

3.3 Citizens & civil society in science advice

- **Why to involve citizens already in knowledge production?**

- 1) **Value judgments** inevitably involved even in robust, reliable science for policy

- E.g., framing issues and relevance; how much uncertainty acceptable?; vulnerabilities; focus on common good and justice issues (e.g., in climate policy debate); ...

- Formation of (often lacking) informed preferences requires joint public deliberation (beyond standard scientific and policy communities) about policy alternatives

- 2) **Citizens can have relevant knowledge**; “experimental society”: dynamic & diverse

- **How to do it, and regain trust in the institutions?**

- Beyond narrow stakeholder engagement in standing advisory bodies: **representative sample techniques** (beyond surveys)

- Ideally: participatory research process (in addit. to standing committees)! Value transparency
 - Also involve new, fluid actor groups, and new coalitions (e.g. Pope & IPCC in 2015)
 - Need to know citizen values before crisis arises (also provide risk information before)

- Good return expected on investments in open **deliberative democratic learning processes** on divergent viewpoints