

# Borgerinvolvering

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**Hvad er det?  
Hvad vil og kan I med det?  
Digitale værktøjer**

**Affaldsdage 2018**

*Lars Klüver, Direktør  
Fonden Teknologirådet*



# Fonden Teknologirådet

## *Fælles om samfundets udvikling*

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- ◆ Almennyttig erhvervsdrivende fond
- ◆ Metodecenter for inddragende metoder
- ◆ Ansvarlig forskning og innovation; Analyser og vurderinger; Rådgivning af politiske beslutningstagere...

*Fonden Teknologirådet arbejder for, at samfundet udvikles i informeret og konstruktivt samarbejde mellem borgere, eksperter, interessenter og beslutningstagere*



# Flere formål og mange "borgere"

	Borger	Græsrod	Kunde	Berørt	Bruger	....
Politik og strategi						
Samarbejde og deltagelse						
Ideer og lokal viden						
Information og læring						



# Afprøvning af politiske handlemuligheder

Politik  
og  
strategi



- ◆ ”Borgertopmødet”
  - 100-X000 borgere en hel dag
  - Får informationshæfte inden
  - Debatterer indenfor 1-1½ times temaer
  - Stemmer på forskellige handlemuligheder
- ◆ I er bordformænd for 6-8 borgere
  - Lytter, fordeler ordet
  - Svarene gives med afstemnings-apparater
- ◆ Konkrete handlemuligheder vurderes
- ◆ Resultater opsamles og tolkes.
- ◆ Beslutningstager modtager resultaterne





## Fælles billede af fremtiden

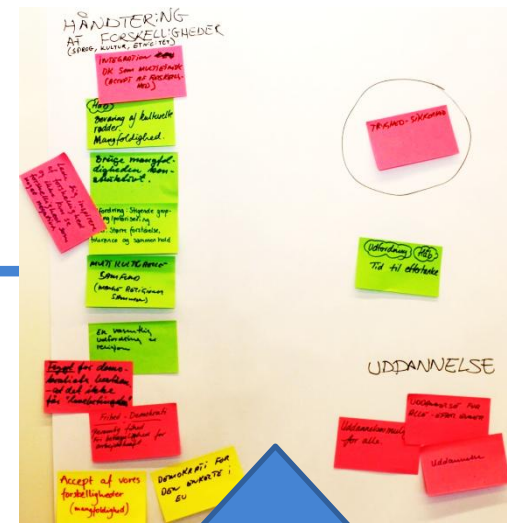
Samarbejde  
og  
deltagelse

- ◆ ”Scenarie-værksted”: Borgere, interessenter, politikere og eksperter laver fx scenarier for klimatilpasning
  - 40 deltagere i 2-3 dage
  - Får præsenteret ekstreme scenarier
  - Laver deres eget foretrukne scenarie
  - Laver handlingsplaner til at realisere scenariet
- ◆ Myndigheder analyserer gennemførelse
- ◆ Politikerne tager stilling



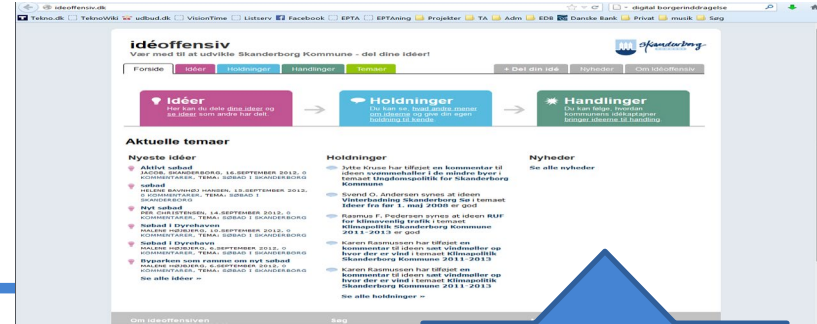
# Udvikle ideer

- ◆ En "Borgerhøring": Borgerne laver fx ideer til en bæredygtigheds-strategi
  - 1-500 borgere
  - Brainstorm: Alle laver ideer
  - Gruppering: Ideer samles i klynger
  - Prioritering: Borgere stemmer på klyngerne
  - Specificering: De prioriterede bearbejdes
  - Overlevering: Gives til politikere sidst på dagen
- ◆ Ekspertes kan samle det til en strategi
- ◆ Politikere kan behandle idekataloget

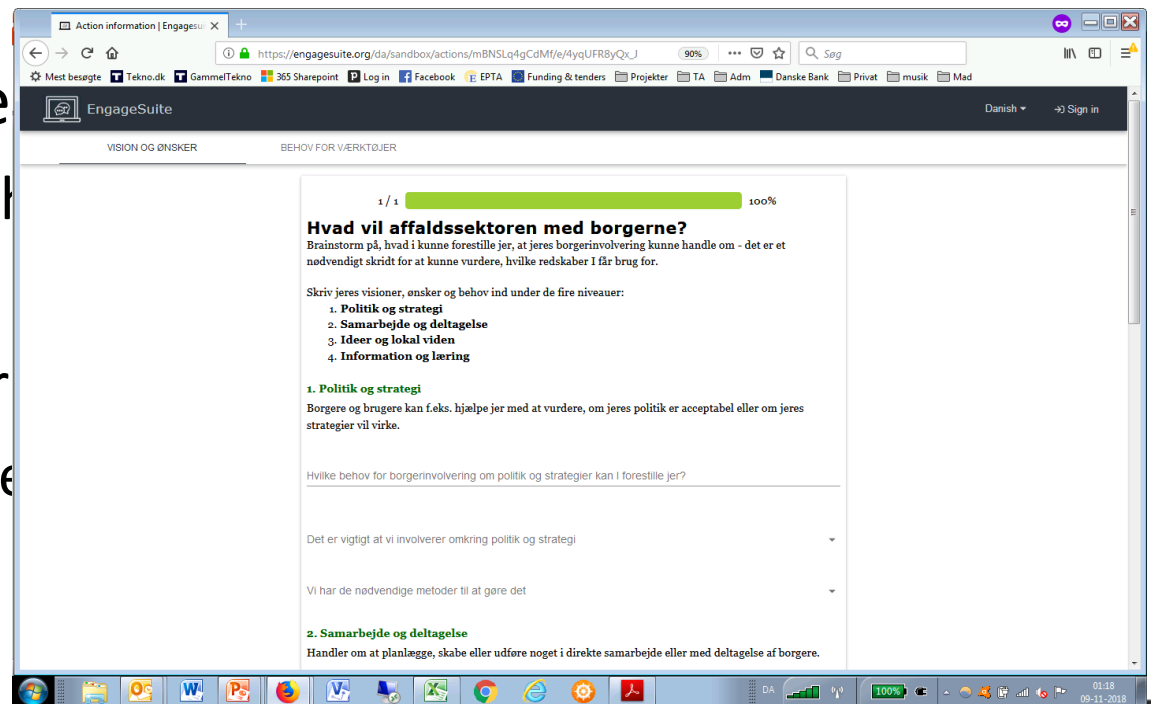


# Samle behov og kritik

- ◆ En "Klage/ide-kasse" på hjemmesiden
  - På prominent plads
  - Borgeren får reaktion samme dag
  - Der følges op
- ◆ Et "Dialog-møde"
- ◆ Borgerne får mulighed for:
  - Dialog i plenum
  - De skriver selv rapport
  - Der kvitteres med brev



Info og læring



# Metoder til andre formål

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- ◆ Borgerens handlemuligheder: **Open Space** – borgerne afsøger egne handlemuligheder
- ◆ Fra kritik til handling: **Fremtidsværksted** – kritik vendes om til vision, som gøres konkret.
- ◆ Løbende afklaring af holdninger: **Borgerpanel** – et fast panel indkaldes jævnligt til workshops, dialog, online undersøgelser mm.
- ◆ Særlige gruppers vurdering: **Fokusgrupper** – gruppeinterviews af 6-8 borgere, som har et fælles udgangspunkt.
- ◆ Grundigt indblik i opfattelser og vurderinger: **Konsensus-konference** – 12-16 borgere definerer problemet, indkalder vidner, og skriver selv en rapport.
- ◆ Kvalitativt+kvantitativt indblik: **Interviewmødet** – 30 borgere informeres, udfylder spørgeskema og gruppeinterviewes





# What is your aim?

## Impacts of Engagement

	<b>Raising knowledge</b>	<b>Forming attitudes</b>	<b>Initialising action</b>
<b>Tech/Sci aspects</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT</b> * Technical options assessed and made visible * Comprehensive overview on consequences given	<b>AGENDA SETTING</b> * Setting the agenda in the political debate * Stimulating public debate * Introducing visions or scenarios	<b>REFRAMING OF DEBATE</b> * New action plan or initiative to further scrutinise the problem decided * New orientation in policies established
<b>Societal aspects</b>	<b>SOCIAL MAPPING</b> * Structure of conflicts made transparent	<b>MEDIATION</b> * Self-reflecting among actors * Blockade running * Bridge building	<b>NEW DECISION MAKING PROCESSES</b> * New ways of governance introduced * Initiative to intensify public debate taken
<b>Policy aspects</b>	<b>POLICY ANALYSIS</b> * Policy objectives explored * Existing policies assessed	<b>RE-STRUCTURING THE POLICY DEBATE</b> * Comprehensiveness in policies increased * Policies evaluated through debate * Democratic legitimisation perceived	<b>DECISION TAKEN</b> * Policy alternatives filtered * Innovations implemented * New legislation is passed

# Konsensus Konference

## Hvornår

Teste emner I et velinformeret mikro-demokrati

## Hvordan

12-16 pers diversst panel indkalder vidner/eksperter og skriver en vurderings-rapport.

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# Borgerhøring

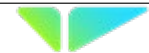
## Hvornår

Borgeres ideer til lokal/national strategi behøves

## Hvordan

2-300, brainstorm, specificering & prioritering af ideer til handling

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# Fremtidsværksted

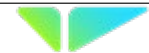
## Hvornår

Behov for at finde problemer og gøre noget positivt ved dem

## Hvordan

Gruppe kritiserer, vender det til visioner, og til handling

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# InterviewMøde

## Hvornår

Informeret etisk og holdningsmæssig vurdering ønsket

## Hvordan

Kvalitativt og semi-kvantitativt informeret 30 persons survey og gruppeinterviews

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# <http://actioncatalogue.eu/>

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## 1 What is public engagement?

by Sonia Bussu, Lars Klüver, Leonard Hennen, Rainer Kuhn, Grace Mbungu and Linda Nierling

### 1.1 What is public engagement in research and innovation?

Public engagement is about involving citizens in the decision-making process or in the research process itself. The public can be involved in Research and Innovation (R&I) in a number of different ways and with different objectives:

- to elicit input in the form of opinions (e.g. public opinion surveys and focus groups)
- to elicit judgments and decisions that could inform policies (e.g. consensus conferences and citizens' juries).

[For a description of different methods click here to chapter 3.](#)

The term "Public engagement" was taken up by the science communication and informal science education community to mean primarily a series of activities focused on fostering interaction between scientists and publics (Rowe & Frewer, 2005).

Public engagement is about bringing on board the widest possible diversity of actors.

It is different from 'public understanding' or 'communication' or even "consultation" approaches.

Just who is this 'public' anyway?

Tap here to read more

The difference between communication, consultation and participation

Tap here to read more



# Jeres tur

- ◆ Hvilke behov indenfor de 4 områder
- ◆ Hvilke værktøjer har I brug for?
- ◆ Hvordan kan/vil I

EngageSuite Danish Sign in

### Affaldsdage 2018 Borgerinvolvering

Værktøjer til borgerinvolvering

Allow usage of local storage  
 Allow Local Storage

REQUEST TO JOIN

n om



# Tak!

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