

**IOPD - LEARNING SESSIONS** 



# Permanent Citizens' Assembly on Climate, Milan

### Themes of the webinar: Deliberative processes Date: 10 Aprile 2024





United Cities and Local Governments









### **Municipality of Milan in data**

and Local Governments

**United Cities** 

- Around **1.4mln** of inhabitants of which ~300.000 foreigners
- 2° most populated city in Italy after Rome
- The city cover an area of **181.8** km<sup>2</sup>
- Divided in 40 neighbourhoods grouped in 9 zones (Municipi)





## THE CONTEXT Air and Climate Plan (Piano Aria e Clima - PAC)

#### Approved by the Milan City Council in February 2022

It is structured into 49 plan Actions divided in 5 Areas



Area 1 - Healthy and inclusive Milan: a clean, fair, open and inclusive city



Area 2 - Connected and highly accessible Milan: a city that moves sustainably, flexibly, actively and safely



Area 3 - Positive energy Milan: a city that consumes less and better



Area 4 - Cooler Milan: a greener, cooler and more liveable city that adapts to climate change



Area 5 - Conscious Milan: a city that adopts conscious lifestyles

**Reduce CO**, emissions by 45% by 2030 and become a Carbon Neutral City by 2050



Fall atmospheric pollutants (PM<sub>10</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub>) values of concentrations within the limit set by Directive 2008/50/EC



## United Cities and Local Governments

## PAC - Area 5 "Permanent Citizens' Assembly on Climate" Action

- **Permanent civic participation body** created to give citizens a voice on activities concerning the fight against climate change, air quality and ecological transition until **2030**
- It accompanies the implementation and evaluation of the Municipality's actions, with reference to their detailed definition and implementation described in the PAC.
- Each year is composed of **90 new citizens** drawn by lot to represent the city's population
- The recommendations and suggestions emerging from the Assembly are manner to The Municipality which is committed to responding in a timely

FASE 0: CONSTITUTION OF THE CITIZENS' GROUP

FASE 1: PILOT YEAR OF THE PERMANENT ASSEMBLY 2023





Watch the video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zh6MiiLOdDU







#### **Lesson learned**

#### REPRESENTATIVENESS

- Sensitivity level to the topic should be consider as variable
- Youngest bracket (16-20) is hard to involve
- The 'drop-out' rate is high
  - expected commitment underestimated compared to personal burdens
  - specific family and work difficulties/needs to to be addressed that are not always known in advance

#### **ENGAGEMENT OF CITIZEN**

- Feeling of not being indispensable for the success of public policies
- Language/relational difficulties due to different social backgrounds

#### **DESIGN OF ACTIVITIES**

- Bimonthly frequency
  - **insufficient** to enter into the process logic
  - requested more opportunities for learning and deepen the topics
- Structure a dedicated handover time that allows citizens to build on what other fellow citizens have done in the past
- **Plurality of voices** in providing information and education on the Assembly topics is a key requirement to ensure a full understanding of the topics and broaden the vision on the issues





### **Political recommandations**

The recruitment phase is crucial for the success of the course and takes time

- it should begin at least 4 months in advance
- both questionnaire and individual interviews should be consider as part of the process

The dialogue relations between governance and the Assembly's activities

- defining and formalising its role and boundaries.
- Include local priorities in the work of the Assembly by setting a direct relationship with the administrative subdivision

A range of tools and strategies should be considered to ensure **proper engagement and inclusion for the weaker and less interested groups** 

- 'register of interested citizens', where citizens can self-nominate as possible complement of the draw
- division of the youth group into two bracket 16-20 and 21-25
- provision of 'reserve' citizens to replace those who drop out
- removing as many obstacles to participation as possible by providing services (babysitting, transport tickets, etc.)

Structure the **mechanism and criteria for monitoring** the Assembly's activities, both involving internally and external bodies

## Thank your for your attention!



International Observatory on Participatory Democracy



