculum and procedure, necessitating a multistakeholder approach to ensure the representation of diverse perspectives. Scientific and policy knowledge about adaptation measures is crucial, requiring experts to present this information to citizens (Beswick & Elstub, 2019). However, citizens can actively participate in the process by influencing the selection of experts.

In addition to selecting information, the weighting of expert knowledge is a crucial factor in determining the epistemic values emphasised in the deliberative process. The information provision stage offers an opportunity to give due importance to everyday experiences within a community, leveraging local knowledge, for example, regarding health, gender discrimination, and past climate initiatives. This enriches the expert knowledge with context-specific insights.

Public engagement during the information provision stage is an option to ensure that diverse voices contribute to the assembly in addition to and beyond technical expertise. This can involve crowdsourcing ideas.

Case example of crowd sourcing information during the information phase

- **La Convention Citoyenne pour Le Climat (France Citizens' Convention on Climate)**: Any citizen or group (NGO, firms, trade unions) could publish up to one idea per theme per phase on Decidim²⁷ platform. Inputs were then synthesized and fed into the assembly process. The sequencing was planned such that public submissions enhanced rather than confused the process. An important insight is the **importance of sequencing** how crowdsourcing can be used delicately during deliberation.

Pace is another critical factor during the information stage, as it can determine how useful the information is to participants. It is important to listen to participants' feedback and adapt the process to their needs. For example, citizens can request additional expertise when they perceive knowledge gaps or want to seek a different perspective.

Diversifying information delivery can help participants with different learning styles (O'Malley et al., 2020). For example, incorporating excursions, short videos, infographics, and oral and textual presentations enhances accessibility and engagement. During the information processing stage, various tools can be employed for argument visualisation and mapping evidence, claims, and counterarguments. These tools can facilitate citizens in collaboration, information organisation, and ultimately, developing informed proposals. Some examples include Coggle.²⁶, Miro²⁷, Argdown²⁸, decisive²⁹, slido³⁰.

Hybrid approaches during argument visualisation allow facilitators to collect analogue information and transfer findings to digital tools, providing the opportunity to adapt the information used to the preferences of assembly members. This comprehensive strategy aims to create an inclusive, dynamic, and effective deliberative process.

²⁶ See: <https://coggle.it/>

²⁷ See: <https://miro.com/>

²⁸ See: <https://argdown.org/>

²⁹ See: <https://www.bcisiveonline.com/>

³⁰ See: https://www.slido.com/?experience_id=22-b

Case of citizen engagement in information stage

- [The first Gdansk Citizens' Panel](#) (Gdansk, Poland): panellists were allowed to appoint experts themselves.
- [Uudenmaan liikenneaati](#) (Uusimaa, Finland's Transport Jury): Evaluation report provides specific recommendations for allowing more time for the information stage so that participants can 1) contribute to the selection of experts and or 2) identify what they perceived to be the appropriate areas of expertise for their task.

3.3.1.1 What topics have been addressed?

The issues that participants raise during a CA are primarily determined by how the organisers frame the general question for the assembly. These questions were formulated broadly in the selected cases, such as how to deal with climate crises. Such broad formulations can cover both mitigation and adaptation topics. In most cases, the general question was comprehensive AND focused on climate mitigation. Only in very few cases did the general question refer to climate adaptation. Some CAs asked specific questions about transport, energy crises, land use or biodiversity loss. In other cases, citizens were explicitly asked to contribute to concrete and existing or future climate plans.

Case example of broad question

- [Klimarat](#): “How can Austria become climate-friendly?”
- [Asamblea Ciudadana para el Clima](#): “A safer and fairer Spain in the face of climate change. How do we do so?”

Case example of mitigation question

- [Panel Citoyen pour le climat de Wallonie](#): “What measures should be put in place to achieve -55% greenhouse gases (GHGs) by 2030 compared to the GHG emissions emitted in 1990?”
- [La Convention Citoyenne pour Le Climat](#): “How can we reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% by 2030 while ensuring social justice?”

Case examples of climate adaptation

- [Assemblea cittadina per il clima](#): “How can institutions and citizens address and contain the city's major climate risks (heat islands, extreme weather events, floods, droughts, etc.)?”
- [The First Gdansk Citizens' Panel](#): “The panelists' task was to develop recommendations on how to prepare the city for heavy rain”

Case example of questions reviewing climate plans

- [Satakunta2050 Citizens' Assembly](#): “The main task of the Citizens' Assembly was to prioritize different goals related to regional development and give comments on specific future visions drafted by the Regional Council.”
- [Finland's Citizens' Jury on Climate Action](#): “How can the Medium-term Climate Change Policy Plan's climate actions related to consumers be implemented in such a manner that they are as effective as possible but, at the same time, treat citizens fairly?”

The specificity of the question raises specific issues in a CA. Table 5 shows how often specific issues were mentioned as topical in the cases. Certain issues, such as mobility, housing, food/agriculture, and production/consumption, were mentioned more often than others.

Table 5: Topics addressed in CAs

| | |
|----------|----|
| Mobility | 36 |
|----------|----|



| | |
|---|----|
| Housing | 24 |
| Food/Agriculture | 20 |
| Production and consumption | 19 |
| Energy | 18 |
| Education, communication, training | 14 |
| Land use | 12 |
| Natural environment/biodiversity | 8 |
| Economy | 6 |
| Planning | 6 |
| Waste/circular economy | 6 |
| Social justice | 5 |
| Climate Adaptation | 4 |
| Climate change | 4 |
| Health | 4 |
| Jobs | 4 |
| Role of politics and participation | 4 |
| Finances and Taxation | 2 |
| Global framework | 2 |
| Governance | 2 |
| Habitat | 2 |
| Reduction of GHG emission | 2 |
| Risk | 2 |
| Water | 2 |
| Weather extremes (droughts/floods/heat) | 2 |
| Administration | 1 |
| Air pollution | 1 |
| Carbon capture storage | 1 |
| Commitment to change | 1 |
| Cultural heritage | 1 |
| Emission | 1 |
| Incentives | 1 |
| Management of resources | 1 |
| Public Spaces | 1 |

(Source: authors)

3.3.1.2 *What type of information about climate adaptation has been provided to citizens? What disciplines have been involved?*

Introducing expert information into the process is part of a CA during the information and learning phase (see Figure 1). The cases varied in the amount of information they provided about the experts involved at this stage, detailing the nature and source of their expertise and their names and affiliations. In many cases, people tasked with providing technical and/or scientific input to the CA were listed as “experts” or “scientists” without further information about their particular expertise and where they came from. In some cases (e.g., [Uster](#), [Rouen](#)), “stakeholders” contributed to the

CA as well. In the [Iverdon-le-Bains](#) case, experts were described as “climate change experts”. Sometimes, the experts came from local, regional or national government staff. For these reasons, it is often difficult to tell what kind of information has been provided to citizens, whether on climate change mitigation or adaptation.

Some CAs, however, provide a detailed list of experts who contributed to the event. They came from academia, research institutions, consultancies, NGOs, local, regional, and national government, and business. The following paragraphs illustrate the wide range of expert input contributing to the CAs.

The Austrian [Klimarat](#) included experts from climate science, economics, sociology, glaciology, environmental psychology, transport planning, landscape ecology, environmental law, agriculture, biodiversity, housing and building science. However, the evaluators criticised the lack of experts in participatory democracy and deliberation, political science, democratic theory and participation. According to the evaluators, this would have increased the CA's output. The [Zukunftsrat Verkehr](#) involved two experts. One was a civil engineer with expertise in transport and neighbourhood design, planning and project management. The second expert was a senior scientist and researcher on mobility and climate behaviour.

In CA, in the Swiss community of Prilly, a climatologist gave a general presentation "to provide a common basis of knowledge and understanding of current and future climate issues." The head of the energy and environment department "presented the diagnosis and the main themes of the climate plan." Other unspecified experts "explained the more specific challenges of the Climate Plan's fields of action."

The [Berliner Klimabürger:innenrat](#) provided a full list of the researchers who contributed their expertise in the fields of energy, decarbonisation, global commons and climate change, ecological economics, climate research, climate impact research, ecology, systems and innovation research, climate, environment, energy. In [Neumünster](#), the experts included a traffic planner and logistics, climate protection management, and sustainable spatial management experts. They came from universities and federal, regional and local authorities. In the [Stuttgarter Bürgerrat Klima](#), the experts were knowledgeable in the fields of climate, mobility and heating, as well as in decision-making within the city administration. In [Rhein-Berg](#), a local doctor was involved as an expert.

The national [Spanish CA](#) provided a complete list of experts involved, including a lawyer specialising in environmental law and policy, a specialist in ecological transition, an environmentalist, a primary school teacher specialising in environmental education, a specialist in the social and human dimensions of climate change, a health researcher, an ecologist, an expert in impact assessment, adaptation and vulnerability to climate change, an expert in the promotion of the integration of climate change into local governance, an expert in climate change mitigation and adaptation, and an expert in climate adaptation and mitigation, a specialist in biodiversity loss, a member of the UNICEF Advisory Group, an energy expert, a demography expert, an expert in climate policy and

national transitions, an expert in the impacts of climate change on ecosystems and a sociologist specialising in sustainability, human development and international cooperation.

In the [Finnish CA](#), several civil servants and academics were available as experts to answer the jury's questions. The [Uusimaa](#) case "focused on the following topics: car and public transport in the Uusimaa region (by a transport expert from the (...)); national transport policy goals and their environmental aspects (by an expert from the Finnish Environment Institute); alternative fuels (petrol, biofuels and electricity) in road transport (by a transport expert from the University of Tampere); and various issues related to cycling and walking (by an expert from the Finnish Environment Institute)".

The experts at the [Rouen](#) CA included a physical climatologist, a researcher in geosciences and the environment, experts in risks, environmental health, geography, risk management, safety and culture, disasters, industrial pollution prevention, defence and civil protection, water and sanitation, combating climate change, decarbonisation and energy transition - territorial resilience mobility, ecological transition project manager, solidarity and social cohesion, architecture renaturation plan.

The material available on the cases does not clarify whether the experts' knowledge was specific to climate change mitigation or adaptation or whether their expertise differed for these two aspects of climate change action.

3.3.1.3 *How have climate change adaptation topics specifically been included in the CAs?*

In the selected cases, climate adaptation was addressed less frequently than mitigation. This topic was explicitly addressed only in a few cases, and the distinction between climate mitigation and adaptation was rarely made.

- The [Bologna CA](#) asked, among other things, "How can institutions and citizens address and mitigate the city's major climate risks (heat islands, extreme weather events, floods, droughts, etc.)?"
- In [Camden](#), the more general question posed to the panellists was how the council and the public can "help limit the impact of climate change while protecting and enhancing our natural environment." What must we do in our homes, neighbourhoods, councils, and countries?
- The CA in [Den Hague](#) looked at how to reduce the impact of climate change on the population.
- In [Gdansk](#), the CA developed recommendations on how to prepare the city for heavy rainfall.
- In [Rouen](#), the CA raised the issue of adaptation to climate, health and industrial issues and how the city can transform itself in the face of these changes. "What actions should the city

of Rouen and its inhabitants take to adapt to the three significant challenges of the 21st century: climate change, health crises and industrial risks?

- In the German city of [Rhein-Berg](#), for example, the small CA discussed dealing with the health threats of an impending climate catastrophe and increasing the population's health resilience.

Potential Citizen Science tool for CAs

- **The Evidence Co-creation Framework (EFC)** by Mahajan et al. (2022) can be used to systematically map, sense, analyse, and share data collected by citizens for policy making purposes. The important aspect of this method is that the data collection process is co-created with the community for greater impact, which is something that could be done within the climate assembly or as an inclusionary tool with the broader public.

3.3.1.4 *What type of knowledge has been used and how?*

There is no indication in the material analysed that the type of knowledge used to inform CAs on climate mitigation and adaptation differed significantly. In [Rhein-Berg](#), the expert contributor was a doctor described as an expert on climate and health. In Gdansk, participants were able to read materials and listen to a wide variety of parties, including "offices, institutions, NGOs, neighbourhood councils, residents, experts, and others interested in a particular topic. Participants could also "nominate experts themselves" (jestem z Gdanska 2026, p. 13). It is unclear whether this broad definition of participants and experts is due to the particular approach of the CA organisers or to the topic of climate adaptation. No differences were found between the cases regarding how knowledge was used for mitigation and adaptation measures.

3.3.2 Citizen Science

An innovative yet underutilised approach to deepen citizen involvement in the information process of CA is through the integration of citizen science (CS). Defined by Skarzauskiene et al. as "the active involvement of individual citizens in scientific research, policy, and program development", citizen science in the context of CAs can support citizens in "defining issues, considering solutions, contributing with their effort, knowledge and resources" in the information phase of deliberation (pg. 1, 2023).

The concept of 'citizen social science' by Kythreotis et al. (2019) aligns with the goals of CA, where the generated knowledge represents new and inclusive forms of social understanding. This is a departure from mainstream citizen science focusing on data collection and observation by citizens



Case examples of working groups in CA facilitation

- [Adur and Worthing Climate Assembly \(United Kingdom\)](#): Micro Groups were conducted consisting of four participants and one facilitator, aiming to foster stronger relationships between assembly members and reduce the reluctance of citizens to find their voice in the process – which can be a bigger obstacle for some in larger groups. The role of an independent facilitator also decreased the risk of domination by certain group members.

involved in scientific research projects and allows for “new methodological and theoretical territory that resonates with more diverse and heterogeneous forms of social knowing, values and cultures of citizens beyond [traditional] CS”.

While citizen science initiatives and CAs share the goal of involving the public, our research did not identify cases where citizen science was integrated into the context of a CA. The combination of CA and citizen science methodologies fall under the umbrella of **collective intelligence** (Landemore, 2012), a term used to describe the potential for creating joint policy solutions that surpass individual efforts and which can be harnessed and improved through citizen engagement. This synergistic approach holds promise for fostering collaborative and impactful solutions in the face of climate challenges.

3.3.3 Facilitation Methods

Facilitation is a vital professional skill in CA, often requiring specialised training and consulting services to prepare organisers practically. The methods for facilitating these assemblies are diverse and adapted from various co-creation and methodological sources. Facilitators are crucial in creating inclusive, collaborative, and open spaces where participants feel empowered to express opinions, ask questions, and respect fellow members. Special attention is needed for online assemblies, where extra care must be taken to train members in digital tools to minimise potential power imbalances arising from digital divides.

CAs are often divided into smaller working groups to address agenda items comprehensively. Some CAs have allowed members to choose which working group they will be in. Otherwise, it is typically assigned to members.

Facilitation Methods

Within the working groups, various methods can guide discussions around specific topics. Within the CLIMAS project, partners are developing methodological guidelines for facilitating CAs (Deliverable 3.2). The guidelines focus on collaborative learning around a specific dilemma (this pertains mainly to the information stage in Section 3.3.1). During facilitation, the guidelines point to different visions and trade-offs related to the central dilemma to arrive at recommendations (Section 3.4). Facilitators must strive for the core values in caring for the assembly process: neutrality, straightforward task and purpose, managing information, emphatic listening, balanced participation, encouragement of mutual respect, adaptability and inclusivity. From our research, the following case examples demonstrate efforts by other CAs to promote similar innovative approaches to facilitate citizen engagement and empowerment during the deliberative phase.

Facilitating external engagement with digital tools

External engagement during deliberation is vital for deliberative democracy. CA can achieve such engagement by sharing documentation of processes, information, conclusions, and decisions with the public through digital tools, live streaming, and open platforms.

Case examples of facilitation methods for engaging citizens during deliberation

- [Climate Assembly UK \(United Kingdom\)](#): members were presented with a range of ‘future scenarios’ and ‘policy options’ for their topic which they discussed and voted on.
- [Ilmastotoimia arvioiva kansalaisraati \(Finland's Citizens' Jury on Climate Actions\)](#): used a mental time travel exercise, although results from Kulha et al. (2021) suggest it had only a modest impact on perspective-taking.

In addition to digital platforms, some assemblies open their processes to the public, promoting transparency.

Case examples of external engagement with citizens using digital tools

- [Jurado Ciudadano del Besaya](#) (Cantabria, Spain's Citizen Jury on fair and inclusive ecological transition): used the Decidim platform to invite citizens to share their ideas for the region. These are to be grouped by experts and presented to the participants of the Citizens' Jury for consideration.
- [Camden Citizen Assembly on climate crisis](#) (United Kingdom): 225 proposals were collected on Commonplace³³ platform, a digital platform that can be customized for a given location. The proposals were then deliberated on during the assembly and exhibited on display throughout the process.
- [G1000 \(Brussels\)](#): used a software application called G-Homes aimed at online discussion, and a parallel process called G-Offs which gathered citizens all over Belgium to discuss the same issues at local in-person tables.

Inclusion of all voices

Research in the scholarly domain emphasises the pivotal role of intersectionality in designing deliberative facilitation. Facilitators are responsible for ensuring the inclusion of all voices,

Case example of opening CA to public observers

- [Copeland's People's Panel on Climate Change](#) (United Kingdom): As part of the Oversight Panel's commitment to transparency several spaces were made available for people wishing to observe the panel process live in action.

particularly those from marginalised groups, or there is a risk of worsening exclusion (Lupien, 2018; Bächtiger & Beauvais, 2020). Wojciechowska (2019) highlights the importance of actively considering the social circumstances of the group to prevent the perpetuation of inequalities and disempowerment within the assembly. Failure to address these dynamics undermines the core objective of climate assemblies, which is to enhance citizen engagement and empowerment.

³¹ <https://www.commonplace.is/>

No differences have been observed regarding how climate mitigation and adaptation measures have been co-designed.

3.4 Recommendations and Voting

After deliberations, CA members draft, revise, and vote on final recommendations, culminating in collective decisions. The voting phase offers participants the opportunity to endorse or modify proposed solutions, and this interaction between recommendations and voting can be structured in various ways, allowing for the inclusion of external citizen perspectives. Citizens must develop a sense of ownership over the recommendations, reinforcing the connection between deliberative input and government accountability.

Tools that have been used for voting in deliberative forums include:

- Citizen OS³²
- Mentimeter³³
- Voxvote³⁴
- Poll Everywhere³⁵

Some CAs lean towards consensus-building, while some use formal voting to arrive at negotiated recommendations, and there are important trade-offs to consider in both instances. Machin (2023) advocates for ‘agonism’ in climate assemblies, which means rather than urging CAs only toward consensus, embracing disagreement as a path towards enrichment. Indeed, more recent practices show a shift from presenting consensus-driven recommendations towards transparent results that reflect varying levels of support within a CA.

Collating responses can be resource-intensive, and the most visible contributions to or support specific recommendations tend to come primarily from active stakeholders. As a common practice, including quotes from discussions provides more nuance to

Case examples of transparency and citizen engagement in CA voting

- **Devon Climate Assembly (Devon, United Kingdom):** members voted on each resolution, and the percentage of support for each was shared after the statement in the final publication of recommendations.
- **Klimarat (Austria’s National Assembly for Climate Action):** used a custom platform (no longer operable) including the Pol.is tool to give the public the opportunity to evaluate the 97 statements by the Climate Council and to contribute their own ideas. Over 6,000 people took part.

³² See: <https://citizenos.com/>

³³ See: <https://www.mentimeter.com/>

³⁴ See: <https://www.voxvote.com/>

³⁵ See: <https://www.pollerywhere.com/>

recommendations through insights into members' reasons for supporting or opposing specific proposals. Such practices enrich the recommendations by offering a nuanced view of the deliberative process and an understanding of contested trade-offs and considered arguments.

No differences have been observed in the cases regarding how decisions were made regarding climate mitigation and adaptation measures.

There is also a role to play in facilitating the recommendation and voting process through dynamic facilitation sessions:

Case example of consensus-oriented facilitation during recommendation drafting process

- **[Klimarat](#) (Austria's National Assembly for Climate Action):** Recommendations from small groups were presented to all members, who had the opportunity to raise "serious objections". If ten or more "serious objections" were collected, a dynamic facilitation session was held. These intensive sessions, requiring trained moderators, aimed at consensual opinion. In most cases, recommendations underwent reformulations and only once was "no consensus" reached. Ultimately, all recommendations were accepted by the plenum, with no more than two serious objections per recommendation.

3.5 Follow-up from CA

After the recommendations have been delivered to the authorities they address or are willing to receive, several avenues for continued engagement can be significantly enhanced.

Case example of extensions of CA after handing over recommendations

- [Scotland's Climate Assembly](#): an extra assembly weekend was instituted to assess the government's response and provide members with an opportunity to hold politicians accountable for action. In addition, a stewarding group operated for nine months post-assembly to oversee recommendations, and a Sponsorship Team was responsible for overseeing and ensuring the government response.

Case example of citizen-led follow-up initiative

- [La Convention Citoyenne pour Le Climat](#) (France Citizens' Convention on Climate): assembly members created a follow-up association called 'les 150'. A dedicated website was made to follow the implementation of the recommendations however it has not been updated since July 2022.

The impact of a CA. One approach involves assembly members sustaining their involvement through personal advocacy or petitioning for an extension of the process.

While not universal, some CAs establish a special oversight committee early on dedicated to holding the government accountable for the final report and recommendations.

Throughout the follow-up process, a survey can be used in various ways, such as evaluating member satisfaction with the process's execution, the government's response to the recommendations, and external citizen satisfaction. Examples of evaluation methods often include anonymous participant surveys, academic analysis, and independent evaluations by third-party organisations.

Public events, press conferences, and inviting public witnesses to observe specific CA sessions can elevate engagement in this phase. These strategies offer several advantages:

- Publicizing recommendations to a broader audience



- Recruiting citizens to join follow-up advocacy efforts.
- Promoting accountability for action from public officials

3.6 Civic Technology Platforms

The challenge of low public awareness in CA often exists, primarily due to resource constraints within media and communication teams. CA processes involve two key groups: citizen participants (selected assembly members) and the broader non-participating citizens observing the assembly from the outside. News cycles tend to be dominated by more immediate topics, overshadowing processes that unfold over several weeks or months. Curato and Böker (2016) underscore the importance of inclusive critical engagement for effective deliberative democratisation. They argue that even if an assembly internalises deliberative values, without a similar level of deliberative capacity on the broader public, the critical counterpart needed to sustain enriched discursive engagement is lacking. Regardless of internal quality, mini-publics have an external obligation to persuade the broader citizenry (Itten & Mouter, 2022; Muradova et al., 2020).

Civic technology platforms, especially assembly websites, are vital in connecting mini-publics and maxi-publics. Available resources highlight their importance with explicit guidance for the website, such as the People Powered *Citizens assembly websites: Practical guidance*.³⁶

Recent developments in artificial intelligence (AI), data analysis, and trend analysis have introduced digital tools that enhance innovation in democracy and citizen engagement. While there is a shortage of climate-specific cases utilising these tools, their potential for CAs is significant. Digital tools, particularly those leveraging NLP and AI, aid in processing public submissions. Currently underway is the Orbis³⁷ project, funded by the EU, to create cutting-edge technologies for the next generation of digitally mediated deliberative tools. Although it is too early in the project to say what these tools entail, Orbis exemplifies the direction of AI being developed and integrated into CA processes. Currently, the capabilities are mainly helping to identify patterns, clusters, and duplicate responses. However, the community of practitioners and scholars must pay close attention and scrutiny to how such AI tools are being developed as they have a high potential to structure the social and technical aspects of CA implementation fundamentally.

These tools encompass various functions, including synthesising data, identifying trends, analysing sentiment, categorising inputs, visualising data and arguments, monitoring social media, and answering participant questions. While no cases have specifically addressed their role in climate adaptation and/or engagement in policy-making, there have been studies of similar AI tools in other deliberative forums and in defining possible courses of action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (Smith et al., 2021). In summary, most of these tools relate to collecting and processing submissions externally from the wider public. Some have functions that can significantly

³⁶ See: <https://www.peoplepowered.org/resources-content/citizens-assembly-websites-guidance-8e535>

³⁷ See: <https://orbis-project.eu/>

assist moderation and consensus formation within an assembly. These tools have a variety of uses that can be summarised as follows:

- Synthesizing large volumes of data via online consultations, surveys, and discussion forums
- Identification of key trends and themes
- Analysis of sentiment and tone of submissions
- Categorizing inputs into topics, conclusions, and summaries
- Data and argument visualisation
- Social media monitoring and analysis
- Digital assistants to answer participant questions

Examples of tools used in climate assemblies include:

- Pol. is³⁸
- Adhocracy+³⁹
- Decidim⁴⁰
- Commonplace⁴¹
- Citizen OS⁴²
- Hypothes.is⁴³

Communication and media

Effective communication and media strategies are pivotal elements in maximising a CA's impact. Establishing communication methods during the initial design stages ensures the assembly's saliency, impact, and legitimacy. Most assemblies adopt practices such as regular website updates and blog posts and disseminate key assembly components, such as expert inputs, on platforms like YouTube.

Case example of enhancing communication strategies around climate issues

- [The LIFE-IP AdaptInGR project](#)⁴⁶ (Greece): EU project aimed at providing information and guidance to various public groups about climate adaptation strategies. Material is tailored towards schools, municipalities, enterprises and organisations.

The significance of a well-thought-out communication strategy extends beyond publicising the CA itself; it serves as an opportunity to promote citizen engagement in and around contentious topics on deliberative rather than confrontational terms. As Curato and Böker (2016) assert, "mini-publics can also prompt further citizen engagement by reaching out to broader publics and setting

³⁸ See: <https://pol.is/home>

³⁹ See: <https://adhocracy.plus/>

⁴⁰ See: <https://decidim.org/>

⁴¹ See: <https://www.commonplace.is/>

⁴² See: <https://citizenos.com/>

⁴³ See: <https://web.hypothes.is/>

⁴⁴

deliberative rather than confrontational terms of public discourse" (p. 177). Therefore, communication and media strategies are integral components that require careful planning.

Public relations for CAs serve as a powerful tool for engaging the broader public in dialogue on

Case example of media engagement

- [Citizens' Assembly \(2016-2018\) \(Ireland\)](#): streamed proceedings online, made comprehensive information available to the public, which played a crucial role in fostering greater societal awareness, enhancing understanding of the assembly, and encouraging active engagement.
- [La Convention Citoyenne pour Le Climat \(France Citizens' Convention on Climate\)](#): observers and media were allowed to attend sessions with restrictions in order to not disrupt the deliberative process, i.e. only one observer was allowed per table during group work.

climate issues and deliberative processes. According to the OECD, effective public communication can facilitate broader public learning about a problem, encouraging increased participation in public life. By amplifying citizens' voices and bridging the gap between citizens and governments, deliberative processes gain support and legitimacy through public communication. This, in turn, facilitates the implementation of recommendations and resulting policies (Raphael & Karpowitz, 2013). Furthermore, communication not only aids in learning and addressing the citizen-politician divide but also serves as a tool to counter polarisation and disinformation on the discussed topic.

Given the multifaceted role of communication, CA and deliberative processes should designate specific roles for

communication activities. Examples include appointing a media consultant, press officer, or director of communications to ensure effective and impactful communication throughout the initiative.

3.7 Political Context

In the vast majority of cases selected, the recommendations of the CA were presented to and received by the relevant politicians, who said they would take them into account. In the very few cases where there was little or no link with politics, there was no such transfer, either because the CA was experimental and lacked an official mandate - as in Athens (arsinoe-project.eu) and Vienna (zukunftsrat.at) - and/or because it was deliberately ignored by the authorities, as in Poland (Fundacja Stocznia, 2022a) and Serbia (Fiket & Đorđević, 2022). In most cases, the CA's recommendations were non-binding. However, in several cases, the authorities undertook to respond to the recommendations, to report whether and to what extent they had implemented them and, if they had decided not to implement specific recommendations, why, and to monitor implementation regularly (e.g., Abgeordnetenhaus von Berlin (2022), Den Haag a, b, c Yverdon-le-Bains n.d., zwolle.nl c). In a few cases, such as in Warszawa (eko.um.warszawa.pl c) and Gdansk (jestem z Gdanska 2016), the authorities committed to consider recommendations as binding if they

exceeded a certain threshold of support from the CA. A motion in the Swiss Parliament - supported by the Green Party - to grant a CA far-reaching powers as an independent entity to even initiate regulatory measures on its behalf, which were later to be decided by Parliament, failed. Opponents of this motion said that such a CA would circumvent Swiss representative and direct democracy (Die Bundesversammlung 2020, 2021, Nationalrat 2021).

What promotes and hinders the impact of CA recommendations on policymaking? Griessler and Stack (2025) used an exploratory study to proxy for the impact of the assessment of organisers and experts involved in climate councils and from researchers who studied CA. They identified different impacts of climate councils in France, Ireland, Germany and Scotland. In three of these cases, the interviewed partners reported significant implications of the climate councils on politics; for France, interview partners agreed that the impacts were minor.

The reasons provided why the CA's proposals were not implemented in policy included several elements: (1) elites are more concerned with their interests than with the common good; (2) there is a lack of political pressure from social movements; (3) strong interest groups speak out against specific measures; (4) policymakers avoid implementing unpopular measures if these would result in high costs for consumers, and (5) implementing policy measures is complex and takes a long time.

An essential factor in the influence of citizens' assemblies on policy-making is the presence of an established and legitimised interface between this democratic innovation and established politics. A referendum could have been such an interface in France, but the citizens' assembly shied away, fearing that voters would not support its proposals. As a result, policymakers only took up the citizens' assembly proposals to a limited extent, toning them down and reducing their political impact and the legitimacy of deliberative democracy. Ireland and Scotland, on the other hand, showed different ways such an interface could be designed, as parliamentary commissions or as a process of exchange between CA and policymakers on recommendations, government responses, and monitoring of action.

The national context, politics and society are crucial to the impact of climate assemblies. The history, self-understanding and role of actors (e.g. officials and politicians) and institutions (e.g. parliaments, governments, heads of state, associations) within a given political system, the perception of the legitimacy and place of citizen participation within that system, and long-term, medium-term and historical experiences with it, play an important role. An example is Scotland, where the parliament wishes to distinguish itself from Westminster-style policy-making and emphasises citizen participation as a defining aspect of Scottish identity.

The legitimacy of the process is also crucial and is more challenged in some countries than others (see Joss, 1998; Hendricks, 2005). For example, the legitimacy of the climate council was strongly challenged in France, where a president, under pressure from social movements, used the council strategically to calm widespread unrest. Legitimacy was less of an issue in Scotland and Germany

but was also discussed in Ireland. However, legitimacy cannot be taken for granted, and, as Ireland and Germany have shown, it can increase or decrease. As the Irish case shows, legitimacy can also be built.

In addition to their impact on policies, climate councils can also have other effects. They can influence the content and quality of political discourse, provide a safe space for discussion, defuse a conflict, generate new arguments, challenge and clarify deeply held assumptions, or promote orientation towards the common good (see also Garry et al. 2021; Wells et al., 2021; O'Malley et al., 2020). Furthermore, climate conferences can impact participants, e.g. by raising awareness of an issue, generating commitment and politicising participants.

An essential factor in the success of a CA is whether there is shared political support for such an exercise. In the Austrian case, the CA did not have the support of all parties in parliament. While the governing parties, the Greens and the Conservatives (ÖVP), as well as the small liberal opposition party NEOS, voted in favour of the CA, the Social Democrats (SPÖ) and the right-wing populist Freedom Party (FPÖ) opposed it. Moreover, within the government, the CA was a prestigious project of the Greens: It was the Greens, and the climate minister of this party took responsibility for setting it up and organising it within a single ministry without much intergovernmental coordination. The Green Climate minister was also the one who, together with a colleague from the conservative part of the government, accepted the recommendations. The fact that the CA was politically closely linked to one party and their minister also hampered the Assembly's impact. Moreover, even CA participants were doubtful about the potential implications of their recommendations: "In the survey of members of the last session, as many as 41% said they had little or no confidence that policymakers would make an effort to implement the CCA's recommendations." (Buzogány et al. 2022, p. 14 ff.).

Lack of political support was also present, albeit to a much greater extent, in other cases, such as the Polish CA on energy poverty or the two Serbian CAs on transport and air pollution. Fiket and Đorđević (2022) use the concept of political opportunity structure to explain the difficulties experienced by grassroots CA in the two Serbian cities. They summarise the basic logic of this concept as follows: "Citizen mobilisation and social movements are influenced by the political environment, that through constraints, possibilities and threats affects the citizens and social movements capacity for mobilisation and its possibility to reach collective goals" (Fiket & Đorđević, 2022, p. 2). They report that the "sense of political efficacy" among citizens, the sense that citizens' political activities make a difference, is very low in Serbia, and report that participation in parliamentary elections has decreased over the last two decades and a minority practices that non-institutional political participation. On the other hand, some forms of non-institutional political protest have increased in recent years (ibid.).

The traffic and air pollution cases in Serbia and the CA on energy poverty in Poland (Fundacja Stocznia, 2022a) provide examples where political elites are not interested in citizen participation.



The Serbian cases also add additional explanations as to why CA might have a hard time, i.e. centralisation of political power at the national level, which leaves little leverage for local action and a general sense of distance and mistrust of citizens towards political institutions, which creates a sense of powerlessness (Fiket & Đorđević, B. (2022).

In their evaluation report on the Scottish CA, Andrews et al. (2022) see, as already mentioned, a particular commitment on the part of the Scottish government "which emphasises (s) the need to be in constant dialogue with Scotland's people: listening, engaging and responding, and building on the principle that everyone is entitled to have the opportunity to shape Scotland's shared future." (p. 10). In the Turku case, politicians sometimes participated in the CA. This contributed to mutual understanding. Citizens learned about local politics and politicians about citizens' concerns and everyday life (Grönlund et al. 2020, p. 13 ff.). In the Dutch cases, the flow between policymakers and CA seemed unproblematic. In several cases, there was a sequence of interaction between citizens and policymakers, recommendations by the CA, response from the government and monitoring of activities. These notions of the Dutch, Finish and Scottish political culture are in stark contrast with aspects of Serbian political culture, in which Fiket & Đorđević describe citizens as "passive and apathetic, distrustful of democratic institutions and political representatives, and disappointed by the difficulty of influencing political decisions (2022, p 2.). However, lack of trust in politics and institutions also plays an important role in other countries, albeit to a lesser extent (see, for example, Lisboa Camera Municipal, 2022). Buzogány et al. (2022, p. 18). report that in the Austrian Klimarat, the lack of transparency in the citizens' lottery conducted by the official statistical office, Statistics Austria, created mistrust. Only after some public discussion was the recruitment methodology made transparent. They recommend transparency of the selection process from the outset to ensure the legitimacy of the input.

4. Summary and Conclusion

Deliverable 2.1 focuses on mapping insights from previous CA experiences at different levels of government, across various EU regions and within different Member States, and hosted on different digital and in-person platforms. The deliverable should produce an overview of CA cases and a deeper understanding of their citizen engagement practices and the civic technologies that mediate and support them.

Traditional democratic practices have limitations in addressing climate change, necessitating the exploration of deliberative democracy as both an experiment in democratic renewal and a response to the climate emergency. Since the 1960s, advocates of deliberative democracy and greater participation have been experimenting with formats. Depending on their size, structure, and time allocated for the process, these formats can have different names, i.e., citizen juries, citizen assemblies, citizens' panels, and consensus conferences. Applied in climate policy, they are usually referred to as climate assemblies (CAs). They are intended to provide a pathway for citizens and politicians to collaborate on climate decision-making.

CAs are characterised by gathering a random but diverse group of citizens to engage in a structured learning and deliberation process to produce recommendations about responding to climate emergencies and adaptation. Their outputs can be seen both on the level of the democratic process and in the content on democracy and climate change, as well as mitigation measures. Challenges faced by CAs encompass aspects such as the design, implementation, governance, and utilisation of civic technologies or platforms in an assembly.

There are numerous examples of CAs on local, regional, national, and global levels. This deliverable maps and describes current citizen engagement strategies for combating climate change. Criteria for case selection were based on the primary criteria for citizen assemblies of (1) random selection of citizens, also known as sortition, (2) informed deliberation, (3) production of recommendations and (4) a focus on climate-related issues. (5) Cases focusing on citizen engagement in climate change were included if they were informative about engagement amongst the broader public and the CA on climate.

Data collection included systematic desk research covering all 308 signatory nations and local communities, focusing on identifying ongoing or past CA processes within these localities. It also included a literature search using Google Scholar, incorporating research papers and grey literature from our stage-based approach. In the end, 80 cases were selected because they met the four criteria mentioned earlier.

The CLIMAS model adopted from OECD and KNOCA divides a CA into four stages: (1) the idea of starting a CA, (2) the assembly process, (3) handing over recommendations, and (4) evaluation and response to the process.



Desk research faced several challenges, primarily attributed to the prevailing practice of presenting CAs with an emphasis on outcomes rather than the experiential nuances of the process. Websites often lacked narrative descriptions of the lived experiences within the CA, hindering a comprehensive understanding of their unique qualities and using mainly private enterprises supplying digital platforms for public engagement limited access to information. In addition, there were language barriers for local CAs. Finally, CA was significantly overrepresented in the United Kingdom.

The **initial stages** of setting up a CA are particularly resource-intensive due to the many decisions and process dimensions that must be considered. The importance of adapting to the local context cannot be overstated. Guidelines from the OECD, KNOCA and others provide best practice models for setting up a CA. The role of the Commissioner of a CA is pivotal in the beginning of the process and the degree of “**policy coupling**” between the CA and the relevant policy apparatus. The commissioner is either a public authority or a civil society organisation (CSO) which initiates and sponsors an assembly. Commissioning a climate assembly requires a keen understanding of the unique context, considering the conditions, needs, and opportunities the process could provide. The two primary routes CAs have been commissioned are top-down and bottom-up approaches. Depending on who initiates a CA, subsequent design decisions are implicated. Research suggests that processes originating within the political system are more likely to generate political momentum and commitment. Alternatively, when processes are initiated outside the established political system, there is a risk of perceived unwanted intervention or disturbance in democratic processes. These coupling choices involve trade-offs, with tight coupling emphasising political ownership and facilitating ease in adopting outcomes. In contrast, loose coupling provides more independence and minimises the potential perception of co-optation by political authorities. CA organisers must prioritise proper coupling between the CA and the political system to ensure legitimacy, protect transparency, maximise the impact potential of outcomes, and justify resource usage.

The delivery team is responsible for running the CA. They will vary in size and structure and commonly consist of (1) a coordinating body, (2) a scientific advisory body, and (3) an independent governance committee. Typically, national-level processes with more significant budgets span several weekends, while sub-national processes commonly occur over a single day or weekend. CA commissioners often use online tools to reduce costs, which has accelerated since the COVID-19 pandemic. A hybrid option for CA might be preferably for participants in which there is a balance between not having to travel in person to every meeting and still having some in-person meetings, which are essential for establishing social connections between participants and aid in online deliberation.

Agenda setting, mainly done by the commissioner in partnership with other stakeholders and sometimes the delivery team, is a critical stage in the CA, particularly for building relationships with

political and community stakeholders. After defining the CA's remit, the topic, question, and agenda are defined. During this stage, engagement strategies can enhance the process. The CA's question should leverage its unique deliberative nature, addressing matters best answered by citizens and encouraging the exploration of trade-offs between different courses of action and how citizens react to their proposition.

The questions posed to CA often address climate change broadly and do not distinguish between mitigation and adaptation. Most of the questions posed to CA are directed at mitigation. Questions that directly address climate adaptation are rare. Nevertheless, CA deliberations and recommendations often include measures that address climate adaptation issues.

Random **recruitment**, or sortition, is a fundamental pillar in DMPs, serving as the mechanism to select assembly members representing the citizens of a specific context. National CA usually comprises 100 to 150 individuals, while sub-national assemblies may vary from 20 to 100 participants from initiation to completion, often involving a two-stage process. To avoid large societal segments being left out, there are usually predefined upper and lower quotas for demographic groups in stages of recruitment. The CA composition should mirror the unique characteristics of each locality. Selection algorithms play a pivotal role in ensuring a randomised group with a proportional representation of various social groups in the broader population. In addition to random stratified sampling, purposive sampling is an option which involves deliberately adjusting the sampling from a specific dimension. In the pursuit of assembling a CA that genuinely represents the diversity of society, three guiding principles should inform the decision-making process: (1) randomness, (2) representation, and (3) equality (Flanigan et al., 2020; Gasiorowska, 2023). Attitudinal stratification has been proposed to counteract selection bias.

In the **deliberation stage**, citizen engagement strategies come to the forefront. In practice, the actual implementation of deliberative facilitation methods often deviates from academic literature, as it requires flexibility and adaptation to real-life scenarios. In the deliberation stage, **information** is a key component of the curriculum and procedure, necessitating a multistakeholder approach to ensure the representation of diverse perspectives. **Scientific and policy knowledge** about adaptation measures is crucial, requiring **experts** to present this information to citizens (Beswick & Elstub, 2019). However, **citizens** can actively participate in the process by influencing the selection of experts. The **weighting of expert knowledge** is a crucial factor in determining the epistemic values emphasised in the deliberative process. Public engagement during the information provision stage is an option to ensure that diverse voices contribute to the assembly in addition to and beyond technical expertise. Listening to participants' feedback and adapting the process to their needs is essential. Diversifying information delivery can help participants with different learning styles (O'Malley et al., 2020).

The topics most frequently raised in the selected CA cases include mobility, housing, food/agriculture, energy, education/communication/training, land use, natural environment/biodiversity, and economy. Many other issues are raised less frequently.

Experts play an essential role in the information phase of CAs, but also afterwards, e.g. by providing factual information during the discussion of the CA or by evaluating the recommendations under discussion. Often, the expertise of these informants is not disclosed, and they are referred to as experts. In addition to experts, stakeholders are involved in several of the selected cases. In some cases, the expertise of experts is identified, and they cover a wide range of disciplines in research, technology and planning.

A few CAs in the sample deal with climate adaptation issues, such as urban heat islands, health, extreme weather events, and flood mitigation. The material analysed does not show that the type of knowledge used to inform CAs on climate change mitigation and adaptation differs. Also, no differences were observed among the cases regarding how mitigation and adaptation measures were co-designed or decided upon.

Citizen science initiatives and CAs share the goal of involving the public, but our research did not identify cases where citizen science was integrated into the context of a CA.

Facilitation is a vital professional skill in CA, often requiring specialised training and consulting services to prepare organisers practically. The facilitation **methods** are **diverse** and adapted from various co-creation and methodological sources. Facilitators are crucial in creating inclusive, collaborative, and open spaces where participants feel empowered to express opinions, ask questions, and respect fellow members. Special attention is needed for online assemblies. Methods include working in smaller groups, future scenarios, mental time travel exercises and external engagement tools. Facilitators are responsible for ensuring the inclusion of all voices, particularly those from marginalised groups, or there is a risk of worsening exclusion (Lupien, 2018; Bächtiger & Beauvais, 2020). Failure to address these dynamics undermines the core objective of climate assemblies, which is to enhance citizen engagement and empowerment.

After deliberations, CA members draft, revise, and vote on **final recommendations**, culminating in collective decisions. Often, voting platforms are used. Some CAs lean towards consensus-building, while some use formal voting to arrive at negotiated recommendations, and there are significant trade-offs to consider in both instances. Machin (2023) advocates for ‘agonism’ in climate assemblies, which means rather than urging CAs only towards consensus, embracing disagreement as a path towards enrichment. Indeed, more recent practices show a shift from presenting consensus-driven recommendations towards transparent results that reflect varying levels of support within a CA. There is also a role to play in facilitating the recommendation and voting process through dynamic facilitation sessions.

After the recommendations have been delivered to the authorities they address or are willing to receive them, several avenues for continued engagement can significantly enhance the impact of a CA. One approach involves assembly members sustaining their involvement through personal advocacy or petitioning for an extension of the process.

With CAs, low public awareness often exists, primarily due to resource constraints within media and communication teams. Civic technology platforms, especially CA websites, are vital in connecting mini-publics and maxi-publics. Recent developments in AI, data analysis, and trend analysis have introduced digital tools that enhance innovation in democracy and citizen engagement. These tools encompass various functions, including synthesising data, identifying trends, analysing sentiment, categorising inputs, visualising data and arguments, monitoring social media, and answering participant questions. While no cases have specifically addressed their role in climate adaptation and/or engagement in policy-making, there have been studies of similar AI tools in other deliberative forums and in defining possible courses of action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (Smith et al., 2021).

Effective **communication and media** strategies are pivotal elements in maximising a CA's impact. Establishing communication methods during the initial design stages ensures the assembly's saliency, impact, and legitimacy. Most assemblies use regular website updates, blog posts, and the dissemination of key assembly components, such as expert inputs, on platforms like YouTube.

As we navigate the future challenges of citizen engagement in CAs, we must explore innovative approaches, including incorporating AI and machine learning (ML). By appropriately integrating AI and ML, assemblies can enhance their capacity for more robust and efficient processes, moving beyond traditional reporting and templated summaries.

An observation worth noting is the gap in the abundance of information between national and local assemblies. While national assemblies have been extensively studied, local assemblies often remain understudied, with limited accessibility due to language barriers and resource constraints. Local assemblies operating on smaller budgets struggle to produce extensive reports, update their websites, or translate materials, hindering the sharing of their valuable experiences. To address this gap, databases are crucial in collecting and disseminating information. Efforts should be made to communicate the importance of these databases among practitioners and researchers involved in climate assemblies. Updating these databases with local assembly experiences should be considered a best practice, fostering a collaborative knowledge-sharing environment. In addition, it needs to work on what questions to pose to CAs and distinguish more clearly between questions addressing climate mitigation and climate adaptation.

Lastly, the political context, legitimacy, and culture are crucial for successfully implementing CAs. It requires the willingness of politicians to undertake it, engage with it, accept its recommendations, and take responsibility for its follow-up. However, it also requires citizens' willingness to participate

and their conviction that their involvement will make a difference. These prerequisites for CA are not evenly distributed across Europe and need to be considered when trying to implement a CA.

The European Union's initiatives to provide local geographical data on climate adaptation challenges are promising but still in their early stages. Increased awareness among CAs, practitioner networks, and research communities is essential to ensure these initiatives become integral best practices. This can significantly enhance the climate-geological specificity of climate CA remits and questions.

The call is not for additional guidelines in the design or implementation of CA but for better practices in sharing the backstage experiences and stories that contribute to the empirical evidence base. The knowledge repository of CAs needs constant updating to incorporate diverse evidence bases, acknowledging that the participatory nature of climate assemblies generates data unique to the interactions with the people involved. However, it is essential to recognise that despite the wealth of empirical evidence and knowledge, much remains inaccessible to the public, emphasising the need for increased transparency and open access to foster a more inclusive and informed approach to climate assemblies.

The potential for citizen science initiatives to enrich CAs remains to be discovered.

5. References

- Bächtiger, A., & Beauvais, E. (2020). Taking the Goals of Deliberation Seriously: A Differentiated View on Equality and Equity in Deliberative Designs and Processes. *Journal of Deliberative Democracy*, 12(2). Retrieved November 7, 2023, from <http://delibdemjournal.org/article/id/526/>
- Beswick, D., & Elstub, S. (2019). Between Diversity, Representation and ‘Best Evidence’: Rethinking Select Committee Evidence-Gathering Practices. *Parliamentary Affairs*, 72(4), 945–964.
- Boswell, J., Dean, R., & Smith, G. (2023). Integrating citizen deliberation into climate governance: Lessons on robust design from six climate assemblies. *Public Administration*, 101(1), 182–200.
- Bryant, P., & Stone, L. (2020). Climate assemblies and juries: A people-powered response to the climate emergency: A guide for local authorities and other bodies. Retrieved December 12, 2021, from <https://sharedfuturecic.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Shared-Future-PCAN-Climate-Assemblies-and-Juries-web.pdf>
- Cattino, M., & Reckien, D. (2021). Does public participation lead to more ambitious and transformative local climate change planning? *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*, 52, 100–110.
- Cherry, C., Capstick, S., Demski, C., Mellier, C., Stone, L., & Verfuerrth, C. (2021). Citizens’ climate assemblies: Understanding public deliberation for climate policy. Cardiff: Cardiff University. Retrieved November 22, 2023, from <https://orca.cardiff.ac.uk/id/eprint/145771/>
- CLIMAS project partners (in progress). Deliverable 3.2: Methodological guidelines and manual for setting up and facilitating Climate Assemblies. In the project Climate Change Citizens Engagement Toolbox for Dealing with Societal Resilience (CLIMAS). Retrieved: <https://www.climas-project.eu/>
- Courant, D. (2021a). Citizens’ Assemblies for Referendums and Constitutional Reforms: Is There an “Irish Model” for Deliberative Democracy? *Frontiers in Political Science*, 2, 14.
- Courant, D. (2021b). Institutionalising deliberative mini-publics? Issues of legitimacy and power for randomly selected assemblies in political systems. *Critical Policy Studies*, 1–19.
- Curato, N., & Böker, M. (2016). Linking mini-publics to the deliberative system: A research agenda. *Policy Sciences*, 49(2), 173–190.
- Curato, N., Sass, J., Ercan, S. A., & Niemeyer, S. (2022). Deliberative democracy in the age of serial crisis. *International Political Science Review*, 43(1), 55–66. SAGE Publications Ltd.

- Dean, R., Hoffmann, F., Geissel, B., Jung, S., & Wipfler, B. (2022). Citizen Deliberation in Germany: Lessons from the ‘Bürgerrat Demokratie.’ *German Politics*, 0(0), 1–25. Routledge.
- Devaney, L., Torney, D., Brereton, P., & Coleman, M. (2020). Ireland’s Citizens’ Assembly on Climate Change: Lessons for Deliberative Public Engagement and Communication. *Environmental Communication*, 14(2), 141–146.
- Elstub, S., & Escobar, O. (2017). A typology of democratic innovations. Political Studies Association’s Annual Conference.
- Escobar, O., & Elstub, S. (2019). Introduction to the Handbook of Democratic Innovation and Governance: The field of democratic innovation. *Handbook of Democratic Innovation and Governance* (pp. 1–9). Edward Elgar Publishing. Retrieved February 28, 2022, from <https://www.elgaronline.com/view/edcoll/9781786433855/9781786433855.00007.xml>
- Elstub, S., Carrick, J., Farrell, D. M., & Mockler, P. (2021). The scope of climate assemblies: Lessons from the climate assembly UK. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13(20). Retrieved from Scopus.
- Farrell, D. M., Suiter, J., & Harris, C. (2019). ‘Systematizing’ constitutional deliberation: The 2016–18 citizens’ assembly in Ireland. *Irish Political Studies*, 34(1), 113–123.
- Farrell, D. M., Suiter, J., Harris, C., & Cunningham, K. (2020). The Effects of Mixed Membership in a Deliberative Forum: The Irish Constitutional Convention of 2012–2014. *Political Studies*, 68(1), 54–73.
- Fiket, I., & Djordjevic, B. (2022). Promises and challenges of deliberative and participatory innovations in hybrid regimes: The case of two citizens’ assemblies in Serbia. *Filozofija i društvo*, 33(1), 3–25.
- Flanigan, B., Gözl, P., Gupta, A., Hennig, B., & Procaccia, A. D. (2021). Fair algorithms for selecting citizens’ assemblies. *Nature*, 596(7873), 548–552.
- Fung, A. (2003). Survey Article: Recipes for Public Spheres: Eight Institutional Design Choices and Their Consequences. *Journal of Political Philosophy*, 11(3), 338–367.
- Garry, J. et al. (2021). The Perception of the Legitimacy of Citizens’ Assemblies in Deeply Divided Places? Evidence of Public and Elite Opinion from Consociational Northern Ireland. In: *Government and Opposition*, Nr. 4, Bitte Seitenangaben ergänzen!, verfügbar unter: Scopus, <https://doi.org/10.1017/gov.2021.4>.
- Galende-Sánchez, E., & Sorman, A. H. (2021). From consultation toward co-production in science and policy: A critical systematic review of participatory climate and energy initiatives. *Energy Research & Social Science*, 73, 101907.

- Gąsiorowska, A. (2023). Sortition and its Principles: Evaluation of the Selection Processes of Citizens' Assemblies. *Journal of Deliberative Democracy*, 19(1). University of Westminster Press. Retrieved November 22, 2023, from <https://delibdemjournal.org/article/id/1310/>
- Gastil, J., Richards, R. C., Ryan, M., & Smith, G. (2017, June 27). Testing Assumptions in Deliberative Democratic Design: A Preliminary Assessment of the Efficacy of the Participedia Data Archive as an Analytic Tool. SSRN Scholarly Paper, Rochester, NY. Retrieved November 22, 2023, from <https://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=2993451>
- Gupta, J., van der Leeuw, K., & de Moel, H. (2007). Climate change: A 'glocal' problem requiring 'glocal' action. *Environmental Sciences*, 4(3), 139–148. Taylor & Francis.
- Harris, C., Farrell, D. M., Suiter, J., & Brennan, M. (2021a). Women's voices in a deliberative assembly: Analyzing gender participation rates in Ireland's Convention on the Constitution 2012–2014. *British Journal of Politics and International Relations*, 23(1), 175–193.
- Harris, C. (2021). Looking to the future? Including children, young people and future generations in deliberations on climate action: Ireland's Citizens' Assembly 2016–2018. *Innovation: The European Journal of Social Science Research*, 0(0), 1–17. Routledge.
- Hendriks, C. M. (2005). Participatory Storylines and their Influence on Deliberative Forums. In: *Policy Sciences*, Nr. 1, 1–20, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11077-005-0870-3>.
- Hendriks, C. M. (2016). Coupling citizens and elites in deliberative systems: The role of institutional design. *European Journal of Political Research*, 55(1), 43–60.
- Itten, A., & Mouter, N. (2022). When Digital Mass Participation Meets Citizen Deliberation: Combining Mini- and Maxi-Publics in Climate Policy-Making. *Sustainability*, 14(8), 4656. Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute.
- Joss, S. (1998). Danish Consensus Conferences as a Model of Participatory Technology Assessment: An Impact Study of Consensus Conferences on Danish Parliament and Danish Public Debate. In: *Science and Public Policy*, Nr. 1, 2–22, <https://doi.org/10.1093/spp/25.1.2>.
- Landemore, H. (2012). The mechanisms of collective intelligence in politics. *Collective Wisdom. Principles and Mechanisms*, Cambridge, CUP, 251-289.
- Lewis, P., Ainscough, J., Coxcoo, R., & Willis, R. (2023). The messy politics of local climate assemblies. *Climatic Change*, 176(6), 76.
- Lupien, P. (2018). Participatory democracy and ethnic minorities: Opening inclusive new spaces or reproducing inequalities? *Democratisation*, 25(7), 1251–1269. Routledge.

- Machin, A. (2023). *Democracy, Agony, and Rupture: A Critique of Climate Citizens' Assemblies*. Politische Vierteljahresschrift.
- Mahajan, S., Chung, M.-K., Martinez, J., Olaya, Y., Helbing, D., & Chen, L.-J. (2022). Translating citizen-generated air quality data into evidence for shaping policy. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 9(1), 1–18. Palgrave.
- Mansbridge, J. (2017). *Recursive Representation in the Representative System*. Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government.
- Muradova, L., Walker, H., & Colli, F. (2020). Climate change communication and public engagement in interpersonal deliberations: Evidence from the Irish citizens' assembly. *Climate Policy*, 20(10), 1322–1335.
- Niessen, C. (2019). When citizen deliberation enters real politics: How politicians and stakeholders envision the place of a deliberative mini-public in political decision-making. *Policy Sciences*, 52(3), 481–503.
- Karpowitz, C. F., Raphael, C., & Hammond, A. S. (2009). Deliberative Democracy and Inequality: Two Cheers for Enclave Deliberation among the Disempowered. *Politics & Society*, 37(4), 576–615. SAGE Publications Inc.
- King, M., & Wilson, R. (2023). Local government and democratic innovations: Reflections on the case of citizen assemblies on climate change. *Public Money & Management*, 43(1), 73–76. Routledge.
- Kulha, K., Sormunen, H., Leino, M., Setälä, M., Taskinen, M., & Jäske, M. (2022). Final report of the Citizens' Jury on Climate Actions. Ministry of the Environment.
- Kythreotis, A. P., Mantyka-Pringle, C., Mercer, T. G., Whitmarsh, L. E., Corner, A., Paavola, J., Chambers, C., et al. (2019). Citizen Social Science for More Integrative and Effective Climate Action: A Science-Policy Perspective. *Frontiers in Environmental Science*, 7.
- O'Brien, A., Golden, W., & Scott, M. (2021). Discovering Sense of Community Enabling Factors for Public and Government Staff in Online Public Engagement. *Electronic Participation: 13th IFIP WG 8.5 International Conference, ePart 2021, Granada, Spain, September 7–9, 2021, Proceedings* (pp. 15–26). Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag. Retrieved November 9, 2023, from https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-82824-0_2
- O'Malley, E., Farrell, D. M., & Suiter, J. (2020). Does talking matter? A quasi-experiment assessing the impact of deliberation and information on opinion change. *International Political Science Review*, 41(3), 321–334.

- OECD. (2020). Innovative Citizen Participation and New Democratic Institutions: Catching the Deliberative Wave. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Retrieved November 22, 2023, from https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/governance/innovative-citizen-participation-and-new-democratic-institutions_339306da-en
- Pow, J. (2023). Mini-Publics and the Wider Public: The Perceived Legitimacy of Randomly Selecting Citizen Representatives. *Representation*, 59(1), 13–32. Routledge.
- Raphael, C., & Karpowitz, C. F. (2013). Good Publicity: The Legitimacy of Public Communication of Deliberation. *Political Communication*, 30(1), 17–41. Routledge.
- Skarzauskiene, A., Rondinella, G., Du Ciommo, F., Mačiulienė, M., Rahman, M. A., & Abati, Y. B. (2023). Framing Citizen Science for Climate Assemblies. 2023 8th International Conference on Smart and Sustainable Technologies (SpliTech) (pp. 1–5). Presented at the 2023 8th International Conference on Smart and Sustainable Technologies (SpliTech), Split/Bol, Croatia: IEEE. Retrieved October 20, 2023, from <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/10193044/>
- Smith, G. (2009). *Democratic Innovations: Designing Institutions for Citizen Participation*. Theories of Institutional Design. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Retrieved January 20, 2022, from <https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/democratic-innovations/7887AF1095A7546F8AE2E072CEF760F4>
- Smith, T. B., Vacca, R., Mantegazza, L., & Capua, I. (2021). Natural language processing and network analysis provide novel insights into policy and scientific discourse around Sustainable Development Goals. *Scientific Reports*, 11(1), 22427. Nature Publishing Group.
- Smith, G. (2023). Climate Assemblies: Emerging Trends, Challenges and Opportunities. Brussels Knowledge Network on Climate Assemblies. Retrieved November 22, 2023, from <https://knoca.eu/news/new-knoca-report-climate-assemblies-emerging-trends-challenges-and-opportunities/>
- Setälä, M. (2017). Connecting deliberative mini-publics to representative decision-making. *European Journal of Political Research*, 56(4), 846–863.
- Wells, R. et al. (2021). Are Citizen Juries and Assemblies on Climate Change Driving Democratic Climate Policymaking? An Exploration of Two Case Studies in the UK. In: *Climatic Change*, 168(1–2), <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-021-03218-6>.
- Willis, R., Curato, N., & Smith, G. (2022). Deliberative democracy and the climate crisis. *WIREs Climate Change*, 13(2), e759.

Wojciechowska, M. (2019). Towards Intersectional Democratic Innovations. *Political Studies*, 67(4), 895–911. SAGE Publications Ltd.



5.1 Case websites and documents

Abgeordnetenhaus von Berlin (2022). Stellungnahme des Senats zu den Empfehlungen des Berliner Klimabürger:innenrats. Drucksache 19/0777. 23.12.2022. <https://www.parlament-berlin.de/ad0s/19/IIIPlen/vorgang/d19-0777.pdf> (26.06.2026).

Adur & Worthing Climate Assembly (n.d). Adur & worthing Climate Assembly Recommendations Report. https://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/media/Media_159369,smxx.pdf (25.02.2025).

adur-worthing.gov.uk/climate-assembly/ <https://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/climate-assembly/> (26-02.2025).

Ajuntament de Barcelona (2023). Propostes de l'assemblea ciutadana pel clima. Gener 2023. https://bcnroc.ajuntament.barcelona.cat/jspui/bitstream/11703/128362/1/Propostes_Assemblea_CiutadanaClima_2023.pdf (25.2.2025).

Andrews, N., Elstub, S., McVean, S., Sandie, G. (2022). Scotland's Climate Assembly Research Report: process, impact and Assembly member experience. <https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/research-and-analysis/2022/03/scotlands-climate-assembly-research-report-process-impact-assembly-member-experience/documents/scotlands-climate-assembly-research-report-process-impact-assembly-member-experience/scotlands-climate-assembly-research-report-process-impact-assembly-member-experience/govscot%3Adocument/scotlands-climate-assembly-research-report-process-impact-assembly-member-experience.pdf> (25.2.2025).

arlon.be <https://www.arlon.be/> (25.02.2025).

arnsberg.de <https://www.arnsberg.de/gemeinschaft-nachhaltigkeit/buergerdialog/buergerinnenrat> (25.02.2025)

arsinoe-project.eu. <https://arsinoe-project.eu/> (25.02.2025).

asambleaciudadanadelcambioclimatico.es (a) <https://asambleaciudadanadelcambioclimatico.es/> (25.02.2025).

asambleaciudadanadelcambioclimatico.es. (b) Citizen' Climate Assembly. A safer and fairer Spain facing climate change. How do we make it happen? Final report of recommendations. https://asambleaciudadanadelcambioclimatico.es/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Informe-recomendaciones-Asamblea-Ciudadana-Clima_rev-es-en_gb-R-C.pdf (25.02.2025).

Assemblea Ciutadana Pel Clima Mallorca (2023). Proposals. Februar 2023. We make the change. <https://assembleapelclima.uib.cat/files/2023/04/PROPOSALS-2.pdf> (25.02.2025).

Assemblea Permanente dei Cittadini sul Clima (2023). Repor Annuale dei Lavori dell' Assemblea Permanente dei Cittadini sul Clima. https://partecipazione.comune.milano.it/uploads/decidim/attachment/file/610/Report_Annuale_dei_Lavori_2023.pdf (25.02.2025).

assembleapelclima.uib.cat (a)



assembleeclimat.brussels <https://www.assembleeclimat.brussels/> (25.02.2025).

barcelona.cat <https://www.barcelona.cat/barcelona-pel-clima/es/la-ciudadania-responde/asamblea-ciudadana-para-el-clima> (25.02.2025).

Belders Burgerberaad Klimaat (2023). Gelders Burgerberaad Klimaat 2023 en verder. Samen voor de toekomst. Samenvatting, https://media.gelderland.nl/Gelders_Burgerberaad_Klimaat_2023_en_verder_Samenvatting_30_01_cbb537f275.pdf?updated_at=2023-01-31T08:02:49.523Z (20.02.2025).

berlin.de (a) <https://www.berlin.de/sen/uvk/klimaschutz/klimaschutz-in-der-umsetzung/bek-2030-umsetzung-2022-bis-2026/klimabuergerrinnenrat/> (25.02.2025).

berlin.de (b) <https://www.berlin.de/rbmskzl/aktuelles/pressemitteilungen/2022/pressemitteilung.1277058.php> (25.02.2025).

beteiligung.bonn4future.de (a) <https://beteiligung.bonn4future.de/de/klimaforen> (25.02.2025)

blaenau-gwent.gov.uk <https://www.blaenau-gwent.gov.uk/en/resident/climate-change/blaenau-gwent-climate-assembly/> (25.05.2025).

bonn4future.de (b) <https://www.bonn.sitzung-online.de/public/vo020?0--anlagenHeaderPanel-attachmentsList-0-attachment-link&VOLFDNR=2010657&refresh=false> (25.02.2025).

buergerrat.de (a) <https://www.buergerrat.de/aktuelles/buergerrat-von-unten-macht-klimapolitik-vorschlaege/> (25.02.2025).

buergerrat.de (b) <https://www.buergerrat.de/en/news/permanent-climate-assembly-in-brussels/> (25.02.2025).

buergerrat.de (c) <https://www.buergerrat.de/aktuelles/gemeinsam-aus-der-energiekrise/> (25.02.2025).

buergerrat.de (d) <https://www.buergerrat.de/en/news/citizens-jury-with-referendum-in-osterburg/> (25.02.2025).

buergerrat.de (e) https://www-buergerrat-de.translate.goog/aktuelles/73-empfehlungen-fuer-das-klima/?x_tr_sl=de&x_tr_tl=en&x_tr_hl=en&x_tr_pto=sc (25.02.2025).

buergerrat.de (f) <https://www.buergerrat.de/en/news/first-climate-assembly-in-estonia/> (25.02.2025).

buergerrat.de (g) <https://www.buergerrat.de/en/news/climate-action-parliament-adopts-citizens-assembly-recommendations/>

buergerrat.de (h) <https://www.buergerrat.de/en/news/against-all-odds-israels-first-citizens-assembly/> (25.02.2025).



buergerrat.de (i) <https://www.buergerrat.de/aktuelles/buergerrat-mit-umsetzungsversprechen/> (25.02.2025).

buergerrat-klima.de <https://buergerrat-klima.de/> (25.02.2025).

Burgerberaad Laakkwartier en Spoorwijk (2020). Adviesrapport Burgerberaad. Laakkwartier en Spoorwijk.
https://denhaag.raadsinformatie.nl/document/12368010/1?connection_type=16&connection_id=815468 (25.02.2025).

Burgerberaad Statenkwartier (2022). Burgerberaad Statenkwartier. Adviezen voor de gemeenteraad over klimaatverandering en -adaptie.
https://denhaag.raadsinformatie.nl/document/12238015/1?connection_type=16&connection_id=802383 (25.02.2025).

Bürgerrat Klima (2021). Citizens' Climate Report. https://buergerrat-klima.de/content/pdfs/BK_211213_Gutachten_Digital_English.pdf (25.02.2025).

Bürgerrat Osterburg – Arbeitsgruppe Klimaschutz (2023). Unsere Empfehlungen für die Osterburger Klimapolitik.
https://www.osterburg.de/fileadmin/Download/Naturschutz/Buergerrat_AG-Klimaschutz_Osterburg_Handlungsempfehlungen.pdf (25.02.2025).

Buzogány, A.; Ehs, T., Plöchl, J., Scherhauser, P. (2022). Evaluation Report of the Austrian Climate Citizens' Assembly. Assessment of input, process, and output.
https://boku.ac.at/fileadmin/data/H03000/H73000/H73200/InFER_Discussion_Papers/Final_Report_Austrian_Climate-Citizens-Assembly_BOKU-part.pdf (25.02.2025).

Cain, L., Moore, G. (2019) Evaluation of Camden Council's Citizens' Assembly on the Climate Crisis.
<https://www.camden.gov.uk/documents/20142/0/FINAL+UCL+Evaluation+of+Camden+Council%27s+Citizens%27+Assembly+on+the+Climate+Crisis.pdf/e3f39960-76ce-111d-656b-6154465fc095?t=1579799081501> (25.02.2025).

camden.gov.uk <https://www.camden.gov.uk/citizens-assembly-climate-crisis> (25.02.2025).

cantabriaeuropa.org/besaya-europa. <https://cantabriaeuropa.org/besaya-europa> (25.02.2025).

citizensassembly.ie (a). <https://citizensassembly.ie/previous-assemblies/2016-2018-citizens-assembly/> (25.02.2025).

citizensassembly.ie (b). <https://citizensassembly.ie/previous-assemblies/citizens-assembly-on-biodiversity-loss/> (25.02.2025).

Climate Assembly UK (n.d.). The path to net zero. Executive Summary.
<https://www.climateassembly.uk/report/read/final-report-exec-summary.pdf> (26.02.2025).

climateassembly.uk <https://www.climateassembly.uk/> (25.05.2025).

climate-kic.org <https://www.climate-kic.org/news/krakow-transforming-the-city-towards-climate-neutrality/> (25.02.2025).



- comune.bologna.it <https://www.comune.bologna.it/partecipa/percorsi/assemblea-cittadina-per-il-clima> (25.02.2025).
- comune.milano.it <https://www.comune.milano.it/web/milano-cambia-aria/cosa-puoi-fare-tu/sei-una-cittadina-o-un-cittadino/assemblea-permanente-dei-cittadini-sul-clima> (25.02.2025).
- conventioncitoyennepourleclimat.fr (b) <https://www.conventioncitoyennepourleclimat.fr/> (25.02.2025).
- conventioncitoyennepourleclimat.fr <https://www.conventioncitoyennepourleclimat.fr/en/> (25.02.2025).
- conventionclimat.grenoblealpesmetropole.fr.
<https://conventionclimat.grenoblealpesmetropole.fr/> (25.02.2025).
- Cynnal Cymru – Sustain Wales (2021). Bleanau Gwent Climate Assembly: Report.
<https://cynnalcyrmu.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Blaenau-Gwent-Climate-Assembly-Report-ENG.pdf> (25.02.2025).
- deliberativa.org. <https://deliberativa.org/> (25.02.2025).
- DemNet (2020). Budapesti közössegi gyüles Klímavészhelyzet van mit tegyen Budapest?
<https://demnet.hu/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/kozossegi-gyules-budapest-2020-demnet-report.pdf> (25.02.2025).
- demnet.hu <https://demnet.hu/en/blog-en/citizens-assembly-in-budapest-2020/> (25.02.2025).
- Den Haag (2023a). Collegereactie bij adviezen burgerberaden. Burgerberaden Statenkwartier en Laakkwartier & Spoorwijk.
https://denhaag.raadsinformatie.nl/document/12991968/1/RIS316075_Bijlage (25.02.2025).
- Den Haag (2023b). Burgerberaden – collegereactie.
<https://denhaag.raadsinformatie.nl/document/12952705/2/RIS316075+Burgerberaden+-collegereactie> (25.02.2025).
- Den Haag (2023c). Voortgang opvolging adviezen burgerberaden. Aanvullend op collegereactie zomer 2023.
https://denhaag.raadsinformatie.nl/document/14103406/1?connection_type=16&connection_id=934654%3E (25.02.2025).
- Devaney, L., Torney, Diarmuid, Brereton, P., Coleman, M. (2020). Deepening Public Engagement on Climate Change. Lessons from the Citizens' Assembly.
https://www.epa.ie/publications/research/climate-change/Research_Report_314.pdf (25.02.2025).
- developpementdurable.wallonie.be <https://developpementdurable.wallonie.be/panel-citoyen-climat> (25.02.2025).
- devonclimateemergency.org.uk <https://devonclimateemergency.org.uk/citizens-assembly/> (25.02.2025).



duurzamestad.denhaag.nl <https://duurzamestad.denhaag.nl/wijk/burgerberaad/> (25.02.2025).

ecoconso.be <https://www.ecoconso.be/fr/content/panel-citoyen-pour-le-climat-ville-de-namur> (25.02.2025)

eko.um.warszawa.pl (a) <https://eko.um.warszawa.pl/-/warszawski-panel-klimatyczny> (25.02.2025).

eko.um.warszawa.pl (b) Regulamin Warszawskiego Panelu Klimatycznego.

<https://eko.um.warszawa.pl/documents/63448/21693347/Regulamin+-+Warszawski+Panel+Klimatyczny.pdf/0c6427ea-b87f-938d-a085-6761b2544470?t=1634497734025> (25.02.2025).

eko.um.warszawa.pl (c) Warszawski Panel Klimatyczny.

<https://eko.um.warszawa.pl/documents/63448/21693347/WPK+-+ulotka.pdf/1207d286-d702-995d-1c60-e72304f4adfd?t=1634497733996> (25.02.2025).

ensemblepourleclimat.est-ensemble.fr <https://ensemblepourleclimat.est-ensemble.fr/> (25.02.2025).

Fiket, I., Đorđević, B. (2022). Promises and Challenges of Deliberative and Participatory Innovations in Hybrid Regimes: The Case of Two Citizens' Assemblies in Serbia. *Philosophy and Society* 33 (1): 3–25.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/359615092_Promises_and_challenges_of_deliberative_and_participatory_innovations_in_hybride_regimes_The_case_of_two_citizens%27_assemblies_in_Serbia (26.2.2025).

Frankus, E., Griessler, E., Seiser, F. (2023). Evaluierungsbericht: Zukunftsrat Verkehr.

<https://irihs.ihs.ac.at/id/eprint/7137/1/ihs-report-2023-frankus-grie%C3%9Fler-seiser-evaluierungsbericht-zukunftsrat-verkehr.pdf> (25.02.2025).

Fundacja Stocznia (2022a). Conclusions of the Nationwide citizens' assembly on energy costs.

<https://naradaoenergii.pl/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/podsumowanieen.pdf> (25.02.2025).

Fundacja Stocznia (2022b). National citizens' dialogue. Citizens want to be heard.

<https://naradaoenergii.pl/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/ENsluchacludzionline.pdf> (25.02.2025).

Fundacja Stocznia (2022c). Civic council on energy costs. Summary. <https://naradaoenergii.pl/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/ReportCiviccouncilonenergycostslocalcouncilsShipyardFoundation.pdf>

(25.02.2025).

g1000.org <https://www.g1000.org/en/cases/climacteurs-100-voices-climate> (25.02.2025).

g1000rheden.nl/ <https://g1000rheden.nl/> (25.02.2025).

gagoed.nl/citizens-council <https://www.gagoed.nl/citizens-council/> (25.2.2025).

gdansk.pl (a) <https://www.gdansk.pl/panel-obywatelski/czym-jest-panel-obywatelski,a,63364> (25.02.2025).

gelderland.nl <https://www.gelderland.nl/> (25.02.2025)

gemeente.leiden.nl <https://gemeente.leiden.nl/inwoners-en-ondernemers/melding-klacht-overlast/compliment-of-idee/burgerberaad-2/> (25.02.2025).

Griessler, E., Stack S. (2025). Machen Klimaräte einen Unterschied? Vergleichende qualitative Analyse der Wirkungen ausgewählter nationaler BürgerInnenräte zu Klimawandel. SWS Rundschau (forthcoming)

Grönlund, K., Herne, K., Jäske, M., Värttö, M. (2020). Can politicians and citizens deliberate together? Evidence from a local deliberative mini-public. Scandinavian Political Studies. Volume 4, Issue 4, 410-432. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/1467-9477.12231>

in-gl.de <https://in-gl.de/2022/09/15/buergerrat-erarbeitet-anregungen-zum-klimaschutz/> (25.02.2025).

Involve, Camden (2019) Camden citizens' assembly on the climate crisis. Recommendations for tackling the climate crisis in Camden. <https://www.camden.gov.uk/documents/20142/0/Camden+Citizens%27+Assembly+on+the+Climate+Crisis+-+Report.pdf/947eb4e5-5623-17a1-9964-46f351446548> (25.02.2025).

jestem z Gdanska (2016) Panel Obywatelski. Report podsumowujacy. <https://download.cloudgdansk.pl/gdansk-pl/d/20170183788/raport-podsumowujacy-panel-obywtelski-plik-pdf-do-pobrania-1-49-mb.pdf> (26.02.2026).

kliimamuutused.ee <https://www.kliimamuutused.ee/kliimakogu> (25.02.2025).

klima-biergerrot.lu <https://gouvernement.lu/fr/publications/rapport-etude-analyse/klima-biergerrot.html> (25.02.2025).

klimaborgerting.kk.dk/ <https://klimaborgerting.kk.dk/> (25.02.2025).

klimaland.bz (a) <https://www.klimaland.bz/rat/> (25.02.2025)

klimaplanreal.ovgu.de <https://www.klimaplanreal.ovgu.de/> (25.02.2025).

klimarat.org/ <https://klimarat.org/> (25.05.2025).

knoca.eu (a) <https://www.knoca.eu/national-assemblies/luxembourg-climate-citizens-council-klima-biergerrot> (25.02.2025)

knoca.eu (b) <https://www.knoca.eu/national-assemblies/climate-assembly-uk-> (25.02.2025).

krakow.pl https://www.krakow.pl/klimat/247296,artykul,krakowski_panel_klimatyczny.html (25.02.2025).

Kuhla, K., Leino, M., Setälä, M., Jäske, M. Mimmelroos, St. (2001). For the Sake of the Future: Can Democratic Deliberation Help Thinking and Caring about Future Generations? *ustainability* **2021**, 13(10), 5487; <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13105487>

Kuhla, K., Sormunen, H., Leino, M., Setälä, M., Taskinen, M., Jäske, M. (). Final report of the Citizens' Jury on Climate Actiions.

https://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/163766/YM_2022_2.pdf?sequence=4&isAllowed=y (25.02.2025).

l'Assemblée citoyenne pour le climat de la Ville de Prilly b(2022). Rapport final.

https://www.prilly.ch/fileadmin/documents/user_upload/15_ee_fichiers/Rapport_Assemble_e_citoyenne_VersionDigitale.pdf (25.02.2025).

Landesregierung der Autonomen Provinz Bozen – Südtirol (2024). Abschlussbericht.

Klimabürgerrat 2024. Begutachtung und Ergänzungsvorschläge zum Klimaplan Südtirol 2024.

https://www.klimaland.bz/wp-content/uploads/240826_KBR_DIGITAL_DE.pdf (25.02.2025).

Leeds City Council (2020). Item 10. Response to the Citizens' Jury's Recommendations.

<https://democracy.leeds.gov.uk/documents/b22995/Item%2010%20-%20Response%20to%20the%20Citizens%20Jurys%20Recommendations%2010th-Mar-2020%2013.00%20Climate%20Emergency%20A.pdf?T=9> (25.02.2025).

Leeds Climate Change Citizens' Jury (2019). The Leeds Climate Change Citizens' Jury.

https://www.leedsclimate.org.uk/sites/default/files/REPORT%20V1.1%20FINAL_0.pdf (25.02.2025).

leedsclimate.org.uk <https://www.leedsclimate.org.uk/leeds-climate-change-citizens-jury> (25.02.2025).

Linde, M. (2023). People Power & Politics: Evaluating the impact of the Conselho de Cidadãos de Lisboa on climate policy and political efficacy in Lisbon. Independent Study Project (ISP) Collection. 3591.

https://digitalcollections.sit.edu/isp_collection/3591/?utm_source=digitalcollections.sit.edu%2Fisp_collection%2F3591&utm_medium=PDF&utm_campaign=PDFCoverPages (25.02.2025).

Lisboa Camera Municipal (2022) : Conselho de Cidadadoas. Juntos construimos Lisboa. Summary Report.

Lisboa Camera Municipal (2022): Methodology Of The 1st Edition Of The Lisbon Citizens' Council

mannheim-gemeinsam-gestalten.de <https://mannheim-gemeinsam-gestalten.de/archiv/dialoge/klimaschutzaktionsplan.html> (25.02.2025).

Mazzanit, C., Ursini, G., Pulcher, G., Polvani, M., Raffaeli, M. Baratti, R., Lewanski, R. (2024).

Rapporto di valutazione dell' Assemblée Cittadina per il clima di Bologna. https://s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/actionaid.it/uploads/2024/07/Rapporto_Monit-oraggio_Clima.pdf (25.02.2025).

mijn.rotterdam.nl <https://mijn.rotterdam.nl/link/project/rotterdamsburgerberaadklimaat> (25.02.2025).

naradaoenergii.pl (a) <https://naradaoenergii.pl/en/> (25.02.2025).



naradaoenergii.pl (b). National citizens' dialogue. Guide to the model for organizers.
<https://naradaoenergii.pl/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/NationalcitizensdialogueGuidetothemodelfororganizerswww.pdf>
(25.02.2025).

neumuenster.de (a) <https://www.neumuenster.de/verkehr-umwelt/klima-um> (25.02.2025)

paloresearch.fi <https://paloresearch.fi/en/results/> (25.02.2025).

Die Bundesversammlung – Das Schweizer Parlament (2020). Als Antwort auf die Klimakrise die Demokratie erweitern. Einnen durchs Los bestimmten Klimarat schaffen.
<https://www.parlament.ch/de/ratsbetrieb/suche-curia-vista/geschaefte?AffairId=20200467>
(25.02.2025).

Die Bundesversammlung – Das Schweizer Parlament (2021). Parlamentarische Initiative grüne Fraktion. Als Antwort auf die Klimakrise die Demokratie erweitern. Einen durchs Los bestimmten Klimarat schaffen <https://www.parlament.ch/de/ratsbetrieb/amtliches-bulletin/amtliches-bulletin-die-verhandlungen?SubjectId=55468> (25.02.2025).

Nationalrat (2021). 20.467 n Pa. Iv. G. Als Antwort auf die Klimakrise die Demokratie erweitern. Einen durchs Los bestimmten Klimarat schaffen
https://www.parlament.ch/centers/kb/Documents/2020/Kommissionsbericht_SPK-N_20.467_2021-11-05.pdf (25.02.2025).

participa.gencat.cat (a) <https://participa.gencat.cat/> (25.02.2025).

participa.gencat.cat (b). Recomanacions de l'assemblea ciutadana pel clima de Catalunya. 2023-2024.
https://participa.gencat.cat/rails/active_storage/disk/eyJfcmFpbHMiOnsibWVzc2FnZSI6IkJBaDdDVG9JYTJWNVNTSWhaREY2ZFRaM2VYTnpkWE0xYkRkc2REVmlaMkYyZUdWeGFHeDRkd1k2QmtWVU9oQmthWE53YjNOcGRHbHZia2tpYTJsdWJHbHVhVHNnWm1sc1pXNWhiV1U5SWtGRGVFTkRYMlJ2WTNWdFpXNTBMWEpsWTI5dFhXNWhZMmx2Ym5NdWNHUm1JanNnWm1sc1pXNWhiV1VxUFZVVVJpMDRKeWRCUTNoRFEOWtiMk4xYldWdWRDMXlaV052YldGdVlXNnBiMjV6TG5Ca1pnWTdCbFE2RVdOdmJuUmxiJmZEhsd1pVa2lGR0Z3Y0d4cFkyRjBhVz11TDNca1pnWTdCbFE2RVhObGNuWnBZMlZmYm1GdFpUb0tiRzlwVWd3PSlslmV4cCl6ljwMjUtMDItMjZUMTQ6Mjk6MjEuNjY1WilsInB1cjl6ImJsb2Jfa2V5In19--aa14f2dbeb4672ebdde2076cfbb8f397adef7fe9/ACxCC_document-recomanacions.pdf (25.02.2025).

participation.bordeaux.fr (a)
<https://participation.bordeaux.fr/processes/Granddialoguecitoyen2023> (25.02.2025).

participation.bordeaux.fr (b)
<https://participation.bordeaux.fr/processes/Granddialoguecitoyen2023/f/322/> (25.02.2025).

participedia.net (a) <https://participedia.net/case/8249> (25.02.2025).

participedia.net (b) <https://participedia.net/case/8238> (25.02.2025).

participedia.net (c) <https://participedia.net/case/6731> (25.02.2025).

participedia.net (d) <https://participedia.net/case/pozna-citizens-panel> (25.02.2025).

participedia.net (e) <https://participedia.net/case/7353> (25.02.2025)

participedia.net (f) <https://participedia.net/case/12489> (25.02.2025)

particitiz.eu <https://particitiz.eu/en/projects/climacteurs/> (25.02.205).

Paulis, E., Kies, R., Verhasselt, L. (2024). Evaluation Report. 2022 Luxembourg Climate Citizens' Assembly. *Executive Summary*. <https://pldp.lu/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/rapport-kbr-exec-summary-EN.pdf> (25.02.2025).

pldp.lu <https://pldp.lu/project/klima-biergerrot/> (25.02.2025).

Postma, S., Bleijenberg, C., Schmidt, H., & Renes, R. J. (2022). *Evaluatie mini-burgerberaad gemeente Amsterdam 2021: Onderzoeksrapport*. (Eindversie ed.) Hogeschool van Amsterdam, AKMI / Psychologie voor een Duurzame Stad/ Faculteit Maatschappij en Recht. <https://research.hva.nl/en/publications/evaluatie-mini-burgerberaad-gemeente-amsterdam-2021-onderzoeksrap> (25.02.2025).

poznan.pl https://www.poznan.pl/mim/wortals/?lang=pl&wo_id=344 (25.02.2025)

Poznanski panel obywatelski (n.d.). Rekomendacje panelu obywatelskiego <https://www.poznan.pl/mim/wortals/wortal,344/news,9400/wdrazanie-rekomendacji,170324.html> (25.02.2025).

prilly.ch (a) <https://www.prilly.ch/vivre-a-prilly/plan-climat> (25.02.2025).

Provincie Gelderland (2023). Wad deden we met de adviezen? https://media.gelderland.nl/0602_356_Visualisatie_Burgerberaadadviezen_240605_ed97808be6.pdf (25.02.2025).

Roberto Falanga, Inês Renda, Camila Costa (2022): Relatório Final de Avaliação.

Rouen citoyenne (2022a). Convention ditoyenne de Rouen. Avis Citoyen. <https://rouen.fr/sites/default/files/download/2022/convention-citoyenne-2022.pdf> (25.02.2025)

Rouen citoyenne (2022b). Réponses et engagement de la Ville de Rouen à la Convention citoyenne de Rouen 2022. https://rouen.fr/sites/default/files/download/2023/reponse_ville_de_rouen_-_convention_citoyenne_2022.pdf (25.02.2025).

rouen.fr (a) <https://rouen.fr/convention-citoyenne> (25.02.2025).

Saarikoski, H., Huttunen, S, Mela, H (2023) Deliberating just transition: lessons from a citizens' jury on carbon-neutral transport, *Sustainability: Science, Practice and Policy*, 19:1, 2261341, DOI: 10.1080/15487733.2023.2261341

Scott, K., Ward, D, (2021). Devon Climate Assembly. "How should Devon meet the big challenges of climate change?" A report of the Devon Climate Emergency Partnership.



<https://devonclimateemergency.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/FINAL-Devon-Climate-Assembly-Report-V10.pdf> (25.02.2025).

sites.utu.fi <https://sites.utu.fi/factor/en/citizen-panel/citizens-jury-on-carbon-neutral-road-traffic-in-uusimaa-region/> (25.05.2025).

smartcity-atelier.eu <https://smartcity-atelier.eu/allgemein/krakow-citizens-assembly-on-climate/?cn-reloaded=1> (25.02.2025).

Stadt Erlangen (2022). Klimaneutral 2023. Da wollen wir hin. https://erlangen.de/uwao-api/faila/files/bypath/Dokumente/PDF-Formulare/31_Umweltamt/31klima_langversion_fahrplan_klima-aufbruch_erlangen.pdf?tn=1&q=normal&s=list (25.02.2025).

Stadt Neumünster (2023). Bürgergutachten. Klimabürgerrat Neumünster. https://www.neumuenster.de/fileadmin/neumuenster.de/media/verkehr_und_umwelt/klimaschutz/Klimaschutz/Strategie_und_Massnahmen/M_Klimabuergerrat/230328_Buergergutachten_final.pdf (25.02.2025)

stuttgart.de (a)

stuttgart.de (b) <https://www.stuttgart.de/buergerinnen-und-buerger/buergerrat-klima/ergebnisse/> (25.02.2025)

Jochum, K., Blum, S., Klobucaric, B., Buchart, S. (2023). Evaluationsbericht zur Durchführung des Bürgerrat Klima Stuttgart. Leitlinien und Hauptempfehlungen. stuttgart.de (d) <https://www.stuttgart.de/buergerinnen-und-buerger/buergerrat-klima/aktuelles/der-evaluationsbericht-des-buergerrats-klima.php> (25.02.2025).

tartu.ee <https://tartu.ee/en/climateassembly> (25.02.2025).

teamburgerberaad.nl <https://www.teamburgerberaad.nl/amsterdam/> (25.02.2025)

tekno.dk (a). <http://tekno.dk/project/the-region-of-zealand-invites-both-citizens-and-politicians-to-discuss-climate/?lang=en> (25.02.2025)

tekno.dk (b) <https://tekno.dk/project/det-danske-klimaborgerting/> (25.02.2025).

The Citizens' Assembly (2023). Report of the Citizens' Assembly on Biodiversity Loss. March 2023. <https://citizensassembly.ie/wp-content/uploads/ReportonBiodiversityLoss.pdf> (25.02.2025).

uster.ch <https://www.uster.ch/klima/39928> (25.02.2025)

vorarlberg.at <https://vorarlberg.at/-/b%C3%BCrgerrat-klima-zukunft> (25.02.2025)

Vorarlberger Landesregierung (2021). Dokumentation. Bürgerrat "Klima-Zukunft". Juli 2021.

Vorarlberger Landesregierung (o.J.) Rückmeldung der Vorarlberger Landesregierung zum Bürgerrat „Klima-Zukunft“ Vorarlberg.

<https://vorarlberg.at/documents/302033/472141/R%C3%BCckmeldung+Landesregierung+Klima-Zukunft.pdf/373f8f94-0b41-c5e3-d50b-063cd42a9878?t=1653404330204> (25.02.2025).

yverdon-les-bains.ch (a). <https://www.yverdon-les-bains.ch/durabilite-energies-economie/plan-climat> (26.02.2025).

Yverdon-les-bains (n.d.). Rapport d'analyse des propositions du Conseil citoyen.

https://www.yverdon-les-bains.ch/fileadmin/documents/ylb/Durabilite/pdf/YLB_PlanClimat_Annexe2_ReponsesAuRapportConseilCitoyen.pdf

yverdon-les-bains.ch (b) Conseil citoyen pour le climat de la Ville d`Yverdon-les-Bains (2022).

Rapport final. https://www.yverdon-les-bains.ch/fileadmin/documents/ylb/Durabilite/pdf/YLB_PlanClimat_Annexe1_RapportConseilCitoyen.pdf (25.02.2025).

zukunftsrat.at <https://zukunftsrat.at/verkehr/> (25.02.2025).

zwolle.nl (a) <https://www.zwolle.nl/burgerberaad> (25.02.2025).

zwolle.nl (b) <https://www.zwolle.nl/hoe-gaat-het-nu-verder> (25.02.2025).

zwolle.nl © <https://www.zwolle.nl/update-opvolging-adviezen-burgerberaad> (25.02.2025).