



Title	<u>Deliberative democracy and the climate crisis</u>
Lecturers:	Daragh Hamilton – PhD Candidate (CEU) Hamilton_Daragh-John@phd.ceu.edu
Brief description	<p>By 2020, not a single democracy had sufficiently lowered their emissions to meet the targets set in the Paris Climate Change Agreement (COP21). From this perspective, one can conclude that democracies are largely failing to deal with the climate crisis (IDEA 2021).</p> <p>Amid global pressure for climate action, deliberative processes (such as citizen assemblies) are increasingly being called upon to tackle policy complexities, involve citizens in decision-making, rebuild trust in public institutions, and improve governance processes (Devaney et al. 2020). According to its proponents, deliberative democracy “offers the best chance of finding effective and legitimate climate policies”. (Lenzi 2019, 313),</p> <p>Over the past years, we have thus seen a “deliberative wave” as more and more countries are experimenting with citizens’ assemblies, particularly to explore climate related issues.</p> <p>But exactly what is deliberative democracy and how does it work? How can we evaluate its potential to provide solutions to wicked problems such as climate change? And how does it relate to the traditional political and legal systems?</p> <p>These are just some of the questions we will be exploring as we explore both deliberative theory & case studies from around the world.</p>
Schedule	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.Introduction (1): The Challenges for Democracy in the Face of the Climate Crisis2. Deliberative democracy and the climate crisis3. Theoretical Foundations of Deliberative Democracy4. Critiques of Deliberative Democracy5: Deliberative Processes & Legitimacy of Climate Assemblies6. Representation & Facilitation7. Framing and Agenda-Setting within Climate Assemblies

	<p>8. Evidence & Experts within Climate Assemblies 9. Guest Lecture 10. Outcomes & Evaluation of Climate Assemblies 11. Climate Assemblies, Political Systems & Society 12. Student Presentations: Present an overview of a climate assembly case study</p>
<p>Materials/Recommended readings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliberative democracy and the climate crisis (Willis et al. 2021) • Chapter 1: 'What deliberative democracy means'. (Gutmann and Thompson 2004) in <i>Why deliberative democracy?</i> Princeton: Princeton University Press. • Against Deliberation (Sanders 1997) • Deliberations about deliberative methods: issues in the design and evaluation of public participation processes (Abelson et al. 2003) • How can the Legitimacy and Resonance of climate assemblies in wider society be ensured? Stasiak et al. 2021 • Explaining non-participation in deliberative mini-publics (Jacquet 2017) • How does the Framing of Climate Change Affect the Conclusions Reached in Climate Assemblies (Shaw et al 2021) • Climate change communication and public engagement in interpersonal deliberative settings: evidence from the Irish citizens' assembly (Muradova et al 2020). • Experts and evidence in deliberation: scrutinising the role of witnesses and evidence in mini-publics, a case study (Roberts et al. 2020). • Impact evaluation framework for climate assemblies (Demski and Capstick 2021) • Closing the Gap Between Citizen Participation and Mainstream Politics (Youngs 2022) • Duvic-Paoli, L. (2022). Re-imagining the Making of Climate Law and Policy in Citizens' Assemblies. <i>Transnational Environmental Law</i>, 11(2), 235-261. doi:10.1017/S2047102521000339 • Wells, R. (2022). Citizens' Assemblies and Juries on Climate Change: Lessons from Their Use in Practice. In: Howarth, C., Lane, M., Slevin, A. (eds) <i>Addressing the Climate Crisis</i>. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-79739-3_11

Assessment/Exam	<p><u>International Students</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Presence and activity in lessons (10%)2) Written Assignment (50%): You will be assigned a 1200-1500 word paper that invites you to analyze course readings.3) Case Study Presentation (40%): Group presentation examining a deliberative case study on a relevant environmental topic (e.g. climate, biodiversity, energy etc.). <p>Hungarian Students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presence and activity in lessons (20%)• Paper or Oral Exam (80%): Students can choose a 1200-1500 word paper or an Oral examination.
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